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Political Problems of Northern Rhodesia

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Central African Airways have begun a twice-weekly airmail service between Beira and Salisbury.

Dried fish is being exported from the Seychelles to Tanganyika as rations for Africans employed on the groundnut scheme.

Aircraft of the local flying club are to be used by Beira Municipality for aerial spraying of D.D.T. over mosquito-ridden swamps near the town.

Creation of military bases in the Belgian Congo has been urged by an official commission set up to investigate the reorganization of Belgium's armed forces.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure in the Sudan for 1948 are £E10,543,531 and £E10,514,640 respectively, compared with £E9,208,880 and £E9,148,341 in 1947.

At an expenditure of £67,000 some 4,200 acres have been completely cleared and 9,000 acres partially cleared in the Makueni Native settlement area in Kenya. Holdings for 82 families are already available.

In the South African yachting regatta held at Germiston recently, the all-classes race was won by the Rhodesian yacht SYDPAI, belonging to Mr. S. Moltenood, commodore of the Rhodesian Sailing Club.

A request has been made by the Government of Ethiopia for the health problems of the country to be studied by the World Health Organization. Venereal disease has risen to a rate of 80% in some areas.

Many Polish evacuees have left Northern Rhodesia to join their relatives in Britain, from whom they have been separated since 1939. With other Poles from Southern Rhodesia they sailed from Beira in the *EMERALD PROOPER*.

South African groundnut growers have been criticized by Mr. Jack Sellschop, of Potchefstroom Agricultural College, who recently visited East Africa. Groundnuts, he said, would not ripen if damaged eyesightily before sowing.

New London Club

Mainly for the use of officers of the Colonial Service taking the new training course under the Devonshire training scheme, a club, which will be known as the Colonial Service Club, has been opened at 36 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Employment for 1,200 Europeans has been found by the Kenya Man-Power Office since June, 1945. At present some 60 Europeans in the Colony are looking for employment, and 140 inquiries have been received from outside the Colony.

Demand for farms in the Broken Hill and Chisamba districts has been heavy, and there is hardly any vacant Crown land in the Lusaka and Mazabuka farm belts, says the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Lands and Surveys.

Art scholarships in England provided by the late Sir Herbert Baker are now open to Rhodesians. The Royal Academy has invited applications from advanced students and young practitioners of the arts for the scholarships which are valued at £250.

A sum of £1,650 is included in the Kenya draft estimates for 1948 to cover fees and maintenance for 20 Africans who will be enrolled at Makerere College, Uganda, during the year. There are already 85 Kenya students at the college, for whom the Colony pays £5,400 a year.

The malaria research unit of the London School of Tropical Medicine has discovered a hitherto unknown stage in the life-history of the malaria parasite, which has been found to undergo a 10-day phase of development in the cells of the liver before invading the red blood corpuscles.

Impressions of S. Rhodesia

Before leaving Southern Rhodesia Sir Miles Thomas told a Salisbury audience that two of the things which had most impressed him were the social development among Africans encouraged by secondary industries and the insistence in the Colony on machinery and equipment even more modern than much at present being used in Britain.

A tugboat, 26 feet long and fitted with a 65 h.p. diesel marine engine developing 30 to 35 knots, has been built in Bulawayo. It has been made from Rhodesian mahogany and seasoned mukwa to the order of Mr. E. Katz, of Rhodesian Wood Industries, Livingstone, and will be used for hauling 40-ton loads of timber on the Zambesi River.

For maltreatment of an African who died in his employment, an Indian road contractor in Kenya has been sentenced to seven years' hard labour; his assistant, described by the Chief Justice as 'your irresponsible and sadistic brother-in-law', to 12 years' hard labour; and two African accomplices to five and three years' hard labour respectively.

The growing of cassava as a reserve food to be kept for emergency is recommended by the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that had every Native kraal in the reserves and every farm in the Colony kept a patch of cassava in reserve during the recent drought, heavy expenditure on imports of Native foodstuffs and stock feeds would have been unnecessary.

The furniture, upholstery and brushware industries of Southern Rhodesia are discussed in a recent issue of the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*. The number of employees rose from 264 (including 49 Europeans) in 1939 to 1,222 (72 Europeans) in 1946, and the salaries and wages paid increased from £22,500 (£13,454 to Europeans) to £82,655 (£39,557 to Europeans). The cost of materials and fuel used by the industries rose from £32,198 to £227,388.

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Closer Co-Operation in Africa Mr. Gisborne's New Appointment

Mr. Davenport Foresees All-African Council

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Commerce, declared at the annual congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia that if Western Union came about in Europe it would be bound to bring closer co-operation between African Colonies. The Colony must be ready for that development by demonstrating readiness to co-operate with her neighbours.

It would probably be necessary to expand the Central African Council to an All-African Council, to co-ordinate the development of the entire continent right up to the Sudan and Egypt. That co-operation could be brought about only through better communication, which they must in future pay more attention to.

Western Europe must depend on the Colonies for many raw materials, and co-operation through trade was urged. The Colony intended to station a trade commissioner in Cairo; they had been talk of a trade agreement with Portuguese East Africa, and other agreements were possible.

He suggested resolutions asking the Governments of the Central and East African territories to call a joint conference to discuss co-ordination of road and rail systems. The Tanganyika railways should be converted to a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and connected with the Rhodesian rail system.

The congress also passed a resolution calling upon the Rhodesian Government to continue to press strongly for the revision of the Congo-Basin Treaties in order to facilitate trade.

Zanzibar as Cacao Grower

MR. ANTHONY R. HURD, M.P., agricultural correspondent of *The Times*, who has returned from a brief visit to East Africa, wrote in a recent issue of that newspaper:

"Happy chance took me lately to Zanzibar, which, no bigger than Hertfordshire, presents with its air of settled prosperity a complete contrast to the strivings of those who are flattening the Tanganyika bush, a few hundred miles away, on the main land, to make groundnuts grow. Bulldozers have no place in Zanzibar."

Zanzibar is now cherishing a special variety of cocoa tree, a pure strain of Criollo with a superior flavour. From one grove of 30 trees 10,000 young trees have been propagated at the Government experimental station at Kumbani, and the earliest will soon be bearing. With diseases such as swollen shoot and witch broom attacking plantations in West Africa, the island may become a precious reservoir of high quality cocoa and will need to preserve her immunity rigorously.

Agricultural Officers Inadequately Paid

In her agricultural affairs, as in the political sphere, Zanzibar benefits from British guidance. Here and in the Colonial Territories in East and West Africa the agricultural officers are doing fine work. Most were trained first in England or South Africa, and then in Trinidad at the Imperial College of Agriculture are needed for this service.

The rates of pay fixed by the Colonial Office are inadequate today, as many, can testify and staffs are short everywhere. Yet the improvement of Native agriculture is one of the most pressing tasks that face the British administration in Africa.

Groundnut Project

MR. STRACHEY, Minister of Food, said in London a few days ago: "Everything which has occurred since it was decided to undertake the groundnut enterprise in East Africa has led the Government to believe that the need for the additional supply of oils and fats is greater than we had supposed it to be when the decision to start clearing the East African coast was made just over a year ago."

The Wide World Magazine this month celebrates its 50th year of publication with a birthday number in which Mr. A. H. V. Pitt-Kethley, editor for the last 28 years, reminisces interestingly. The magazine has always lived up to its title and deals with happenings, especially the news and happenings, anywhere in the world.

Secretary to Cabinet of Rhodesia

Mr. T. Guy Gisborne, who arrived in London last in 1945, on appointment as special secretary to the Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has 21 years in his wife and two children about 50 weeks of order and spend a holiday in the Colony. He has been appointed Secretary to the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia, and will be followed at Rhodes House by Mr. A. D. Chataway, the present secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Gisborne's appointment bears testimony to the success of his work in London, where he has been in the same position since he left Rhodesia in 1927. He has been in the staff of the Department of Justice in London, and before being transferred to this country.

Mr. Chataway was born in Southern Rhodesia in 1903 and has been Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Salisbury.

Splendid Publicity

UNDER THE TITLE "Get It Right with Africa" the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa has published a splendidly designed and magnificent brochure, the main object of the export industries of the Union. The graphic reproductions, some in colour, and the printers in this country have done a splendid job of work, and the selection and arrangement of the illustrations, the accompanying captions, and the text in keeping with that high standard, are all excellent. But few publications of this kind have ever appeared, and certainly none since the war in South Africa, and has been excellently staged.

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Land Prices in Kenya

Statement of Control Board

COMPLAINTS that prices of land in Kenya have risen rapidly have been prominent in recent months, and a statement now issued to the Press by the Land Control Board presumably has such criticisms in mind.

The Board, which has been in existence since March 1, 1945, was charged with the duty of ensuring that land in the Highlands should not form the subject of speculation or pass in unduly large holdings to any one person or company, without developments, conditions being imposed, or become a major factor in post-war inflation; and, secondly, with the responsibility of ensuring an adequate supply of land for new settlers, preferably by mutual consent between buyers and sellers.

In reply to the question how far a rise in land prices has been checked, the statement says:

"The board has used its powers sparingly, partly due to their legal limitations, and partly due to the fact that if they were too strictly applied they would curtail the amount of land coming on to the market for purchase by new settlers.

"In trying to reconcile the price for land that the working farmer can afford to pay with the need for encouraging on to the market an adequate supply of land for new settlers, the board has had to find a balance between the weight of a right of capital from Europe to Africa, much of which would have been used solely for the acquisition of land as an investment and not as a means towards farming and development. It has also had to consider the right of vendors to a fair price in the light of changing factors, such as currency inflation and the fall in the value of money.

"The board consistently exercises strict control over the price of undeveloped land than over the price of developed land, and it does not necessarily consider land to be developed which is merely staked and cropped. In the latter case the effect may, of course, be detrimental and result in a reduced value.

"When, however, time, work and capital have been expended in increasing the productive value of both the grazing and arable part of a mixed farm, and in the building of sound permanent improvements, the board regards the farm as a business and considers its price in that relation.

Limited Number of Suitable Farms

The board agrees with the Commissioner for European Settlement that the number of suitable farms available which are economic for new settlers of small means is becoming limited, and that as more land for new settlers is required, further steps must be taken, if necessary by compulsory acquisition, to obtain land that at present is inadequately worked and available. The necessary funds have not been made available.

It is worthy of note that the Land Control Ordinance was self-imposed by the Government of the Highlands, and in this and other respects is unique in Africa, and probably in the world. It provides the answer to critics who allege that the European population of the Highlands is not interested in who owns the land or in the use made of it.

It stands out in contrast to the position outside the Highlands, specially at the Coast, where large areas of privately owned land are being held for speculation and are being put to little or no economic use."

Personality in Civil Servants

Modern Methods of Recruitment

MRS. C. MRYALL, Sudan Agent in London, has taken part in a discussion in the London Press on recruitment for the Civil Service, and writes (in part):

"Fifteen years' experience in the Sudan Political Service recruitment enables me to corroborate in the case of my own service the statements recently made by Sir Percival Waterfield as to the principal failings among applicants who have come forward since 1935. Our method of selection, more recently adopted by the Colonial Office and the Civil Service Commissioners, has since 1901 in addition the essential prerequisite of a university honours degree (with very few exceptions), depended entirely on the assessment of such qualities as personality, initiative and leadership, arrived at partly by study of the applicant's education and/or war dossier, but mainly by a preliminary interview, or 'short listing' of candidates by one or more experienced selectors and by a final selection board composed of some six senior members of the service."

Assessment of Character

State and county scholarships were awarded not only on the results of academic examinations but also on the assessment of character and personality in the making, by a board consisting of educationalists and laymen, with an insight into human nature, the merit of candidates for consideration some years later, whether for the Civil Service, the professions, or the professions, would be far more likely to conform to the standards and traditions essential for public service at home and abroad.

Such a system could surely be operated without any weakening of the principle that the primary task of universities is to promote learning, and that therefore their first-class seminar must always share a pre-eminence with university education."

(continued from previous column)

During the past three years the board has reviewed 3,589 land transactions, 3,534 of which were approved. In 1947 the value of the transactions considered was £1,020,532; last year's aggregate was £1,020,532.

"Of the transactions approved several hundred received final approval only after discussion between the board and the parties concerned on details of price and the future utilization of the land, and the board attaches great importance to this method of ensuring by agreement fair terms for the new settler and enhanced development of the land.

"An important aspect of land transactions which exercises the vigilance of the board is the attempted acquisition of land by unscrupulous persons of undesirable antecedents. On these matters the board tenders advice to the Government."

"In order to implement undertakings given when the board was set up, the closest liaison with district councils has been required to ensure that each council is informed of the land transactions taking place in its district and to enable councils to afford the board the benefit of local knowledge. This liaison necessarily involves delay in handling sales, but both board and councils have endeavoured to work to a routine which reduces delays to a minimum."

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Obstacles to Free Trade

Official Reply to Sir Earle Page

SIR EARLE PAGE, former Prime Minister of Australia, who arrived back in Sydney last Thursday after a visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa, took his press on his arrival that the Colonial Office had instructed the British Dependencies in East Africa to give Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and other European countries trade preferences over the Dominions.

He said that he was told during a visit that the East African Colonies could import from the Dominions only if the preference was provided to show that the commodities were unobtainable from the war-devastated countries of Europe.

Sir Earle Page suggested that Australia, South Africa and the other Dominions should protest jointly.

Exchange Facilities

AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked the Colonial Office for a considered statement on this subject, and has received the following:-

Sir Earle Page was certainly misinformed when he was told that the East African Colonies could import from the Dominions only if evidence was provided to show that the commodities were unobtainable from the war-devastated countries of Europe. The position is that, owing principally to the difficulties of the foreign exchange position, a request is made to Colonial Governments last year not to reduce their imports from the hard currency countries to a minimum, but to exercise a measure of control over imports from these, including the United Kingdom.

This control is exercised primarily in the interest of the Colonies themselves, which cannot afford to draw down their sterling balances in order to permit the import of non-essential goods at a time when they have large import programmes of essential goods, which cannot at present be fulfilled because the goods are not available in sufficient quantities.

Imports of Goods

So far as essential goods from Australia are concerned, the imports of the Colonies from Australia are not restricted. Colonial Governments are free to obtain the goods from whatever sources are most convenient, except to the extent that when they are subject to international allocation, the allocating authority usually indicates the source of supply as well as the quantity allocated.

So far as non-essential goods are concerned, Colonial Governments are not able to provide hard currencies for their purchases and international obligations of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom prevent them from putting less restrictive conditions on imports from the Dominions than they put on imports from the United States of America. They are, however, free to impose less restrictions on imports from the United Kingdom Colonies, and war-shattered countries in Europe, and to take to which advantage should be taken of this liberty to the benefit of war-shattered countries in Europe are provided is under constant review.

The spokesman for the Colonial Office had previously made a briefer and less satisfactory statement, which read:-

So far as Germany is concerned it is not true, but about right there is an element of truth in Sir Earle Page's statement. It comes from the interpretations of Colonial Office directives by individual Colonies. The Government is fully appreciated by the British Government, and the Government is directed to the Colonies shortly.

Rhodesian Agricultural College

A NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE will be opened this year on a temporary site at Uxeni, near Salisbury, before moving to permanent buildings in the Mazenod district. The college will give a two-year course covering all types of agriculture, including crop and farm book-keeping. Staff will at first be selected from the Department of Agriculture, but it is hoped subsequently to employ a nucleus of about five teachers. From 20 to 30 students will be accepted at the outset, but this number may be increased as Northern Rhodesia asks for a quota. Those considered promising may be selected for overseas scholarships.

Rhodesia in Van of Progress

Human Problems to be Faced

COMMISSIONER DAVID COLLINS, who visited Southern Rhodesia some months ago, writes in the *Commonwealth and Empire Review* that he has returned from Southern Africa with the profound conviction that:-

"It is to the African Dominion and her neighbours immediately to the north that we must look for many of the great strides in economic development, social progress and strategical advancement during the next half century.

Southern Rhodesia occupies a unique position. Political equality for all her citizens is written into her constitution, and that, coupled with her geographical position, places her in the van of progress. She is obviously destined to play an important part in the future development of Central Africa. Meanwhile, despite the different forms of government in the territories, there is surely room for say, customs and postal union and some degree of co-operation and interchange of social services. Their economies are now closely interwoven.

Then there is, of course, always the human factor. The psychological attitude of the Native is not enhanced by western civilization's economic ruthlessness. He does not admire the relentless machine of commercial prosperity which throws human beings on to the scrap heap and thrives on the most miserable of social conditions. Nor is he likely to be reconciled to such a prospect of political without economic emancipation. That is why I say both must be carefully and hand-in-hand, lest the precariously balanced apparatus of economic development, social progress and political emancipation is overturned.

British Africa as Military Base

But if in these circumstances the prospect of a wider unity is dim, but not unhelpful, a rather and rather startling manner the eyes there are being developed before our eyes another sort of integration—strategical. We in Britain are often slow to appreciate developments on our own doorstep in our own Commonwealth, but which the keen student of world events may consider a major development in world progress. The Americans have already noted with intense interest this concentration on British Africa as the Empire's new base of power.

Military installations have sprung up; the unification of many important road, rail and air services from Dakar, the Gold Coast and Nigeria in the west, from Khartoum and Malindi in the north, to Nairobi and Mombasa in the east; these links are being forged with the Union with the apparent intention of making Africa the new strategical pillar of the Empire, with the new orientation of British influence in the Far East and Middle East.

Ever since my two brothers and a sister trekked north from Johannesburg—the first in 1891—to take their places among the early settlers, the progress of Southern Rhodesia has been close to my heart, and off my return there recently I found much to praise for so young a community.

Native Urbanization Problem

That it has stepped off constitutionally on the right foot with regard to the Native is no guarantee of easy, unimpeded progress in the future. The urbanization problem looms near, but visitors, even those imbued with Scottish caution, receive the impression of economic progress and energy—an impression as well supported by the statistics as by the manifest advances in education and medical treatment. Shrewd observers estimate that it will take five generations—two already gone in some districts—to complete the urbanization of a Native family.

One threat to the future happiness and prosperity of the country lies in the unbalanced growth in material things, and in the fact that the missionary and Church endeavours of the past are not commensurate with the spiritual needs of the Natives. Traditional religious and social beliefs are being weakened, and tribal customs are changing and inhibitions are weakening. There is a melting of the age-old tribal community.

Unless a more stable African society is evolved, it may prove unable to withstand the impact of alien cultures. There must be a re-education of the best in the land to the task ahead of the country. Faith, courage, self-sacrifice and hard work—these are the hopes and the remedies.

Increasing Empire Cotton Growing Steps to Meet Lankashire Needs

THE COMMITTEE has had no difficulty in establishing the need for expanding as rapidly as possible the production of Colonial cotton of a staple length of between 15-16ths of an inch and 1 1-16th inches.

At present the bulk of existing Colonial production is of a longer staple than this. Uganda B.P. 52 cotton, for instance, is competitive with Egyptian and Sudan cottons and finds a ready market in India. The United Kingdom demand for this particular type appears unlikely to show any substantial increase in the near future. The shorter staple African cottons, including the Nyasaland type, the crop grown in the Central Line in Tanganyika, and the N.17 variety of Uganda cotton are in good demand by United Kingdom spinners.

As the present production of cotton in the whole of the Colonial Empire is under 24% of world production the Colonies can only hope in the foreseeable future to supply more than a fraction of the United Kingdom's demand. It is apparent, however, that a market can be found in the United Kingdom for any additional quantities of cotton of 15-16, to 1 1-16 inch staple length which the Colonies can produce in the years immediately ahead.

Production in existing cotton areas could be increased by substantially by improved agricultural methods. Progress in this direction is bound to be slow. Apart from the social difficulties, a considerable amount of experimental work remains to be done in the application of fertilisers to Native cotton-growing and in the control of cotton pests in Native areas. Experiments of course are to be included in the general fertiliser trials shortly to be undertaken in East Africa. It is also planned to start experiments shortly in East Africa on the use of insecticides against cotton pests.

The second possibility for expanding Colonial production of cotton lies in the development of new areas.

Market Worth \$40,000,000 Annually

As regards East Africa, the committee has discussed the possibility of developing new cotton areas in the Taita and Kilimamb districts of Tanganyika, and in certain parts of Northern Rhodesia, and, as a long-term possibility, in the Chire River districts of Nyasaland. It has recommended that these possibilities should be further examined, if necessary by the dispatch of a mission of inquiry. It has also expressed the view that where the prospects of developing new areas appear to be favourable, the ginning and marketing of cotton should be entrusted to a public utility corporation.

In the knowledge that Lancashire's demand for medium staple cottons is at present prices of the order of £30-40,000,000 annually, the committee has recommended that the attention of Colonial Governments should be drawn to the need of greatly increased supplies of cottons of this type wherever this might be possible. In Tanganyika, the Governments of Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland should be told the views of the United Kingdom regarding the acceptability of the cottons produced by them and their price relation, simply having regard to spinning values.

The committee recommends that discussions should be held on the question of price with a view to the Colonies receiving such that maximum encouragement would be given to the sale of the medium staple cottons to the United Kingdom.

As regards Uganda, the committee should consider that it would be advisable, if practicable to lay down any prescribed quantity of these cottons which should be grown at the expense of the (at present) most profitable longer-staple type. No case-over can be made.

* Being extracts from the first interim report of the Colonial Cotton Products Committee.

unless the relative prices offered are adjusted, possibly as the result of a long-term arrangement.

The committee has had its attention called to the difficulties which spinners have recently experienced with Uganda cotton. These arise chiefly from defective grading and baling, and should be applied to a stricter application of existing ginning and marketing controls. It is hoped that it may be possible for the Raw Cotton Commission to station representatives in East Africa to assist in overcoming present difficulties, and the committee has noted that one of its officials is paying a visit to East Africa during the forthcoming ginning season.

Fertilisers for Colonial Agriculture

The committee has examined the part which is and could be played by fertilisers in colonial agriculture. There seems little doubt that a major increase could be obtained in Colonial crop production by the wider use of fertilisers, organic and inorganic, on all areas of cultivation. In speaking, there appears to be little application in the use of fertilisers to non-European crops and practical local imported artificial fertilisers are at present used exclusively by estate producers.

Strongly fertilisers are in world short supply and subject to allocation by the I.B.P.F. World demand is at present running at about 150% of world supply, and while allocation lists an increase in supplies to the Colonies could be made only at the expense of the United Kingdom and other Empire areas. The reason for the continued shortage is that production depends on so much else on coal and transport, and also on the speed of recovery of German heavy industry.

The world phosphate supply and demand position is however more satisfactory. The low phosphate content of spains of the soils in the tropics. Dependencies is widely known and it is one of the problems being tackled by the operators of the East African groundnut scheme. The use of phosphates is likely to be particularly important for the development of better pastures for Colonial livestock farming and for oilseeds and cereal crops in Africa. The extended use of phosphates in particular areas is dependent on their availability rather than on their availability of supplies.

