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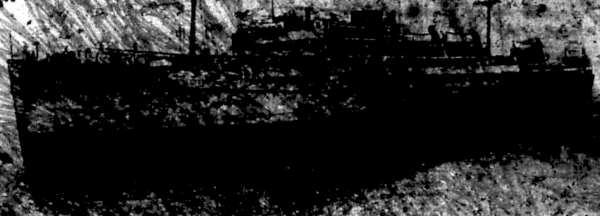
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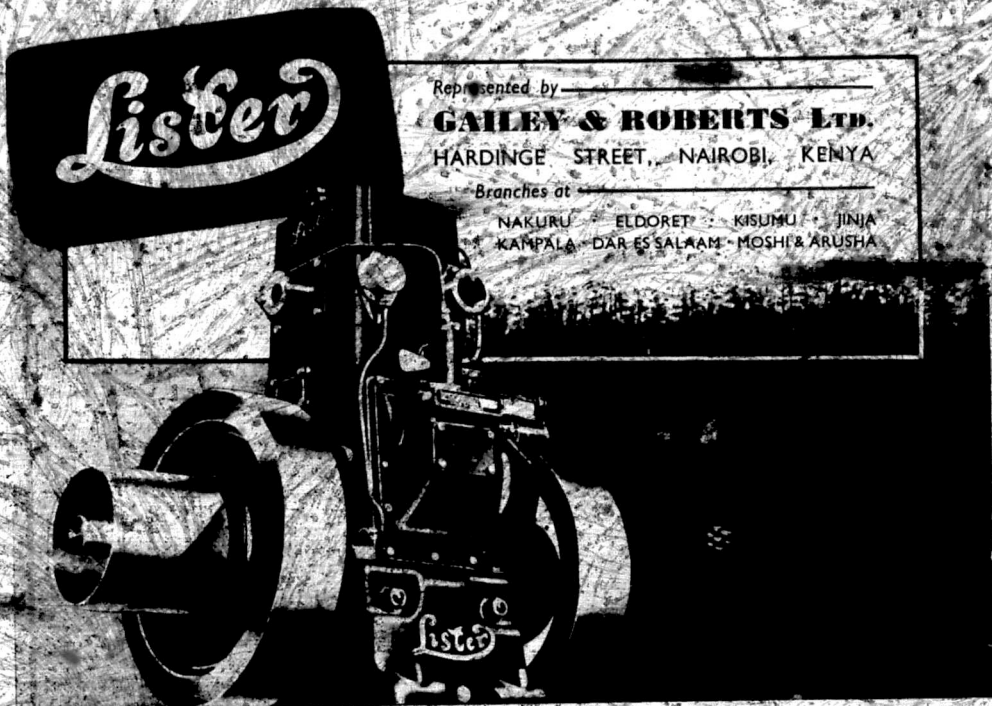
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	7	Personalia	18
Rev. R. W. Stopford on Race Relations	9	Italian War Crimes in Ethiopia	20
E. African Coffee and Tea Industries	10	Leprosy Survey in Tanganyika	25
Commercial Problems of the Sudan	12	News Items in Brief	28
		Latest Mining News	31

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PILOT SCHEMES in group farming will soon be started in a number of parts of East and Central Africa if the Governments of the territories adopt the conclusions reached by the African Summer Conference which has just been held at Cambridge

University. Peasant agriculture in tropical and sub-tropical Africa varies enormously from one locality to another, of course, as do the systems of land tenure and inheritance. It is obvious that it is in the most densely peopled areas that the problems of the land are most acute and most difficult to solve, and where the population is sparse the reason is often, but not always, that the land is of indifferent quality or that the rainfall is poor. Modern methods for the prospection and provision of water have changed the whole natural environment in some places, and may be expected to bring similar benefits in many others in the next few years, and, despite the oft-repeated and sweeping allegation that Africans will not leave their ancestral lands for other areas, there is encouraging evidence that under intelligent leadership they will in fact do so in tens of thousands. Probably every mainland territory in East and Central Africa could now point to at least some cases of voluntary

large-scale migration by Africans anxious to obtain more or better land: the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland have certainly had their own examples of such movements, and there have been experiments on a smaller scale in Kenya also.

Incidentally, we again make the point that each of the territories is unwisely prone to assume that problems of pressure on the land must somehow be settled within the territorial boundaries. Our Plan and Act Regionally view, however, is that this is a matter which ought to be regarded and settled from the regional standpoint. Why, because an African was born, say, to the north of an imaginary line drawn upon a map, should he or anyone else assume that he must be found land in that precise locality, and not to the south of the frontier line, when unoccupied and reasonably fertile areas may be available southwards and none northwards? As everyone knows, the boundary lines between one territory and another

This issue begins the 26th Annual Volume
of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

frequently cut right through a tribal area, with the consequence that, to take an extreme case, most of the relations and friends of an African may live in that part of the tribal land which is outside the State in which he was born. Unfortunately, there is still a rooted disposition in Kenya, for example, to think of the problems of the African and his land in terms of Kenya, not of East Africa, though Tanganyika has great areas in which there is no pressure of population and in which water could, according to the experts, be provided at an economic cost. This, then, is one of the problems which are aggravated by insistence on examining them from the standpoint of the artificial unit created by European Governments, instead of within the wider regional framework of one great natural area, most of which is concerned with one aspect or another of this matter.

From time to time in recent years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has posed the question of the introduction of collective farming in the Native areas, if for no other reason than that it

Collective Farming Without the Sting

offers the prospect of planned use of the land and of better production as a result of the use of mechanical equipment and modern techniques. The group farming which, among other things, was discussed at the Cambridge conference has been described by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley as "collective farming with the sting taken out, and with the substitution of persuasion and common consent for force and dictatorship." If the term "group farming" is more acceptable, by all means let it be used. Two essential requirements in any group farming scheme are, of course, that enough contiguous peasant holdings should accept the same agricultural plan, and that there should be agreement for continuing control of the operations. Under European guidance for some years in almost every case, but with their own committee of Africans, the group must enforce specified rules of good husbandry, control the necessary equipment, and prevent the fragmentation of farms—and all this by the impulse of co-operation rather than by compulsion (though experience suggests that Africans who start an enterprise in a spirit of co-operation, and would otherwise not start it at all, may at a later stage come to regard a measure of compulsion as essential in their own interests). It is, of course, not suggested that the group technique will be possible everywhere.

In the discussions at the conference there was general agreement, in which African speakers shared, that a condition of the continued tenure of land in any such group should be the maintenance of good husbandry by every member of a prescribed measure of good husbandry. There was a consensus that no time remains for a gradual evolution in peasant agriculture, for nothing short of a rapid revolution in peasant farming methods will ensure the food supplies for the population which almost everywhere may be expected to double itself within twenty-five or thirty years. Much publicity has been given to the calculation that the population of India and Pakistan increases annually by at least five millions. None at all has been given to the estimate that the increase in the British Dependencies in Africa is not likely to be less than one million. Already some East or Central African territories have had to import foodstuffs in every recent year. If ever higher populations are to be fed on a rising nutritional standard, local food production must evidently be substantially and rapidly expanded.

By planned and mechanized farming a family employed on the land in the United States of America is estimated to produce the food needed by four families at work in town industries. So inefficient is peasant agriculture in Africa nowadays that, in contrast, four African families have to employ themselves on the land to produce sufficient surplus between them to feed one family in urban employment. On the face of it, therefore, production from the land in the one case is sixteen times as efficient as it is in the other. Soil, weather, man, machinery, marketing, education, emulation, and other factors enter into any such comparison, which can be suggested merely in outline, not examined in detail. Suffice it to say that there is no reason to assume that Africans will not respond to the right guidance and the right incentives. In many cases, indeed, they have done so already notably in Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan (where tenants of the irrigated land in the Gezira may earn fifty times as much in cash in a year as they could hope to obtain by traditional methods in their own unirrigated areas). The problem, largely one of confidence and contact (or "public relations," to use the current jargon), will test the wisdom of Europeans and Africans alike, but the findings of the Cambridge conference will, we believe, make a valuable contribution to its solution.

Problems of African Nationalism

The Rev. R. W. Stopford on Race Relations

THERE IS POLITICAL FERMENT in Africa. We have had a general strike in Nigeria; disastrous riots in the Gold Coast, strikes in Mombasa, and ferment in Uganda. In the Union of South Africa there is growing tension, of which the Durban riots are only one manifestation.

It is easy to take a gloomy view—to foresee that the British African Dependencies will soon go the way of India and Pakistan. Recent candidates for appointments in the Colonial Service have been known to inquire what arrangements are being made for their future when Nigeria becomes independent. It is tempting also to see the hidden hand of Communism in every disturbance and every form of agitation. The outspoken criticism of British rule made by African students in Belgium is calculated to spread gloom and despondency not only among the more conservative sections of our people.

It is important that we should try to take a long-term perspective and view the present situation as dispassionately as we can, not least because nationalism in Africa can fairly be said to be a result of British rule and of Christian influence.

What do we mean by nationalism? It is one of those familiar words which defy detailed analysis. We must be content with such a definition as that given by Professor Zimmern: "If a people feels itself to be a nation, it is a nation."

That seems to be exactly what is happening all over Africa: peoples are beginning to feel themselves to be nations. The forms which that national feeling may take are very varied, but they are all linked up with the growth of democracy. Toynebee, indeed, goes so far as to say that "the spirit of nationality is a sour ferment of the new wine of democracy in the old bottles of tribalism."

Nationalism an Export from Europe

What is more, nationalism is a direct result of European influence; the very idea of nationalism is of comparatively recent origin, beginning in Europe in the late Middle Ages. In Africa, as in India and Indonesia, and even in Japan, it is reckoned as an export from Europe.

Moreover, nationalism as it exists in Africa to-day has been created very largely by the spread of education, in which the churches took the lead and in which they still play a very large part. I remember how frequently in the Gold Coast Africans would say to me: "It is the missionaries who have made us what we are." Without the schools and colleges which the Church provided there would be no intelligentsia capable of leading a campaign for national independence.

And in so far as nationalism and democracy are closely linked together, it was the Christian Church which first brought in the idea of democracy in the Western sense. Henry Venn, the great prophet of the Church Missionary Society, spoke in 1851 of "the ultimate object of a mission, viewed under its ecclesiastical aspect, to be the settlement of a Native-church, under Native pastors, upon a self-supporting system." The creation of an indigenous church has been the objective wherever the Anglican Church has extended its influence.

Thus Bishop Hine told his clergy at Likoma in Nyasaland in 1899: "What this mission has always proposed

* Recently we published a brief report of an address by the Rev. R. W. Stopford at the annual meeting of the London of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. An amplification is now given in view of the importance of his topic—"Nationalism in Africa."

to aim at is the building up of a native church—native in the true sense of the word—the church of the people of the land, irrespective of European influence, and adapting itself to the special circumstances of the race and country in which it exists."

Almost everywhere in Africa the Church has been ahead of the Government in developing self-governing institutions. But we must not forget that the whole object of British Colonial policy is the building up of the dependent peoples to the point where they can achieve dominion status. In Africa we have moved from what Lugard called "trusteeship" to a partnership which we call one of partnership.

Tension and Bitterness

The growth of nationalism in Africa ought not to cause surprise. The surprising thing, indeed, would be if there had not been any growth. But it is perhaps the tension and the bitterness of recent years which are depressing. To understand why this should be so we must remember certain factors, some peculiar to Africa, which have accentuated the situation.

First there are the relics of the slave trade, which still subconsciously affect African thinking—the abiding wrong done by Europe to Africa. That is, indeed, in the past, but in the present we have still one of its derivatives—colour prejudice. That always is present in the minds of thinking Africans.

And what is happening in South Africa is affecting the whole of Africa. One intelligent student suggested recently that Britain ought to put an iron curtain across the top of the Transvaal. There is also a very strong feeling that Britain is not standing up for the African in South Africa. It is little use pointing out the implications of the Statute of Westminster and the autonomy of the Dominions. The African replies that Britain is ready to speak out against Russia in defence of Cardinal Minzenty but is silent on the wrongs of the people of Johannesburg.

Race prejudice in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, and Negro disabilities in the Southern States in America, have a profound effect. The African believes more and more that the European is entirely cynical in his attitude.

Finally, tropical Africa has no history—and is therefore sensitive about it—as always, this aggravates the demand for national independence.

The second world war—with the acceleration of social reform, and its introduction of Africans to the East—has increased the pressure for national autonomy. The examples of Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Indonesia are frequently quoted.

Clamour for Speed

Yet is British Africa ready for self-government? The British, as a whole, say "No." We point to illiteracy (though we are partly to blame for that), to instances of unreliability, to inexperience. We say in effect: "Wait, you are good and quiet and learn your lessons, then some time in the future when we think you are ready for it we will give you self-government." The result is infuriating.

Though there are many West Africans who really think that the Gold Coast could not take on responsibility in full, they cannot stand against the clamour for speed. The Gold Coast and Nigeria demand the right to make their own mistakes; they are impatient of the leading strings. This is one of the main causes of tension and of extravagance of expression. The local African Press seems to us hopelessly unrealistic. I remember one speech in Nigeria in 1942 which claimed

that Nigeria ought to be a peaceful prosperous republic like Czechoslovakia.