It would be of great value if fertilisers could be economically worked in Colonial territories (Tanganyika), and it is to be hoped that the geological survey of the Colonies which is now in train will pay particular regard to the needs of agriculture for fertilisers. The committee urges that further technical reports are satisfactory. The newly discovered phosphate deposits at Tororo in Uganda should be exploited in order to serve the African cultivator as well as the operators of the East African groundnut scheme.

It also stresses the importance to experiments in the use of the phosphate technique for Native agriculture, and recommends that the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee should be invited to consider this.

Scientific Trials in East Africa

The committee has considered what steps might be taken to develop production of synthetic nitrogenous fertilisers in the Colonies. The standard process is to synthesize ammonia, for which hydrogen is required, prepared either from coal gas or alternatively, by electrolysis of water. Where large manufacturing supplies of electric power are available at low cost, the process can be operated wholly on electric power. In addition, sulphur in some form is necessary for combining the ammonia to ammonium sulphate, the other end products possible, which sulphur is not available in the Colonies.

Possibilities exist in Uganda in conjunction with the projected Owen Falls hydro-electric station, and in Rhodesia in connexion with hydro-electric developments in the Zambezi gorges. These developments, however, are far ahead of the needs of the present time.

The committee considers that there is an urgent need for research into the use of fertilisers in the Colonies, particularly in Africa. It is glad to note that fertiliser trials on a scientific basis have been started in the East African Colonies.

Desirable Immigrants

THE ANNOU NCER of the East African Association, Engineer Sir Reginald Robins, Member for Transport in East Africa and lately general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, suggested that there had been a great dearth of immigrants to East Africa from the United Kingdom and added humbly that there might have been a clause in the Immigration Bill to prohibit the entry of such delegations or commissions.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. G. HAWLEY has leased the Gilgil Hotel, Kenya. MR. J. WINDER has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Upper Nile Province in the Sudan.

MRS. J. B. LESTER, M.B.A. for Umtali South, has resigned on medical advice from Umtali Town Council.

LORD and LADY MCGOWAN have returned to London from their visit to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR BRACEWELL SMITH, former Lord Mayor of London, and LADY BRACEWELL SMITH have been touring Southern Rhodesia.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE and PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, have returned to London from South Africa.

LORD and LADY LEATHERS are outward-bound in the STURRING CASTLE for a visit to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

LORD and LADY KEMSLEY and LORD and LADY BLEDSIDE have arrived back from their visits to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR THOMAS PERCIVAL CREED, who was Legal Secretary in the Sudan until his retirement last year, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

THE EMPRESS, HADE S. SASSIE, has again protested against the intention of "certain Powers" to support the return to Italy of her former Colonies.

SIR MAURICE BATEO, export promoter and manager of Messrs. C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., is on a business tour of the East African territories. He will admit all July.

MR. M. GIGAGA, a Kikuyu graduate of Makerere College and secretary of the United Kenya Club, was recently married at the Church of Scotland Mission near Nairobi.

AIR MARSHAL SIR LESLIE HOLLINGHURST, member of the Air Council for supply and organization, is leaving this country on Sunday by air for a tour of African and Mediterranean R.A.F. stations.

MR. H. K. BRADFIELD has retired from the London committee of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) for reasons of health. MR. P. J. FROBE has also retired from his position as local director of Citicorp Place branch.

MR. W. G. CARNEGIE, Bulawayo area secretary of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, has resigned after 24 years' service. He is succeeded by MR. G. V. BOTTON, who will head a new full-time staff with offices in the city.

SIR FRANK and LADY ALEXANDER, SIR ALFRED and LADY BEN, SIR KENNETH CROSSLEY, the EARL of DUNDONALD and LORD and LADY ELIBANK, all of whom recently visited Rhodesia, are recent arrivals in this country.

LORD KENNEWORTH, who as Sir John de la Pole gave £100,000 some years ago to the Fairbridge industrial schools, has now given £100,000 to Coventry Cathedral in the belief that Christianity is the main hope for the stability of the world.

The funeral of MAJOR HAROLD S. CAYZER, a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and other companies, who died recently in South Africa in the course of a business visit to the Union and Rhodesia, took place in Dunfermline.

MR. F. S. THORNHILL COOPER, managing director of the Ford Motor Co. (Egypt), Ltd., and two members of his staff, MESSRS. J. W. HODGKINS and D. G. WILSON, recently visited the Sudan by private aircraft on a tour of inspection of branches under their control.

MR. R. REES-WILSON, M.P., has met the European, Asian and African members of the recently dissolved Legislative Council at his arrival in Kenya, touched at the United Kenya Club and inspected the welfare works of Nairobi Municipal Council.

MR. R. HOWARD, Secretary of the Lancashire County Cricket Club, who was manager of Walter Hammond's test team during the 1946-47 Australian tour, recently visited Rhodesia, where he expressed himself as pleasantly surprised by the quality of local cricket.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER has been appointed vice-chairman of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., The British and South American Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and Scottish Ship Line, Ltd., in the place of the late Harold S. Cayzer. MR. M. P. CAYZER becomes a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

The 4th (Uganda) Battalion The King's African Rifles has returned to Uganda after an absence from Uganda of more than eight years, spent mostly in Somalia, Ethiopia and Burma. SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, who welcomed the troops on their return, presented the CO. LEUT. COLONEL V. K. CHANNER, with an inscribed silver bugle.

LORD SWINTON, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, lent his house at Masham, Yorkshire, to the Conservative Party a few months ago as an instructional centre. Conservative College of the North, Ltd., has now been registered in that connexion as a non-profit-making company of which Lord Swinton becomes the first life member. He retains half the mansion for his own use.

MR. FELA COMANDE, the West African organist, speaking on Africa music at a joint meeting of the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies in London last week, stressed that whereas in European music rhythm was applied to African music it was strongly expressed. Gramophone and pianoforte recitals given to illustrate his points ranged from an East African wedding song to the harmony of unaccompanied choir.

SIR MILES THOMAS, who took up his duties a few days ago as deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, intends to make an early personal inspection of all the Empire routes. He said that considerable travel on the African routes as an ordinary flying passenger had convinced him that the members of the staff were grand fellows doing a first-class job.

SIR MAURICE HOLMES, former Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, who recently visited East Africa for the Colonial Office as Chairman of the Commission of inquiry into civil service salaries, is one of three retired civil servants appointed to the Prime Minister as a tribunal to which representations may be made by civil servants informed of an intention to discharge or transfer them because of suspected Communist or Fascist associations.

The Egyptian delegation sent to Uganda to study proposals for raising the level of Lake Victoria included HAMED SULAIMAN BEY, Under-Secretary of State; DR. H. E. HURST, Director-General, Physical Department, P.W.D.; DR. SAMIN BEY, of the Irrigation Department; SABAH EL KURDI BEY, Inspector-General for the Sudan of the Irrigation Department; MR. H. G. BAMBRIDGE, inspector of irrigation on the Upper White Nile and DR. H. ZAKI BEY.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

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OFFICE, 29, British and Indian Armies, Graduate, career with prospects in East Africa or Rhodesia. 10 years' accountancy experience, England. Prepared to travel as long as necessary. Offer suggestions to Box 244, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, or Great Russell Street, W.C.

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TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. market. Reason and example are the best weapons against the spread of false news. — The Archbishop of York.

"The Fourth Air Force serving under British command cost this country £623,000 in 1947." — Government White Paper.

"Mr. Hector MacNeil is rapidly making his name as a cool, clear-headed, forthright and courageous spokesman." — Mr. A. J. Cummings.

"The most successful move that a political party can make is to assert proprietary rights in the intellectual assumptions of its day." — National Review.

"South Africa needs 15,000 artisans from the United Kingdom in the next five years." — Mr. J. L. Eglend, South African High Commissioner in London.

"The European Recovery Plan is America's answer to the challenge facing the free world. It is a measure for reconstruction, stability and peace." — President Truman.

"With a stroke of the pen the consent of the Board of Trade has covered the arteries of the British film industry. Hollywood's only serious competitor." — Mr. Stephen Watts.

"The combination of high inflation and social security benefits has reduced the incentive to hard work and enterprise almost to vanishing point." — Mr. S. Chambers.

"The challenge to the world is whether we are going to defend the rights of God and the personal rights of man or submit to a system which makes men slaves while masquerading under the name of democracy." — Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster.

"In the last 15 months of 1947, it is estimated that participating European countries would import 249,000 metric tons of American tobacco of a value of 256 million dollars, the share of the United Kingdom being 116,000 metric tons of a value of 141 million dollars." — U.S. State Department.

"A healthy democracy has its roots in the individual—the man who talks politics in his local pub, the woman who discusses her domestic problems over the garden fence. Linked with these are the meetings of parish and local councils, local trade unions, chambers of commerce and rotary clubs." — News Chronicle.

"The ideal is that the people should have reached such a standard of education that it will be useless and unprofitable to tie to them at all. We have still a long way to go to reach this ideal." — Lord Wavell.

"There are nearly three times as many officials at the Admiralty as at the outbreak of war. Nearly 8,000 additional clerks are employed. The whole presentation of the Admiralty staff is a scandal which any House of Commons worthy of its financial responsibilities should protest." — Mr. Churchill.

"White men insist on shorter hours, they have the temerity to expect women to return to industry and do a double job. We are going back to the social habits of the jungle, where women did long labour tasks while the men had hours of comfortable ease." — Lord Grant, M.P.

"Ministerial pronouncements upon the subject of savings appear to mean that savings made before 1945 are capital, that savings made by people with incomes above £500 a year are capital, that savings above £50 a year are capital, and that savings made outside the G.P.O. or Government-sponsored offers are capital—and in Ministerial eyes capital is iniquitous and must therefore be taxed out of existence." — Mr. Robert Haring.



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BACKGROUND

Controversy the Breath of Life.— "Free interchange of information and opinion is essential to the cause of peace and a fundamental human right." The British people and Government fear all forms of dictatorial thinking. Fear does not excuse the use of newspapers, radio and newsreels primarily as propaganda instruments of government. The idea is not to suppress or to argue a proposition, but to supply facilities for argument. A supine free press is a bad press. Britain prefers the risks of a free Press to restriction or suppression. On the other side repression takes place recklessly rather than that a Soviet or Slav Government should run any risk of having its policy challenged. In the democratic countries it is not governments which decide on offence or punishment, but a free and impartial court acting upon common law and justice. There may be imperfections in the British Press, but it is as free and vigorous as any other in the world. The position of the British Press—owner, editor or worker is neither privileged nor exposed; they are subject to the same laws and protected by the same laws as any other owner or worker. When one newspaper goes wrong it is corrected by another, for controversy is the life-blood of popular British journalism. Controversy, indeed, is the breath of British life. My friendly advice to the Soviet and its satellites is: Dictatorship of thinking, expression, and publication may ensure you for a moment but it will weaken you steadily and in time damn you completely. Contest in ideas is the best condition of advancement in the world. H. G. W. McNell, *Ministry of Information*, addressing the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information.

War Crimes.— The United Nations War Crimes Commission was dissolved on March 31 after an existence of a little over four years. Its object was to assist in implementing the promises of the Allied leaders that exemplary justice would be executed on the Axis war criminals. It has listed 40,000 names of accused persons against whom a *prima facie* case of having committed war crimes has been established. As far as has been reported by the Governments, about 6,300 of the accused have been brought to trial, and of these some 3,300 have been convicted and sentenced to death or terms of imprisonment. Compared with the number of aerial crimes and criminals, these results may seem disappointing. The achievement is really outstanding when the difficulties of tracing, identification, apprehension, and trial are realized. War Crimes Commission Statement.

The Commonwealth.— "Love for our country is bred less by that which she gives us than by that which she asks us to give her, which in time of war is our very lives. In peace she asks us to give time and money to meet her needs, which are the needs of our fellow citizens. The virtue of responsible government lies in this, that our sense of responsibility to the Commonwealth is constantly developed by exercise. In peace the demands which a Dominion Government makes on its citizens promote in them an ever-increasing sense of nationalism, which finds its expression in slogans like 'Canada First.' There is no authority which can make demands on Dominion citizens for the service of the Commonwealth as a whole. The result is a growth of local patriotism and a corresponding decline in devotion to the Commonwealth. The Dominions will hold by the Commonwealth if Britain puts the Commonwealth first. They will need the British market, British immigrants, and a British monetary system on which they can count. They are all even more deeply concerned than the United States that Britain should play her essential part in building up the peace and peace of western Europe, which holds the master key to world peace. They all, moreover, look to the common monarchy, the supreme symbol of a brotherhood which gives them, even the secondary Powers, a status and dignity which would be unattainable in isolation or in the orbit of the United States." *Round Table*.

Centralization of Power.— "In the House of Lords debate on the National Health Service Bill, I drew attention to the terrific centralization of power in one man. A lawyer who has analyzed this power now tells me that of the 41 members of the central council 35 are appointed by the Minister; that the Minister will appoint the regional hospital boards; that the hospital management committees will be appointed by the chairman of the regional hospital boards; that the board of governors of a teaching hospital be appointed by the Minister; and that the Minister may make regulations relating to the appointment and tenure of office of these various regional boards and committees. The Minister could pack these bodies with doctors taken from amongst the 4,000 odd who voted in favour of the Act in the general plebiscite." *Lord Horder*.

Equality the Enemy of Quality.— "We hear much talk of a shortage of man-power. In view of the reduction of working hours, the hordes of unproductive minor officials and the ghastly waste of executives' time in industry dealing with Government controls and restrictions, I suggest that it is not man-power we lack but guts; and we lack guts because for two and a half years we have lacked leadership. The present system encourages the slothful to greater sloth, while the man who wants to do an honest day's work loses his enthusiasm when he realizes that he must carry the slackers on his back. Truly under Socialism equality is the enemy of quality. Interference with the liberty of the individual is now killing all initiative. Can you imagine another Nuffield starting a humble business and building it up to a huge industrial company of world-wide fame? All know that it is not possible. Can England flourish under such conditions? Small wonder that young men with ambition are driven to seek their fortunes in the States. Whether we like it or not, we are which we cannot afford to be post-Prussian and Government expenditure drastically reduced. Let us get the country back to work by creating conditions in which a man may rise by his own merit and obtain the reward of his labours. This involves a substantial reduction in income tax and surtax rates and a reduction of the property tax. Increased production from which some increase in the allocation of consumer goods to the home market can surely be made. But what is needed above all is inspired and inspiring leadership, leadership which will rise above party bickering, unite the nation again and give the people once more a chance of themselves and faith in their future." *Mr. Halford V. L. Reddiss*.

Party Tyrannies.— "There is a pressing need about fifty columns. Read *Principles of a Republic* for advice about the art of forming them and a description of the Hitler-Stalin technique for attacking your enemies one at a time and dividing them among themselves. Read *Principles of Politics* for advice against running a dictatorship. There are no party tyrannies, and those who do not want Communist rule must start us to jettison the principles of a free speech for property the extreme Stalin use." *Mr. Alan Wood*, in the *Evening Standard*.

Fabian Colonial Bureau's Misrepresentations

Wider Publicity for Unfair Attack on Non-Officials

ALLEGATIONS BY THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU that the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia intend to deny fair representation to African interests, have been made in a letter to *The Times* over the signature of the secretary, Dr. R. A. Hinden, who wrote:

"It is quite unjustifiable that any British Government should grant the type of responsible, self-government which the white community in Northern Rhodesia are at present demanding. We can sympathize with some of the objections and frustrations from which this community must suffer under the rule of a bureaucracy, but they cannot be allowed self-government at the expense of the African."

"The white form only about 1% of the population, but suggest their attitude to the African 99% that their constitutional proposals do not suggest a single African seat in the legislature—let alone the executive. African interests will be 'represented' by Europeans." The Colonial Office's own constitutional reforms, already promised for this year, would allow two Africans to take their seats on the legislature for the first time."

"If the Northern Rhodesian settlers were given their way, there could be no denying the demands of the settlers in Kenya, and perhaps even in Tanganyika. It is only too easy to anticipate the emotional reactions throughout the African communities elsewhere on the continent, and also the justified criticisms by U.N. delegates. The Native policies of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, where European minorities hold the reins of power, are already a constant embarrassment and reproach to the rest of the Commonwealth—there is not the slightest guarantee that Northern Rhodesia's will be any better."

"Of course, Englishmen everywhere like to be self-governing—but democracy should be a condition of the grant of self-government, and democracy takes no heed of the colour of a man's skin."

Correction Not Published.

A reply was immediately sent by the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but it was not published by the *Times*. Our readers have not been informed of the unreliable nature of the charges made against the non-official leaders in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Neilson wrote:

"Dr. Hinden asserts that the constitutional proposals of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia 'do not suggest a single African seat in the legislature. African interests will be 'represented' by Europeans.' She might at least have made herself acquainted with the facts before rushing into print."

"The reformed Legislative Council proposed by the non-officials would, in fact, contain three Africans (two being elected by the African Representative Council and the one representing Barotseland); three Europeans nominated by the Governor to represent African interests, four officials, and 10 elected Europeans."

"Since the officials would certainly represent African interests in any case of conflict of opinion, the voting in that case would be 10-10 even if all the elected European members are of one mind. That is surely an adequate check against impetuosity or a policy which failed to safeguard African interests in every reasonable way."

"It should be added that the proposals made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies have the unanimous support of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and that they include the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, a leading Methodist missionary, and Sir

Stewart Gore-Browne (for the past 10 years a nominated member representing African interests). Does their endorsement of the plan not indicate that Native interests are satisfactorily protected?

Mr. C. Gordon Balloun, writing from Crawfordsburn, County Down, inquired whether Dr. Hinden would grant a vote to every adult African, and continue:

"Is she aware that the advance of Africa in all spheres is absolutely the initiative and effort of the white man? Surely this implies that to 'represent' Africa is in the interest of the African, black and white. Later on the black African ought to share the responsibility, but not until he understands modern social and incapable of making a more intelligent part in a complex matter."

Dr. Hinden states that the Native policies of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are a constant embarrassment and reproach to the Commonwealth. Surely that is a bold statement. The transformation of South Africa and the Rhodesia from wild, unformed and undeveloped territory into one of the greatest and wealthiest parts of the Commonwealth is an everlasting testimony to the foresight, skill and perseverance of the Boer and British pioneers."

"If the better representation in these parts is so important that the Fabian Society decries it, then have patience yet awhile. No wise director of shareholders would invest his money in a company to a person who knows little or nothing of the business concerned. To those who have worked with brains and brawn (brawn alone is not enough); with those who have shouldered the responsibility to develop the great continent of Africa; to those who have the credit and to them meant much more the right to govern. Authority must never be divorced from responsibility. Let those who know what responsibility means govern. Let of course see that they do so humbly."

Colonel Penson

COLONEL CHARLES PENSION, who recently revisited Northern Rhodesia, continued to correspondents thus:

"May I support the clear statement of Mr. Gordon Balloun. Dr. Hinden made various assertions which may be the views of the Fabian Society but altogether miss the main point—i.e., how are these backward countries to be administered?"

"I agree that 'democracy takes no heed of the colour of a man's skin,' but is democracy the best way of government for a country where there are 1,000 whites, some quite intelligent and the majority more or less educated, and some 1,900,000 native Africans of whom at least 99% are incapable of taking part in any government except perhaps at the village level?"

"They may be given seats and have a limited voice in the Legislative Council (as proposed) but by the non-official members. But let us be perfectly frank. The Africans can advise on Native affairs and it may be well for them to sit and listen, but it would be ridiculous to think of them being able to contribute any constructive ideas; for instance, to a finance committee."

"The question is which is the best way of administering these countries? The answer is by enlisting the best brains available and for all to work together, regardless of colour and of the disproportionate numbers of the different races. But once the best men are enrolled the Government must be given a fairly free hand to carry out a policy laid down; and that is where we are going wrong in these territories."

"Up to a year or two ago the policy was 'Africa for the Africans,' which implied indirect rule and a consequent stagnation in progress, as has been emphasized lately by the Governor of Uganda. Now the opposite course is being pursued. In order to increase the world production of raw materials, the word has gone out: 'Full speed ahead,' which means that the Native gradually must continue to come less and less under the rule of the chief and more, and more to be part of an active European organization, whether agricultural or industrial. In order to carry out the new policy, tribal habits and customs have to go by the board."

"This is probably the best for the African in the long run, but the Government must, say so quite frankly and not wrap it up in pious hopes about the Africans taking over the management or becoming the owners of great enterprises. The 'New Deal' does mean an alteration in the 'Old Policy.'"

"It must be made clear to the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and similar countries that it will be several generations before

Education for Citizenship in Africa

Can Democracy be Rapidly Transplanted?

THE COLONIAL PEOPLES are in closer touch with the Western world than ever before. Colonial troops have fought in two world wars. A far greater number of men than in 1919, and an increasing number of women, have received enough education to be receptive of Western ideas.

New ideas from the West have come flooding in through the cinema, wireless and, to an ever-increasing extent, the Press; and above all through the growing frequency of contact between Colonial workers and their European employers. Colonial peoples are not content to absorb the new ideas uncritically; they are busily engaged also in forming their own impressions of the Western world from which the ideas come. It was an African, Dr. Aggrey, who said: "In Africa it is not what is said that matters, not even how it is said; what matters is, who says it."

Path of Evolutionary Democracy

It is natural and desirable that Colonial peoples studying Western thought should be attracted to the study of Western political ideas. Political ideas in Britain have been fruitful of political action and constitutional development; and it is again natural and desirable that peoples under British administration should aspire to tread the path of evolutionary democracy which Britain marked out to the world.

Colonial status is bound to become irksome. Crown Colony status, however, is not uniform or fixed. On the contrary, it is evolutionary. There are all manner of gradations between simple autocracy and responsible self-government; and constitutional development, never unknown, has become much more noticeable in the last 20 years.

His Majesty's Government have often proclaimed that responsible self-government is the goal at which all Colonies should aim. On July 13, 1943, the then Secretary of State, Colonel Oliver Stanley, described the central purpose of British Colonial administration as a pledge "to guide Colonial peoples along the road of self-government within the framework of the British Empire, to build up their social and economic institutions, and to develop their natural resources." On July 7, 1946, his successor, Mr. A. Creech Jones, described it as "to develop the Colonies and all their peoples so as to enable their peoples speedily and substantially to improve their economic and social conditions, and, as soon as may be, to attain responsible self-government."

Pace of Life Faster

Britain is pledged to help the Colonies towards self-government by Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, which was inserted in the Charter at the instance of Britain herself. Responsible self-government, then, is the aim which all economic and social development, and especially the development of education, should have in view.

Self-government, however, is a much heavier responsibility in the 20th century than in the 18th. The pace of life is faster, the economic structure is immeasurably more complicated, nations are more closely linked and democracy has replaced aristocracy. In this matter, as in so many others, the Colonial peoples are setting themselves the task of passing in one generation through a development over which the leading nations of the West have spent two by no means leisurely centuries.

Democracy, moreover, does not grow easily in every soil. It demands for its successful maintenance peculiar habits of mind and action. The democratic peoples of

the West have had time to develop these habits through centuries of experience. Whether their development can be accelerated through careful education and self-discipline, so that the political institutions of Western democracy, or the main principles inspiring them, can be rapidly and successfully transplanted in tropical Africa, this is the all-important question the answer of which is now sought.

Sense of Responsibility

We do not mean to imply that the political experience already possessed by Colonial peoples in the workings of their native institutions has not enabled them to develop these necessary habits. In some cases it has. But we should hesitate to claim that even in Britain itself every citizen has developed that sense of public responsibility, that tolerance and objectivity in political discussion and practice, which are necessary for the practice and preservation of democracy, and which it should be one of the main functions of education to develop. And if education is inadequate in Britain as a preparation for citizenship, we see no reason to claim that it is generally more adequate in the Colonies.

In this period of rapid transition, education becomes of greater importance and urgency than ever before and must aim at fulfilling the special needs created by these social and political changes. It is not enough to train efficient, skilful, reliable farmers, artisans, clerks and minor-grade employees. It is not enough even to train professional men, technicians, and men capable of assuming responsibility in managerial and administrative positions. We have to go further and train men and women as responsible citizens of a free country.

Constitutional advance, culminating in responsible government, is a necessary consequence of advances in general education. It is a question of improving the education provided so as to give a conscious preparation for citizenship, of passing on to the Colonial peoples as much as may be possible of our own political experience, in order that government by the Colonial peoples by the people and for the people may be a real thing.

Advance Towards Political Freedom

The advance towards political freedom will not and must not be delayed. But if political freedom is to benefit all the people and not merely the favoured few, then all the people must be guided to use it for the common good. This is the main aim of education. The Colonial peoples in their new political freedom must gain their own experience; but they have a right to look to us for guidance.

The aim may be the same for all Colonial peoples, but the Colonies vary so greatly in culture, in social and economic conditions, that the path towards it can hardly be the same for all. Even within the larger territories there are great differences. Other marked differences are those between the large mixed farming populations of the mining and industrial areas (such as the Rhodesian Copperbelt) and the relatively stable and often very isolated rural populations; though here it must be borne in mind that the men in the mines are themselves drawn from the rural areas. In some Colonies there is a well-preserved tribal organization, in others there is none. Some Colonies possess indigenous cultures based on African or Oriental languages; some are linked culturally rather with Britain or with some other European country. Some have a relatively homogeneous population; others are peopled by different races, who are hindered from drawing together by divergent economic interests and social jealousies.

If education is to be effective, it must be based partly at least on local cultural foundations. This has been for many years one of the basic principles of British Colonial education policy. The principle is sound: that an alien culture can be most successfully propagated by being grafted on to a vigorous native stock.

Alien Suspicion Understandable

This is what British educationalists have in mind when they utter the elliptical and often misunderstood statement that they wish the educated African, however highly educated, to remain an African. They do not mean that they desire him to concentrate on his African culture to such an extent that he is unable to assimilate as much as he wishes of European culture. There is nothing specifically "Colonial" in this attitude. Welsh and Scottish educationalists wish the educated Welshman or Scot to retain and develop his attachment to, and understanding of, his country's cultural heritage; and if it is urged that there is less gulf between English and Welsh culture than between English and Ashanti it may be replied that seven centuries of contact between England and Wales have greatly narrowed the

Being extracts from Colonial Paper 216, entitled "Education for Citizenship in Africa" (H.M. Stationery Office, 9d).

He must also criticize Mr. Nightingale's reference to Northern Rhodesia becoming a small minority in a Parliament which had not always shown itself very sympathetic to the country's interests. Did not children from Northern Rhodesia go to Southern Rhodesia for secondary education? Had Northern Rhodesia not turned to that Colony when short of food and for help when threatened by strikes? Amalgamation would come about because it was inevitable for the good of the British Empire.

Sick and Tired of Parliament

"Government may be satisfied with the things have taken," concluded Mr. Welensky. "They may feel happy that the non-officials are divided. They may even feel that they have won a short-term victory. But let me warn Government that even if I am thrown out of my seat at the next election, even if they should be able to defeat every member, the opposition to our present form of government will continue. When the African sits in this House it will be only a matter of time before he realizes that he is only given the shadow and not the substance. Then you will have trouble with the black man as well.

"I have sat here 10 years, and I am sick and tired of frustration. We who stand for a constitutional change are not the last if we go; other people will come in and express the views which we have expressed and will express them considerably more strongly."

THE REV. E. C. NIGHTINGALE, in a personal statement, said that a newspaper report had been taken as indicating his dissection from Sir Stewart Gore-Brown's proposals. "He had actually wished to say that he was a convinced anti-amalgamationist and had desired to disassociate himself from any suggestion of a threat. Nevertheless, Sir Stewart's proposals for constitutional advancement had his sincere support.

"At an early meeting of Council Mr. Nightingale had said that he had not been present when all the other non-official members had discussed the constitutional changes, and did not regard himself as bound to any particular form of action. He had seen it suggested in a newspaper that all missionaries wanted the white man to leave Northern Rhodesia. He did not know a single missionary of any intelligent African who held such a view. The Native knew quite well that his progress was bound up with European progress. Apart from that question he had yet to be convinced that Northern Rhodesia would be better served by becoming a small minority in a Parliament which had never shown itself sympathetic to Northern Rhodesia's interests. He agreed with the African view that amalgamation would be against their interests."

Not Yet Time for Self-Government

Was there no middle way? He could not go all the way with the suggestion in their denunciation of Colonial Office rule, while its defects and disadvantages were obvious, its favourable characteristics and undeniable achievements. A time would come when Northern Rhodesia could justly claim freedom to manage its own affairs, but no one could say that that time had arrived. Meantime, the constitutional proposals should be discussed in a calm atmosphere, with the realization that the interests of Europeans and Africans were one and indivisible.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA said that while he approved the new constitutional proposals as forming the basis for discussion with the Colonial Office, he disassociated himself from Sir Stewart Gore-Brown's declaration the steps might have to be taken to analyse Government.

MR. B. GOODWIN stated that there was a place for partnership between the two races, and that that should be made clear to Africans, but he felt as strongly as Mr. Welensky in regard to paramountcy. It might be a good idea for Europeans to down tools and say "Carry on without us, see if the Africans can do it." That would prove to Government and Africans that none but Europeans could lead at present.

MR. WELENSKY, referring to an African statement at meetings at Kitwe as having raised the question of a paramountcy of Native interests, affirmed that such a policy would never be accepted by European in Northern Rhodesia, and called for a direct reply to the question whether paramountcy still applied to the country. What was Government policy regarding European immigration? In view of the apparent official attitude of indifference, a round-table conference between officials and non-officials should be held and a definite and agreed policy reached. The importance of Central Africa

was only just beginning to be appreciated and European immigration should be encouraged.

MR. E. W. SERGEANT said that Northern Rhodesia's future depended upon farming, mineral development, local industries and communications, and those four things must receive Government's earnest consideration. In comparison with Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, progress in the territory had been extremely slow.

MR. G. B. BECKETT declared that the insistence upon maize in food discussions put the whole picture out of perspective. In the long-term view meat and dairy produce were of greater importance. If the opportunity was seized to bring about a large expansion in tobacco production, and also in groundnuts, the development of Northern Rhodesia would be greatly assisted and an important contribution made to Empire economic power.

When the Dalglish Commission's report on Africans in industry was debated, MR. WELENSKY emphasized that any attempt to implement the report would be useless unless the Government obtained the good-will of the trade unions. The commission had suggested that where a European was replaced by Africans, it would take three Natives to do his job. If that happened, and the African was paid one-third of the normal European wage, the European artisan would disappear and the African would be doomed to lower standards of living, for the example of the European's standard of work and living was necessary if the African was to progress. His solution to the problem was to develop the country and recognize the African as part of its economic life, but the African must increase his output.

African Needs European's Example

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA agreed that the European worker was essential to the progress of the African, and that African progress in industry depended upon raising the educational level.

MR. BECKETT asserted that the greatest problem was the African's lack of efficiency and reliability.

MR. GOODWIN, who described the Dalglish report as ridiculous, said the commissioners were at a disadvantage because Government would take no advice from non-officials of the trade union movement. It was not true that there was a colour-bar in Northern Rhodesian industry; there might appear to be such a ban, but the policy of the trade union movement was opposed to it.

The report recommended that Africans should fill certain posts immediately, but at one copper mine half such posts were already filled by Africans. Concerning the proposal that stope scraping should be done by Africans provided the stopes were safe, it was ironical that when the job was dangerous Europeans should have to accept the hazard.

Craftsmen were needed in industry, and the African must be given the necessary education to qualify, and to enter an apprenticeship on a competitive basis with the European; the principle of equal pay for equal work could then operate.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS affirmed that Government had never regarded as a solution the replacement of Europeans by Africans. The problem was to remove the African's sense of frustration. Government intended that the advice and help of the New Workers' Union be important.

While the report recommended many changes, the only ones already being put into effect were those done by Africans. Only one or two had been done in a hurry, and it was the intention to try to iron out those differences.

While the Mineworkers' Union must adhere to certain principles and articles of faith, the Government and African mine workers also had principles. There was no suggestion that anyone should be asked to abandon points of view, but when honest men got together they generally managed to strike a bargain.

Housing Shortage

OWING TO DIFFICULTY in housing officials, the Government of Kenya has asked the Colonial Office to suspend general recruitment of officials in this country. Definite engagements already made will, of course, be honoured, and staff required for house-building under the Public Works Department will continue to be recruited. The Government of Kenya will spend £200,000 on 70 houses in or near Nairobi and Nairobi Municipality has arranged a loan of £105,000 for the building of 50 or 60 houses. The intention is to encourage private enterprise and 5,000 tons of cement have been shipped as an immediate necessity. Special efforts are being made to increase shipments of piping and electrical equipment.

before these territories, we must actively co-operate in those matters which none of us can carry on satisfactorily within the borders of our own territory and the limitations of our own economy.

It has been emphasized in previous pronouncements that the establishment of the High Commission and the Central Legislative Assembly involves neither political closer union nor the fusion of the East African Governments. The new constitution leaves the administration of the territories, as at present, in the hands of the three Governments, and the territories retain their existing constitutions.

What has been brought into effect by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council is a constitutional framework for the operation of inter-territorial services, which are mainly economic, and a system whereby representatives of the people may be associated with the control of these services. This Assembly, as you are all aware, has been established for a preliminary period of four years, and it will be necessary before the end of 1951 to reconsider the whole question of your constitution and functions. That review must take place in the light of opinion, as it may be at that time, and no useful purpose would be served by speculating about the matter now.

Problems Not Racial

For the present the very composition of the Delegations from the three territories which form the non-official side of this Assembly is proof that it is becoming annually more clearly

recognized that the problems which confront us are not problems of a racial kind. It is not a question of what is good for Europeans or Indians or Africans or Arabs, but of what is good for these complex, multi-racial communities as a whole. It is a point of fact that a main reason for the communities composing the population of these territories differ among themselves, but the circumstances of their lives, the economic factors which control them, the industrial potential of the territories, and a hundred and one other matters of such a variety with which this Assembly will be called upon to deal have nothing whatever to do with race.

Committed to Joint Enterprise

I believe that this Assembly will serve more and more to emphasize the fact that whatever differences there may be between us of price, language, culture, and so forth, we are thrown together in East Africa, committed to a joint enterprise, and dependent each on the other, and all on the basis of good sense and collaboration of the component parts. If that is not forthcoming, there can be no prosperous future for any of us in these territories; but I am sure you will all agree when I say that we mean it to be forthcoming, and will so order ourselves that it is forthcoming.

It only remains for me formally to declare open the first meeting of the first session of the first East African Legislative Assembly, and I do so confident that the weighty matters and responsibilities which have been committed to you will, with God's help, be worthily undertaken and discharged.

Africans Responsible for "Tragic" Rejection

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's Frank Statement

A BLUNT ACCUSATION that the Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia had misrepresented the constitutional proposals of the non-official members of the Legislative Council was made recently by Mr. H. W. PRIEST, who deplored the truth of the Financial Secretary's statement that the non-officials regarded their proposals as a prelude to amalgamation.

Elected members favoured amalgamation, but they had supported the proposals not as a prelude to amalgamation but because they would give both Europeans and Africans a greater share in the management of the territory. The Financial Secretary's statement was declared made to create discord among non-officials and to suggest to Africans that the proposed changes were amalgamation in disguise.

The Chief Secretary replied that Government had no desire to misrepresent anyone; they merely wished to make the position clear to Africans. Mr. Beckett had said that a Central African State was inevitable, that the sooner it was formed the better, and that the non-official aim was to prevent any method of government which would prejudice that end.

Two Fundamental Points

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that he threatened to paralyse a Government was an alternative always open to a minority, but he was apparently wrong in saying that no non-official would hesitate to take that course, and he apologized to those of his colleagues whom he had misrepresented in that respect. The non-official proposals were open to modification and improvement, but on two fundamental points he must insist—subjection of the executive to the legislature, and the guarantee of full rights for Africans.

A large majority of Africans with whom he had been in contact were against the proposals, and the Native African Society had instructed him and his two colleagues representing African interests to resign unless they were prepared to work against the proposals. He had also been asked to make it clear that Africans disapproved of what was called his threat to paralyse Government.

He was dismayed to hear that the proposals were to be referred to provincial councils, urban African councils, Native authorities and so on before being considered by the African Representative Council, for it would be impossible to convey the proper implications of the proposals to such bodies, and what Africans did

not understand proposed changes they would naturally refuse to agree. He considered that African opposition was based upon the Financial Secretary's statement and upon the fictitious argument that the standing of the chiefs and African land rights were endangered.

His view was that amalgamation had a great deal to commend it, but that it could not come about until the psychological differences in the attitude of Northern and Southern Rhodesia to the Native question had been overcome. On the other hand, as soon as the Imperial Government was convinced that it was to the Imperial advantage for the two territories to amalgamate, a suitable formula would be devised, and nothing that Northern Rhodesia might now do would make any difference.

Rejection Through Ignorance

The Secretary of State had said that before amalgamation took place the inhabitants of the country would be consulted, but, with due respect to Cabinet Ministers, such things meant next to nothing. He had always tried to discover methods by which African rights could be safeguarded under amalgamation. A plan, which was largely his own, had finally been produced, and it seemed to ensure that security.

He had been grateful that the necessary safeguards were acceptable to selected members representing Europeans, and for a moment it had looked as though Northern Rhodesia could show the Empire how, thanks to the generosity of the dominating race, a contented situation could be evolved which would safeguard the rights of both races.

But now the very people for whom those benefits were designed had thrown them away through ignorance; he had entirely lost their confidence, and had been completely thrown overboard by people whose interests he had tried to serve for the past 10 years. The Africans themselves were responsible for a tragedy of the highest order.

MR. R. WOLFENSKY referred to the Rev. E. C. Nightingale's opposition to amalgamation and his comment that non-officials had made no headway in educating Africans on this issue. Whilst he agreed with that view, they had not lost sight of that objective, and when he became the owner of an African newspaper within a few weeks he would make every effort to educate Native opinion.

In the matter of discussion, and certainly got it, particularly in the matter of representation in the Assembly. Modifications were proposed to the opposition, following the usual British conception that there is always a way which men of good will and good sense can make work, other modifications were also introduced in that the powers of your Assembly were substantially reduced from those originally proposed, in order to obtain general agreement to the establishment of an East African Assembly in its present form.

I have thought it useful to give this historical summary because it was suggested and echoes are still heard that something new had been sprung on these territories without warning or opportunity of discussion, and that the proposals had been prepared in secret without prior consultation with the communities concerned. I hope it may be agreed in view of the historical facts, that nothing was suddenly sprung on anyone. As to the other point, it has always appeared to me to be desirable first to decide upon what it is that you are going to discuss and only then to start discussions.

Forty days after the bills proposals were published, the Secretary of State, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary, was able to visit East Africa and to get the views of all the various interested parties and the objections to this, that or the other aspect of the proposals. The widespread opportunities which all communities had for discussion with him undoubtedly went a very long way towards allaying anxieties and fears and to bring public opinion to see that some form of central authority and central legislature had become a necessity, and that any useful discussion must proceed from that starting point.

Public Opinion More Favourably Disposed

Once that fact began to be grasped, public opinion of all shades in East Africa quickly came to be very much more favourably disposed towards the whole conception, and there is now general acceptance of that basic assumption.

Finally, such a measure of agreement was reached that the Secretary of State felt justified in deciding to introduce the new proposals for the High Commission and the Assembly with effect from January 1, 1948. The High Commission has been set up and its executive machinery is in operation. It is largely, of course, the old machinery of the Governors' Conference Secretariat and the High Commissioner for support; but reinforced in certain respects and now exercising executive authority by virtue of an Order in Council upon the subjects committed to its charge.

There remains much important work to be done. For example, when the consent of the several legislative councils has been obtained, it will be necessary to work out the details of the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours into an East African system. That will be a complex task, but it is in the very important hands of Sir Reginald Robins and I feel sure that the territories may have very confidence that with the aid of his advisory council and its specialist committees he will carry out the task justly and fairly to all interests. That it is urgently necessary to bring all railway services, harbours and ancillary inland water transport services under one general direction in the interests of the region as a whole, and to provide for the closest co-ordination of air services with them, is a matter of which I believe there is very little difference of opinion.

Is Post Office a Living Department

Similarly steps are now being taken to reorganize the Post Office as a self-contained department maintaining its own capital account in a manner which will enable this Assembly and the public of the territories to see its finances and operations much more clearly than has been possible in the past. By these means I trust we shall find it possible to see clearly what the needs of the Post Office are in the matter of capital, and to obtain for it the capital resources without which it cannot modernize its services to give the public those facilities for which there is so insistent and reasonable a demand.

It will also be possible to see whether in fact the Post Office is being used as a taxing department, and to decide whether it should continue to be so used. That is manifestly a matter which will be debated by this Assembly and which also closely concerns the three Legislative Councils; for if it should prove that there is in fact a real surplus of Post Office revenue and above its various charges including pensions and debt charges, then the manner in which that question is handled will affect the budgets of all three territories, and therefore is the responsibility of their Legislative Councils in the first instance.

In the field of scientific research, largely owing to the great generosity of His Majesty's Government and the Parliament of the United Kingdom through the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, there are very important projects for the future of these territories being developed through inter-territorial research organizations, notably in agriculture and veterinary subjects. Such legislation as may be required for these purposes, will in due course be laid before you. An opportunity exists in this Assembly for keeping the public of the territories in far closer touch with these exceedingly important developments.

In the field of fiscal and economic policy, particularly in the development of industries and such things as customs, excise and income tax administration, we shall at last have a forum in which they can be discussed and debated in public on an inter-territorial basis, and (a matter of the first importance) a means of obtaining decisions by the admission of disagreement in matters within the powers of this Assembly to the only practicable arbitration—a decision by vote.

Rates of income tax and of customs and excise duties are the responsibility of the several legislatures and outside the powers of this Assembly; but the general policy, the broad administrative framework within which these matters are to be settled, must necessarily be inter-territorial, since action in one territory affects all the others.

Disagreements Must Occur

However carefully constitutional instruments may be drafted, it is inevitable that there will be some overlapping between the Assembly and the legislatures of the territories and therefore some room for disagreement and controversy. Disagreements and controversies will occur, but there is nothing to be alarmed at about that; indeed, I welcome it as the most effective safeguard against any distortion of the general constitutional set-up in either direction, for from such wholesome and common sense balances and weights and counterweights workable and sound institutions of government evolve.

The only Bill published for introduction in the Assembly at this meeting is the Liwali for the Coast (Dispensation) Bill to enable the High Commissioner to appoint the present Liwali for the Coast as the Arab representative member of the Assembly and thus to complete the machinery.

The main business before you is concerned with procedure and finance. It is clearly of importance that you should examine the procedure best suited to your councils at the earliest opportunity. This applies not only to the regulation and orderly conduct of your proceedings and the dispatch of business to the Assembly itself, but also to the machinery which you will wish to set up for the efficient discharge of your responsibilities in relation to the annual and supplementary estimates for which you are responsible.

You will be invited to consider draft standing rules and orders covering procedure in both these respects and to set up committees, one for the consideration of the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure of the High Commission and a standing committee on finance to deal with items of supplementary expenditure arising from time to time. The draft estimates for 1948 will be laid on the table this morning.

Work on an East African Basis

Review of work in progress or in prospect, either in the Assembly or through the medium of your committees, will form one of the most important of your functions, for you form the first inter-territorial body in East Africa capable of dealing with these matters on an East African basis. You will fill a gap—which has for far too long been outstanding in the chain of constitutional instruments by which the benefits of representative advice, criticism and authority can be applied to matters which are essentially East African in scope.

You will be asked to consider an invitation from the Secretary of State to send a delegation to the African conference which is to be held in London in September and October. If you accept his invitation and I think it important that the East African Central Legislative Assembly should have representation as such at that conference, you will be asked to arrange the composition of your delegation.

On the assumption that you will send delegates, and that it will be necessary for them to leave East Africa for London during the week beginning on September 19, the present intention is that the second meeting of the Assembly should be convened for Tuesday, August 31. At that meeting the business will include the draft estimates for 1949 of all the High Commission services other than the East African Railways and Harbours (if by that time amalgamation has been approved), and the East African Post and Telegraphs Department. The draft estimates of those departments will be dealt with later in the year, after delegates have returned from the conference.

The convening of the Central Legislative Assembly for East Africa marks a really important milestone in the history of these territories.

Mutually Acceptable Compromise

It marks the achievement of a mutually acceptable compromise on the subject of representation. It is not necessary for anybody who does not like it to admit that the present arrangement is perfect. It is only necessary to say that it has been established with a very general measure of agreement, if not unanimity, and to see that it works.

Moreover, the convening of the Assembly marks the growth of the spirit of co-operation and fellowship between the East African territories so strongly manifested during the war up to a point where, in spite of our local differences and disagreements, we can all see that if we are to reap full advantage from the great opportunities of future development, that lie

Kenya's members are Mr. J. F. C. Trovati (Financial Secretary), Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. W. C. Bauer, Mr. A. D. Patel and Mr. P. Moiny. Tanganyika is represented by Mr. J. A. S. Leslie (Financial Secretary), Mr. W. E. H. Scupham, Mr. E. C. Phillips, Mr. J. V. M. Nazerali and Chief Abdiel Shabgali.