Very largely as the result of our paternalism, our justifiable delays and cautions, there is increasing suspicion and mistrust. This is most marked in the Gold Coast; it was an underlying cause of the riots; and it has affected the formerly pleasant race relations. I used to forget at Achimota which of my staff were African and which European: we were a team. It is far harder now to get that friendliness.

The West African is highly suspicious of our best intentions; he will not believe that the groundnut scheme in East Africa is anything but a bigger form of the old exploitation.

Communist Influence

And Communist influence is active not so much in Africa perhaps as among African students in this country. I do not think that Communist ideology in the sense of dialectical materialism makes a great appeal, but what does attract is the apparent example of Russia, which claims to have abolished illiteracy and overcome race discrimination.

Without being alarmist, we must recognize that in West Africa now, and in East Africa very soon, the possibilities of really serious trouble are great. I am not frightened of nationalism as such up to a point. I would welcome and support it, but I am afraid of the means which may be used and the violence and the conflict which may set Africa back 50 years.

What can the Church do in this situation? It is itself very suspect as an agent of imperialism. In the last three months there has been in Ashanti, for instance, a really bitter attack on Christianity.

The Church must make clear that it is by its very nature supranational; it must speed up that development of the church of the people of the land as the local expression of the Catholic Church. That means more African leadership. It must, by every means in its power, try to encourage moderation and try to direct the growing national spirit by identifying itself with its legitimate aspiration, and by fearless criticism, as in the past, of proved wrongs. Above all, it must show within its own fellowship that racial discrimination and colour prejudice are totally inconsistent with Christianity. The Church in India, Ceylon, and Burma has had and is having an influence upon events out of all proportion to its numerical strength. So it must do in Africa.

Possibilities for Good

For all Christians there are immense possibilities for good in a more sympathetic understanding of nationalist aspirations. That attitude of sympathy can find an immediate expression in what is done for the 5,000-odd African students in this country. Let us be frank. To-day, the Communists often do more for them than the Christian Church. What they want is to see the British way of life at its best and most Christian without any patronizing.

Nationalism may be a power for good in Africa or for evil. Which it will be depends upon the Church, upon Christians as persons, as a formative element in British public opinion, and upon the support we can give to the Church in Africa, overburdened and desperately understaffed. One thousand Christian teachers from this country—the very best we could supply—could change in 10 years the whole future of Africa.

Coffee and Tea Industries of East Africa

Mr. Roger Norton's Review of the Position and Prospects

THE COFFEE AND TEA GROWING INDUSTRIES occupy a prominent place in the review of the economy of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which forms part of the annual report of the East African Commissioner in London.

MR. NORTON writes (in part):—

"A feature of the 1947-48 season was the large production in all three territories.

"In Uganda the 1947-48 *robusta* crop reached a high record, and 28,652 tons of all grades were booked for export by the Coffee Control during the period July 1, 1947, to July 31, 1948. Of the total Native *robusta* f.a.q. amounted to 27,854 tons.

Propaganda Campaign

"Legislation was enacted by the Buganda Government to prohibit the drying of coffee on bare ground, and this was followed by a concentrated supporting propaganda campaign which had considerable success and resulted in some improvement in quality.

"Total purchases of Bugishu *arabica* coffee amounted to 2,561 tons of parchment, 23 tons of lights, and 412 tons of 'buni.' The high proportion of 'buni' is unusual, and is believed to be due to the cloudy, wet weather early in 1947, inducing spasmodic flowering followed by good settings. This resulted in the trees having to ripen a large crop in various stages of development, which, following upon the previous season's large crop, they were unable to do properly.

"One thousand tons of clean, ungraded coffee, comprising all the B.C.S. parchment and a proportion of Native-produced parchment, were sold to the Ministry of Food. The balance of the crop was sold in the

Nairobi auctions. The average prices f.o.r. Mbale for all sales made were as follows:—

	Shs. per cwt.
B.C.S. parchment	94/77*
Native parchment	123/14
Buni	47/47
Lights	82/32

*Ministry of Food five-year contract price.

"The Uganda Non-Native Coffee Marketing Board was responsible for the marketing of the non-Native *robusta* crop, which amounted to approximately 3,600 tons, of which 2,141 tons of type 7B and 417 tons of f.a.q. were supplied to the Ministry of Food under the long-term contract, and the balance was disposed of by auction in East Africa.

Substantial Exports

"Exports of Uganda coffee to the Union of South Africa continued on a substantial scale, and the range of other destinations extended, appreciable tonnages being sent to Malaya, Egypt, Australia and, more recently, to Continental destinations in Europe. Shipments have also been made to Canada, but only in very small quantities to the United States.

"Details of the tonnages sent to the principal destinations during the 12-months July, 1947, to June, 1948, are shown in the following schedule:—

	Tons
United Kingdom	9,182
Malaya	6,346
South Africa	6,226
Australia	1,709
Egypt	1,427
Canada	1,186
Arabia	763
Gibraltar	708

Kenya enjoyed a large crop in the 1947-48 period, total production amounting to 14,200 tons, the highest for several seasons. Six thousand tons were due to the Ministry of Food under the long-term contract. Owing to the large crop, 8,000 tons were available for sale to the trade, but in spite of this comparatively large quantity there was strong competition, and prices obtained in open auctions realized an average of over £3 per ton higher than the contract prices with the Ministry.

The exports for the crop year were 13,096 tons, of which 5,952 tons were exported to the United Kingdom and 1,817 tons to Canada. Australia and South Africa both received 985 tons, while 750 tons were exported to the U.S.A., 750 tons to Italy, and some 700 tons to Scandinavia.

Large Crops in Kenya and Tanganyika

The crop in Tanganyika was also large, production amounting to approximately 13,000 tons. Tanganyika mild coffees amounted to 6,267 tons, of which 3,491 tons represented the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union crop, the largest in its history. The Bukoba crop of 5,500 tons was somewhat below average.

Under the terms of the contract the Ministry of Food took delivery of the whole of the mild output and of the *robusta* (a.q.), as well as a large proportion of the Native plantation types.

Details of the tonnages sent to the principal destinations during the 12 months July, 1947, to June, 1948, are shown below:—

	Tons
South Africa	6,699
United Kingdom	3,572
Sudan	805
Canada	648
Switzerland	517
Australia	437

During the year world prices for coffee were maintained at a high level, with a rising tendency, particularly in the second half of the year. In November, 1948, Colombia Medellin, converted to a Mombasa l.o.b. equivalent, was over £193 per ton, but in December the parity price fell to £173 per ton.

The prices of hard coffees has also risen substantially, and £90 and more was realized for much of the Uganda Native crop sold at auctions in Mombasa, as against a contract price of £65. In November prices realized at auctions were much above the prices under the long-term contract, and in the case of Kenya's this margin went up to £25 per ton above the contract parity, whilst in the case of Uganda Natives it reached as much as £40 per ton.

Production Lower This Season

For the 1948-49 season, production of most of the East African growths will be at a much lower level, estimates at the time of writing being some 24,000 tons for Uganda, 6,500 tons for Kenya, and 11,000 tons for Tanganyika. This drop is not unexpected, as a bumper crop is usually followed by a much smaller one, but the reduction in Kenya milds is serious, as it will leave possibly not more than 2,000 tons for sale outside the Ministry of Food contract.

In Uganda prices to the African grower have been raised for the 1948/49 season in consequence of the good prices obtained in the East African auctions during the previous season. Hitherto producer prices had been based on £65 per ton, the price payable under the Ministry of Food contract for Native (a.q.), whereas the average realized last season in the auctions was £82 per ton. The increased prices have stimulated interest in coffee production to a marked extent, and will no doubt be reflected to some extent in the size of future crops.

An important function of the East African Office has been to act on behalf of the producers in East Africa, as liaison with the Ministry of Food in connexion with the operation of the various long-term coffee contracts, and frequent meetings

have been held with the Coffee Division of the Ministry of Food in order to deal with various problems which have arisen from time to time. It is pleasant to record that the producer organizations and the Ministry of Food have co-operated together to solve these difficulties with the minimum of delay, and, it is believed, with satisfaction to both sides.

Another matter of interest in connexion with the long-term contract was that the Ministry of Food agreed to meet the wishes of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union in adopting a common schedule for mild coffees from Tanganyika. This action will give great satisfaction to the African producers of Kilimanjaro, for their crop will now be sold side by side with plantation-grown coffee, on a common quality basis and a common price schedule.

A further development towards the creation of an East African coffee standard is being made with a small experimental shipment of a common bulk of Kenya and Tanganyika coffees.

In the 1947 report of the East Buyers' Association for a coffee promotion campaign in the United Kingdom, these proposals have been under consideration for East African territories during the year, and the Association has decided to contribute for a maximum period of three years towards the cost of the proposed campaign, which is to be mainly aimed at improving the brewing of coffee. The popularity of coffee as a beverage has increased considerably since the war, and there would appear to be an excellent opportunity for promotion work of this kind.

For several years before the war the Kenya Coffee Board conducted a sales promotion campaign for Kenya coffee in the U.K., and the present decision to co-operate with other producing countries which serve the U.K. market and with the Coffee Buyers' Association in a joint campaign illustrates the growing realization that the interests of the producers and the distributors are one and the same, and that all should unite in a common effort to popularize the consumption of coffee.

Imports into the United Kingdom of coffee from British East Africa for 1948 were 24,576 tons, compared with 14,275 tons for 1947 and 7,752 tons for 1938. The total quantity of coffee imported into the United Kingdom from all destinations amounted to 52,366 tons for 1948, 44,328 tons for 1947, and 20,057 in 1938.

Although re-export of raw coffee from the United Kingdom is much reduced by pre-war standards, the export of prepared coffee and essences from the United Kingdom has increased considerably. Last year 1,421 tons of prepared coffee were exported, as against 41 tons in 1938; similarly 811 tons of essences, etc. as against 153 tons.

Tea Growing

Taken over all, tea crop results for 1948 were disappointing. Yields from Kenya estates fell below pre-1939 figures; in Uganda and Tanganyika the production was barely maintained at last year's output. Latest returns indicate the following totals for the year, compared with the previous five years' average:—

	1948 Crop	Average for years 1943-47
Kenya	10,200,000	13,113,000
Uganda	3,750,000	2,705,000
Tanganyika	1,550,000	1,318,000
	15,500,000 lb.	17,136,000 lb.

Weather conditions were answerable to a large extent for the poor yields, particularly in Kenya, where a prolonged dry season carried over from 1947 and continued until May. In the Kericho area hail damage and cold weather persisted throughout the rainy season until December, which had a continuing adverse effect on crops.

Additional factors contributing to the lower crop results were the efforts being made by the majority of the established estates to correct the standards of pruning and picking, which war-time conditions enforced on the industry.

With an improvement in the labour supply, and European estate and factory personnel back to pre-war numbers, it has been possible to tackle energetically the work of rehabilitation. Considerable headway has been made towards bringing the estates back to the high standards which prevailed in 1939, and the benefit of this work should be reflected in 1949.

In particular, considerable attention is being given to the production and manufacture of teas of an improved standard, which has resulted in satisfactory prices being secured in the world's markets for the exportable surplus.

The export control orders in force for each territory regulate exports so that the requirements of the local market are

satisfied before licences are approved. This control is very essential, because internal wholesale prices are controlled at a comparatively low rate, which is at least 1s. per lb. less than F.O.B. export values.

Steady expansion is taking place in domestic consumption, which has doubled since 1939 and has now reached approximately 7,000,000 lb. per annum. There remains very considerable scope with the African population for promoting the tea-drinking habit in East Africa and also the adjacent African territories. The Tea Expansion Board is now actively engaged on propaganda work through its local tea bureau, and it is becoming very apparent that the present production of the East African territories will be absorbed by the local market before long.

Since the decision by East Africa to withdraw from the International Tea Regulation Scheme, which took effect from April 1, 1947, licences have been issued by the Governments for 30,000 acres in Kenya, 11,500 acres in Uganda, and 100,000 acres in Tanganyika for new plantings.

Much of this development will be carried out by new interests and in parts of the country outside the existing established areas. The Nandi and Sotik districts of Kenya, Bunyoro in Uganda, and the East Uamumbas in northern Tanganyika may be particularly mentioned.

For the present, however, the opening of these new areas is being hindered by the shortage of tea seed. India, which in the past has supplied most of East Africa's needs, is now prevented from doing so under local tea legislation. Neverthe-

less efforts are being actively pursued to circumvent this obstacle in several directions. A scheme is under examination to obtain seed from Malaya by air freighter, in regard to which the co-operation and assistance of the East African Governments has been sought by the Kenya Tea Growers Association.

There is, of course, a certain quantity of local seed available, and established estates have taken steps to increase the number of seed bearers to meet future requirements. Additionally, experiments are being carried out with propagation from cuttings, and a research station is shortly to be established at Kericho by the Brooke Bond group under the direction of Dr. T. Eden, from St. Coombe's Research Station, Ceylon.