Uganda's nominees are Mr. H. S. Pottar (Financial Secretary), Mr. H. K. Jaffer, Mr. H. R. Fraser, Mr. J. Maini and Mr. M. E. Kawalya Kagwa.

The Arab member has still to be appointed.

All the members from Tanganyika and Uganda are members of the respective Legislative Council, but two of Kenya's members do not now sit in the Legislature of the Colony. Sir Alfred Vincent, lately leader of the

European elected members, is not standing in the general election, and Mr. Leby, who has been nominated by the Governor as the African member, has not been an African member of the Legislative Council, but as the number of African representatives in that body is shortly to be increased to four, it is possible that he may become one of them.

All Bills to be introduced into the Central Assembly require the prior approval of the East African High Commission which consists of the officers administering the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. That means that inter-territorial agreement at Government level will have been achieved before legislation intended to apply throughout the three territories is introduced into the Assembly.

Sir Philip Mitchell Opens Central Assembly

Challenging Address by Chairman of High Commission

MANY OF YOU remember the suggestion made by the Masby Gore Commission which visited East Africa in 1924 that there should be much closer co-ordination and co-operation between the East and Central African territories. At that time Kenya and Uganda had the railway, the customs and the posts and telegraphs departments in common. Nine years later, after much further discussion and investigation, the post office was organized on an inter-territorial basis. There was also a common currency and in the field of defence the territories were closely interlocked. The Agricultural Research Institute at Amami was the pioneer in that association in research work which has now reached such important dimensions.

The Hilton Young Commission made specific proposals in regard to closer union which were found to be unacceptable. Hard on their heels, Sir Samuel Wilson, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State, visited these territories and made proposals. It proved impossible to reach agreement, however, and it was decided therefore that a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament should sit in London to consider the whole matter and take evidence in 1931, delegations representing all races being sent from East Africa to give evidence.

Association of Rhodesias and Nyasaland

The proceedings disclosed widespread differences of view between the various territories, and within the territories between communities. Moreover, the trend of events was already showing that the natural grouping was for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to become more closely associated with Southern Rhodesia in some form of consultative organization, while the three northern territories on the mainland continued to develop certain common services.

By the time the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee had been issued the world was in the throes of the great economic depression and there was little time or inclination for the consideration of new things out of Africa. Economic and financial recovery was slow, and soon the shadow of war were seen to be hanging over the world and attention was inevitably diverted once more from the controversial question of the so-called closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda—unhappily, perhaps, for when war came it quickly showed the need, if not for closer union, at least for effective means of the closest co-operation and mutual help and support. Nevertheless, in the field of scientific research and in certain other ways a good deal of important inter-territorial work was developing around the permanent secretariat of the Governors' Conference. That conference still consisted of the Governors of the five mainland territories and the British Resident of

Being an abbreviated record of an address delivered at the inaugural meeting of the East African Central Assembly in Nairobi on Tuesday by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya and chairman of the East African High Commission.

Zanzibar, but in practice the Governors of the two southern territories tended to come less and less frequently to its meetings.

Then came war and an immediate necessity for much closer collaboration between the territories. This was shown in even stronger prominence in 1940 when, after the defeat of France and the entry of Italy into the war, the East African territories found themselves once more in the front line, facing an enemy on their borders. There resulted the creation of the East African Production and Supply Council, the War Supplies Board, the Industrial Management Board and a host of other activities.

War Necessitated Closer Collaboration

By the end of 1944 there had grown up, round the secretariat of the Governors' Conference, what was in effect a form of central administration for a large group of subjects. It was patchy and incomplete; the railways were outside it, and so were the customs departments, while the Post Office, although it had been for 10 years an inter-territorial department, was rather unhappily spread-eagled over the scene. But this, *de facto*, central administration had no juridical or constitutional existence or authority; it had to proceed by consultation and agreement, even in quite unimportant questions of administration of the various services and agencies.

The consequences in voluminous correspondence, delay and uncertainty, both of purpose and action, were deplorable. Whatever your judgment on the situation, it was by that time obvious that something had to be done as parliament by a proper fitting.

When I returned from the Pacific at the end of 1944 Colonel Stanley, then secretary of State for the Colonies, asked me to turn my mind to the practical necessities of the situation. He said—and I am quite sure that he was right—that any suggestion of renewing proposals for closer union in the form in which they had been previously discussed would only arouse old controversies and put us nowhere; what was needed was a practicable means of dealing with these things which had in fact become common services, and which would not reopen the question of political union of the territories.

The problem therefore was to devise some workable and locally acceptable machinery which, while it would enable the three territories to collaborate in the field of legislation and administration over those services and subjects which were in fact common, would make the smallest possible inroad on the responsibility of each of the three Governments and the powers of the Legislative Councils.

Vexed Question of Representation

A study of the problem made it quite clear that a legislature would be an indispensable feature of any machinery which would be expected to work, and therefore the vexed question of representation on it would have to be reopened. It was that rock more than any other upon which all previous attempts at joint institutions had been shipwrecked.

The first draft note which I prepared by Colonel Stanley's direction—it was written in the Savoy Hotel on a night when sleep was made impossible by flying bombs and rockets (prophetic perhaps of first reactions to the project in East Africa!)—with considerable modifications, was referred to the Governors of the territories—to the three of us who are present to-day—for detailed examination, and I am very happy that the result was a document which we were all happy to agree to recommend for publication on a basis of discussion. Colonel Stanley's successor in office approved the final draft, and it was published at the end of 1945.

which has not looked favourably on either proposal, has been driven by the force of circumstances to recognize the need for regional collaboration. In the case of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland it is provided chiefly by the Central African Council and Central African Airways and now by the State-owned Rhodesia Railways system. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have at last been provided with their High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly, and they share East African Airways and amalgamated railway, customs, income tax, postal, research, statistical and other services.

Most of the members, official and non-official, of the new East African Central Assembly have held important public offices in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika and some in more than one of the territories. Not one has undertaken tasks of greater potential value than those upon which they are now jointly engaged. Their first duty at all times must be to examine every matter from the standpoint of the general good of East Africa, not from that of the sectional good of one of the territories or of one or more areas in a terri-

First Duty of Members of the Central Assembly.

torry. That does not, of course, mean that the just needs of a territory or area should be lightly disregarded or unfairly prejudiced, but it does mean that the members of the Central Assembly must accustom themselves to a wider focus in their judgment of public affairs than that which they used as members of their territorial legislature. When it was their task to think and act territorially, now, in this new and greater responsibility, their overriding obligation is to think and act and to encourage all whom they can influence to think and act, as East Africans, not as Kenyans, Tanganyikans, or Ugandaites (if that is the right term). By the measure of their success in that opportunity and responsibility they will be judged. These words have been written and were about to be printed when we received the text of an address delivered to the Assembly on Tuesday by Sir Philip Mitchell, who, it will be seen, stressed the very points which this newspaper considers of the greatest moment. No senior official has worked so consistently as he for the consummation now achieved, and it must have been a high personal satisfaction to him to declare the Assembly open. That its members will acquit themselves well, even beyond the expectations of their fellows, is our earnest hope.

East Africa's Central Legislative Assembly

Inaugural Session Greeted by Secretary of State

ON TUESDAY LAST, April 6, the East African Central Assembly met for the first time under the presidency of Sir Geoffrey Northcote, the Speaker.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., had arrived by air from London to represent the Secretary of State, Mr. Clegg Jones, from whom he bore the following message:

Mr. Clegg Jones's Message

"It gives me great pleasure to know that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State is present on this auspicious occasion and through him to offer to the East African Central Legislative Assembly my sincere good wishes for the future.

"The machinery now being set in motion, which in no way interfering with the political development of the three territories, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, ensures a constitutional backing for the operation of inter-territorial services in East Africa, and associates representatives of the public in their management and control. This constitutional and juridical framework is necessary for the operation of these services. If the general and economic development of East Africa is not to be hampered.

"In promoting this development you, as the first members of this Assembly, have a great responsibility. You will, I know, approach the problems which lie ahead not with any sectional view, but with the larger interests of East Africa before you. In that way, and by working together as representatives of the peoples of East Africa in a spirit of co-operation and good-will, you will ensure the success of the new Assembly.

Already much interest has been shown in Great Britain and abroad regarding the creation of this Assembly, and you may be assured that the British public will watch with interest and sympathy the progress of your tasks. I shall do our utmost to assist you in your endeavours. I hope that your deliberations may be fruitful and beneficial, and I feel confident that you will discharge your responsibility in the interests of the well-being, prosperity and development of all communities in East Africa.

The Central Assembly, as constituted by Colonial Paper 215, consists of seven official members appointed by virtue of their offices, five territorial members representing Kenya, five representing Tanganyika and five representing Uganda, and one representative of the Arab communities of the territories. In the case of each territory one of the representatives is an official nominated by the Governor and the others are non-officials: one of these four non-officials is elected jointly by the European, African and Asian members of the legislature, and of the other three one represents European, one Indian, and one African interests.

Full List of Members

The *ex-officio* members are Sir George Sandford, Administrator to the High Commission; Mr. C. C. Spencer, Economic Secretary; Mr. J. C. Mundy, Member for Finance; Sir Reginald Robins, Member for Transport; Mr. H. C. Willbourn, Postmaster-General; Mr. C. B. Newbold, Local Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs (who has not yet been appointed).

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	835	Education for Citizen-	841
East African Central		ship in Africa	
Assembly	836	Fabian Colonial	843
Sir Philips Mitchell's		Bureau's Affairs	
Address	837	Company Meeting	
N. Rhodesian Legis-		Ulana Company	858
lative Council		Isaiah's News	859

MATTERS OF MOMENT

RESPONSIBILITY for the creation and development of an East African attitude to East African problems—which are still far too often considered territorially, instead of inter-territorially—

is firmly fixed this week upon the new East African Central

Assembly, the founder members of which are listed in this issue. Of the twenty-three members, excluding the Speaker, only ten are officials (seven being the senior executive members of the staff of the High Commission which came into existence on New Year's Day, and the other three being one nominee each of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory respectively). There is, therefore, a non-official majority in this important Central Assembly, but the thirteen non-official members are, of course, representatives of different races. Five are Europeans, four are Indians, three are Africans, and one is an Arab. This, then, is a challenge to all the races in a multi-racial region to work together for the general good, and much must depend upon the spirit in which these councillors meet, not only for public debate, but socially outside the debating chamber. If there is mutual understanding and friendliness among them in Nairobi this week, the foundations will have been well and truly laid for a legislative structure which could and should become

increasingly influential in territories which are clearly marked for phenomenal development in the next few years.

For quite obvious reasons the duties entrusted at this first stage to the High Commission and the Central Assembly are but a foretaste of the higher responsibilities

Better Regional Collaboration.

which the public itself will wish to transfer from the territorial to the inter-territorial level when clear proofs have been given of the wisdom and efficiency of the bodies which have this year assumed control of the public services common to the three neighbouring Dependencies. Nature created them a single economic unit, and every year that passes makes it more evident that they must in time become a single administrative unit. For nearly twenty-five years this newspaper has held that the wise course would be to unite Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika as one group, whether integral or federal, and to amalgamate the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland into another group, with the high probability that the two would at a later stage coalesce into a great East and Central African Dominion. Strategic and industrial developments of the past year or so have lent weighty support to that general plan, which has few many advocates, official and non-official. Even the Imperial Government,

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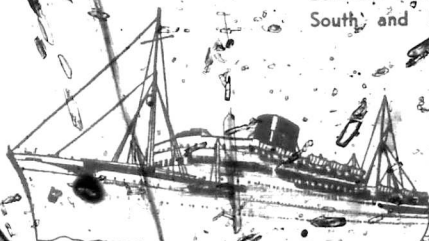
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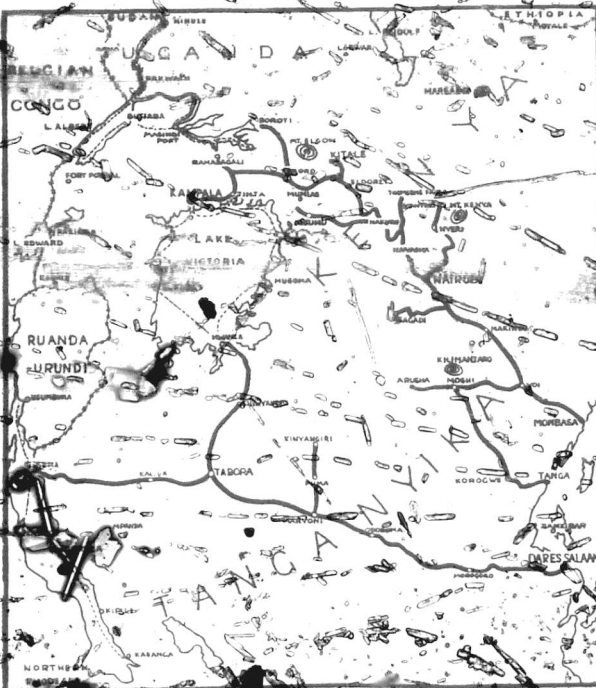
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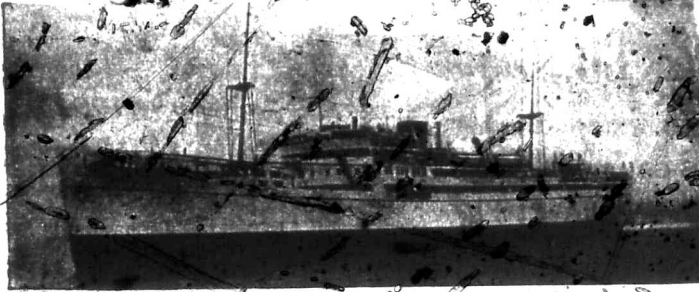
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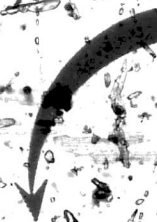
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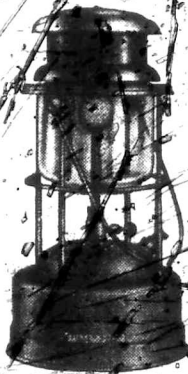
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Company Meeting

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Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Review

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 19 in London.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., was the company president.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1947:

It is with deep regret that I refer to the death of a valued colleague, Sir Henry Chapman, who served our interests so well and loyally for so many years. Although elected to the board of this company only just before the war on his retirement from the post of general manager of the railway system of which we form part, Sir Henry had had a long and intimate connexion with our railway, and his death has been a great loss to us. I am glad to say that Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, President of the British South Africa Company in Africa, has accepted our invitation to join us.

Large Increase in Gross Revenue

We have had another good year, our gross revenue being £1,700,000 higher, mainly due to imports being largely increased. This is particularly satisfactory when you remember that we no longer receive the allowance on certain specially rated through traffic in excess of a straight mileage proportion. However, this increase has been absorbed by increases in working costs and in the provision for taxation based on the profits of the year under review, with the result that the final balance on profit and loss account is some £8,000 less than last year.

I warned you then that I expected the operating costs to increase due to the rising cost of materials and labour, and in view of the greatly increased tonnage which we carried I do not consider the present rise in cost unreasonable since the percentage of operating expenditure to gross receipts is slightly less this year.

Dividend of 2s. 6d. per Share

During the year we sold our holding of over a half a million of 5% Savings Bonds at a profit of about 10% and invested the proceeds in 1½% Exchequer Bonds, which have been written down to par. This operation has meant a sacrifice of income, but we felt that our funds should be invested in short-dated stock. This being a fortuitous profit, we have recommended an increase in our general reserve of £50,000, bringing it to £220,000. We recommend payment of a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, costing £72,188 net.

Since our last meeting the Southern Rhodesian Government has acquired the whole share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., the company which has always operated our line, and is still doing so. Your directors have been in close contact with the Southern Rhodesian and Portuguese Governments, who have the position thus created under careful discussion.

Current Year's Prospects

In spite of difficulties caused by an exceptional congestion of traffic at the port of Beira, the prospects for the current year are good. The approximate gross profits for the first two months amounted to £25,848, as compared with £18,320 for the corresponding period of last year, and although expenditure also can be found to have increased, we expect the net revenue is likely to show an improvement in October and November, 1948.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend as recommended was approved.

Of Commercial Concern

The British Cotton Growing Association has announced a dividend of 9% (the same).

A sale to India of 63,000 bales of Uganda cotton at 20d per lb. G.O.B. Mombasa is reported.

The Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia has budgeted for an expenditure of over £200,000 on building this year.

A new three-weekly air service from Salisbury to Livingstonia, taking two hours, has been inaugurated by Central African Airways.

Lieut-Colonel A. Jo Pelling, formerly in charge of industrial research in East Africa, has advocated the production of synthetic oil from Tanganyika coal.

That a loan of £22,800, of which £13,000 would be used for the location building programme, should be raised by the Municipal Council of Gatooma in Southern Rhodesia, has been approved.

A total of 4,865 new motor vehicles were imported into Southern Rhodesia during 1947. Great Britain topped the list of the exporters with 1,426 vehicles, compared with America's 1,316 and South Africa's 1,276.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 7½% in addition to the interim dividend of 1½%. Net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £926,252, compared with £938,083 in the previous year.

Sir George Usher, managing director of International Combustion, Ltd., and chairman of Aberdare Cables, Ltd., said recently in Southern Rhodesia that the industrialization of Central Africa would greatly help the export trade of Great Britain by increasing the spending power of the territories. Rhodesia could and should lay out sudden fires for its industrial workers, thus avoiding the mistakes made in older countries.

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Mr. William Shearer's Address

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 24, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, chairman of the company, presided.

In the course of his address MR. SHEARER said:

"When I addressed you last year I drew your attention to the Electricity Bill, which had then been submitted to Parliament and submitted to you certain criticisms of the Bill as originally drafted. Owing to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the House of Commons, where the present Government have an unassailable majority, it was not to be expected that the Bill would be altered materially despite the vigorous and constructive arguments of the Opposition.

Electricity Act of 1947

Some of the more glaring defects have been removed, and in all essentials the Electricity Act of 1947, was passed without any deviation from its main principle of compensating, in many cases without adequate compensation, the present owners, whose skill, energy and devotion to the public service have built up, in a relatively short period of years, an industry which is sound in financial structure, progressive in outlook, and enterprising in action.

On April 1 the companies with which you are associated will be swallowed up in this vast new State monopoly. All of you, I imagine, join with your directors in regretting the passing of private enterprise in electricity supply, and although the future of the industry will be in other hands, we can at least look back with satisfaction and pride on the part you and we have played together in the Midland Counties in laying the foundations of its present prosperous position.

"Never in the history of our country was there more need of national unity, and I am convinced that the Government's policy of nationalization of our key industries has done more to disunite the nation than some other major items in the Socialist programme.

Menace of Communism

"Many of us are acutely aware of the menace of Communism and of the eclipse of freedom which follows in its train. I hear people say: 'It will never successfully take root here to the extent that our liberties, and indeed our lives, might be in jeopardy.'

"Don't let us be too complacent! We see the way these evil philosophies have been infiltrated into many of our trade union and other organizations, and a coup by a small, but active, unscrupulous and determined body of men cannot be dismissed as beyond the bounds of possibility, even in this great country, particularly in this the winter of our discontent.

"That is one of the reasons that I view with apprehension the key industries—coal, transport, communications, electricity, gas, and possibly steel and chemicals—being State monopolies under the absolute control of two or three Ministries, and so ready to hand to come into the grip of a small but powerful caucus, inspired and controlled by alien influences.

"Of course, we believe that His Majesty's Government must be actuated by motives which they are convinced to be in the best interests of the country, but mistaken policy and misguided action, however well intentioned, might well create situations in which events would prove too mighty for them.

"I came across among my papers the other day, cutting from *The Times* of October 21, 1947, containing a report of a speech made by Dr. Herbert Bishop of Norwich. Speaking when we were engaged in mortal combat with dealing with post-war activities as he envisaged them, the Bishop said:

"Let us resist the glamour of high-sounding resolutions about the abolition of unemployment, the transfer to the community of the private ownership of industrial resources, the radical reform of our monetary system—which often are mere restatements of the problems before us. We cannot ignore the awful situation with which Europe will be confronted when war ends. Certainly we shall not be free to make large-scale experiments in economic or social reform without regard to the actual conditions of the world's life."

"What a thousand pities that our rulers were not endowed with the sound judgment, let alone the prescience and wisdom, displayed in that utterance.

"I dealt fully last year with the unfairness of the basis on which compensation is to be given—namely, Stock Exchange prices at certain dates. The physical asset value—apart from any goodwill—of the electricity undertakings owned by this company in the main given to us by Parliament in perpetuity, is greatly in excess of the total statutory compensation. But the inquiry of the position does not rest there. We have nursed over a long period of years a number of important traction undertakings which are now in a very prosperous condition, but each, under one of the anomalies of the Electricity Act, vest in the State.

Inequitable Compensation

"The statutory compensation to which our stockholders will be entitled is based on the Stock Exchange prices of their securities on certain specified dates, in the case of the ordinary stock this being 10s. 6d. per £1 unit. Stock Exchange prices, particularly in an industry like electricity supply, are related mainly to dividends paid, in the case of our ordinary stock 10% on this dividend, owing to the prudent handling of our funds throughout the years, was much more than entitled to of electricity revenue alone.

"The traction revenues were largely weighed back into that section of our business, thus avoiding to a considerable extent new issues of capital for development.

"The basis of statutory compensation is the market value of the anomalous and thoroughly inequitable position that the State receives a gift of the whole of our traction undertakings, which we value at over £1,500,000. Common justice should have demanded special compensation in respect of our traction assets.

"The unfairness of this treatment is emphasized when it is realized that road passenger transport undertakings not owned by a holding company with predominant interests in electricity are able to negotiate the prices of their transport undertakings on the appropriate Ministry as a basis in accordance with their values. The value of some of the leading traction stocks in the market—based on the validity of our criticism, and therefore the grave injustice inflicted particularly on holders of ordinary stock."

"The electricity supply industry as a whole being taken over at a bargain price far below its true value and it has been pleaded in justification that a substantial future savings in capital charges will be attained. Surely then we are entitled to expect that such savings, widely proclaimed during the passage of the Electricity Bill through Parliament, will more than offset increases in operating costs, and permit the new authority to continue the policy pursued by both local authority and company enterprises of reduction in price to the consumer."

Company Meeting

Scottish Power Company
Thirty-Eight Years' Progress

Mr. William Shearer's Address

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS HELD IN EDINBURGH ON MARCH 19.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, the chairman of the company, presided, and in the course of his speech said:—

"This is the 38th annual general meeting of our company and is the last occasion upon which I shall address you as your chairman. On April 1, that is, in less than two weeks, all the properties, rights, liabilities and obligations of this company and its subsidiaries will vest in the State.

Valuation of Securities

The Minister of Fuel and Power has made an order determining the values of securities of the electricity undertakings enumerated in the order for the purpose of statutory compensation. The securities of this company included in the order and the official values are as follows: 6% preference stock, 31s. 4d. per £1 stock; 4% preference stock, 22s. 4d. per £1 stock; ordinary stock, 46s. 2d. per £1 stock. The statutory compensation payable is in the form of British Electricity stock, which will be issued direct to stockholders by the Central Electricity Authority.

"The Act provides that regulations are to be issued in due course by the Minister with the approval of the Treasury, prescribing the terms on which and the provisions in accordance with which British Electricity stock is to be issued, transferred, dealt with, and redeemed. Until these regulations are available, which depend from the procedure in connexion with transport-nationalization, will not be until the vesting date, it is impossible to assess the extent to which the income of stockholders will be affected, although we are all aware that there will be substantial diminution.

"On the basis of a 3% stock at par the stockholders would suffer a percentage reduction in income as follows: 6% preference stockholders, 21.7%; 4% preference stockholders, 10.5%.

Prospects of Nationalization

"My views on the nationalization of the electricity industry are familiar to you. It was, and is, my sincere conviction that the creation of a huge State monopoly will result neither in increased efficiency nor economy, which, on the other hand, could have been attained by legislation, enabling integration under appropriate Government control without any dislocation or disunity.

"We have criticized the underlying principles of nationalization on the grounds of public policy, but as the Electricity Act is now in force, and in the interests of our country, now beset by so many dangers, we must wish this new vast organization all success, and express the hope that in its operations it will justify the expectations of its sponsors.

"The Lord President of the Council recently said: 'Cheap electricity must be brought to rural areas which have been largely starved of electricity because supply companies, with one or two honourable exceptions, looked to quick profits and were unwilling to undertake long-term development work.' Our group of companies in common with many others throughout the country, can fairly claim to be included in an 'honourable mention' class.

"I am sure you will accept it as appropriate, in this our last meeting, I should again pay tribute to the memory of the man through whose vision and imagination the foundations of our great business were so well

truly laid. I refer to my predecessor in this chair, the late Mr. George Balfour.

"You are aware, I think of the immense benefit which has resulted from the services rendered by this company in providing for our operating subsidiaries the technical and financial assistance which has resulted in such a great measure of development throughout our wide-spread areas, comprising some 13,000 square miles.

Holding Company Organization Justified

"I have referred on different occasions to the attacks made upon holding companies by opponents of private enterprise, as if they were cloak for hidden and reprehensible practices. As a result of their activities in electricity supply holding companies may take some little satisfaction from those words of the present Minister of Fuel and Power during the debate on the Electricity Bill: 'They (holding companies) perform important executive and managerial functions; indeed, I think those who would speak in favour of the company form of organization to pass would particularly point to the good work done by the holding companies.' A little later the Minister said: 'I wish to see advance of their expert organization in this matter.'

"The density of population in the Grampian areas is 42 only per square mile, and a study of the history of the company refutes any suggestion that there has been neglect of our rural areas, but, on the contrary, will furnish a testimonial to our imaginative, energetic and rapid development of supplies in these sparsely populated districts. It will also establish that under particularly difficult conditions, there has been long-term development planning. Use the word 'planning' in its good old sense, and not to indicate the debased conception implied in its use in these topsy-turvy days.

38 Years' Progress under Free Enterprise

"In 1910, the installed capacity of the Bonnybridge generating station was only 1,800 kW., and the aggregated power consumed approximately 1,400 MW. The units taken by consumers are given as approximately 2,000,000 per annum. There were then 661 miles of underground cables and overhead cables and overhead lines.

"On December 31, 1947, the total installed capacity of our generating plant was 101,766 kW., the connected load was 157,500 kW., and the units sold during 1947 were 77,000,000 units at the low average price of 1.75d. per unit. Our underground cables and overhead lines extended over 185 miles.

"The capital of this company in 1910 was only £9,3374; the capital employed in our undertakings now totals approximately £15,000,000, which, of course, is very considerably less than the present-day value of the physical assets owned.

More than £8,000,000 spent

"I sometimes wonder, for example, if it is realized that in the North of Scotland districts we have already expended over £8,000,000 and yet we have 51,000 consumers connected to transmission and distribution systems extending to 3,000 miles.

"Our contribution to the finances of local authorities in the Highlands in the form of rates was designated in one locality as 'a mere bagatelle.' Actually, out of an aggregate of £177,700 local rates payable by our group of companies during the current year of assessment the rate imposed on the Grampian Company totals no less than £12,000, of which the county of Perth received £46,500 and the county of Inverness £10,400.

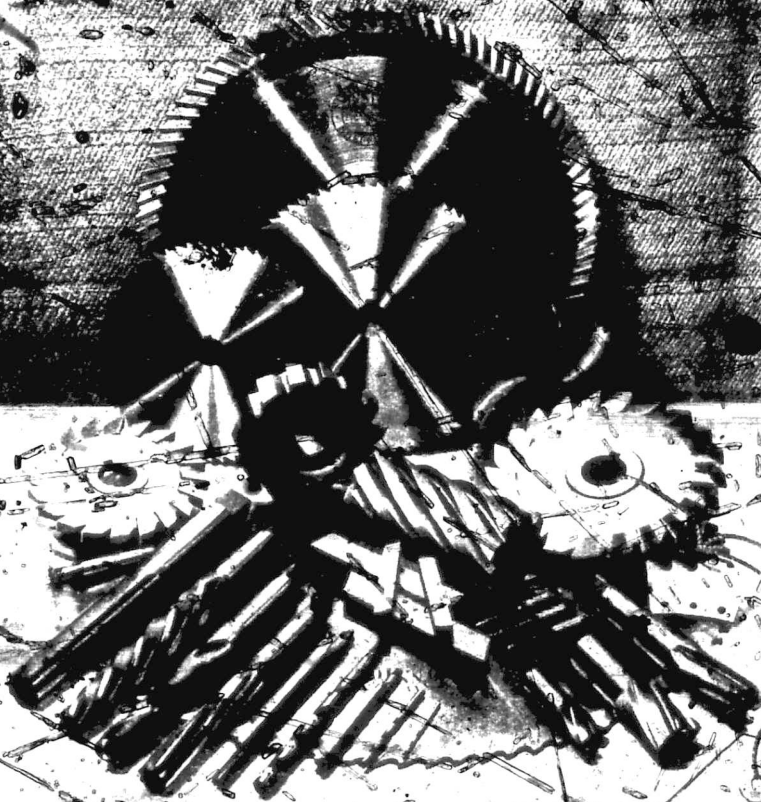
"The chairman then dealt with the accounts and paid tribute to the management staff and employees.

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

APRIL 1951

THE AFRICA AND PERSIAN

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Mining

S. Rhodesia's Chrome Exports New Railway Construction Vital

THE NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME, IS needed by Southern Rhodesia to take full advantage of the great export market for her dollar-bearing chrome ore. This view has been expressed by Mr. G. H. Parkinson, general manager of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., the British company holding most of the claims now being worked.

Whilst Rhodesia Railways were doing excellent work, they were handicapped by the limitations of a pioneer railway. To increase the maximum load per train and reduce transport costs, a new main line, with easier gradients and fewer curves, was needed. The maximum load on Southern Rhodesian trains was about 1,000 tons; in America it was common for a train to carry 5,000 tons.

Whilst there was an assured annual market in Britain and the U.S.A. for 500,000 tons of Rhodesian chrome ore, the mines in the Umvoti and at Selukwe, Lalapanzi and Mashaba were now producing barely one-third of that quantity. Unless some provision was made on the massive stock piles accumulated over the past three years, the rate of mining would not increase. Space for stacking the ore was almost exhausted, and the mining concerns would believe that the Government intended moving 60,000 tons monthly when they finally saw that happening. In 1942 a maximum quantity of 383,660 tons was moved, but in 1947 the total was only 171,000 tons.

Labour and Output

It was estimated that 15,000 extra Natives would be needed to maintain output at 60,000 tons monthly. Given the necessary labour, it might be possible to increase Selukwe's production to 30,000 tons a month (at present 12,000), and Mashaba's output (where mines were on a maintenance basis only) to 20,000 tons a month. The balance of 28,000 tons would have to come from the Great Dyke, where transport facilities were poor.

Rhodesia's chrome ore was highly valued in the international market because of the high ratio between the chromium and iron content. The target of 60,000 to 70,000 tons monthly was envisaged for 1948.

S. A. Mining Year Book

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING AND ENGINEERING YEAR BOOK for 1947-48, which has been published in Johannesburg by the South African Mining Journal Association, comprises more than 550 pages, and includes sections for Southern and Northern Rhodesian mines. There are also lists of mining enterprises in Kenya and Uganda. Other sections are devoted to a buyers' guide, particularly of overseas manufacturers with representative offices in Africa, details of engineering and allied business. In addition to special articles on mining news, the annual statement of the chairman of each of the mining companies and some industrial concerns is reproduced. This most-useful book of reference can be obtained from Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Mining Personalia

GEORGE R. MACFARLAND REID has been appointed a director of Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in the place of Sir Harold P. Mitchell, who has resigned.

Mr. J. R. EWING, who recently joined the board of Canadian Exploration (Tanganyika), Ltd., is taking over the management of the Canadian gold mine in the Shinyanga district. He is a prominent Canadian engineer.

Mr. R. M. PETERSON has been elected a director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in the place of Sir Cecil Rodwell, who has relinquished his appointment and also a director of Mufujira Copper Mines, Ltd. Mr. Peterson was general manager of the Metallura mine from 1940 to 1947.

Diamonds from Tanganyika

MR. J. C. CHOPRA, legal adviser to Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., of Tanganyika, who is at present in London, said a few days ago that an agreement had been signed with the Diamond Corporation whereby the total output of the company of vadui mine, expected to realize some £1,000 worth of dollars this year, would be sold through that organization, which would pay the market price for the stones. Mr. Chopra added that he was seeking the services of a qualified diamond merchant to whom, if the right man could be found, a commission of 10% a year would be paid.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD. held an ordinary general meeting in Johannesburg recently at which the new drilling programme was approved and the capital of the company written down by 2s. 6d. per share. The drilling programme is being financed by loans from Northern African Mining and Finance Co., Ltd.

Illicit Gold Transactions

THERE IS A LOT of illicit gold selling and buying, said Sir William Battershill, Governor of Tanganyika, in a statement recently. "The police are doing good work, and as a result of my visit to the Luta goldfield, are taking further steps. I hope to put in more police and make them absolutely mobile."

Chicago-Galka

CHICAGO-GALKA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which owns gold claims in the Sebake District of Southern Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of 10% (the same).

£8,000 Bail for Indians

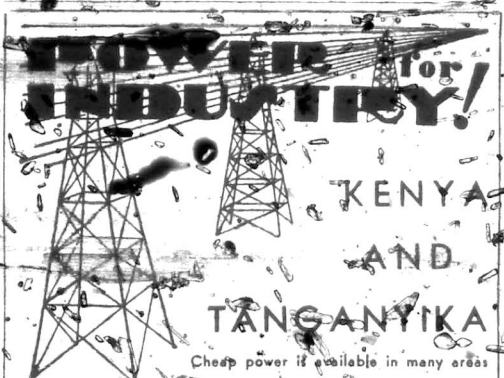
SHIBHALI of £8,000 was deposited on behalf of four Asians arrested in Shinyanga, Tanganyika, on charges of unlawful possession of diamonds.

News of Our Advertisers

FORN MOTOR CO., LTD., Dagenham, has declared a dividend of 10%, compared with 7% and 2% bonus last year. It is stated that net profit after tax exceeds that for the previous year, when it was £4,113,673.

VAN HALL MOTORS, LTD., announce a dividend of 20%, less tax, for 1947. The net profit was £853,649, compared with £817,090 for 1946. During the year 28,690 vehicles were exported out of 61,537 produced. Total sales amounted to £22,697,492.

BRUSH ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., report a profit of £462,213 for 1947, compared with a loss of £753,470 in the previous year. The preference dividend requires £12,704 and total appropriations amount to £270,147. No dividend is recommended and, after deducting the loss of £49,492 brought forward, £172,381 is carried to the balance sheet.



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A. Baumann and Co., Ltd.

Registered in East Africa

To-day the firm of A. Baumann & Co., which was established in London in 1894 and has since been conducted as a partnership, will become a limited liability company registered in East Africa under the title of A. Baumann & Co., Ltd.

The directors will be Messrs. J. Colignyux (Chairman), A. J. P. Baumann (with Mr. K. S. D. Ennis as alternate), E. Baumann and R. P. Archer (joint managing director), C. E. Colignyux and H. R. Fraser.

The London business will be carried on by a private limited company entitled A. Baumann & Co. (London), Ltd., which will be a wholly owned subsidiary of the East African company. It will discharge all engagements and liabilities arising in London from the former partnership, and its directors will be Messrs. A. J. P. Baumann and G. E. Brown.

The former partners in the business were Messrs. A. J. P. Baumann, J. Colignyux, E. O. A. Baumann, R. P. Archer and C. E. Colignyux.

The whole of the London staff of the former partnership will continue in the service of the new company.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., state in a commercial report issued a few days ago—

Weather.—Although the big rains appear to have started in southern Tanganyika, rainfall has been very patchy. In the Lake Victoria area, round Mwanza, no rains of any consequence have fallen. Grass fires have begun in the Highlands of Kenya.

Picking of the Uganda coffee crop is practically completed and the total crop is expected to be between 100,000 and 40,000 tons. Prices for all grades at auction remain unchanged.

The bulk of the Uganda cotton crop has now been handled by the ginneries, and the unofficial estimate of the total crop remains unchanged at 180,000 bales.

There has been a slight drop in the S.A. wool future market, but East African origins remain unaffected, and demand outside Board of Trade control continues firm. Consumer markets in goat and sheepskins have registered a fall in prices, and local prices have been affected proportionately. Demand continues good, especially from the U.S.A.

In Kenya there is still a demand for cotton suitings and cheap English poplins which are used for shirtings. Rayon piece-goods from the United Kingdom are stated to be overpriced and demand for the Native market accordingly restricted.

A keen demand for British pedal cycles is still evident, but supplies are inadequate. Motor cycles, on the other hand, are said to be too expensive. Electrical goods are in sufficient supply to meet present requirements. Plastics and sundry lines, apart from sewing thread and knitting wool, are overstocked. Machinery, cement, iron, steel and house fittings of good quality are in short supply.

Bazaar trade throughout East Africa is quiet, and traders in some towns are overstocked with cotton piece-goods. In Uganda many high-priced and luxury goods remain unsold. Properly priced in the Mombasa bazaar area have fallen, owing to it is thought, to forced sales. Commitments generally, however, continue to be met.

Kenya's Estimates for 1948

Expenditure Up; Revenue Down

INCREASED TO £199,958,000 the gross expenditure of Kenya for 1948, according to the estimate of revenue and expenditure just received. The total of £8,297,923 comprises with £7,799,676 in 1947, and includes recurrent expenditure of £640,943 (£519,639) for education; £578,061 (£478,019) for medical services; £5,250 for the High Commission; £452,000 (£431,800) for pensions and gratuities; £857,718 (£353,660) for the police; £4,114 (£333,135) for provincial administration; £36,378 (£338,709) for local government contributions; £278,000 (£253,178) for public works (Native services and £263,760 (£239,678) for general services); £266,055 (£266,180) for public debt; £225,821 (£136,890) for militia services; and £229,671 (£164,039) for agriculture. Of the Education vote, £215,748 (£157,276) is for African education, £213,358 (£171,008) for European, £139,712 (£124,062) for Indian, £4,417 for Arab, and £7,400 (£7,063) for Goan.

Revenue is estimated at £8,375,417, compared with revised estimates for 1947 of £8,981,000. The principal items are customs and excise, £3,708,000; licences, duties and taxes, £2,208,700; and posts and telegraphs, £34,250. Tobacco is estimated to provide £375,000 from import duties and £500,000 from excise. Income tax is shown at £800,000 against £1,000,000 in the 1947 estimate, an effective poll tax at £570,000.

Uganda's Estimates

REVENUE IN UGANDA for 1948 is estimated at £4,898,284 compared with the revised estimate for the previous year of £4,916,659. These figures include Colonial Development and Welfare grants, land sales and war revenue export tax. Expenditure is estimated at £4,898,284 (£4,086,528).

The revenue includes £1,758,000 from customs and excise, £950,000 from cotton and coffee taxes, £667,000 from native poll tax and £402,000 from income tax. The main items of expenditure are: £895,951 for public works extraordinary, £490,688 for medical services, £410,087 for education, £263,659 for public works recurrent, £237,375 for pensions and gratuities, £201,880 each for Native affairs and postal services, £155,257 for provincial administration, and £154,938 for agriculture.

Italians for Kenya

SOME 1,800 ITALIAN artisans and technicians are being sent to Kenya for work on the construction of the Army's new store-holding organization at Mackinnon Road, some 65 miles from Mombasa. It has been decided to employ Italians because it was found impossible to find African and Asian artisans sufficiently skilled for the work.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A theatre is to be built in Que. Southern Rhodesia. By the local amateur dramatic society.

"African constables" will in future have the official designation of African members of the A.P., formerly known as "Native constables."

For being in unlawful possession of gold and illegally buying it an Asian has been fined £100 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Dar es Salaam.

Because the guaranteed price offered for flax during the war has been withdrawn the area under the crop in Kenya has fallen from 17,000 to 200 acres.

Natural and historical monuments and relics in Northern Rhodesia will be safeguarded by a commission recently established by the Legislative Council.

The Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya has said that fair progress is being made with co-operative societies in Kavirondo, but none at all in Kikuyu.

A film on bilharzia was recently shown to pupils of the Salisbury African school. In a subsequent questionnaire 64% of the answers given by the children were correct.

For work on the Kenya section of the Great North Road in the next five years a grant of £460,000 has been made, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

The United Nations Association in Austria has asked the Nyasaland Government if employment could be found in the Protectorate for Austrians with technical or professional qualifications.

A holiday club house for the Rhodesian Foresters Club is to be built on a free site on Beira beach. Costing £4,000, the building will have two well-furnished blocks for married couples and single men.

That no social services in Kenya should suffer from the stigma of being regarded as free is urged by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which advocates direct and specific contributions from the beneficiaries.

Because Rhodesian tobacco is sometimes regarded as being too quick-burning, it is proposed to undertake research into the possibility of chemical treatment of some Rhodesian soils in order to produce slower burning leaf.

Temporary houses are being erected on an area of about 15 acres of the Salisbury Show Ground. A five-year lease at a nominal rent has been granted to the National Housing Board by the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The first time a representative team of the Kampala Tennis Club has made a comprehensive tour of Uganda, playing in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and Mbale. The team included Prince Miwanda, a brother of the Mwaka.

Between the introduction of rationing in May, 1943 and the present time the number of registrations in Kenya, excluding Africans, rose from 12,540 Europeans and 96,585 non-Europeans to 30,961 Europeans and 146,471 non-Europeans.

Mr. G. B. Tunmer, Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Municipality of Soweto, Southern Rhodesia, said that the £501,500 which the town was to spend on development must be unparalleled in the history of any town of the same size.

Taxation of unoccupied or unused lands in order to increase food production in Southern Rhodesia was discussed by the Government, said Mr. P. B. F. Minister of Agriculture, recently. There should, he said, be some form of zoning according to land values.

The acreage under coffee in Kenya is only two-thirds of the planted area in 1937. The greatest decreases have occurred in the Trans-Nzoia district (from 14,000 to 4,155), Sotik (from 4,800 to 438), Nyeri (from 4,500 to 2,179), and Limuru (from 2,600 to 732 acres).

Africans entering teacher-training establishments in Kenya last year for elementary courses numbered 467, compared with 290 in 1946 and 351 in 1945. A further 235 Natives were admitted for the lower primary course last year, against 148 in the previous year and 88 in 1945.

The Government of Kenya has adopted a new plan for African education. Primary instruction will henceforth become the financial responsibility of the local Native council, while the central Government will bear the whole cost of secondary education, teacher training, and technical education.

A strike of students occurred recently at the School of Religious Studies in Oldenburg. Their demands included a guarantee from the Director of Education that suitable work should be found for all students, that specialized teachers in modern branches of learning should be appointed, and that free third-class travel should be afforded to all students.

Tanganyika has now about 16,000 miles of motor roads, of which 6,000 are main roads carrying an average of 15 to 20 vehicles per day throughout the year. Expenditure by the Public Works Department on the roads of the Territory has now reached £3,000,000, about half on construction and the other half on maintenance. Construction has averaged £80 per mile, and maintenance £3 per mile per annum.

Tribal warfare would break out, if the Colonial Powers withdrew from Africa, said Sir Alan Burns, British representative on the Trusteeship Council, in New York recently. The British African Colonies were not ready for independence, and it was mainly semi-civilized, concentrated in the coastal areas of Africa and possessing little sympathy for primitive peoples in the interior, who clamoured for such independence.

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Only Playing at Development Land in Northern Rhodesia

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown's Charges

THAT THE GOVERNMENT had no adequate food-production policy was declared on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently by Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, who recalled the plea of the Director of Agriculture early in the war that he and almost all his staff might join the forces because nothing that his department could do could add a single mealie cob to the food grown in the country.

In 1943 the non-British members were so dissatisfied with the position that they pressed for the appointment of a director of food production and for some scheme of mechanization under Government auspices. The country had never produced more than the thirds of its annual requirements of 600,000 bags of maize over and above what was consumed in the Native areas by the growers.

The Economic Secretary had recently said that it was not the policy of Government to use compulsion in the direction of African agricultural production. "Why on earth not?" asked the senior member representing Native interests. "Why should the people not be compelled to grow enough food for their own consumption when everybody knew that the country did not produce enough for them to eat."

Abandoning Traditional Methods

In his report on recent work in the rural areas the Director of Development had written that the Department of Agriculture ought during the next 10 years to concentrate on finding new economic crops and on "achieving an agricultural revolution in limited areas by getting the maximum number of villages in the shortest possible time to abandon cultivation by traditional implements on a subsistence level and adopt improved methods with more efficient implements."

The writer, Mr. John Moffat, had added that his experiences as a district officer in outstations had convinced him that this could be much more easily achieved than was generally believed. Elsewhere he had written that as schemes under the development plan had to be examined in detail in London they had not yet been accepted.

"Heaven help Northern Rhodesia," exclaimed Sir Stewart, "if it has to wait simply because people in the Colonial Office have not had time to examine the scheme."

One of the causes of the Colonial Empire at present was the reason for writing admirable reports, circulating them in papers, and then doing nothing. If ever the Empire was to go, which God forbid, the most suitable disposition for a tomb would be... The matter too late.