Although, therefore, the expansion of the tea industry is experiencing some setback for the present because of the seed shortage, this can be a temporary disadvantage only, and it will be a matter of time only before the approved tea-growing areas are extensively developed.

The figures of acreage appended, though not final for the year, are sufficiently accurate to illustrate the extent of the tea-growing industry at the close of 1948.

	Mature	2,100	17,100
Kenya	15,000		
Uganda	4,500	1,000	5,500
Tanganyika	6,100	2,400	8,500
	25,600	5,500	31,100

Commercial Problems of the Sudan in the Post-War World

Sudanese Must Compete According to Their Ability *

THE POLICY of the Executive Council towards the participation of foreign capital in the commercial development of the Sudan has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority. "We should aim," said one member of the Assembly, "at encouraging experienced foreign business men to come and invest their capital in this country. We can learn much from their activities. This can be done by free agreement, and not by force of law. We cannot learn trade simply by passing laws.

Foreign business men naturally want to be sure that their business is handled by suitable men. We may not have the suitable and experienced Sudanese to take over executive jobs, even if we have the capital. I doubt whether there is sufficient cash in the hands of the Sudanese which they can spare as capital for newly formed companies. Give the Sudanese a fair chance to learn, and then let them compete according to their ability. I am sure that if their qualifications enable them to undertake such tasks they will be given preference over imported staff. Let us be practical and be fair to ourselves and foreigners."

Wise and Friendly Attitude

Those remarks were typical of the wise and friendly attitude adopted by a large majority of the Assembly towards a question which invariably and naturally agitates the minds and stirs the emotions of a people advancing rapidly towards self-government. But foreign members of this chamber will make a great mistake if they allow the wisdom and friendliness of the Assembly to lull them into inaction; on the contrary, they must bestir themselves to perform what is expected of them and what, moreover, is their duty.

"Give the Sudanese a fair chance to learn and then let them compete according to their ability." That is the challenge which the Government is confident foreigners will accept. In the past, commercial circles have been slow to train Sudanese at any level in the intricate methods of modern trading. From now onwards the pace must be quickened to equal that at

which the Sudanese are marching in all fields of administration and technology. The Executive Council has laid down in unmistakable terms that the Sudanese are to be associated as closely as possible with every development of their country.

That association must extend to commercial development as soon as qualified and competent Sudanese become available, and I call upon the foreign trader to reciprocate the good feelings which have been bravely and publicly expressed by responsible Sudanese spokesmen, and by word and above all by deed to give Sudanese the fair chance for which they so rightly ask.

Co-Operation Essential

You and they must work together, for, as was stated in the recent White Paper outlining the United Kingdom's economic programme, "while the Government may outline policies, their fulfilment must depend in a democratic community upon the voluntary co-operation of numerous groups and individuals."

Our trading results in 1948 should convince us that, thanks to a far greater voluntary co-operation between trade and Government than had been established in 1947, we have not worked together in vain for the good of the country. Our visible balance of trade with the world, excluding Egypt, was favourable to the extent of over £E4,000,000, and after the usual adjustments may prove more favourable. Final figures of our debit balance on invisible items are not yet known, but it is probable that they will absorb all but £E500,000 of our credit on the visible merchandise account. The net result is that we have earned slightly more foreign currency than we have spent. Our account with Egypt was in almost exact equilibrium in the region of £E5,000,000.

Exports, at £E25,500,000, were 5% greater in value than in 1947; this was almost wholly attributable to the high prices obtained from raw cotton, which fetched £E16,000,000, against the £E9,500,000 received for approximately the same tonnage in 1947.

Other products, of which a larger volume was exported than in 1947, and which thereby, despite some falls in price, earned more than in 1947, were gum (34,600 tons, against 26,000 tons), melonseed (18,300 tons, against 11,300 tons), and dates (8,500 tons, against 5,600 tons). Products which were exported in larger quantities and also commanded higher prices were oil-cake (16,500 tons at £E204 per ton, against 8,700 tons at £E154) and garad (2,400 tons at £E13 per ton, against 1,000 tons at £E104).

Exports of maize, salted fish, domnuts, most pulses and marine products were lower. The United Kingdom took 62% by value of our exports, Egypt 14%, and India and Pakistan

* Being an abbreviated report of an address to the Sudan Chamber of Commerce by Mr. R. J. Hillier, then Director of Economics and Trade and Controller of Supplies in the Sudan Government.

12%: Once again the export of dura, sesame and groundnuts was banned.

Imported goods worth £21,500,000, were 37% higher than in 1947, and the main contributors to this increase were sugar (80,000 tons, against 20,000 tons), coffee (1,500 tons, against 500 tons), rice (6,500 tons, against 2,700 tons), unbleached cotton piece-goods (6,200 tons, against 4,200 tons), timber (23,000 tons, against 11,000 tons), cement (31,000 tons, against 10,500 tons), and coal (73,000 tons, against 22,000 tons). Sixty-five per cent. of all our imports came from countries in the scheduled territories, and transferable accounts group, 22% from Egypt and Eritrea, 5% from the dollar group, and 8% from other countries.

Licensing of all imports from territories other than Egypt and Eritrea was maintained until March 5 this year, when a large bonfire of controls was lit with misgiving and watched with nervousness. The smouldering ashes are still being watched, and before we turn away from the pyre we must say that we should lay our wreaths.

Merchants Saved From Bankruptcy

Import control, relentlessly enforced while the country was being restocked, saved scores of merchants from bankruptcies, the dislocating effects of which would have been felt in every town and village, to the detriment of our economy and reputation. For instance, in the last 12 months of licensing the industrial commodities section of my department licensed imports to the value of £60,000,000, and rejected applications to the tune of £5,000,000. It approved applications for £100,000 worth of household utensils, but rejected applications for no less than £1,250,000 worth. It also rejected imports of beads and bangles valued at £160,000.

We were asked to approve the import of £1,000,000 worth of beer to last six months, which would have satisfied a thirst running at the rate of 100,000 bottles a day, quite apart from the fact that the Sudan is practically a teetotal country, and that beer from Egypt and Eritrea can come in without licence.

There were also 766 separate applications from over 400 different traders to import a total of £2,000,000 worth of tea — also to last for only six months — which, after the necessary price adjustment, equals seven times our consumption in 1939. Altogether we approved 19,410 applications for licences and rejected 15,094.

I know you will tell me that applicants wanted approval for only one-tenth of what they applied for, but such irresponsible behaviour did nothing to enhance the good name of the Sudan trading community, and nothing to benefit the country. Rejections resulted in the usual crop of ill-disguised innuendoes of corruption, prejudice and unfair treatment. Sometimes even approvals were greeted with dismay.

I think we can fairly say that between us we survived a difficult 12 months without undue bickering or loss of temper, and I must leave on record my department's appreciation of the unconscious humour of the hairdresser who applied to import tinned peaches, and the merchant who sent his agent with an application form in his hand and instructions to affix the stamp only if the controller indicated that a licence would subsequently be approved.

Controls Stifle Initiative

We have little anxiety about our exports in the current year, and it is estimated that we shall earn about the same amount of foreign currency as in 1948. Imports are now largely in your unfettered hands. Government retained controls, as long as they were considered to be in the interests of the country, none of us liked them, because they tended to stifle initiative.

We are now well stocked with most commodities — perhaps overstocked with some. Remember that the Sudan is a "price-market," that the peasants are tough conservative customers, and that, as Mr. Marquand pointed out on his tour of Africa last year, "many peasants and some wage-earners, after a certain level of earnings has been reached buy leisure rather than consumer goods."

In 1946 in the northern Sudan (that is, ignoring the Upper Nile, Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal provinces) 42,446 traders' licences were issued, or one licensed trader for every 156 persons, or, on the basis of such population figures as are available, one licensed trader for every 18 households. We have one licensed trader for every £200 worth of imports.

In this predominantly agricultural and pastoral country too many people are doing too little work, even that little being of an unproductive nature. It will save my department no dismay if some of the better-riding brethren fail to survive the return of competition.

Cotton has saved the country, and the Government are not blind to the need for widening our agricultural economy; that is why increased production of food, the extension of existing cash crops other than cotton, the establishment of new economic cash crops, and the improvement of farming methods are in the forefront of the Ministry of Agriculture's programme. Agricultural development, if it is to be established on a sound basis, must be preceded by research.

That the Sudan will see some gradual industrialization is certain — industries which can make full use of our raw products — but we must pin our main faith to the soil. It is almost inconceivable that the world, over any cycle of years, can produce too much food for its needs.

The economic life of this country will collapse if we have to become a large importer of the people's basic food.

If I may quote the editor of the weekly journal EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, "unless the food requirements of the people are assured, it is folly to plan for social, industrial or political progress." Let us sow, therefore, that we may reap, and reap that we may plan — plan the future of this country in accordance with the wishes of its staunch and resolute people.

**B.O.A.C. Air Link With Nyasaland
Night Stop at Cape Maclear**

AS EXCLUSIVELY ANNOUNCED IN EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week, British Overseas Airways Corporation are to operate part of their Southampton-Johannesburg flights via Lake Nyasa.

Solent flying boats of the Springbok service normally land at the Victoria Falls three times weekly in either direction. For a trial period of three months one of these flights will now be routed via Cape Maclear, at the southern end of Lake Nyasa.

The service is expected to begin on Tuesday, September 20, when a Solent leaving Vaal Dam, Johannesburg, in the morning is scheduled to reach Cape Maclear in the afternoon. Its route thereafter will be via Lake Victoria to the United Kingdom. A south-bound Solent from the United Kingdom is expected to stop overnight at Lake Nyasa two days later.

The change is being made in order to provide an air link with northern Nyasaland, the scene of the Colonial Development Corporation's tung-growing project. Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C. and a director of the C.D.C., is to revisit Central Africa to ensure the fullest co-operation between B.O.A.C. and local enterprises in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He will leave by Solent to-morrow, and expects to be away for nearly three weeks.

Dollar Allocations

DOLLAR ALLOCATIONS to commercial importers in Southern Rhodesia totalling \$8,600,000 for the year ending June 30, 1950, have been approved by the Colony's Minister of Trade and Industrial Development. Some \$2,000,000 will also be spent in the same period by Government departments and statutory commissions. No allocations have been made for several classes of imports, and in other cases there have been considerable reductions. These will, it is hoped, be largely offset by imports from non-dollar sources, which will, however, be more expensive. Southern Rhodesia's dollar earnings at present total approximately \$25,500,000 a year, including the \$17,000,000 credited to the Colony for gold sales to the Bank of England.

Owen Falls Dam

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD met in London a few days ago to receive tenders for the civil engineering works for the great hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls. Mr. C. R. Westlake, chairman of the board, and two of his colleagues, Sir John Kennedy and Mr. C. Handley Bird, were present. The tenders are now being examined, and it is expected that a decision will be made and announced within a fortnight.

The agricultural machinery pool in Kenya, which was established as a war-time measure seven years ago, is to be extended for a further three years, though the position will be reviewed in the middle of next year.

Our First Twenty-Five Years Tributes and Congratulations

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which last week completed its first 25 years, is most grateful for the many messages of congratulations and good wishes which have already been received.

MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, wrote:—

"The East African Office, concerned as it is with many aspects of East African development, has always appreciated the value of the services which your paper is providing and your fair-minded and outspoken criticisms. It can indeed be said with truth also, that you have lived up to your aim to record faithfully all phases of activity and to support anything which is calculated to help the territories. May EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA continue to flourish!"

MAJOR CONRAD LE WASH telegraphed: "Congratulations on the sapling planted 25 years ago having now attained the extremely sturdy oak it is."

MR. GRAHAM PHILIPSON referred to our "fair, well-written, and outspoken comment," and added: "It is a treat to read the frank comments in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, especially in days in which so many people have forgotten how to call a spade a spade."

MR. E. F. CASTLE said: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA stands for patriotism and reality at a time when high standards are imperative. The territories owe your paper a great debt of gratitude. Long before your 50th anniversary is reached I hope that your vision of a Dominion of East and Central Africa will have been realized."

MR. A. COLLINGWOOD referred to having found the paper, "on a whole with an excellent and unwavering policy in the most remote and unexpected places."

"READER SINCE 1924" wrote:—

"One of the leading publications in the country has just published a letter from a journalist who said that the main defect of the British Press to-day is a lack of balance and inability to measure events against any firm and comprehended scale of values. The levity of the Press again and again baffles and distresses those who work inside newspapers as much as those who criticize us from outside. It is a failing of which every conscientious journalist is aware."

"No reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, I am sure, will accuse you of lack of balance or of levity (except in your Christmas numbers, to which we look so eagerly forward). Perhaps of all the qualities of your paper its balance is the most noticeable and most valuable. When you criticize, you balance the pros and cons with scrupulous fairness; and when you praise, it is still with balance."

Praise from "The Times"

The Times wrote in a prominent reference under the heading, "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 25 years completed":—

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the weekly journal founded and edited by Mr. F. S. Joelson, published yesterday the issue which completes its 25th annual volume. To all who follow events in the countries stretching from the Nile to the Zambezi, whatever their opinions, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has proved a stand-by in providing full, early news and fair well-written comment."

"It was started in 1924 with the prime object of exposing German attempts to regain strategic bases in East Africa with a view to launching a second world war. The other cause that it espoused remains actual. It is the closer association of the East and Central African territories which has to some extent taken effect in the East African High Commission and the Central African Council. Lately it has supported the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland."

"In an article in the current issue surveying the development of Capricorn Africa during the last 25 years, the editor voices a complaint which is generally felt by newspapers and their readers:—

"One astonishing retrogression is the fantastic increase in the charges for carriage of newspapers by air mail. Thirteen years ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA established the first air mail edition of any newspaper in the world. Printed on special Indian paper, the air postage to Africa cost no more than 6d.

per copy. To send this week's issue to Africa by air costs 7s. a copy or about half that figure if it were printed on the thinner paper. What justification can there be for this sevenfold increase in the charge for the carriage of newspapers—at a time at which the Imperial Government profess to believe in the importance of the quick interchange of Imperial news and opinions? In this matter the public interest is being treated without consideration or imagination."

East African Populations

FURTHER FIGURES of the population of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are published in the current issue of the *East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin*.

The total population of all races is given as 17,249,341, of whom 43,756 are Europeans, 168,543 Indians, 10,613 Goans, 36,723 Arabs, 2,342 Coloured, 3,394 other non-Natives, and 16,923.

The distribution in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda respectively, shows: Europeans, 29,660, 10,648, and 2,448; Indians, 90,528, 44,248, and 33,767; Goans, 7,159, 2,006, and 1,448; Arabs, 24,174, 11,074, and 1,276; Coloured, 964, 1,335, and 634; other non-Natives, 2,861, 849, and 184.

Of a total of 265,971 non-Natives in the three territories, 149,809 are British born, 95,154 British protected, 660 naturalized British, 19,840 aliens, 247 stateless, and 261 unspecified. Christians number 56,427; Hindus, 81,442; Moslems, 104,270; Jains, 6,992; Sikhs, 14,003; Parsees, 448, and others, 2,389.

Nairobi accommodates 10,830 Europeans and 37,935 Indians out of a total non-Native population of 54,579; Mombasa, 2,827 Europeans and 23,847 Indians out of 41,893; Nakuru, 1,159 Europeans and 2,912 Indians out of 4,780; Dar es Salaam, 1,726 Europeans and 14,295 Indians out of 18,462; and Kampala, 1,039 Europeans and 8,483 Indians out of 10,189.

Planning Water Resources

"WITH ITS PRESENT WATER RESOURCES Southern Rhodesia could not support a population of more than 600,000 Europeans and 5,000,000 Natives," said Mr. P. H. Haviland, Southern Rhodesian Director of Irrigation, when he gave evidence before the Town and Country Planning Commission. All future planning would have to be made with a view to water conservation, and controlled by a central authority. The balance of nature had been upset by increased urbanization and by the poor farming methods of the past. The water-table was falling in certain areas, and it was vital that dam and other means of conservation should be planned wherever possible. It was equally vital, said Mr. Haviland, that the sinking of boreholes and wells should be restricted in certain areas. If, as he hoped, the fun of gold in future years be reduced from its present 90% to 50%, the Colony could support a population of over 6,000,000.

Ethiopian Disturbance

A DENIAL OF THE REPORT that the leaders of the recent incident in Dire Dawa had been hanged by order of the Emperor has been denied by the Ethiopian Legation in London. Such action, it is explained, would be contrary to the constitution of the Ethiopian criminal courts. An investigation is being undertaken into the causes and conduct of the disturbance, which is said to have had no connexion with the strike of railway employees.

The postmaster in Blantyre has complained to the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce that of 300 letters specially checked, 160 were inadequately addressed, reply the chamber pointed out that the last Post Office Directory for the area was published 12 years ago.

Food Production Must Be Increased

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Warning

"UNPOPULAR THOUGH IT MAY BE, I hold the view that there are few European farmers who have the necessary capital to develop large estates fully," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he opened the Umutali agricultural show.

Emphasizing the importance of developing a large grain-producing area in the Sabi Valley, Sir Godfrey added that it was not the Government's function to provide funds to develop large estates, and that many European holdings would inevitably have to be subdivided to provide the necessary capital for development and to provide holdings which other farmers with limited capital could acquire and farm successfully.

"There has never been, at any rate in recent years, sufficient food produced in the world to provide a full diet for all," continued Sir Godfrey, "and therefore the countries that could not afford to buy someone else's surplus had to go without."

Increased Consumption by Africans

That reflection made important the possible development of a great grain-producing area in the Sabi Valley, Rhodesia would require large quantities of food as it developed. The high yield could produce much more than at present, and would doubtless do so as water supplies were augmented and reed farming instead of planting took place. Whilst hoping that that would come to pass, they would still require the Sabi scheme to make the Colony self-supporting.

"Before the last war, we were looking for markets for beef, but we are short because the bulk of our inhabitants are eating more meat and require even more. The same people—the Africans, especially in the towns—are changing from maize meal to wheat bread. Increased production of wheat and meat are essential, and that is where the Sabi Valley will help considerably.

"It is not the increase in European population that has brought about this shortage, it has aggravated it, but the Native, requiring as he progresses a full, balanced diet, is causing the shortage. We are assisting the Natives to produce more, but unless European farming is improved we shall not catch up."

Gordon College

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1948 of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, reveals that 192 new students were admitted in February of that year, compared with 106 in 1947. The distribution of last year's students was as follows: arts, 46; science, biological side, 42; science, mathematical side, 21; law, 14; design, 9. The total strength was 271 (194) distributed as follows: administration and law, 36; agriculture, 7; arts, 100; design, 13; engineering, 14; science, 92; veterinary science, 9. There was an increase in revenue from investments from £E13,875 to £E28,073, and students' fees for the year yielded £E1,052. The grant from the Sudan Government amounted to £E126,536. Expenditure, estimated at £E157,068 compared with £E113,799 in the previous year, but there was a saving of £E21,330 owing to delays in the recruitment of staff. Mr. G. R. F. Bredin has retired from the chairmanship of the College Council, and his place has been taken by Mr. A. Gaitskill.

Mother Patrick

THE GOLD AXE, symbol of the Rhodesian Pioneers of 1890, was awarded posthumously in a recent ceremony to Mother Patrick, who, at the request of Cecil Rhodes, led the small band of Dominican sisters to nurse the men of the Pioneer Column. The ceremonial presentation was made by Mr. T. G. Rudland, one of the three survivors of the column under Colonel (later Sir) Frank Johnston, and the axe was received by Mother Constantina, aged 90, the last surviving member of Mother Patrick's company. The sisters joined the pioneers at Mochlousie, but were not allowed to go on to Salisbury until 1894, when they established their hospital. Mother Patrick was still in her early thirties when she died in 1890.

Development and Reconstruction

Kenya Organization To Be Reviewed

THE ORGANIZATION of the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya is to be reviewed in the light of the experience which has been gained, and of its relationship with the central Government machine.

"It is evident from the work already done," states the report of the authority for the second quarter of this year, "that the task of the Planning Committee must go beyond mere revision of the plans drawn up by the Development Committee. Many of these plans are now so out-of-date or inadequate that it is clear that mere revision of the existing plans will be insufficient. Indeed, it appears that the Planning Committee will have to draw up completely new plans. This will throw a heavy burden upon the authority, i.e., the chairman and secretary, who will undoubtedly require some additional assistance."

Building Contracts

The report states that several building contracts have been given to the Kabete Technical and Trade School, and that the authority has engaged 10 building supervisors to take charge of gangs of African trainees.

By the end of the quarter 368 European tenant farmers and 23 assisted owners had been placed on the land.

Specialist assistance was given to a tea estate in Kericho on which an experimental fish farm has been started. Sites are being surveyed for the proposed Government fish farm.

Congested Jails

PRISONERS FROM NYASALAND may be removed to Southern Rhodesia to serve their sentences, under a new law passed by the Legislative Council, one of the African members of which, Mr. E. A. Muwamba, objected to the proposal on the ground that Nyasaland would be deprived of the labour of the convicts and that the motion would cause Africans to believe that the Government of Nyasaland "was trying to go hand in hand with the supporters of federation." The Chief Secretary replied that the proposed arrangement would apply only to bad characters who would be confined to prison, and not allowed to work outside, and that the Government had had no ulterior motives, and was influenced only by the need to relieve congestion in the jails.

The number of European children attending Kampala school in 1939 was 45. Now it is more than 100. This year 255 European children from Uganda are known to be attending primary schools in Kenya, compared with 87 at the time of the outbreak of the last war.

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BACKGROUND

Recipe for Yesterday.—“Its economic report shows that the T.U.C. has made up its mind that what Sir Stafford Cripps has been saying for two years is not bourgeois prejudice but truth. What was reluctantly accepted last year out of loyalty to the Labour Government is now asserted as triumphant truth. But even if the majority at the Bridlington congress accept these facts there will remain a broad and widening gap between the views of the trade union officials and the ordinary workman. The T.U.C. has made no progress in resolving the dilemma between its traditional functions as a pressure group and the Government's desire to treat it as a headquarters with powers of command. There is no realization that a policy of stabilization cannot get costs and prices down and productivity up. Yet what is needed is efficient and economic production, cost-cutting on the grand scale, the restoration of flexibility in prices, jobs, and output. Such a policy finds no echo in the report, which shows that the T.U.C. remains wedded to policies of controls, full employment at any cost, and neo-socialism abroad which have made the British economy the least resilient of all the industrial nations. Confronted with facts, and given enough time, the T.U.C. has cultivated hindsight to an impressive degree; but of foresight there is none. It is satisfied with things as they are—higher wages, stable prices, a reasonable cost of living, valuable social services, and full employment. What it has not faced is the problem of securing these aims by independent effort and sacrifice—how, in short, to prevent real wages from falling.”—*Economist*.

New Luddites.—“Britain became great because she was the mother of hard sons. They roved the world for opportunities, and softness they regarded as capital sin. Independence they prized above all. There is no place for softness in our economy. Governments cannot save Britain in the harsh times that are ahead of us. Our salvation lies in the faith and works of the British people. One of the greatest handicaps to British industry are rampant restrictive practices, for which Governments, trade unions, and many employers must bear their share of responsibility. The worst restrictionists—the new Luddites—are members of trade unions who refuse to make full use of labour-saving machinery. They do not destroy machinery; they merely insist on being paid for watching it—thereby greatly increasing production costs and pricing Britain out of export markets.”—Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

Betrayed by Party Politics.—“If there is a drying up of American help to, and investment in, other countries, there would be a great rally to sterling. Sterling is the only alternative world currency. If we were to challenge a reactionary American financial policy, we should triumph far earlier than most people suppose. We should aim to get all our food from Commonwealth and Empire countries and from our own land within the shortest possible space of time. It is quite wrong that we should skimp ourselves of imported feeding-stuffs while bringing in large quantities of American tobacco. If we were to substitute for American tobacco more Rhodesian, Greek, Turkish and other soft currency tobacco there would be immediate and wide-spread complaints which the Tories would fan against us. Yet every sensible politician knows perfectly well that we cannot afford to continue to import American tobacco at the present rate. On subjects like this, there should be agreement between the two main parties. The main lines of an Empire food and economic policy should be laid down before the next general election and accepted by all candidates who do not intend us to remain permanently subservient to America.”—Mr. Raymond Blackburn, Socialist M.P. for King's Norton, writing in the *Evening Standard*.

T.U.C. on Profits.—“Profits made by commerce and industry are subject to a high rate of taxation. A profits tax of 25% on distributed profits and 10% on profits retained in the business and income tax at 9s. in the £ mean that between 50% and 60% of all profits are taken by the State. In the first 12 months of dividend limitation the percentage of industrial companies which did not declare increased dividends was 93.1% in terms of issued capital, which amounted to £1,800 millions. The General Council of the T.U.C. has been aware that there would be companies which for one reason or another would not adhere to the national policy; but it is similarly conscious of the fact that they themselves are not in a position to guarantee that every wage application put forward or advance obtained by trade unions will be within a strict interpretation of the White Paper. Inability to ensure 100% observance cannot make the policy a failure.”—From the report of the Trade Union General Council on the economic situation.

Change of Policy.—“It is hard for Socialists to contemplate the fact that the assumption by the State of responsibility for trading policy and the concentration over the last few years under the cover of inconvertibility on the easy pickings of the sellers' market have undermined the commercial virtues of the individual trader upon which the past greatness of the nation was built. Redistribution of income, advantages for all, and the like are admirable objectives so long as they do not mean equal opportunities for the inefficient and the efficient, the thrifty and the spendthrift, the enterprising and the sluggard. Yet that is precisely what Socialist policy has succeeded in doing, both in its psychological approach and in its practical measures. . . . As soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was securely immured in the Zurich clinic, the Prime Minister instructed the Treasury to institute a vigorous economy drive. Yet almost the last public words spoken by Sir Stafford Cripps were in mockery of the Opposition's demand for a 5% or 10% cut in Government expenditure. The significance of the Prime Minister's instruction is that even a 5% cut would require a major change in policy.”—*Time and Tide*.