In his progress report the Director of Development had stated that "under these conditions we are playing at development." The area teams must be staffed with officers whose main duty is to get the development plan transferred from the blueprint to the ground."

Yes, said Sir Stewart, Northern Rhodesia was merely playing at development, and had been frankly and fairly stated, not by a disgruntled non-official trying to disparage the Administration, but by the officer chosen by the Government to lead the work.

MR. BECKETT, a nominated non-official member, said in supporting the motion that the country was short not only of maize, but of industrial fat, beef, mutton, poultry and pork products, wheat, oats, and many other things.

Only 3.8% Alienated to Europeans

APPLICATIONS FOR LANDS in Northern Rhodesia in 1946 numbered 554, and an area of 58,904 acres was leased, in addition to the conversion of 23,486 acres to final titles from lease with option to purchase.

No alienation of agricultural land had been permitted from 1943 until May in the year under review, that decision being made in order to protect the interests of Servicemen. The demand for farms has been heavy, particularly in the Kalomo-Chibwa district where the prospects of growing Turkish tobacco are promising; near Broken Hill, where the farming community is rapidly growing; and in the Chisamba farming area. There is now scarcely any vacant Crown land in the Lusaka and Mazabuka farm belts.

The total area of the Protectorate is 184,090,000 acres, of which Barotselana accounts for 36,713,000, Native reserves for 34,713,000, forest reserves for 9,673,310, game reserves for 9,718,400, land alienated to Europeans for 7,077,030 and township areas for 200,900. Leases of all kinds in force at the end of the year numbered 1,007, with an annual rental of £10,704. Freehold titles totalled 676, of which 56 were in respect of township plots.

Mr. S. F. Turner, Commissioner for Lands and Surveys, pays tribute to the African staff. "Most of the African assistant surveyors," he writes, "continue to give satisfaction, and one or two of them are becoming very useful members of the department." Practically all the tracing in the office is done by African draughtsmen, who are now capable of preparing all but the most complicated diagrams.

Zanzibar News Items

OWING TO FINANCIAL STRINGENCY, the Government of Zanzibar has decided not to continue with the erection of the new Native hospital. This year's estimates of the Protectorate have already been put by £90,000.

A newly completed social centre in Ngambo, built by the Development Authority under grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, has been opened by the Sultan. The centre, which owes much to the initiative and personal keenness of Major E. A. T. Sutton, the Chief Secretary, includes a welfare section, cinema, women's clinic, council room and reading room.

Clove exports for 1947 were below the pre-war average and less than half the 1946 total, restriction of imports into India and the unsettled position in Java affecting the volume of trade. India continues to be Zanzibar's best customer, taking 60.86% of her exports in the last quarter of the year. America came next with 15.94%.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information apply to

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Growth of Kenya-Uganda Railways Expansion in Forty-Five Years

THE RAILWAY has played and will continue to play a notable part in the development of the two countries which it serves.

Sir Edward Grigg (now Lord Altrincham), then Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Transport, said at a luncheon given in Nairobi in January, 1948, to celebrate the opening of the final section of the Uganda extension.

The results of this railway project of 30 years ago have created the wildest dreams of its originators. By accident the railway revealed the lovely Highlands of Kenya and enabled us to plant here an outpost of the British race, which has in my belief a great part to play in the history of European contact with Africa.

It is not possible also for the fact that we have been able to prove and establish economic crops over a rich and fertile country, which until its discovery had absolutely no external trade. Cotton, coffee, sisal, maize, wheat—all these things have been brought here by European engineers, and all these things have been established simply because the railway has been built. Without the railway none of these valuable crops could have been brought to the market on a day-to-day basis.

Passengers included

The development of the two countries served by the railway is vividly illustrated by the tremendous increase in traffic since the bombas-Kisumu line was opened for traffic in 1902. From a mere 73,000 passengers carried in 1902, the number has grown to 2,989,000 in 1947 and from 13,000 tons of goods to 1,812,000 tons.

In 45 years the railway has grown from the 27 miles length of the original Kisumu line to a transport system consisting of 1,625 route miles of metre-gauge railway, 226 miles of lake and river steam services, 75 miles of road motor transport, and 28 stations. At the end of November, 1947, the staff was composed of 528 Europeans, 3,005 Asians, 5,164 Africans, other labourers, and 19,123 African labourers, a total of 27,886.

With the volume of traffic still very nearly at its wartime level, however, the Railway Administration is finding it difficult to maintain services at their pre-war standard of efficiency. During the war years it was impossible to obtain either new materials and rolling stock or additional staff, and this state of affairs still exists in large measure. It is particularly true of rolling stock for passenger services, deliveries of which are only just now starting to come forward after a lapse of nearly eight years.

New Development Projects

But although there are big arrears of renewals to catch up, the Administration is fully alive to post-war needs, new development projects are being worked out, and in some cases are already under way. Perhaps the most important of these projects is the realignment of some 100 miles of track between Nairobi and Nakuru with the object of easing the gradient to enable engines to haul increased loads without the assistance of banking engines. The new alignment will also be a little shorter than the old one.

Eight new stations are being built, and the whole of the track is being relaid with 80 lb rails, which will make it possible to use engines of heavier axle load and greater haulage capacity. It is hoped that the work will be finished by 1950, when the ruling gradients over this section of the line will be reduced to 1.5% in the down direction and 1.5% in the up direction, as over the section between the coast and Nairobi.

Other projects include housing schemes for staff, the extension and re-signalling of Nairobi marshalling yard; the development of a new industrial area in Nairobi with rail and road access; the complete reconstruction of the station, goods shed, locomotive shed and marshalling yard at Nakuru, capital of

Being extracts from pamphlets and *A Short Account of the Early History, Development and Plans for the Future of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours*, published by the Government Printer, Nairobi (price not stated).

the Rift Valley Province, which is estimated to cost £200,000 and to be finished in 1951; the building of a new goods shed, locomotive shed and marshalling yard at Kampala; the acquisition of new vessels to the lake steamer fleet; and the installation of a modern refrigeration plant at Kisumu Harbour.

A considerable amount of railway construction work is being carried out at Makena Road, where the new stores holding depot is located; and it is expected that a main new line station will be required for the depot.

Every year, too, improvements are being made in water supplies, in the form of pipelines and storage tank capacities, and a most outstanding achievement has been the sinking of a 100-foot borehole at the Railway Concrete Factory, Nairobi.

One other development, which is still at the experimental stage, is the introduction of diesel rail cars, three of which are now being used to operate a fast and frequent service on the branch line from Kisumu to Butere in the thickly populated Native reserve area of North Kavirondo.

Conversion from Coal to Oil

It has been decided for economic and other technical reasons that oil shall replace coal as locomotive fuel, and the conversion of coal-burning locomotives to oil is in progress. This, together with the erection of storage tanks, and the work of training engineers in the use of oil fuel, is a task of considerable magnitude. The responsibility for the conversion devolves on the Mechanical Department, which is already severely taxed by the effort of maintaining in-service rolling-stock and equipment, some of which would have been scrapped long ago had replacements been available.

Despite a tremendous increase in operating costs and in the cost of materials and new equipment, the present financial position of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is generally satisfactory. Last year, 1947, earnings totalled in round figures £5,714,000, and expenditure, including renewals fund contributions, £4,065,000, leaving a balance of £1,649,000 for meeting loan charges on interest-bearing capital and for contributions to reserve accounts and betterment funds.

The rate stabilization and relief account at the end of 1946 stood at over £800,000, and without having to draw from this account it has so far been possible to leave freight rates and passenger fares exactly their pre-war level. This is a remarkable achievement when it is remembered that practically every other railway in the world has been obliged to raise its rates to make very considerable increases in their charges.

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Parliament

Claim To Be King of the Sudan Title Assumed by King of Egypt

THE ASSUMPTION by the King of Egypt of the title of King of the Sudan caused Mr. GAMMANS to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons last week what representations he had made or proposed to make to the Egyptian Government.

MR. MAYHEW replied: "My hon. friend is awaiting further details from Egypt of the precise nature of the action taken by the Egyptian Parliament and its effects on the Egyptian constitution. But any such action, taken unilaterally, cannot affect the international status of the Sudan as laid down in the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement of 1899 and as confirmed in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936."

MR. GAMMANS: "Do I understand from that answer that H.M. Government would in no circumstances recognize the assumption of this title by the King of Egypt?"

MR. MAYHEW: "As I have said, we are waiting further information from Egypt."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what arrangements had been made to provide land for the 13,000 Hereros now in the Bechuanaland Protectorate with land of their own.

MR. GOSWOLD-WALKER: "Members of the Herero tribe have lived in the Bechuanaland Protectorate for many years and no difficulty as regards their accommodation appears hitherto to have arisen. I know of no reasons why fresh arrangements should be required, but I will consult the High Commissioner in the matter and communicate with my hon. friend on receipt of his reply."

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Secretary of State for War what legal staff in the form of a Legal Council and bar was now functioning in Somaliland for the administration of criminal justice and what provision existed for the defence of poor persons.

MR. M. STEWART: "There are in British Somaliland a legal secretary and an assistant legal secretary, who are empowered to act as judges of the Protectorate Court, which sits both as a court of first instance and, when necessary, as a court of appeal from subordinate courts, which are normally presided over by the district commissioners. There are two legal officers to act as counsel in the Protectorate Court and can also act as counsel in the subordinate courts. There is no Bar. A man exists for an accused person to act as an advocate assigned to him, and it appears to be desirable in the interests of justice and where his means are insufficient to enable him to obtain such legal aid, and legal officers are always available to act as advocates."

Fencing Wire for Kenya Settlers

MR. HURD asked the Minister of Supply how much steel wire for fencing was being allocated to Kenya this year compared with last year, and if he would arrange for increased supplies of fencing wire, pumps and engines to be sent to that Colony so that the large number of new settlers could make full use of the land they were now taking up.

MR. CAR STRAUSS: "Each quarter a given tonnage of steel is allotted for the manufacture of all types of wire for export, but there is no allocation of wire to individual countries. In both this field and that of the export of pumps and engines the industries concerned are given general guidance about the relative importance of different export destinations which should ensure that the Colonies get their fair share of limited supplies. I shall bring the hon. member's anxiety on the question of these supplies to Kenya to the notice of the industries concerned, for such action as may be possible under the above principle."

MR. SEGAL asked why the passenger air charter service to Mauritius was to be terminated after one year.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Skyways Ltd. have applied to the East African High Commission for a licence for a period of two years to operate an air service between Nairobi and Mauritius and are at present operating a once-weekly service pending consideration of the application. Until a decision is taken it will not be possible to say whether or, on what conditions, the licence will be granted."

MR. RICHARDSON asked in what circumstances the termination of the Palestine Mandate had been included in respect of the 290 persons reported to be in Palestine in October, 1944, and now retained at Camp...

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "It was the intention to transfer these detainees from Kenya to Palestine. Arrangements to this effect are now under consideration."

MR. RASKIN asked what payments had been made to the growers from the Uganda Cotton Fund since its inception, what amount was now held in the fund, and what action what progress it was proposed to expend this year.

MR. COCHRAN: "No payments have been made to the growers, but £406,000 have been expended on various purposes of benefit to the cotton growers. The fund stands at £1,078,000. Proposals for closing it at the end of the current season and for the expenditure of the balance are shortly to be laid before the Uganda Legislative Council."

MR. LEUT. COLONEL BROMLEY-DAVENPORT asked the Minister of Food what position was to be given to Mr. Thi Junckers, an East African groundnut scientist, and whether before any appointment was made consideration had been given to the fact that he had served a two-year sentence of imprisonment recently in Denmark for collaboration with the German occupying power, and to the fact that he was responsible for a memorandum on the problem of German living space which included a plan for the administration of German Colonies to be acquired as a result of victory.

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "Mr. Junckers has not been appointed to any post in, or in connection with, the East African groundnut scheme, and I understand that he has not at any time been considered for any such appointment."

COLONEL BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: "The hon. lady asked that an article recently appeared in a Danish newspaper stating that Mr. Junckers was shortly to be appointed to a responsible position by the H.M. Government; is she further aware that it has caused widespread resentment amongst the Danish people; and will steps be taken to reassure them?"

MRS. SPEAKLEY: "Statements in newspaper articles are not really any information at all."

DR. SUMMERSKILL: "I can assure the hon. gentleman that we know nothing about Mr. Junckers and are not interested in him, but if any British hon. and gallant gentleman would know what we have informed the Danish Foreign Office of, the fact is that we have informed the Danish Foreign Office of the fact."

Mr. Margués's Report Not To Be Published

MR. ERROL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what a report on the Paymaster-General's recent visit to Africa would be available.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "The Paymaster-General will shortly submit a report to the Prime Minister on his recent visit to Africa, which it is not, however, intended to publish."

MR. PLATT-MILLER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what modification he proposed to submit to the co-signatories of the Peace Treaty as to the return of the Italian Colonies.

MR. MAYHEW: "Article 24 of the Peace Treaty with Italy provides that the final disposal of the former Italian Colonies shall be determined jointly by the Governments of the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States, and France within one year of coming into force of the Treaty, that is by September 15, 1948, in the manner laid down in Annex XI to the Treaty. H.M. Government are not at present in a position to make any statement regarding final disposal of these territories, as they are still awaiting the reports of the Commission of Enquiry dispatched last December to ascertain with the proposed final disposal in Annex XI."

MR. MCADAM asked the names of the labour relations officers coming under the Colonial Office, the countries in which they were serving, and the trade unions of which they were members at the time of their appointment.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I assume that my hon. friend has in mind those officers who have been selected for appointments to Departments of Colonial Governments concerned with labour matters, principally on account of their trade union experience in the United Kingdom. These form only a part of the service in the labour departments of the Colonies. The list now included the following East African appointments: Mr. General Comrie, Northern Rhodesia; from the Transport and General Workers' Union; Mr. R. W. Osotho, K.U.R.; & H. Mrs. Patrick, Kenya; and Mr. N. Pearson, Tanganyika, all of the Railway Workers' Association, and Mr. Stirling, Mauritius, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation."

Seychelles Constitution

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE is to be introduced in the Seychelles, where the new legislative council will consist of six elected non-official members and six official members. The franchise will be based on a simple literary test and a paying qualification.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT, former G.O.C. in-C. in East Africa, last week addressed the Royal United Services Institution in London. He described the growth of the East African forces and their actions between 1940 and 1945 in the campaigns in Somalia and Ethiopia, Eritrea, Madagascar and Burma.

MR. DAVID DAUGLEIS, who headed the recent commission to Northern Rhodesia investigating the position of Africans in industry, has now been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to serve on a Commission reporting on the recent Gold Coast disturbances, together with MR. A. AIKEN WATSON, K.C. (chairman) and DR. K. A. H. MURRAY.

MR. JACK MCCLEAN, who visited Southern Rhodesia and East Africa while deputy president of the National Farmers' Union, from which position he recently retired, has joined the executive staff of the Overseas Food Corporation as special adviser. Mr. McClean, who is 40 years of age, farms 400 acres in Hampshire, and is a member of the Hampshire County Council.

MR. N. S. MITCHELL-INNES, who will shortly arrive in this country on leave from the Sudan, to captain the Somerset County Cricket Club at the start of the season, and when he returns to Africa MR. J. M. SEAMER, another official in the Sudan, will become captain. He, too, will complete his leave before the end of the season, and will hand over to Mr. G. E. S. WOODHOUSE, a former captain of Marlborough College, who was awarded his Blue at Cambridge during the war.

New Grand Master

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge 65/Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, has installed the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE as Grand Master at an Especial Grand Lodge held in the Royal Albert Hall, London. This was the third occasion during his reign on which the King had installed a Grand Master of English-Freemasonry: in 1939 he installed his brother, the Duke of Kent, and in 1943 his brother-in-law the Earl of Harewood. Representatives of some 6,000 lodges within the Empire were present. The intention of His Majesty to perform the ceremony had not been announced beforehand. The new Grand Master is a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

East African Service Appointments

MR. GEORGE ANNESLEY, of Finchley, Middlesex, a librarian in the East African Literature Bureau, was born in Hiching, Herts., educated at Kilburn Grammar School, and is an associate of the Library Association; he held appointments at Willesden Public Libraries and Westminster City Libraries, and served in the army from 1940 to 1945.

MISS M. W. BATHON, of London, an administrative assistant in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Edinburgh, educated at James Gillespie's High School for Girls, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, graduating M.A. with honours; she was until recently a temporary assistant principal in the Colonial Office.

MR. G. M. DICKSON, of Surbiton, Middlesex, chief officer Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa, was educated at Kingston Grammar School, and Westminster College of Aeronautical Institute, joined the R.A.F. in 1940, was commissioned in 1941 and subsequently reached the rank of squadron leader; he has recently been employed as an air traffic control officer in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and before his R.A.F. service was employed in the Welfare Department for the London County Council.

MR. H. J. THOMPSON, of London, an education officer in Tanganyika, was educated at St. John's School, London, Borough Road Training College, and the London School of Economics, London University; has held teaching appointments with the London County Council, and was mobilized from the Army with the rank of major after service in India, Ceylon and Burma.

MISS B. D. VICKERS, of Bristol, an administrative assistant in Tanganyika, was born in Exeter, educated at Radcliffe House School, Marlborough School, Exeter, and University College of the South West, graduating B.Sc. She has been an assistant principal in the Ministry of Works and a research assistant in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Obituary

Mr. Jerome de la Mothe

MR. JEROME ALFRED (DERRY) YVONNE MOTHE, whose death in Grenada is reported, was born in that West Indian island where he planted cacao for some years before going to the Federated Malay States in 1908 to grow rubber. A few years later he went to Borneo and in 1916 arrived in East Africa with the 25th Royal Fusiliers (Driscoll's Scouts) with which the unit he saw much hard fighting before being granted a commission in the British West India Regiment, with which he served until the end of the campaign in "German East."

For a short time after demobilization in 1919 he was manager in the Taveta district for East African Estates, Ltd., and then, in 1922, he bought Kichoni, the oldest coffee plantation of Kihimungu. There he continued to live for many years.

Defence of White Settlement

Keenly interested in public affairs, and a gay and bonny fighter for what he considered the rights of European settlers, he was often in conflict with the Government of Tanganyika, and especially with some of the Governors. He was instrumental in forming a Moshi branch of the European Association of Tanganyika, and was for some years its honorary secretary; he was Moshi's representative at the sessions of the Congress of Association of Tanganyika while that body existed, and in 1930 he came to England at his own expense at the same time as an East African settler delegation arrived to discuss objections to the idea of the paramountcy of Native interests. He was very active while in London on that mission, especially in hearing the most active political opponents of white settlement in East Africa.

Though happier in a controversy than out of it, de Mothe was no personal grudge (except perhaps against the Government, whom he and others regarded as having treated the settler community most unfairly) and among his close personal friends were some officials whose departments he constantly visited. In recent years he had taken little part in political affairs.

He was at the time the owner of two famous leopard pens, Darryl and Joan, which he could handle with ease in all their moods; but the animals were a sore trial to many guests in his house, and at last he reconciled himself to disposing of them.

Jerome de la Mothe was impulsive and often over-enthusiastic, but his criticisms, without malice, hurt many friends, and did many a generous deed to steal.

DAISY BUDGEN, daughter of ex-Major Budgen, of the Kenya Force, was killed recently on the Thika road in a motor accident, in which a Goan and an African also lost their lives.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. A. ASH, formerly of the Middlesex Regiment, who was on his way to East Africa to take up residence in Kenya, recently died in Port of Spain while the ship in which he was travelling was at sea.

MR. ARTHUR INNES MCHIEW, a member of the Colonial Office Education Committee from 1929 to 1939, died recently at the age of 69. He was a master at Eton College from 1922 to 1928, and wrote several books, including "Education in the 20th Century Empire."

MR. SPENCE MCNEIL, assistant commissioner of prisons in Tanganyika, who has died in London at the age of 54, joined the Cameron Highlanders in 1907, served in France from 1914-1916, when he was wounded, and was then seconded to the King's African Rifles, with whom he served in the East African campaign of the first world war. He left the K.A.R. in 1928 to join the Prisons Service. Mr. McNeil had a wife and three children, the eldest son having been killed over Germany in 1942.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. HURD, M.P., has returned from his brief visit to East Africa.

LOUIS CROFT, who had for many years owned property in Kenya, left £101,738.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. G. TAYLOR, military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, is visiting East Africa.

The late SONEY WEBB, first Baron Passfield, and at one time Secretary of State for the Colonies, left £59,419.

MR. ROLAND Z. KAUFMAN, and MISS VERONICA HORNUNG are to be married in Bulawayo next Wednesday.

MR. F. R. SANDERS, has been appointed senior research officer in the Agricultural Department, Tanganyika.

MRS. YORKER DAVIES, who has two sons farming in Kenya will leave this country at the end of April to live in the Colony.

CAPTAIN B. G. BOWES-LYON, R.N., a first cousin of the Queen, and MRS. BOWES-LYON have been touring Southern Rhodesia.

LORD LYVE OF MORTFURM has been chairman of the Empire Industries' Association and British Empire League in place of the late Lord Cast.

MR. V. BECKLEY, recently senior chemist at the Scott Laboratories near Nairobi, has been appointed scientific adviser to the Kenya Pyrethrum Board.

MRS. A. C. JENNINGS, former Director of Native Lands in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. JENNINGS have returned to the Colony after spending seven months in Britain.

MR. R. N. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, regional information officer in East Africa since May last, left London by air yesterday for Nairobi after a brief visit on official business.

MR. EDWARD DOBBIE, DUDLEY RYDER and MISS VALERIE NINA SOAMES, only daughter of Mr. J. B. Soames, of Kenya, and of Mrs. N. H. Drury, have been married in London.

MR. BARCLAY MUIHILL, Chief Justice of Kenya, represented the Governments and peoples of East Africa at the Independence Day celebrations and the opening of Parliament in Ceylon.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY will consecrate the Rt. Reverend C. ALLESON in the Cathedral Church of St. Alban, Hertfordshire, on April 25, as Assistant Bishop in the Sudan.

PROFESSOR P. P. R. WALLIS, who has been editing the *Open Market*, series of publications for the Rhodesian Archives, has arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia with his wife and daughter.

MR. E. N. BRADLEY, a partner in the London produce broking house of S. Figgis and Co., who have considerable Eastern African interests, has been elected chairman of the Rubber Trade Association.

EARL and COUNTESS GREY have left England to visit South Africa and Rhodesia. They will be away for some months. Earl Grey is a director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd.

SIR JOHN HELL, Governor of Uganda has accepted the presidency of the Uganda Clubs. Mr. R. M. BERE is vice-president, MR. R. H. LINDSELL, honorary secretary, and Mr. D. S. WHITE, honorary treasurer.

Three students of Trinity College of Music, London, MISS AMY QUAIN, Miss K. HAGAN and Mr. R. ELIOT, are making a tour of Southern Rhodesia and the Union at the invitation of the education departments of the two countries.

MR. CHARLES BREWSTER O'MAILE OWEN, of the Sudan Education Department, and MISS MARGARET KATHLEEN CASSELL, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Cassell, of Dorchester, Shropshire, will shortly be married.

CAPTAIN J. W. SYGAR, M.C., D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.) who achieved fame in the recent war through his command of a light cruiser force in the Mediterranean, and the S.S. SYGAR are making a three-month tour of South Africa and Rhodesia.

LADY KENNEDY, wife of the Governor of the Rhodesia, and president of the Red Cross in the Colony, recently presented African nurses with medals and certificates signed by the King and Queen in recognition of war services.

The Rev. Roy LIDDON, who has served in Kenya to join St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Nairobi, with special responsibility for the uncultured work of the church in Kenya and Uganda. During the recent war Mr. Liddon served as a chaplain in North Africa and Italy.

MR. LESLIE GAMAG, vice-chairman of the General Electric Co., Ltd., past president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and one of the most consistent propagandists in this country for increased concentration on exports, has been re-elected president of the Institute of Export.

MR. ALBERT BATCHELOR, aged 76, a founder member of the Royal Aero Club, who had lived in Charles Dickens's Bleak House in Broadstairs, Kent, told the Press before leaving England by air for Southern Rhodesia that he intended to start a cement factory in the Colony.

SIR WILLIAM GOODEBOUGH, chairman of Barclays Bank, and former chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has been medically advised to take a complete rest. All his engagements have been cancelled, and he will not receive correspondence for some weeks.

LORD and LADY SONSBY intend to settle in Southern Rhodesia. The former lieutenant-colonel in the Commanche, Lord Sonby won the D.S.O. at Dunkirk, and has since been farming in this country. His father, Sir Frederick Sonsonby, was private secretary to King Edward VII and King George V.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT HILL, who will retire from the R.A.F. in June, is to become director of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in October, 1946, when Air Member for Training he led the mission to Southern Rhodesia which discussed aircrew training for the R.A.F. in that Colony.

MR. GUY BELMORE, a B.C. announcer during the war, has been awarded £1,000 damages against the Government of Southern Rhodesia for wrongful dismissal from the Colony's broadcasting station. The Chief Justice upheld Mr. Belmore's claim that his contract was a binding engagement for three years.

The engagement is announced between MR. P. E. H. HARGREAVES, elder son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. James Hargreaves, of Lyndhurst, and Miss CONSTANCE MARGARET FLETCHER, youngest daughter of Captain A. L. Fletcher, R.N. (Retd.), and Mrs. Fletcher, of Aberdeen. The marriage is to take place in Kenya in September.

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CONSTRUCTION FIELD. Advertiser (66), 27 years' architectural and building experience, (pre-war qualified architect-war-time major, R.E. post-war building manager) seeks worthwhile job S. Rhodesia in construction materials production etc. Specialized knowledge fabricated building. Box 346, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. — The Government will not be either checked or clipped out of British territory anywhere in the world. — The Prime Minister.

The decrease in savings is in part due to the big increase in gambling. — Lord Kindersley.

There are 483,976 applications for telephone service outstanding in this country. — The Postmaster-General.

In Russia nobility cares for anything because nothing is his own. — A returned German prisoner.

In all their planning the Socialists forgot one thing—that the most important thing is leadership. — Sunday Express.

There will be a scarcity of electricity for years to come. — Lord Citrine, chairman of the British Electricity Authority.

There is a prospect of grave unemployment, and we should begin to think about mass family emigration. — Mr. G. Wadsworth, M.P.

For failing to notify the corporation of a change of colour of a motor-lorry, a Lanchester farmer was fined £1 by the Burnley magistrate. — Burnley Express.

The present Government provides the maximum of interference with our lives and the minimum of competence in administration. — National Review.

Small savers have accumulated £6,011,000,000 in national savings—equivalent to the total share capital of every limited liability company in the country—and will at once be short notice. — Lord Macintyre.

Freedom of speech is the fitmoss paper which enables us to distinguish between totalitarian doctrine and the principles of government accepted by the Western democracies. — Professor A. L. Goodhart.

Although the principle of shorter hours has been condemned as prejudicial to output the 1948 Economic Survey shows that an average reduction of 3 1/2 hours has been granted to 5,000,000 workers. — Mr. M. McCormacdale, M.P.

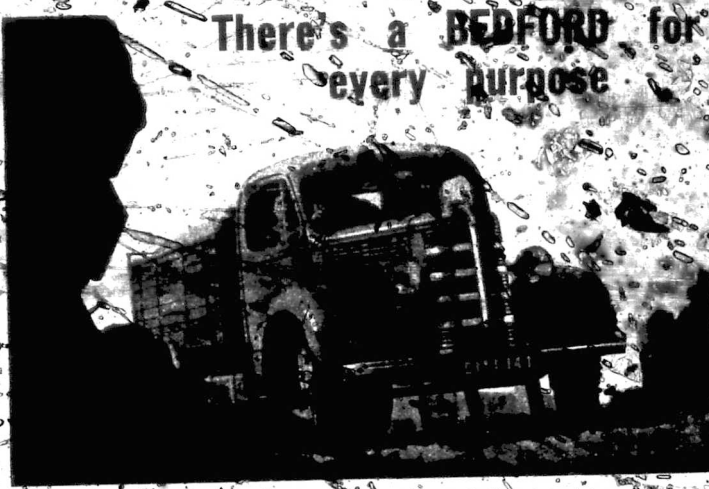
What is the sense of elaborate schemes for pumping surplus money out of the public while the Treasury goes on pumping it in at the rate of £400 millions a year, representing 3s. 3d. on the standard rate of income tax. — Financial Times.

Unless we receive interim aid within the next 10 weeks there will be further ration cuts and the threat of grave unemployment. — Mr. R. L. S. Crossman, M.P.

The refreshing realism of the Government's latest pronouncement has been induced by an almost pain-stricken realization of the country's plight. — Time and Tide.

Writers and critics of imaginative literature have played a larger part than theologians, philosophers, and men of science, in the formation of what may be called an English mind, a common philosophy of life held and accepted by most serious English men and women in a particular generation. — Brother George Every, of the Society of the Sacred Mission.

During the last six years the overall decline in tonnage output and labour in the gold industry of the Rand has been about 20%, and last year's dividends were the lowest total since abandonment of the gold standard. In six years the South African Government's revenue from mining has decreased from more than £107,000,000 to about £6,400,000 a year, and an increasing proportion of the industry is operating on the border line of pay-off. — Mr. F. Gager, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.



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BACKGROUND

The Ruhr. The greatest single concentration of industrial power in western Europe is the Ruhr, and to leave western Germany out of the scheme of mutual help would be a defiance of reality. The three occupying Powers of the western zones have already reached general understanding on the essentials of a common policy. The productive power of western Germany must be used for the common good of Europe. It must also be effectively controlled in the interests of security. Remote as the peril may now seem, an eventual revival of German militarism is not impossible, and certain elements in German political life will be quick to exploit every chance, and particularly the supreme chance afforded by the division of east and west to accomplish it. The French demand for an international regime in the Ruhr, much modified by the French themselves, has at last been accepted in principle. There is some danger, however, that its inception may be postponed for several years. This might well be a disaster. Action delay would make the French feel that their many concessions had been made in vain. The Germans for their part would increasingly resist a control which now, while memories are fresh, they would accept. The question to be answered is not whether Germany is to be divided but whether the western zones are to become a festering sore, consuming the strength and resources of the western European alliance, or a rich asset brought into use for the common benefit and fitting in with the other constructive developments in the west. Nothing except the return of prosperity can provide a lasting safeguard against Communism. For this reason the battle for western civilization will be fought in the factories. Marshall aid must not be regarded as providing a breathing space but as emergency supplies rushed to the front line to keep the production armies alive while they restore western Europe to economic self-dependence. Europe's answer to Communism must be work, continuing and unheroic.

The Times.

Britain's Foreign Investments.

"Taking only the foreign Government, State and municipal sterling obligations with which this Council is primarily concerned, interest and sinking fund payments of the equivalent of about \$5 million United States dollars are being annually remitted to this country on a capital of about £250,000,000. There is complete default on a further capital sum of about £500,000,000, of which enemy or ex-enemy debts comprise more than half." Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders.

Government Trading.

Continuance of bulk purchasing by the Government of our raw materials has a detrimental effect upon the amount of those raw materials available to the British printing industry and on the prices that it has to pay for them. I have no hesitation in saying that the prices now being paid for strong sulphite pulp and groundwood pulp—the two principal ingredients in the manufacture of newsprint—are substantially in excess of what would appear to be warranted by the costs of production in the respective producing countries. Furthermore, the quantities of those raw materials that have been purchased by the Government fall short of what could be acquired if the Government's purchasing agents were allowed to go into the market unhampered by many restraints and restrictions. The Government appear to be thinking only in terms of a continuance of four-page newspapers; this is indeed sneaking and an alarming thought. It is absolutely vital in my view that every possible effort should be exerted towards raising the permitted paging of our newspapers to not less than eight per day, and this I believe is the target that the Government should set for the immediate future. Sir Eric Bowater.

Export Merchandising.

The Institute of Export has viewed with alarm attempts which have been made in certain quarters to convey the impression that merchant houses might be regarded as parasitic in the national economy, and, wherever possible, has exerted its influence to procure recognition of the fact that the mercantile community, through its long training and specialization in export trade, performs an invaluable service, particularly to the many new firms entering overseas selling for the first time. It cannot be over-emphasized that export trade must be regarded as organic and British export trade as made up of many thousands of individually small transactions. For this reason attempts at planning export trade in the mass may be extremely dangerous. A recent example may be cited of an exporter who, following the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that export prices were too high, was advised by a customer abroad that an order previously placed would be suspended until such time as the goods could be obtained at a proper price. Mr. T. Boyd-Boyd, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Export.

Socialism and Communism.

The difference between Communist and Fascism is only the difference between belief in a Herren class and belief in a Herren folk. But what is the difference between Socialism and Communism? By far the greatest difference is ruthlessness. Both believe in the class war. Mr. Shawwell has explained that only his own class count and the rest does matter a tinkler's cuss. But the Communists would shoot in the war, and the Socialists say they would not. It is a simple transitional Clausewitz's maxim that war is politics to the Communist (maxim that politics are war). A second difference between Socialism and Communism is one of morality. The Communist's is conscientiously unscrupulous because of his doctrine that the end justifies the means. Many Socialists are scrupulously conscientious. That does not, however, vindicate the Socialist claim to be the best bulwark against Communism. On the contrary, as Marx, somewhat grudgingly acknowledged, Socialism prepares the ground for Communism. Socialism is not a bulwark against Communism, but Communism's own indispensable base." Mr. Colin R. Coote, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Food Supplies.

"In the year before the war 40% of the value of the food imported into the United Kingdom came from the sterling area (the Dominion of Channel Islands, Mandated Territories, Eire, Iceland and Iraq), 27% from the hard currency areas (Canada, the United States, Argentina and other dollar countries), and 33% from the medium and soft currency areas (Europe and European possessions, Russia and all other countries). By the end of the war the balance of our food imports had completely changed because much of Europe, the Far East and South East Asia had been devastated and their agricultural systems dislocated. In consequence, only 35% of our food came from the sterling area last year, when we had to buy 47% from hard currency areas. So in 1947 we got nearly half of our imported food from dollar countries, compared with a little over a quarter before the war. For in the first half of 1948 it is estimated that the amount in value of food received from the sterling area will be up to 46% and that received from hard currency areas down to 22%. So remarkable progress has been made in the task of finding our indispensable food imports from areas which will accept our goods in payment." Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food.

Film of Groundnut Operations Mr. Claude Higgs's Conclusions

THE FIRST FILM of operations under the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika to be shown in London was seen privately at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, last week by guests of the *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, for whom Mr. Claude Higgs recently visited East Africa as a special correspondent.

His film, taken in colour, gave a graphic portrayal of the initial problems which have had to be overcome, and of the conditions of life and work at the pioneer stage of the great enterprise: One picture, for instance, showed about 300 tractors awaiting overhaul, and others gave evidence of the difficulty of extracting the roots after bulldozers have cleared away the trees and bush.

Mr. Higgs, who gave a glowing commentary, visited the growing areas in the Kongwa and Utumbo districts and then went to Lindi and Mikindani, the ports through which supplies will enter for the still greater areas to be put under the crop in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Effect of Undue Optimism

In *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, he had thus summarized his impressions:—

"I have no doubts as to the ultimate success of the scheme. Undue optimism has led to targets that could not possibly be fulfilled. The magnitude of the operations is becoming more appreciated and the publication of forecasts based on the original White Paper can do nothing but depress the workers in Africa, whilst causing people at home to lose faith.

"The staff as a whole are keen. There are internal difficulties—salaries, housing, wives, future, and so on. Such are common to all organizations and will disappear as time goes on.

"The agricultural work needs improving. The god Acreage must not be worshipped in place of quality. There does not seem to be sufficient knowledge of agricultural machinery.

"Changing from the main agency to the permanent corporation will prove trying. There is some danger of too much administration and too little execution.

"More effort is needed to make the units, the areas, and the headquarters more effective.

"Even a crusade to provide quick oils for Great Britain, the scheme has resolved into a long-term one which will have repercussions throughout the world. It is unlikely that any considerable addition to the food of Great Britain will materialize for some time.

"That does not imply that the scheme is less worthy. It is one of the greatest conceptions of all times, and deserves the good wishes of all who would like to make the world a better place."

Throughout is Fair Play

The hazards of enterprise, as exemplified by the East African groundnut scheme, were discussed by Mr. G. L. Schwartz in a recent issue of the *Sunday Times*. He wrote, *inter alia*:—

"What would have been scornfully termed a prospectus in market terminology was solemnly presented last year to the compulsory shareholders (you, dear taxpayers) as a Plan. There was no capitalist dithering about the programme: detailed quantitative and monetary estimates were set out for the next six years. It was not so much a project as a command performance.

"Since the first year entailed a certain amount of loss, set-up and trial jumps, the programme stipulated for a modest clearing of 150,000 acres. It had been calculated, says the first progress report, that in order to achieve this the clearing programme would have to be on the site in February, and that 200 heavy tractor units would be required. Well, they weren't forthcoming. First catch your tractor, and then draw up your plan.

"By scouting the world, second-hand equipment was picked up in odd spots, but reconditioning entailed further delays. Similar difficulties arose in connexion with a wide range of agricultural tractors and implements which the Plan blithely assumed would be on the spot when required.

"Although the February zero hour had been missed, there was reason to hope that by speeding up the purchase and shipment of heavy tractors it might still prove possible to achieve during 1947 substantial progress towards the year's target. But alas! Providence was in one of its reactionary

moods. The fuel crisis and the general dislocation of the transport system delayed the reconditioning and movement to seaboard of the machines bought in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, the first shipment of supplies was held up for over two weeks by fogs and storms. And, dash it, when the tractors did arrive at Dar-es-Salaam their subsequent passage was delayed by the breaching of a railway embankment owing to floods.

Roofing Machines

"Then in respect of clearing, it had been expected that the heavy roofing machines would rip out the roots of the thorn bush, if not at the first attempt, certainly at the second, to a sufficient depth for the planting of groundnuts. Heave! She moves! Ho! She's out! Just like that. In practice, the extensive, tough and pliable roots of the Kongwa thorns and the multiplicity of stumps have proved beyond the power of normal roofing machines. The Plan hadn't thought of that one. After many weeks of experiment, a method of re-rooting was found; but too late in the season to plant more than 8,000 to 10,000 acres this year. (Divergency from plan 24%). After that it is not surprising to find that the bulk of progress report proceeds to talk soberly of processes of trial and error.

"It is unfair to give this unsympathetic summary of the early trials of what may prove to be an admirable project? Well, turnabout is fair play."

"Have the critics of free enterprise shown any appreciation of its achievements in the face of hazards such as those described above? The estimated expenditure on the scheme for 1947-48 was £2,250,000. The actual expenditure to November, 1947, was £4,250,000. It had been calculated there was reason to hope. It had been expected. It subsequently became clear. Areas originally selected have been found to be unsuitable. Planning hath its losses, no less formidable than capitalism."

"Mr. Dalton in his recent broadcast dragged in a reference to these schemes for developing the resources of Africa, 'so lazily neglected by the Tories.' This was an oblique denunciation of capitalist enterprise and as such a piece of impudent demagoguery."

"Now that the roots refuse to come out of the ground in the steadiest of a Socialist Government there may be a better appreciation of the venturesomeness, initiative and vigour that lay behind the vast overseas investments of the British people in the past two centuries—the fairness that opened up the five continents and the seven seas."

Memorial to Kingsley Fairbridge

MR. W. E. ARNOLD, writing to *The Times* on Lord Devonport's appeal for funds for a monument to Kingsley Fairbridge, recalled a suggestion made in a Rhodesian Sunday newspaper some years ago that the memorial should take the form of a simple piece of statuary in a small garden near the Christmas Pass road leading to Umfali.

The statue should, it was suggested, depict Fairbridge as a boy of 12 as he was when he first dreamed his dream of closer settlement of Southern Rhodesia, a lad tired, half-starved and perhaps right-headed, struggling back to his home with a Native boy after building a hut in the veld for his father. "I felt dreamy and far away, my body seemed light, but I breathed bravely as we crested the great slopes. Suddenly the thought came to me, 'Why are there no farms? Why are there no people?' It came to me again and, again, 'Why are there no farms here?'" (from his autobiography).

Later, recollecting these emotions in tranquillity, he wrote:

I looked, and beheld

The brown of the veld, the unending immensity,
League after league of the houseless and homeless,
The smokless, the gardenless wealth of the desert,
The rivers unfish'd and the valleys unharmed,
An empire peopled with nothing, a country
Abandoned to emptiness, yearning for people,
A mother well fit for the birth of a nation.

Now, when Southern Rhodesia is fulfilling the hopes of Fairbridge and Cecil Rhodes, whose vision the younger men had caught, it is fitting that this honour should be done to his memory, concluded Mr. Arnold.

from Buganda and some Crowe land is available. It is known that at least two well-known concerns intend to submit tenders.

For geographical reasons, India has bought the bulk of the Uganda crop in the past. Although it may be desirable to increase the supply to Lancashire in order to conserve currency, cotton as a dollar-earner as well as a dollar-saver, and if the supply to India is reduced the mills in that country will have to look elsewhere for this type of cotton which cannot be grown in India.

There is also the political aspect in that India will feel aggrieved if the Raw Cotton Commission purchases by bulk methods a greatly increased percentage of the crop, particularly as has happened consistently in the past, the price is below those being charged to Indian spinners.

The Uganda Government is keen to return to the free marketing of cotton and under this system the Raw Cotton Commission can buy as much as they require at the world price. It should not be the policy of the British Government to pay less to a Protectorate.

Primary Production in the Colonies

Prospects for Dairy Products, Eggs and Fibres

EUROPEAN DAIRYING has long been important in Kenya, and an export trade in fresh and tinned butter has been established. Production in 1946 was only 2,400 tons, but this figure can be considerably increased.

The expansion of cold storage accommodation at Mombasa, which is now in hand, should result in an increase in exports, which have hitherto been limited by port storage difficulties. African production of cheese or clarified butter fat might be encouraged, although at present some Colonial Governments prohibit its export in the interests of the Native dietary, and in East Africa Indian demand is far in excess of supply.

There are possibilities of an extension of the Kenya dairy industry and of the development of new dairying areas in Northern Rhodesia, although the unfulfilled local demand for butter, milk and cheese may postpone exports from Northern Rhodesia.

Considering that poultry in the Colonies is generally of poor quality, and that production of higher grade stock by modern methods would probably be uneconomic, the prospects of a large export trade are optimistic. It is thought preferable that the poultry industry should be developed for the supply of eggs rather than of table birds.

Eggs for Export

There are export possibilities for eggs in the form of shell, eggs, dried eggs, frozen eggs and liquid eggs. Much, however, remains to be done before a large export trade in shell eggs to the United Kingdom can be created. Native eggs, particularly in Africa, are usually too small for export in the shell, and it would be necessary to persuade poultry keepers to feed their birds scientifically rather than allow them to scavenge for their food as at present in order to follow a breeding policy which would produce the 2 oz. egg for export. A good deal of capital expenditure would also be required on refrigeration plant at the egg-collecting centres, on the railways, at the ports, and on the ships.

As the war increases, consumer demand is likely to decrease as shell eggs become more readily available, and therefore the prospects of an industry based on this product are short-term rather than long-term. As regards frozen and liquid eggs, the United Kingdom confectionery trade relied on China for these products before the war. Frozen eggs are eggs which have been cracked, the contents emulsified, canned and put into cold store. With "liquid eggs" the yolks are preserved in glycerine and shipped in casks, the albumen commonly being shipped separately in dried form.

The prospect for a dried egg trade from the Colonies will need to be carefully examined in the light of the capital cost. The attention of Colonial Governments generally and of the East African authorities in particular should be invited to the possibility of such an industry and of dried, frozen or liquid egg exports.

Kenya producers achieved a high output of tested quality eggs during the war, when an organization was set up to supply the Services in East Africa. The eggs were cheap, by prices standards. If the organization were resuscitated surplus might well arise for export to the United Kingdom, and similar arrangements might be made in other territories where there is a surplus, after local needs have been met.

Africa's contribution to the world trade in live-stock products has hitherto been mainly in the form of raw hides and skins. In 1945 exports of hides and skins from West Africa were valued at £813,000 and from East Africa at £580,000. Kenya and Uganda exported 56,000 cwt. of hides and over 1½ million skins, and Tanganyika exported 38,000 cwt. of hides and over one million skins. In recent years the local Veterinary

Department has done a great deal to improve standards of flaying and drying in Nigeria and the quality of hides and skins from there has been much improved. Unfortunately no comparable improvement has yet been achieved in East Africa, where the people are slower to adopt superior methods of shade drying in place of their traditional way.

However, the leaven is at work, and the pace of improvement is being hastened. Indeed, the figures for hides and skins in Kenya and Uganda in 1946 show that 75% of the hides and 39% of the skins were shade-dried, as against only 55% and 20% respectively in 1939. It seems, however, that the change for the better is not so marked as the figures suggest, since it is believed that sun-dried hides are to some extent being exported as shade-dried. In any case, there is still plenty of room for improvement in East Africa. It would be very valuable to the United Kingdom if more and better quality hides and skins could be produced, both to make good the decline in imports from other sources and to meet the higher level of demand since the war.