Let Us Forget.—“German bellies are full, so German bullying begins. Two British Control Commission officials are beaten up by 200 Germans. Nazi newspapers are on the way back. Workmen strike against the dismantling of war plants. If there had been no dismantling the Germans would have seized upon something else. They are past masters in the art of affecting righteous indignation, organizing sympathy, and playing on the soft hearts and softer heads of certain British types. After World War I the Germans were forbidden to make weapons of war, so they built war factories in Russia, where they trained airmen for the next war. In Germany they stored arms and created a concealed General Staff. They charged the Allies with starving them, which was a lie, and with engineering the inflation—another lie. They created the legend that the German Army was unbeaten and unbeatable. These things are being repeated. All parties at the recent elections were violently nationalist and hysterically anti-British. We want the Germans in the European community, but not at the price of failing to remember their dreadful deeds.”—*Daily Mail*.

TO THE NEWS

"E.A.R.-marked. I am not prepared to abandon the British Commonwealth for all the tea in China."—Mr. Stinwell, Secretary of State for War.

"Seaweed may one day become a valuable source of human food."—Professor Lily Newton.

"Nearly all our nursery rhymes are agricultural in character."—Professor N. M. Comber.

"Mr. Bevin will not be the only boulder on the rocks in Washington."—Mr. Randolph Churchill, M.P.

"One of the outstanding needs of Europea from the economic standpoint is intensive thrift."—Sir Harold Bellman.

"Freer export of more of your best men to the Commonwealth would merely stimulate the supply."—Sir David Rivett.

"We should not squander our pessimism now, but hoard it for hard times."—*Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tennessee.

"Adolescence is the stage between the control of a mother and the supervision of a wife."—Professor J. C. Spence.

"We think we can understand and control anything when we have made it like a machine. But the penalty is that we kill it in the process."—Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's.

"Taxation absorbs half of the net profit of the company, compared with about one-quarter 10 years ago and one-sixth 20 years ago."—Mr. E. Granville Benn, chairman of Benn Bros., Ltd.

"Instead of a call to action stations from the T.U.C. conference in Bridlington, will it be back to the five-day week, fair shares, and Marshall Aid?"—Mr. Leslie Randall, in the *Daily Mail*.

"Britain seems to be heading for new towns to starve in. Every 1,000 acres of average land taken robs 1,790 people of their share in the food-producing land of the country."—Professor L. Dudley Stamp.

"The Trade Union Congress report suggests that the storm blowing outside will be no more than a breeze in Bridlington. Yet our first need is to be told the hard facts before the storm breaks."—*Observer*.

"Britain will not always stand for the things that are right. Neither do we. We shall find fault with each other, but we cannot afford to let Britain go under."—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"The new P. & O. flagship HIMALAYA was to have cost £2,500,000 and to have been ready by March, 1948. She was not launched until October, 1948, and the final cost is around £3,500,000. The delay in completing the ship has lost the owners five round voyages."—Shipping correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

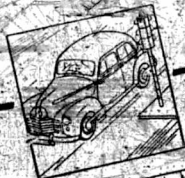
"Official pessimism is madness, it is sanity only in the mouth of the opposition. Vote-catching is the bane of the democracies. What is required is a Government strong enough to ignore popular clamour and put through the painful corrective measures necessary to restore our economy to a sane basis."—Mr. John Auchincloss.

"The outstanding characteristic of the Government's attitude towards the economic crisis has been a continued tendency to postpone rather than confront it. In the economic sphere this has come dangerously near to being the equivalent of the political policy of appeasement of the electorate."—Mr. Christopher Buckley.

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PERSONALIA

MR. C. A. BARTON is shortly due in London from Nyasaland.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES left London by air last Friday for the Victoria Falls.

MR. and MRS. J. B. SOAMES have returned to Kenya by air from their visit to this country.

DR. K. W. ALLEN has retired from the Church Missionary Society after years of service in Ruanda.

SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, a Kenya magistrate, and LADY ELPHINSTONE have celebrated their silver wedding.

MR. D. K. HOPKING, secretary of the East African Tsetse Research Organization, is on leave in this country.

THE REV. A. M. TWELL, of the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia, is now in this country on leave.

SIR LIONEL FLETCHER has returned from his visit to Nyasaland, to which he first went 50 years ago to shoot big game.

MR. E. R. SURRIDGE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, is spending the first part of his leave in Suffolk.

MR. F. E. STAFFORD, a member of the Four-Power Commission on the ex-Italian Colonies, has recently revisited Mogadishu.

A memorial service for MR. HERBERT GEORGE LATILLA was held last Friday at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, London, E.C.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, is paying his first visit to the Southern Province and parts of the Southern Highlands.

SIR GEORGE SANDFORD, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, will leave London on Saturday to fly back to Nairobi.

MR. W. E. F. WARD, deputy educational adviser at the Colonial Office, addressed the British Association in Newcastle-on-Tyne last week.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. J. WILSON-HAFFENDEN has joined the Church Missionary Society as financial and administrative secretary at headquarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who has been on a short visit to this country, will leave by air at the end of this week to return to Africa.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS left England by air last week to revisit Tanganyika Territory, where he has lately acquired a farm in the Northern Province.

MR. JAMES JAN HENDERSON, of the Sudan Civil Service, and MISS SUSAN MARY PENROSE, of St. Mawes, Cornwall, have announced their engagement.

MR. MONROE E. LEPOW, president of the Moncel Trading Co., Inc., of New York, is making an extended business tour of East-Africa, including Ethiopia.

MR. C. DE L. INNIS, solicitor-general in Tanganyika, is Acting Member for Law and Order. MR. S. J. EVERETT is Acting Director of Economic Control.

MONS. A. LACHENAL, president of L'Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, will visit Nairobi next month for the third International Congress of African Touring.

DR. J. T. WILLIAMSON, who arrived in England recently in his private aeroplane from his mine at Mwadui, Tanganyika Territory, has left for Canada.

THE REV. ALFRED STANWAY, general secretary of the African Council of the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed archdeacon in the diocese of Mombasa.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, presided over the third annual general meeting of the board of governors of the Mombasa Institute of Moslem Education.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for Southern Rhodesia and MRS. GOODENOUGH have been in Glasgow this week for the Scottish National Industries Exhibition.

MR. R. F. MERZ, secretary of the Lands and Mines Department and MR. P. A. P. ROBERTSON, Assistant Chief Secretary, are on leave in this country from Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between MR. ROBERT ILMON WILLIAMS and MISS URSULA JOAN HARLEY-MASON, elder daughter of Dr. R. J. Harley-Mason, of Nairobi, and the Hon. Mrs. Harley-Mason.

MR. F. G. HAWSON is the United Party candidate in the by-election in the Bulawayo District following the death of Mr. Alick Stuart, and MR. J. M. MACDONALD will again contest the vacancy for the Liberals.

MR. C. A. E. VAN OVERSTRATEN DOOTJES, who has been appointed a Netherlands commercial information officer in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, has for the past four years been commercial attaché in Pretoria.

The president of the Ugandan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is MR. G. W. PASKETT, not MR. D. K. MARPHATIA, as erroneously reported in a recent issue. Mr. Marphatia is a member of the committee of the society.

DR. FRANK LAUBACH, who has been revisiting East and Central Africa to investigate the spread of mass education, particularly from the standpoint of literacy, is due in England on September 12, and will remain for about a month before returning to the United States.

MR. MORTON JAFFRAY, Mayor of Salisbury, headed the poll in the recent city council elections, and so becomes a councillor for a further three-year term. Others elected for a similar period were COLONEL D. McDONALD, MR. H. PICHANICK, and MR. S. W. SANDFORD.

MR. LOUIS A. MARVEY, who has been appointed vice-governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia, graduated B.Sc. (Econ.) at Fordham University, U.S.A., and has been engaged in banking throughout his business career, latterly as vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Monrovia, in Liberia.

SIR CHARLES BELCHER has been appointed chairman of the Rent Control Board of the Central and Coast Provinces of Kenya. He is already chairman of the Transport Licensing Appeal Tribunal, the immigration Appeals Tribunal, the Air Transport Licensing Advisory Board, and the Hotel Control Appellate Tribunal.

MRS. T. J. MCGUIRE, president of the T. J. McGuire Travel Company, of Chicago, will visit East Africa next month. Travelling overland from Johannesburg, she is expected to arrive in Nairobi on October 27. In addition to taking colour films for lecture work in the United States, she is writing for the *Chicago Tribune*.

MR. WILLIAM O. BROWN, head of the East and Central African branch of the research division of the American Department of State, is due to leave London by air to-day for Washington at the conclusion of his visit to this country, in the course of which he has been in touch with many people concerned with African affairs.

The engagement is announced between MR. ALAN FIONN HOLFORD-WALKER, of the Colonial Administrative Service, only son of the late Lieut. Colonel A. Holford-Walker and Mrs. Holford-Walker, of Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, and MISS MEGAN VAUGHAN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, of Llywenan, Siliwen, Bangor, North Wales.

BISHOP J. J. WILLIS, former Bishop of Uganda, who has recently revisited that country, will take the chair at an open meeting of the Upper Nile Diocesan Association at the Church Missionary Society's headquarters, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, at 6 p.m. on September 21. Miss L. E. SILLS, of the Vernacular Teachers Centre at Kabwagazi, in the Upper Nile Diocese, and the Rev. J. B. STURDY, education secretary-general of Protestant missions in Uganda, will speak. Anyone interested is invited to attend, but prior notice to the C.M.S. would be appreciated.

MR. J. R. CORRY, chief dairy officer in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of the Milk Marketing Committee. DR. S. M. MAKINGS, chief agricultural economist, and MR. L. G. MORSEWOOD, accountant in the Department of Agriculture, are members.

MR. J. A. DWEN, MR. HOPE-JONES and MR. D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, representing the Kenya Sisal Board, reached London by air at the beginning of the week on their way to Washington at the invitation of the United States Government for the purpose of discussing forward sales of sisal for stockpiling. They will sail for New York on Saturday in the CARONIA.

DR. J. R. GREGORY is chairman of a committee which is visiting Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nairobi to investigate the need for relief of distressed Europeans and Asians. Other members of the committee are DR. ADALJA, MISS HALL, MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, M.L.C., MR. A. W. KENT and MRS. SILVESTER, with MR. F. E. FIRMINGER as secretary.

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, presided at the annual session held in Nakuru on Monday and Tuesday of this week. SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, chairman of the East Africa High Commission and Governor of Kenya, and MR. ERIC LOUW, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Union of South Africa, attended the meeting.

DR. WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who left England by air last week for Australia and Tasmania, is due to reach Nairobi early in November. After a short holiday in Kenya, he will spend a fortnight in Tanganyika, a few days in Ruanda, almost a month in Uganda, another fortnight in Kenya, and then 10 days in the southern Sudan. He is due back in London early next February.

WING COMMANDER WATTS-WILLIAMS has been elected president of the Jersey Cattle Society of Kenya, with LORD DELAMERE as vice-president. The other members of the council are MRS. HOPE-JEFFERYS, MRS. WATTS WILLIAMS, LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, MR. L. M. BERKELEY-MATTHEWS, MR. H. H. PEET, MR. J. BYNG-HALL, MR. D. E. FIELD, MR. D. M. DEMPSTER, MR. R. A. CLAY (JUD.), MR. V. ELLVERS, and MR. P. W. DEARLOVE.

MR. PETER A. FEER, who has been engaged in the sisal industry in Tanganyika Territory for the past 26 years, has passed through London on his way to his native Switzerland, where he will henceforth reside. He joined Amboni Estates, Ltd., Tanga, as an assistant in 1923, became general manager of an associated company, Kikwetu Sisal Estates, Ltd., Lindi, in 1936, and returned to Amboni as general manager eight years later. He has now been made managing director of Amboni Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, of Vipingo Estates, Ltd., Kenya, and of the Companhia Colonial d'Angoche, Portuguese East Africa, the head offices of all these companies being in Zug, Switzerland. Mr. Feer has been an honorary game ranger in Tanganyika for the past 15 years. He is also a keen philatelist.

MR. ROGER E. NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, gave a luncheon party at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday to the Uganda Electricity Board. The guests were MR. H. S. ASPINALL, MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, MR. C. O. BOYSE, MR. R. W. BURT, MR. K. M. CARLISLE, SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, MR. V. CRIBER, MR. J. A. DWEN, SIR LIONEL FLECHER, MR. A. E. GAWLER, MR. W. J. GORDON, BRIGADIER C. G. HAWES, MR. D. C. HOLMES, MR. A. HOPE-JONES, MR. F. S. JOELSON, SIR JOHN KENNEDY, COLONEL B. H. LEBSON, MR. T. M. LOULON, MR. W. F. LUYVENS, MR. W. W. MILNE, MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, SIR HARRY RAILING, SIR GEORGE SANDFORD, MR. A. H. SMITH, MR. E. R. SURRIDGE, MR. F. J. TEARLE, MR. P. D. A. VAUGHAN-PHILPOTT, MR. C. VILLIERS, and MR. C. R. WESTLAKE.

E. African Service Appointments

AMONG RECENT PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service are the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: Mr. E. C. Barnes, deputy provincial commissioner, to be provincial commissioner, Nyasaland; Mr. R. H. Keppel, provincial development secretary, to be provincial commissioner, Nyasaland; Mr. S. R. Denny, administrative officer, to be assistant chief secretary, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. F. J. Law, senior labour officer, to be deputy commissioner of labour, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. W. Malcolm, administrative officer, to be assistant chief secretary, Tanganyika; Mr. K. G. S. Smith, administrative officer, Zanzibar, to be secretary to the Government of the Seychelles; Mr. A. B. Tannahill, labour officer, to be administrative officer, Kenya; and Mr. H. C. R. F. Williams, administrative officer, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, to be administrative officer, Uganda.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: Mr. A. J. Allen, research officer, Kenya, to be agricultural officer, Barbados; to Mr. M. Halcrow, deputy director of agriculture, Barbados; to Nyasaland; and Mr. C. J. McK. Krige, agricultural officer, British Somaliland, to be senior agricultural officer, Northern Rhodesia.

AUDIT SERVICE: Mr. F. R. Collins, principal auditor, Mauritius, to be principal auditor, Zanzibar; and Mr. P. P. Wise, assistant auditor, Nyasaland, to be auditor, Mauritius.

CUSTOMS SERVICE: Mr. R. W. H. Barnett and Mr. P. Bishop, senior collectors of customs, Kenya, and Mr. V. de Courcy, senior collector of customs, Tanganyika, to the East Africa High Commission.

MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. J. J. Black, medical officer, to be senior medical officer, Uganda; and Dr. E. A. Trim, senior medical officer, to be assistant director of medical services, Kenya.

POLICE SERVICE: Mr. P. D. La Touche and Mr. R. E. Thorne, superintendents, to be senior superintendents, Tanganyika.

POSTAL SERVICE (East Africa High Commission): Mr. A. O'Meara, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. F. L. Stevens, divisional engineers, and Mr. J. W. M. Williams, engineer, to be deputy regional directors.

New Veterinary Directors

VETERINARY SERVICE: Mr. G. F. Elliott, senior veterinary officer, to be deputy director of veterinary services, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. F. Peck, chief veterinary officer, to be director of agricultural and veterinary services, British Somaliland.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. N. I. Archibald, principal, Basutoland, to be principal, African secondary school, Nyasaland; Mr. P. I. Barnwell, master, Mauritius, to be education officer, Tanganyika; Mr. W. Carter, health inspector, to be instructor in hygiene, Kenya; Mr. M. J. Charles, senior clerk, to be assistant accountant, Tanganyika; Mr. M. H. French, biochemist, Tanganyika, to be adviser to the Hides and Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau, East Africa High Commission; Mr. H. Ylmarin, senior legal office assistant, to be deputy registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika.

Sir J. H. Henry, crown counsel, to be legal draftsman, Tanganyika; Mr. H. Heys, chief accountant, Cyprus, to British Somaliland; Mr. J. B. Jones, game ranger, to be senior game ranger, Tanganyika; Mr. F. Jackson, senior industrial instructor, to be supervisor of trades education, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. D. K. Thomas, veterinary officer, to be game ranger, Tanganyika.

First appointments include:—

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: *Somaliland Protectorate*—Mr. M. R. Ferguson, Kenya—Mr. T. C. Wilkinson, Nyasaland—Mr. A. G. Smith, Tanganyika—Mr. E. C. T. Wilson.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: Kenya—Mr. D. J. McCrae, Tanganyika—Messrs. T. J. L. Bates, J. J. Davies, and N. E. S. Muller.

GEOLOGICAL SERVICE: Nyasaland—Mr. F. Hobbgood, Tanganyika—Mr. D. N. Sampson.

VETERINARY SERVICE: Tanganyika—Mr. T. Pettifer, Kenya—Mr. D. A. Walls.

MISCELLANEOUS: *East Africa High Commission*—Mr. D. F. Baegman, meteorologist; Mr. O. Lewis and Mr. W. G. Moore, Posts and Telegraphs, Kenya—Mr. H. P. Michael, hydrological engineer, and Mr. J. D. Young, assistant auditor, Northern Rhodesia—Mr. S. A. Champion, French master, and Mr. M. Robert, water engineer, Nyasaland—Mr. D. G. Cooper, electrical engineer, Tanganyika—Miss M. E. Fellows, schoolmistress; Mr. D. G. Hughes, labour officer, and Mr. D. Mackay, welfare officer, Uganda—Mr. S. A. Bunnell, engineer, and Mr. F. E. Latimer, police.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to deny reports in the London Press that troops are being diverted from the Mackinnon Road military store depot in Kenya to Hong Kong.

Italian War Crimes in Ethiopia

Volume of Evidence Published

WAR CRIMES committed by Italians in Ethiopia were brought to the notice of the United Nations War Crimes Commission some time ago by the Ethiopian Government, and a volume of the evidence for such charges has now been published by the Ministry of Justice in Addis Ababa.

Whereas the Government of Ethiopia asked a year ago that ten of the leading Italians responsible should be brought to trial, it has now decided, "as a contribution to the early re-establishment of peaceful and friendly relations," to reduce the list to two. Badoglio, commander-in-chief during the invasion of Ethiopia, and Marshal Graziani, the former governor-general and viceroy, who are considered the persons "most responsible for the policy of systematic terrorism during the occupation."

Ten Indicted

Badoglio, whose name appeared at the head of the list of ten, is officially described as a war criminal "for deliberate bombardment of hospitals, and the use of gas," and Graziani is indicted for "murder and systematic terrorism, deportation and internment of civilians, pillage and wanton destruction, the use of gases, and deliberate bombardment of hospitals."

The other eight men against whom the plaint has now been allowed to lapse, and their descriptions, are given as follows:—

ALESSANDRO LESSONA, Secretary of State for the Colonies, charged with complicity in systematic terrorism;

GIORGIO CORTESE, federal secretary of the National Fascist Party in Addis Ababa, charged with complicity in mass murder;

GENERAL GUGLIELMO NARI, governor of Harar, charged with murder, massacres, and the use of gases;

GENERAL ALESSANDRO PINZIO BIROLI, governor of Amhara, charged with similar offences;

GENERAL CARLO GELOSO, governor of Galla Sidamo, charged with murder and other crimes;

GENERAL SEBASTIANO GALLINA, similarly charged;

GENERAL RUGGERO FRACCHI, similarly charged; and

ENRICO CEBULLE, chief of the Political Office for East Africa in the Ministry of Colonies, and vice-governor-general of Italian East Africa, who is accused of complicity in systematic terrorism.

Graziani's Record

The Four Powers have been urged to demand the surrender of Badoglio and Graziani by the Italian Government.

Captured Italian documents printed in the volume bear the signature of Graziani in most cases. On March 3, 1937, he sent a circular telegram containing the words:—

"The viceroy has demanded rigorous adherence to the directions of the Duce for the treatment of the rebels. Consequently I give you orders to shoot all— I say all— rebels, notables, chiefs, followers, either captured in action or giving themselves up after leaving their formations, or isolated fugitives or cunning elements hiding among the local populations, or who even though they have not taken active part in the revolt are suspected of bad faith or of being guilty of helping rebels in a concrete way or only intending to, if they hide arms. Women are, of course, excluded, except in particular cases, and children."

Two days earlier he had telegraphed to General Nasi:—

"Personal: to be deciphered by you. Re: surrender of numerous Amhara notables and ex-army officers. I order that they shall all be shot immediately according to the directions of the Duce repeated a thousand times and yet little observed by many. It is time to put an end to it. Your Excellency may keep in mind that those who, made an attempt on my life—which, although being a miserable thing, yet represents Italy—were all Abyssinian nobles in the very same positions who had received pardon in many places. Keep in mind also that here I have already aimed at the total destruction of Abyssinian chiefs and notables, and that similar measures should be completely carried out in your territories. A better opportunity could not be found to get rid of them. Give

assurances with the word 'shoot' but let the assurance be serious."

Monks and Deacons Shot

On May 21 he instructed the massacre of the 297 monks in Debra Libanos monastery because they were thought guilty of complicity in the attempt on the life of the viceroy. A few days after they had been summarily executed Graziani ordered the shooting of 129 deacons.

Written proof of Italian misdeeds has been obtained because the British advance on Addis Ababa in 1941 was so rapid that the enemy had not time to destroy all official papers.

First Whitley Council

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has set up its first Whitley Council, as a result of recommendations in the Fitzgerald Report. The objects are to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government in its capacity as employer and the general body of civil servants, and to provide machinery for dealing with grievances. Members are appointed for one year and may be re-elected. On the first council the Government nominees are Mr. A. T. Williams, Administrative Secretary (chairman), Mr. W. G. N. Lightfoot, Chief Establishment Officer, Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labour and Mines, and Mr. E. J. Thomson, Deputy Accountant-General. The representatives of the Civil Servants' Association are Messrs. P. R. Hall, D. W. Conroy, J. C. Day, and R. H. Payne.

Nairobi to Petition The King

THE MAYOR OF NAIROBI, Alderman F. G. Woodley, is to petition The King for a charter raising the status of the capital of Kenya to that of a city. Nairobi will celebrate its 50th anniversary of local government next April and the Royal College of Heraldry is to be invited to assist in blazing a coat of arms. The petition states that Nairobi now has 120,000 inhabitants, is the largest British Colonial town north of Rhodesia, and is the headquarters of the Kenya Government and the East Africa High Commission. Attempts are being made to trace the former R.E. sergeant named Ellis who became the first European resident in Nairobi when he was seconded to the railway construction authorities.

University Site Fixed

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S future university is to be at Mount Pleasant, on the northern outskirts of Salisbury. The decision of the trustees of the Rhodesian University Foundation Fund to accept the Salisbury city council's offer of a 250-acre site between Mount Pleasant Drive and East Road was announced simultaneously with the news that the State Lottery Trustees had made a grant of £10,000 to the fund.

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Equal Pay for Native Workers Support by Rhodesian Union

THE PRINCIPLE of paying African employees in the engineering industry the same as Europeans was supported by the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Southern Rhodesia at its third annual congress.

The conference endorsed the policy of endeavouring to have section 60 of the Industrial Conciliation Act proclaimed. In its definition of an employee this Act specifically excludes Africans, but it provides that the Governor, if an appeal is made to him for a proclamation, may make this section applicable to Africans in certain areas. The effect would be to prescribe equal pay for equal work.

The conference also decided to send a memorandum to the Government on the subject of the Factory Act, which it regarded as "totally inadequate for the protection and safety of the workers."

Other decisions agreed were: national, not local, agreements to be negotiated; a youth movement, with provision for camps and sports, to be organized; and efforts to establish the closed shop to be redoubled.

Leask's Diaries

NINE DIARIES kept by Thomas Leask between 1861 and 1870 have been presented to the Central African Archives by Miss L. M. Leask, of Klerksdorp. Leask, who made many hunting and trading trips to Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and Matabeleland, claimed to be one of the first white men to reach the Gwaai River. His papers include the concession of mineral rights made by Lobengula in July, 1888, to himself, Phillips, Westbech, and Fairbairn.

S. Rhodesia's Immigration Policy Justified by Long-Term Prospects

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY WAS defended by Mr. S. F. Orbell, economics master at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, when he spoke on the Colony's balance of trade at a recent meeting of the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

Southern Rhodesia's trade had balanced each year since 1914, he said, except for three periods—1920-21, when 7,436 immigrants arrived; 1927-29, when there were 17,878 immigrants; and 1946-48, when an influx of 48,000, representing a 40% increase over the 1946 European population, nearly swamped the country.

Increased Imports

Immigration was essential to the colony's expansion, but, before they could begin to produce for export, immigrants had to be housed, fed, and provided with services, which meant increased imports. Last year 62.9% of the imports represented producer goods; these would ultimately result in higher exports and a fall in imports.

"By now," concluded Mr. Orbell, "a considerable number of our early post-war immigrants are becoming fully effective units in the producer-consumer cycle. Their contribution to our national income will, I feel sure, be an excellent answer to the critics."

Council's Political Ban Questioned

DOUBTS ABOUT THE POLICY of Salisbury City Council in debarring all supporters of Communism and all ex-enemy aliens from posts on the permanent staff of the Municipality have been expressed in a letter to the *Rhodesia Herald* signed by the Rt. Rev. E. F. Page (Bishop of Southern Rhodesia), the Rev. Edward D. K. Wood, the Rev. St. John Evans, Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P., and Mr. L. T. Tracey.

"While public bodies may by such resolutions help to discourage the spread of atheistic Communism," they write, "one must regret the failure of the majority of the councillors to follow the lead of Councillor St. Quintin when he spoke against putting all ex-enemy aliens under a wholesale condemnation by classing them with Communists."

"The condemnation of evil theories is right, but we should take care not to follow the example of Nazism or Communism by forgetting that our way of life is built upon respect for individual worth."

"We do not condemn the deeds of people unheard because they are Jews or Africans, or because they come from a country where Nazism originated or Bolshevism originated. From such erroneous methods of surveying public affairs it is but a short step to other manifestations of blind prejudice."