Mission of Experts Needed

The committee considers that greater output can be attained if a guaranteed market can be offered. It has accordingly recommended that discussions should take place with the producer territories to work out quality standards for African hides and skins and to discuss future marketing arrangements. As a first step it is proposed that, following upon a visit to the United Kingdom of veterinary officers from East and West Africa, a mission of United Kingdom taxers should make a tour of the producer territories to examine local conditions and establish trade contacts.

The committee has had no hesitation in placing rice among the commodities which the Colonies should be asked to encourage to the maximum possible extent. The Colonial Empire is unlikely in the near future to provide any large quantity of rice for export to outside countries, but an expanded production can at least reduce dependence on present overseas sources of supply and can also reduce the dollar expenditure of the sterling group.

In East Africa there are many areas where development of rice production seems possible, either soon or within the next few years. The shores of Lake Kioga in Uganda, the Kano flats and Nziya delta in Kenya, the Malabarasi swamps and the valleys of the Kibombero and Rufiji Rivers in Tanganyika, the Kafue flats and the Lake Bangweulu area in Northern Rhodesia, and possibly the Shire River valley and the lake shores in Nyasaland, all warrant expert investigation. Arrangements are to be made for a mission to visit the areas in question.

Increasing Grain Yields

The Colonies prior to the war were net importers of maize and millet. Under pressure of war-time needs tremendous efforts were made, often at the expense of soil fertility, to increase the areas under these crops. In East Africa, for instance, these have been no imports since 1943, but the Governor of Kenya has warned the Secretary of State that the exhausting of the soil cannot continue and that acreages must be reduced if "dust bowl" conditions are not to develop in maize areas. In Uganda, too, there is a movement to revert from maize to cotton production.

Maize yields could be eventually increased by the use of hybridized seeds, the greater use of fertilizers, and other improvements in the existing methods of agriculture, although unfortunately it will be some years before reasonable quantities of acclimatized hybridized maize strains can be produced. It is possible that a comparable advance could be made in the production of grain sorghums (millets) by the application of scientific methods of selection and cultivation.

When progress has been made along these lines, it will become clearer whether the African Colonies will ever be able to develop an export trade capable of making a substantial contribution towards meeting the world's needs of grains for animal feed, or whether any surplus they can produce over

(Continued on page 820)

*Being extracts from the first interim report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee.

Problems of the Uganda Cotton Industry

By W. W. Higgin, Past President of the Liverpool Cotton Association

ALTHOUGH the growing of food crops contributed to a decline in the acreage under cotton in Uganda during the war, this cannot be reckoned as the primary factor in the reduced yields of the last few years.

Uganda is normally self-supporting in food and owing to the distance from the coast has been unable to export food crops at competitive prices. During the war a considerable quantity of maize and groundnuts were sent to Kenya and Tanganyika, where several successive crop failures occurred, but with good rains in 1947 these territories have now sufficient supplies.

Better Agricultural Methods Needed

Over 50% of the Uganda cotton crop has in normal years been grown in the Buganda Province, but competition from other crops giving a better economic return is tending to reduce the acreage under cotton. As a result of increased competition for labour for Native grown coffee and plantation crops, the low-paid migrant labour from the Belgian Congo, on which the Buganda has relied to cultivate and pick his cotton, is neither so plentiful nor so cheap. It appears therefore that the prospect of increasing cotton production in Buganda depends upon the introduction of more up-to-date agricultural methods. This applies particularly to the thickly populated areas near the shore of Lake Victoria.

To the east of the Nile different conditions prevail. The land is owned and cultivated by the peasant farmer, who grows cotton as his main cash crop because it has proved itself to give him the best economic return under the soil and climatic conditions prevailing.

Owing to the lack of consumer goods of the right type, there is little incentive for the African to produce more cotton. Although the price to the Native is approximately the equivalent of 1s. per lb. f.o.b., as against over 30d. per lb. in the world's markets, the view is widely held that an increased price for seed cotton would result in a decreased crop, as thrift is unknown to the majority of Africans, and they would plant only sufficient to pay for their tax and a few yards of cloth. It is, however, essential to pay a sufficient price to make cotton an attraction as compared with coffee and other cash crops. The Uganda Government is well aware of this point.

African Disinclined to Exert Himself

In order to plant at the optimum time, it is necessary for the Native to prepare his plot for cotton during the same period as he is cultivating his food crops. There is no reason why this should not be done, as it was in the past, but the African is increasingly disinclined to exert himself, with the result that recent crops have been late planted, with a consequent reduction in yield. The Agricultural Department is alive to this question, and a drive for early planting is to be made for the 1948 crop.

At present there is a great diversity of seed, particularly in the Eastern Province. For example, DP 52 seed, which has been developed for the areas to the west of the Nile, is also grown in Gulu, Bwera and Buduma in the midst of varying types of other seed. The consequent admixture of seed can have nothing but an adverse effect upon the good name of Uganda cotton, because spinners require it to be even running.

Mr. Higgin, who has been closely connected with the East African cotton growing industry for many years, has returned from a visit of some months to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Further, much of the value of producing disease-resistant seed is lost if at the same time the present methods of planting and cultivation are continued by the Natives. The main objective in the production of any seed is a high yield, a good ginning outturn, and an even-running cotton. Seed combining all these factors is being produced at the agricultural stations, but this is confined to Natives who grow their cotton under the same conditions of climate and soil as at Kawanda and Serere, the yield falls sharply.

Factors for High Yields

Early ploughing, early planting, correct spacing, proper weeding, complete crop picking and proper rotation are the main factors which ensure a high yield, and over these the Native has control. Provided it is considered that the yield of seed cotton per acre will at least be doubled, and, with the disease-resistant seeds at present in course of development, such yield may well be quadrupled.

There is nothing novel in these ideas, but they can be carried out only by increased supervision and instruction, and the establishment of agricultural officers is quite inadequate to provide this. At present each of these establishments is not filled. Far more agricultural officers are needed, and the initial salaries should be commensurate with the type of man required and the importance of this work. It is also necessary to have a greatly increased staff of African assistants whose salaries must be as attractive as those of other branches of Government service.

No country is more dependent upon agriculture than Uganda. If the money necessary to raise the standard of social services for the African is to be available, it must come through the increased wealth provided by an expanding agriculture. Money spent on agricultural services will repay itself many times.

It is, however, anomalous that direction should be reserved only for the farmers at home.

Increased Agricultural Staff Required

The Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the staff of the experimental stations in Uganda are agreed on the main lines of the solution of increased and better cotton production. The difficulty seems to lie in its practical application. This can be achieved only by an augmented staff and by determination on the part of the Administration to get through difficulties.

The Cotton and Hard Coffee Fund was started during the war out of governmental profits on sales of cotton and coffee, and a pledge was given by the Governor that this fund would be used for the benefit of the growers. Starting in a small way, the fund has grown to large proportions, and by the end of 1948 may total £9,000,000.

Its eventual disposal is still undecided, but it is generally understood that at least £3,000,000 will be applied to a price equalization fund. A committee was formed in 1945 to report on the disposal of the fund, but no decisions from Government have been promulgated.

With such a large fund, there is no shortage of money for agricultural experiments, and the Government are buying tractors and ploughs and are experimenting with deep ploughing in Teso and Kyagwe. It is expected that this will lead to an increased crop.

Legislation has been passed in Uganda in the form of an Industrial Licensing Bill by which a licence would be given covering all three territories for the creation of specified new industries. Similar legislation will probably be passed in Kenya and Tanganyika at the next session of their Legislative Councils.

When the legislation has been passed Government will call for tenders for the erection of a textile mill at Jinja, near the site of the Owen Falls dam. Mill land has been purchased

Central African territories is inevitably bound up for some years at least with the capacity of the port of Beira.

As a result of increased output by rail the congestion in the port area has been substantially cleared. The congestion in shipping, due to two main causes—general overloading of the port and import of bulk cargoes—is rapidly declining, owing to some extent to shipping firms disinclined to use the port.

It is hoped that the lack of any pre-meditated planning of bulk imports will not recur and that a programme of shipping generally will in future avoid the general state of congestion experienced in the past.

Concerning any tendency on the part of the business community of the Colony to quote past difficulties at Beira as a permanent aim would be deplorable. Active clearance of commitments by individual traders can help substantially towards further general easing of the situation and to keep the port fluid in the future.

Such congestion at Beira last year was largely due to the necessity to import a considerable tonnage of maize, which interfered with other traffic. Improvement in the present situation can be expected.

Kariba Gorge

Some confusion exists in the minds of the public over the relation of the Kariba hydro-electric generating scheme sponsored by the Electricity Supply Commission and plans for producing ferro-manganese steel and pig-iron in the district.

The hydro-electric scheme should be regarded as a separate entity in the opinion of the commission. The present exploratory progress should be fully supported and should proceed without interruption.

A broadly planned scheme of development has been drafted, and the commission is now studying this plan in an essential connection with the future development of the economy of the Colony and also the economic integration of Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia.

The ferro-manganese and pig-iron project is under active exploration and consideration by private enterprise. Insufficient actual background is as yet established to determine the position of various plants for processing the material. It cannot yet be determined whether the plant should be in Southern or Northern Rhodesia. As the location has an interrelation with railway development, on the West Coast project, and on other matters, it should be included in the terms of reference given to the body charged with reporting on the West Coast outlet scheme.

Road Transport.—In most other countries there has developed an uneconomic competition between road and rail long-hauling services. Efforts to stem this tendency in Britain have resulted in a half-fledged and irritating licensing system. In Rhodesia the opportunity is presented for proper co-relation at an early stage by causing private hauliers to coalesce into zones of groups and companies, the financial structure being apportioned between rail and road interests in an agreed division.

This does not mean that the farmer or trader who uses his lorry would be subject to interference in any way by simply means of the free-lance haulier paying for hire would be subject to a change of direction that would enable the optimum utilization of his facilities to be ensured.

It would mean also that the road development programme would be directed towards efficient freight feeder services to the railways and to initial opening of new areas. Already Rhodesia Railways control 27 road motor services.

Road construction programmes would be scheduled on the lines of the present 10-year plan, and emphasis would be on the Beit Bridge-Salisbury-Kariba road—a north-south route of considerable strategic value and complementary to existing railway routes.

Large-scale road transport operators in Rhodesia who have given evidence before your commission are attracted to a policy of expansion provided the attitude of the Government in this matter of road transport vis-à-vis railway development is clarified and stabilized.

Rail and Road Transport

Railway Links.—Your commission is not satisfied that there is any immediate economic necessity for the Beit Bridge and West Nicholson rail link. Indeed, apart from the difficulty and expense of the relocation of the present track, traffic passing over the link would result in an economic setback to the operation of the Rhodesia Railway system as a whole.

A very important rail development is the Sinoia-Kafue short-cut. In the opinion of your commission the hydrographic and geographical characteristics of the Colony all tend to an industrial and domestic development of the Kariba area. While no complete rail link between Sinoia and Kafue is immediately required, and might, indeed, in some respect have undesirable consequences, there is a growing need for rail spurs to be developed southwards from Kafue and northwards from Sinoia. The former will be necessary to take equipment for

the construction of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. The final segment of the complete link may well run across the dam wall.

Water Conservation

No plan of development in Southern Rhodesia can succeed unless water conservation is placed among the highest priorities. In an area like Southern Rhodesia, where very sharp rainfalls are commonplace, sometimes exceeding three inches in an hour over a comparatively short period of the year—the of vital importance—contour digging and contour subsoiling must be encouraged, as must the conservation of water in vlees and all catchment areas by means of simple dams and earthworks.

There is woefully insufficient detailed local knowledge of water supplies in the Colony. When new industrial projects are mooted in any particular area, lack of information about river flow-rates and the like is a serious handicap. The Irrigation Department also does not possess sufficient knowledge of forward plans in the Colony.

The future progress of Southern Rhodesia is clearly dependent on scientific water conservation. The department concerned is short of staff, and your commission recommends that it could well be given greater autonomy in the matter of retention and payment of the specialists who are necessary if the required work is to be efficiently carried out.

Ten-Year Records Needed

To be of any value, records of water flow extending over 10 years are needed, and the compilation of this data should be undertaken on a much larger scale than has hitherto been done. The water of Southern Rhodesia is a national asset, and its utilization should be planned on a national basis. Municipal and governmental schemes should not be allowed to conflict. If dams are sited with only local objects in view, the whole flow of a river can be adversely affected, particularly when developments in later years are contemplated. All water schemes are by nature inter-related and should be viewed in that light.

There are in the Colony several contractors with both boring and earth-moving equipment. Full use should be made of their capability.

Water conservation is becoming of equal importance to water conservation, and it is highly desirable that more staff should be available to the Pasture Research Department, as improved pastures can do more than any other single factor for the conservation of both soil and water.

Diocese of the Upper Nile

Bishop To Speak in London

THE UPPER NILE DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION is to meet in the Tudor Room of the Green Hat, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, April 22, to hear an address by the Rt. Rev. Bishop E. C. Usher-Wilson and to see two films of mission work in Uganda. Tea will be served from 5 p.m.

The association's newsletter states that Mr. William C. Bond, who served as an officer in East Africa during the recent war, has undertaken the honorary secretaryship; he can be addressed at 6 St. George's Mansions, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Mr. C. L. Bryton, for many years a member of the Colonial Service in Uganda, latterly as Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, will shortly take over the duties of honorary treasurer from Mr. W. E. Holl, who has given 17 years of service in the dual capacity of secretary and treasurer.

Colonial Students

REFERRING to our recent leading article on coloured colonial students in England, the *Guardian*, one of the Church of England newspapers, writes: "It does seem unreasonable that students holding scholarships should be contrary to their own devices. No doubt in the circumstances of the present time any project for providing residential accommodation would be difficult, but without doubt the high solution would be enforced residence in colleges or hostels supervised by the universities in which the students are engaged. The circumstance in which students are compelled to live is always important. In the case of African students the issue is one which cannot be ignored."

estimate the rate of flow of the water in the ditches or number of cubic feet per second of water. This laborious procedure gives a lot of trouble and has to be done for each river and tributary separately, and repeated each time the insecticide is applied. The use of a current meter was the most satisfactory method. The DDT was applied every 10 days or a fortnight for five months and then stopped entirely.

Complete and Permanent Eradication

The results were rather sensational. Usually in insect control it has been my experience that one is lucky if one gets a 50% effect, but here the results were complete and permanent eradication of the fly. No maintenance is necessary—the flies have gone for good and reinfestation from elsewhere is highly improbable.

The flies began to disappear two or three weeks after the first dose, and the last fly was seen 63 days later. Since March 23, 1946, not a single fly has been captured despite thorough and intensive searches. We even offered two shillings for an adult brought to us, but none came.

The area in which we did this work was about 65 square miles in extent. The locality was closed to mining because of the disease, but last year we were

able to recommend that it should be reopened immediately.

Surveys of the Native population had shown that at least 86% of the men had got the disease and 50% of the children between the ages of four and eight years. These people will, of course, remain infected, but there will be no more fresh cases. The cost of this work cannot have been more than £200 or £300.

The method has a few disadvantages. It can be carried out only by experts or under the supervision of experts. The DDT kills fish and fish are an important food supply in the district; this may be a serious defect. Still, it is better to go without fish and see! Lastly, in really big rivers like the Nile and the Congo colossal quantities of emulsion would be required. I made a rough estimate of the cost of eradicating the fly from the Nile at Jinja, where various industrial projects are in the wind, and it was in the region of £100,000.

In Kenya at present the method has been applied to the Kakamega forest over an area of nearly 1,000 square miles with hundreds of streams and rivers to be treated. The estimated cost here was £3,000, money well spent if it does the trick, as the forest embraces European and coffee plantations, gold mines, and a big Native population.

West Coast Port for the Rhodesias

Project Should Be Subject of Professional Examination*

AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-GRADE COAL at a pit-head price of under 10s. per ton is one of the great economic assets of Southern Rhodesia. The deposit at Waankie is sufficient for an output of 2,000,000 tons a year from the existing collieries.

At an expenditure of approximately £2,000,000 on a third colliery, a further 3,000,000 tons a year could be raised in the area. This would be a total of 4,000,000 tons of coal a year to be exported out of Southern Rhodesia to adjoining territories and overseas to earn currency.

The present availability of coal at Waankie and the fact that the colliery is a fully going concern unhampered by any of the impediments that are inevitably attached to new projects emphasizes the great necessity for improved transport facilities to be made available as a matter of high priority.

Interdependent with the coal supply from Waankie is the throughput of copper from Northern Rhodesia. Approximately two tons of coal have to get north to produce one ton of copper as a current load.

All these depend on transport.

Coal, copper and chrome are all competing for and dependent upon rail capacity. As these minerals play such a vital part in the economy of the Colony, added support is given thereby to your commission's contention that the speed of industrial and economic development of the Colony is determined by the transport system and, ergo, every possible priority should be given to the improvement and acceleration of that system.

One gratifying feature of the Colony's coal industry is that it is already fully conscious of the need for mechanization. Not only is the underground haulage on coal jobs undertaken by extensive power drives, active experiments are being made in tub-loading by a machine which, doing the work of eight Natives, can load nearly one ton of coal in less than two minutes.

Being further extracts from the interim report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

With a falling price that is firmly pegged and with consequently rising production costs, the gold mining industry is in an increasingly difficult position.

The constant upward trend of wages from 32s. 6d. per month in 1935 to 42s. 2d. in December, 1947, of compound costs which during a similar period rose from 20s. 6d. per boy per month to 39s. 11d. and of hardening pieces of equipment generally—all make the cost of gold getting increasingly less attractive. Some mines have been forced out of production, others are fast approaching that unhappy state.

Yet because of its contribution to the Empire dollar pool and to Southern Rhodesia's own currency exchange, gold mining should be encouraged. On the world selling price of 172s. 3d. per fine ounce the Government is collecting in taxes and the like some 5s. 10d. per fine ounce. The system of subsidies that has been operating heretofore should in the opinion of the commission be continued and extended.

Even though this may be held to be "bring dollars," yet it is a worth-while policy in so much of the essential equipment for mechanization in the Colony will finally have to come from dollar sources.

Increased effectiveness in the utilization of Native labour can assist in steadying the upward trend of production costs in some gold mines. It can an active policy of mechanization, when suitable conditions exist.

West Coast and Port

Both from a strategic and commercial point of view it would appear that a West Coast port with connecting railways will be essential. Many opinions have been taken by your commission on this project, but most of them lack full weight because they are unsupported by actual evidence.

The commission therefore submits that the whole of the West Coast and port project is sufficiently promising for it to be put in the hands of competent professional authorities for thorough investigation and report to cover agricultural as well as mineralogical and logistical aspects.

Whenever it comes the eventual outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, the well-being of Southern Rhodesia and adjoining

whose decision lies only to the East African High Commission. There certainly ought to be an alternative route of appeal to the Supreme Court. The present intention is that the decision of the High Commission shall be final and conclusive and shall not be questioned by any proceeding in any court. We strongly object on principle to any such policy, and trust that non-constructive criticism in the Legislative Council will result in its abandonment.

Not do we like the provision that the Industrial Council may refuse licence on the ground, (a) that the applicant has inadequate capital, technical skill, or raw materials;

Objections to Draft Ordinance.

(b) that the actual or potential output of existing factories is sufficient to meet the actual or potential demand; or (c) that the proposed place of establishment of the factory is not suitable. Many of the outstandingly successful enterprises of East Africa and of the United Kingdom, that matter—have been the creation of men of vision, energy and immense application, who started with little

or no capital, sometimes with little or no technical skill, often in unsuitable premises, and when any committee would have considered that the output of somewhat similar goods was sufficient to meet the public demand. The newspaper would certainly have been smothered at birth if any committee had had the power to frustrate the intentions of its founder, for at the time of its establishment the need for such an organ was not recognized by any section of East African opinion, and it would not have been difficult for a sceptical committee to advance definitions of "technical skill" which would have disqualified the founder. Who for the same reasons could not have expected to succeed on appeal. Exactly the same arguments would have applied to many businesses which, though now flourishing in East Africa, have attained prosperity only because one or more men of enterprise devoted themselves so whole-heartedly to the work as to overcome all obstacles. Let there be all necessary safeguards in the way of minimum wages, satisfactory working conditions, and periodical inspections, but let nothing be done which will deprive the public of the right to private enterprise.

Sensational Results of Medical Research

Dr. P. G. Garnham on the Eradication of Simulium Fly

ONCHOCERIASIS is an incurable disease. No known drug affects it at all, and there is no known method of prevention. It is found all over the world in domestic animals; it is, for instance, very prevalent in horses in this country. But the human disease is confined to the tropical climates of Central Africa and Central America.

The disease is caused by the bite of a little fly called a simuliid which belongs to the same family as the fly which gives rise to elephantiasis. The worms get encased in nodules on the shoulders, arms, legs, and so on, and from these nodules pours forth a constant stream of minute worms. These young worms often make for the eye, which they destroy. Hence why this worm is so famous called the blinding fly.

Country of the Blind

The most severely affected area in East Africa is known as the "Country of the Blind," and this is where Mr. MacMahon and I carried out our experiments with DDT.

The worm goes into human beings through the bite of the fly simuliid, which transmits infection in very much the same way that the mosquito does malaria. You can hardly see this fly, but it bites very sharply. It is active only during the daytime. It never goes into houses, and you find the breeding-places in the tropical forests.

The fly breeds on the rocks under the cascades and waterfalls of rivers running through these forests. The larva crawls about on rocks under water and eventually becomes fixed as a pupa on a rock right under the big waterfall. The adult breaks through the top skin and goes up to the surface of the water and

flies. They breed nowhere except in these places, and it was because we knew about this peculiarity that we were able to place the insecticide exactly where we thought it would work best. If the insecticide was introduced into the river above the area of infestation the poison would eventually come into contact with all simuliid larvae downstream, and our preliminary experiments led us to believe that the larvae would then be killed even at a distance as far as 15 miles.

How the Experiment was Made

We mapped out two rivers and their tributaries infested with the fly. Then we selected suitable points, usually places where there was a water mill, down the route of which we stripped the insecticide. The stuff we used was an emulsion of DDT. With a little care in the first mixing, this emulsion remains permanent for weeks. You can imagine how thorough the mixing must be. It was introduced just over the mill race, and then there were dozens of waterfalls downstream ready to re-emulsify any of the DDT which had separated out.

River water was added to the emulsion in a four-gallon tin and the mixture transferred to a similar tin suspended by ropes over the aqueduct of the mill. One or two holes had been made in the bottom of this tin to give a steady rate of delivery. For instance, a circular hole three-eighths of an inch in diameter drips approximately 12 gallons in 30 minutes. When the DDT was to spate several tins were used instead of one. The rate of dosage was five parts of DDT in a million of water. It seems very diluted, but we had already proved in preliminary tests that this was well above the minimum lethal dose.

In order to estimate the amount of emulsion necessary to put into each river, it was, of course, necessary to