New Medical Aid Society

THE MATABELELAND MEDICAL AID SOCIETY has been launched in Bulawayo. Its members had since 1946 formed a branch of the Commercial and Industrial Medical Aid Society of Southern Rhodesia, but they have now decided upon independence. Membership, once confined to members of chambers of commerce, will be open to such organizations as institutes for architects, quantity surveyors, auctioneers, estate agents and valuers, the Insurance Institute, the Law Society, secretaries, accountants, statutory boards and commissions, and local authorities. There are already 108 member firms, with 1,260 members, who pay contributions on a sliding scale according to salary, and who may attend their own doctor or any registered medical practitioner in the Rhodesias, South Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, or Bechuanaland. The chairman is Mr. Stanley Cooke.

Umtali Town Council in Southern Rhodesia is to establish a dental clinic for Africans.

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Obituary

Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Griffiths Outstanding Business Leader

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE CRUICKSHANK GRIFFITHS, C.M.G., C.B.E., one of Kenya's outstanding business leaders, died suddenly in the Colony last week, shortly after taking up his appointment as managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., to the development of which great organization he had contributed so much in the capacity of general manager.

A New Zealander by birth, George Griffiths went to Kenya shortly after the 1914-18 war and worked on a farm in the Turbo district. Quickly realizing the need for organized marketing of local produce, he took a leading part in the formation and management of the Plateau Maize Growers' Association, Ltd., which ultimately became amalgamated with the K.F.A.

A few years later he was invited to undertake the general management of the joint concern, and under his able direction this co-operative enterprise became one of the outstanding businesses in East Africa. Recognizing his capability and zeal, the board of directors wisely gave him full scope for the exercise of his initiative, with the result that the K.F.A. was progressively entrusted with the handling of the whole of Kenya's output of wheat, pyrethrum, passion fruit, and produce of the egg circle, in addition to acting as agents for the sale of other agricultural produce. A large general trading department was developed, but Griffiths, who blended caution with his restless urge for expansion, avoided ill-considered and grandiose schemes.

He was able to persuade the members of the association to allow him to market Native-grown crops, especially maize, so that some Africans were able to sell their produce at higher prices than ever before, in spite of a decrease of about 30% in the export values. He also began to train Africans in salesmanship and the elements of storekeeping practice, in order that they might have a better chance of success in village trading.

Valuable Work in War

When war broke out in 1939 his grasp of all aspects of the agricultural industry was of the greatest value to East Africa. He was an original member of the Kenya Supplies Board, and in 1942 was appointed Director of Produce Disposal to the East African Supplies Council, his duties including those of Maize Controller.

Later he vacated this post and that of general manager of the K.F.A. to become general manager of the East African Industrial Management Board, which had been created to control the secondary industries started in Kenya to supply various wartime shortages.

In the election of directors of the K.F.A. held a few months ago, after the members had been notified of a serious financial setback and the consequent need of drastic reorganization, Griffiths headed the country-wide section of the poll, obtaining nearly twice the number of votes of his nearest rival. He was made vice-chairman and prevailed upon to relinquish his other work in order to return to the association in the new office of managing director. He was to have assumed the duties of that post on July 1 last, but shortly before that date he suffered from a stroke, from which he made such good progress during a rest at the coast that the doctors thought him fit to enter upon his new responsibilities on August 1. He had appeared to be making an excellent recovery.

It was not only agricultural and co-operative schemes which benefited from Griffiths's energy and ability. The Nakuru Municipal Council, of which he was a member for many years, and at one time chairman, owed much to his sound judgment, and he was a successful presi-

dent of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

The C.B.E. awarded him in the Coronation Honours of 1937 was the more notable for the fact that he had played no part in politics, and that recognition of public services by persons other than politicians was then rare in Kenya.

Colonel Griffiths, a keen Freemason, had for years held high office in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa.

MR. FECHL CURRIE, one of the earliest British prospectors in Tanganyika, has died in his home in Galashiels, Scotland, at the age of 72. He left this country for the South African War in 1899, and as early as 1905 began elephant-hunting and prospecting in Tanganyika (then German East Africa). He was taken prisoner by the Germans in the 1914-18 war, but escaped at the third attempt and joined the Intelligence Corps. On being demobilized he started a small mine in the Musomoni district, from which he retired in 1937.

MR. C. B. FINLAYSON, whose death in Nairobi is announced, was a resident in Kenya for 35 years. Joining the staff of the National Bank of India in 1914, he served in several branches before leaving the bank in 1933 for coffee planting. Six years later he entered the Inland Revenue Department, where he remained until 1945. Mr. Finlayson, who had been living for some months before his death in Ngong, had been lately working with the Central Commodity Distribution Board in Nakuru.

MRS. MONA HALSALL GOODFELLOW, wife of Mr. Derek Charles Goodfellow, has died suddenly in Harpenden while on leave. They were stationed in Ndola throughout the war, and for the last three years in Luwingu, an outstation some 400 miles from the railway there and on the Copperbelt. Mrs. Goodfellow had shown many kindnesses to many people. Mr. Goodfellow will return to Northern Rhodesia in November with their two children, aged seven and two years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. H. MC RICHEY, who served as a volunteer in Methuen's Horse in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85, and after further service in the 12th Lancers transferred to the Colonial Service in 1895, died in London recently at the age of 82. He took part in the Matabele Rebellion of 1896 and the Mashona campaign of the following year.

MR. MAGNUS GOODFELLOW, chairman and managing director of the Ever Ready Company (Great Britain) Ltd., who died in London last week, had for some time been keenly interested in the provision of inexpensive wireless sets for use by Africans in East, Central, and West Africa.

MR. ROBERT NASH, who died recently in Blantyre at the age of 63, served in the K.A.R. during the 1914-18 war, and later bought the Mimosa tea estate in the Mlanje district of Nyasaland. He sold out in 1923 and started in the hotel business in Blantyre. He rejoined the K.A.R. for a period in the recent war.

SIR EDMUND BROCKLEBANK, who served as Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, died last week. He was knighted in 1937, and represented the Fairfield division of Liverpool as a Conservative M.P. from 1931 to 1945.

MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS BOYD, a former Rhodesian swimming and diving champion, was killed recently when his car overturned in Salisbury at night.

MRS. EVIE PENNY-ROBESON, widow of R. Penny-Robeson, of Makindi, Thika, Kenya, has died in Nairobi.

MRS. JENABHAI JAFFER, mother of Mr. H. K. Jaffer, M.L.C., Uganda, has died in Mombasa at the age of 74.



The name of the Company is more generally associated with the West Coast of Africa, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Production of Plantations and Timber Development, Industrial Enterprise, Shipping and Transport.

But in East Africa, too, it operates on an extensive scale directly and through its associated companies specialising in the buying of all classes of African produce, in the selling of general merchandise, in the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery, and in public works contracting.

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Land Board's Work in N. Rhodesia

UNALIENATED CROWN LAND in Northern Rhodesia totalled 5,485,300 acres at the end of 1948, according to the latest annual report of the Land Board. This figure includes land not available for alienation but reserved for grazing, township expansion, or industrial development.

The total acreage figure is made up as follows: Railway belt (including Copperbelt), 2,180,000 acres; Central Province (west of Chingola district), 1,191,200; Mwinilunga, 1,185,900; Abercorn, 394,400; Fort Jameson, 78,800; Kushi, 500,000.

Distribution of all land in the territory at the end of 1948 was (in square miles): Native Trust Lands, 154,362; Native reserves (including Barotseland), 111,603; land occupied by Europeans, 11,664; unalienated Crown land, 8,366; forest reserves and protected area, 1,645. The total area of N. Rhodesia is 287,640 square miles.

Between its inception in 1946 and the end of 1948, the Land Board received applications for land or money from 678 farmers, and granted loans to 115 of them. Among the 288 settlers who took up leasehold land in that period were 28 ex-Servicemen.

Analysis of approved applications by established farmers shows that the greater part of the money borrowed is generally used either for the purchase of machinery or for the discharge of liabilities. Less than 10% has been used for water development and irrigation, and only 0.2% on soil conservation.

Loans To Be More Rigidly Controlled

It is considered that development loans to established farmers should be subject to more rigid requirements than it is possible to impose at present, and there is a need for facilities for assistance to farmers who wish to purchase freehold land. It is thought, however, that the Land Board is able to act in a manner more advantageous to farmers than would a Land Bank, whose actions would necessarily be limited by statute.

The Land Board is precluded from lending money for the purchase of land itself, since to do so would assist in the perpetuation of freehold title, which the Land Tenure Committee desired to see extinguished. There is little Crown land left in the railway belt suitable for mixed farming, and the board's inability to assist in the purchase of freehold land has tended to postpone the utilization of undeveloped freehold areas which are at present not being used to the best advantage.

The scheme put forward by the Land Tenure Committee to induce prospective purchasers to convert their land to leasehold tenure has not proved successful; only two applications being received.

The board feel that most of the ex-Servicemen likely to contemplate going on the land are now settled, and that there is to-day less justification for the hitherto liberal view taken in granting loans. Accordingly, the conditions on which new settlement loans are granted are being tightened.

N.A.A.F.I. Profits

N.A.A.F.I. PROFITS in Kenya for the years 1942-46 amounted to £22,103, of which £21,108 has been allocated to Africans, £663 to Europeans, and £332 to Asians. The two last mentioned will be paid to the British Legion for the benefit of European and Asian ex-Servicemen. The African share will also be handed over to the British Legion, but the programme of expenditure will be agreed by a committee consisting of the Commissioner for Social Welfare, the Assistant Financial Secretary, and the chairman of the African section of the Legion. It has been suggested that the money should be devoted to the provision of hostel accommodation for African visitors to Nairobi.

Gatooma's Progress

GATOOMA'S POPULATION has doubled since 1939, said the mayor, Councillor J. W. A. Wixley, when he reviewed the past year's work. Property valuation has increased from £410,000 in 1939 to £811,996. Electricity consumption has increased by 30% in a year, and demand will, it is estimated, have risen to 6,000,000 annually by June next, a further increase of over 100%.

Book Reviews in Brief

"**Riding**," by Benjamin Lewis (W. H. Allen, 21s.).—Many Rhodesians and East Africans are keen horse lovers and riders. The expert will find as much pleasure in this thoroughly practical and splendidly illustrated 141-page book as the novice. It is easily the best thing of the kind the reviewer has seen—so good that he would recommend every beginner to buy it at once; and the same advice might be taken by anyone who knows that his or her riding is not what it ought to be.

"**Animal Psychology**," by Dr. J. A. Bierens de Haan (Hutchinson's University Library, 7s. 6d.).—Animal behaviour is so frequent a topic of discussion among East Africans and Rhodesians that many of our readers may be interested in this book by the secretary of the Dutch Society of Sciences. It is based on the instincts are the basis of all animal behaviour. He considers animal learning, intelligence, understanding and ideation, and the final chapter deals with the animal's world.

"**My Life of Strife**," by Brigadier-General Lord Croft (Hutchinson).—Lord Croft, who from his early manhood had been deeply interested in the Empire, and had owned a coffee plantation in Kenya for many years, died before his notes for an autobiography were completed. He might therefore have added much and perhaps deleted or amended some passages in this volume, which is a tribute to a Parliamentary and military career of which he was justly proud. He would have no truck with the sordid in politics, and because he cared more for Imperial interests than for strict allegiance to the party of which he was a member, he never attained high office. His forebears had sat in 60 Parliaments.

"**Politics—Grave and Gay**," by Sir Herbert Williams (Hutchinson, 21s.).—Sir Herbert Williams, chairman of the Central Council of the National Union of the Conservative and Unionist Associations, and for some years secretary of the Empire Economic Union, has been a zealous exponent of a wise Imperialism since the end of the 1914-18 war, and during his Parliamentary career of 18 years was in constant touch with some of the leading champions of the cause of East Africa and the Rhodesias, particularly Mr. Amery. This brief autobiography whets the appetite for an ampler record of a very full life—during part of which Sir Herbert, a trained engineer, was on the staff of "Empire Jack," the late Sir John Norton-Griffiths, who had extensive East and Central African interests. The writer has fought eight Parliamentary elections, five unsuccessfully, and has much to say about electioneering and life in the House of Commons.

"**Valiant Voyaging**," by Hilary St. George Saunders (Faber, 8s. 6d.).—The war record of the British India Steam Navigation Company is both splendid and tragic; and Mr. Saunders, author of "The Battle of Britain" and "Bomber Command," has told the story simply but graphically in this book of 216 pages. The British India Line owned 103 vessels of a gross tonnage of 801,343 tons on September 3, 1939. By August 15, 1945, circumstances had caused the loss of 51 of 351,756 tons gross; and a further 16 managed by the company for the Ministry of War Transport had also been sunk. No fewer than 1,083 officers and men in the employment of the Line met their death in its service. The Royal Navy took over 10 of the company's vessels (including the KEREU and the KABANIA) and the R.A.F. took over two. The S.S. MADURA, it will be recalled, brought some 1,300 refugees from France at the time of the German occupation. This is a proud story of truly valiant voyaging.

Good Diet Protects Against Leprosy Causes of Disease in African Communities

THE INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, according to a survey undertaken by Dr. J. Ross Innes between January 26 and March 15 this year, is 15.6 per thousand, nearly 50% higher than in Kenya for which Colony figures were given in our issue of August 18.

More than 61,600 persons were examined and 979 cases of leprosy disclosed. The estimated number of cases in the province is 25,000.

The report published in the *East African Medical Journal*, continues:—

Age and Sex.—Of the 979 cases of leprosy found in the survey there were 546 males and 433 females. The youngest age was three years, of which there was one, and the oldest age 60 years, of which there were 21 cases. Child leprosy was represented by 118 cases of 14 years of age and under. (In the Ukara Island survey, a whole population, there were 52 child cases of 14 years and under in a total of 256 leprosy cases, this is 22%.)

Type of Leprosy.—The lepromatous infectious type of case was found to the extent of 211 cases, or 21.4%. All other grades were well represented. Early and easily curable cases numbered 123, or 12.5% of the whole. At the other end of the scale, burnt-out cases numbered 49, or 5%.

Poor Living Conditions

Living Conditions.—Most huts were small and dark, and most afford good conditions for the spread of leprosy. There were 16 instances of family leprosy groups. Only 61 cases of leprosy were found to live alone, and a total of 691 cases of leprosy lived in home contact with a total of 1,663 children.

As the acquisition of leprosy is mainly in childhood, in this terrible fact one finds the explanation for the persistence of leprosy in African communities. The question of multiple wife-taking in this matter of child contact with leprosy, for the custom tends to increase the number of children in contact with a given case.

Segregation of known leprosy cases was not practised, except that Irugwa Island people showed some idea of it, and

have been rewarded by a lower incidence than neighbouring places. The great majority show no conception of it.

The evenness and moderate incidence of the Lake Province leprosy are evident. There was a tendency to higher incidence on the borders, as in North Mafa places, and in the striking incidence of 60.9 per thousand at Murusagamba, which is near the Belgian territory.

Clumping of the people and atmospheric humidity again emerged as factors of great importance in bringing about a high leprosy incidence.

Existing facilities for the treatment and control of leprosy in the Lake Province are very inadequate. There is one institution of 250 patients capacity at Kolandoto in Shinyanga district, which has some of its patients under sulphone therapy. This encouraging effort by Dr. A. M. Barnett is balanced by nothing at all elsewhere. In its own right, quite apart from what is done in the rest of Tanganyika, Lake Province should have its own 1,000-patient leprosarium, and all this goes with it.

A slow definite increase in leprosy in the Lake Province is indicated by the number and clinical type of child leprosy, the absence of segregation and the segregation practised by the general state of susceptibility inherited by native peoples leaving the primitive for modern conditions.

Effects of Tribal Infiltration

Tribal infiltrations and movements of the people are not such a feature of the Lake Province as of Kenya, but they do occur, and must be watched when the infiltrating tribe has a high leprosy incidence.

In many places, notably on Ukara Island, evidence was found of attempts at treatment. This appears to be a scarification counter-irritant in purpose in some cases, and in others an application of paint counter-irritant in its chemistry. This paint has the appearance of a gum of the same type as areca, but exact information could not be obtained. These treatments were usually applied, but there was no evidence that their effect was other than cosmetic or covering.

The local diets always have deficiencies and imbalance, but there was no evidence of any specific connexion with leprosy. The people of Irugwa Island, who are largely fish-eating, had quite a light incidence of leprosy. There is no doubt that a diet adequate and suitable in all respects would protect against leprosy, as against other chronic diseases.

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Call for Inspired Leadership Europe's Last Chance in Africa

AFRICA may be Europe's last opportunity for the redemption and regeneration of her mission or her grave, writes Mr. Rolf Gardiner, in the *New English Weekly*.

"In Africa," he says, "the spirit of Christendom may recover what it has lost through scientific industrialism, but if it is to do this it must do it quickly, for the devils of impatient materialism and conceited knowledge are on the wing in every African land.

"Africa is both soil and the African soul, and both are being withered or bulldozed out of existence faster than a man can turn round. Dessication and soil erosion are taking toll of African fertility at an appalling rate. Population is rising as land is departing, and is a race with time everywhere to strike a balance between food and people. Commercial crops for export take precedence over food grown for local consumption.

"The rate of denudation must be seen to be believed. In 17 months, between two visits to Nyasaland, the writer noticed changes which were swiftly transforming beautiful country to waterless wilderness. Natural resources ordinances and edicts are powerless to halt the greed of hungry and feckless men. Flame cannot be quenched by paper.

"Only the man on the spot can mete out justice and prevent crime by the persistence and fearlessness of his personal authority; and that form of government, although it was once traditional to the British Empire, is now frowned upon by a modern democracy which works by committee and compromise.

"Colonial administrators and advisers pay lip-service to soil-conservation readily enough. But how many are prepared to place forest conservation and forest regeneration first of all measures? Whatever they may say, they are usually far more impatient to improve transportation and to extract minerals.

"Take Kenya. Only 3% of the total area is under forest. In heavily populated Japan it has been considered unsafe to let the proportion fall below 30%. Even Belgium has six times as much forest proportionately as any East African territory.

Africa Must Become Tree-Conscious

"Consider that the story of civilization begins with trees and finishes with paper and artificial light derived from them. In Africa the consumption of paper and light is already under way, but neither of these commodities will quench thirsty men.

"A condition of all schemes for African economy should be an all-African forest and shelter-belt plan, a programme as striking as Stalin's to transform the steppes—but one agreed on by a council of European and African leaders who will carry back the message in vivid terms of local responsibility to the smallest village community, to every estate, plantation, farm and factory. Africa must become tree-conscious or perish.

"If Africa is to become to-morrow's continent and not tomorrow's ruin, its promoters must blend the spirit with the practical from the start; and by spiritual is meant not the ethical puritanism of the missionaries, but the magical quality of the artist-craftsman's love of skill and design; the magic of the husbandman's love of his fields and animals; the magic of a community which can worship, give thanks, laugh, petition, praise and mourn.

"Returning from Central Africa to the peasant countryside of northern Italy, the writer looked at a landscape terraced and tended by a thousand years of devotion and art, in which each grove, each dell, had the overpowering beauty of a haunted scene. So, he thought, might many parts of Africa become under a dispensation of inspired leadership. So might art and craftsmanship, music and architecture flower from the soil. But they must be endowed by a vision profounder than the schemes of the economic planners.

"We need a European council in African affairs; and instead of plans being referred to Governments in Europe, ultimate responsibility should be vested in Europeans resident in Africa. The remoteness of Government departments from the African scene is as blighting in its effects as it is in the bureaucratic welfare State at home.

"A Council of Africa must sit in Africa and be beholden to no distant bodies. It should be composed of the best men of both black and white races that the continent can find.

Action is meaningless without contemplation. Where in Africa to develop that activity of the spirit, the imagination! In places of unusual and sublime beauty perhaps. A contemplative orator, fellowing settled on the Tibet-like plateaux of a mountain such as Mt. Kenia, devoted to the study and protection of its flora and fauna, as well as to the eternal verities, might exercise more benefit for the weal of Africa than a hundred hydro-electric works and high schools.

"Meantime, the desperate need is to stem the devastation of the forest, source of soil and water in a continent that may rapidly turn to dust."

Governor Advocates Hard Work

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, during a recent visit to the Kitui district presented medals and certificates of honour for long and meritorious service to two Africans. One had been a hut counter for 27 years, and the other had enlisted in the police in 1907, and since his discharge had served the district commissioner as road foreman and

At a subsequent *baraza* Sir Philip warned Africans of the need for land conservation, especially after a dry year, and exhorted the people of the district for having engaged in communal labour. He was shocked, however, to hear that some who were Christians, had been educated or become rich, disliked and discouraged the idea. These persons, he said, should set a good example.

He emphasized the value of the services brought to Kitui by the Government, and stressed the need for destocking. The Kamba tribe owed everything to the King and the British Empire, and though the Government would continue to introduce improvements, it was only by the loyalty and hard work of the people themselves that progress would be made.

To Deal With Spivs

FAR-REACHING POWERS to direct labour will be assumed by the Kenya Government if the proposed Bill to control unemployed persons in urban areas becomes law. Only males between the ages of 18 and 45 who have no lawful means of livelihood or are voluntarily unemployed will be affected. Such men will be required to report within seven days to a labour exchange, where they will be offered work. If they refuse they will be sent to the Labour Exchange Committee, which can (a) permit them to take specific employment, (b) send them for six months on Government work, (c) admit them to a training centre, (d) return them to their reserve, or (e) evict them from the area. Right of appeal to a magistrate is included in the Bill. Penalties for infringement are limited to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or a fine of £25 or both for the first offence, and a maximum of one year or £100 fine or both for subsequent offences.

Boom in Tourism

ALL RECORDS for tourist travel in East Africa are expected to be broken in the season October, 1949, to March, 1950, when visitors from America are expected to be three times as numerous as in the same period last year. Organized expeditions include (a) a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer party to film "King Solomon's Mines"; (b) a party sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and led by Mr. Charles L. Russell, to take scientific and educational films in colour in Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan; (c) an expedition, headed by Mr. Howard Hill, to collect specimens and groups of animals for the Los Angeles Museum of History, Art and Science; and (d) a safari of six men from African Films, Inc., equipped with a helicopter to photograph game.

Four new stamps are to be issued by the East African territories to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Universal Postal Union. The series, which it is hoped may be released on October 10, will include values of 20 cents of a shilling, 30 cents, 50 cents, and one shilling.

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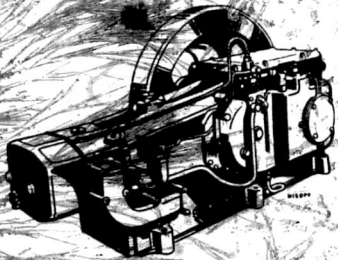
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Registration of aliens in Kenya should be completed next week.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council re-assembled yesterday.

An inter-racial arts and crafts exhibition, which will open in October, is being organized by the Indian Christian Union in Nairobi.

The maximum shade temperature of 88° on August 23 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was the highest ever recorded for that month in the city.

The compass used by Stanley during his expedition in Africa from 1874 to 1877 has been preserved in the Museum of the Belgian Congo at Tervuren, near Brussels.

The maximum change in the level of Lake Victoria over the past 46 years is said to have been slightly more than 5 ft. 6 in. The highest level was recorded in 1910 and the lowest in 1922.

At a recent raffle in Lusaka in aid of the St. John's Eye Hospital, Johannesburg, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, won a kitchen table and Lady Rennie a set of oven-ware.

Diocese To Be Divided

The Diocese of Nyasaland is likely to be divided within the next two years. The proposal is that the area lying in Tanganyika Territory should become the responsibility of a new bishop.

No fewer than 68 prisoners, 3.21% of total criminals, escaped from gaols in Nyasaland in 1948. Of these only 27 were recaptured. Forty-seven African prison officers were punished as responsible for escapes.

Officers and other ranks posted to East Africa Command will normally be selected from group 142, except in the case of W.R.A.C. and A.T.S., in which units those with not less than eight months' service to complete will be chosen.

A site covering 150 acres has been reserved in Lusaka for the proposed boys' and girls' secondary schools. Each school will have four hostels, accommodating 480 boys and girls in all, and there will be provision for 80 day-scholars at each school.

The building of the Princess Tshah Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa has now been finished; and 85% of the £100,000 needed has been subscribed from British sources. Lord Winster has appealed to the public to provide the balance.

An African has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering Mr. Harry Smith, an 84-year-old pioneer, at High Peak Farm, Bellingwe, Southern Rhodesia, last October. The accused was traced to South Africa after a search lasting many months.

Railway Track Sale

About 100 miles of railway track owned by Rhodesia Railways but lying in the north of the Cape Province of South Africa has been offered for sale to the Union Government. Rhodesia Railways will not, however, sell that portion of the line in Bechuanaland.

Dowries in the Kisii district of Kenya have been fixed by the local Native Council at six female cattle, one bull, and 10 goats, a scale which will be revised in six years. From 1950 there is to be compulsory registration of dowries, births and deaths in the district.

A committee comprising members of the Sudanese Assembly and representatives of the elements which boycotted last year's elections is to be established to consider criticisms made by the local Press and Khatmia leaders. Miralal Abdulla Bey Khalil, Leader of the Assembly, has stated that there will be no boycott of the next elections by any section of the Sudanese nation.

More than 430,000 persons have already seen the Colonial Exhibition in London, which is still attracting 5,000 visitors a day. Takings at the bookstall exceed £1,000. The exhibition will close on September 17.

Next Monday, September 13, will mark the 50th anniversary of the first ascent of Mount Kenya by Sir Halford Mackinder, and on December 3 it will be 160 years since the peak was first sighted by a European—Dr. J. E. Kraft, of the Church Missionary Society.

The Northern Rhodesian Government does not contemplate introduction of compulsory military training in peace-time. Plans are being prepared for the creation of a local volunteer defence force which would be employed as a home guard in time of emergency.

Congo Basin Treaties

Representations are to be renewed through the Joint East and Central African Board by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce in favour of the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, or alternatively for the exclusion of the Protectorate from the sphere of influence.

"I cannot believe that only 15 people are interested in the affairs of this town: it is a sorry plight," said Mr. H. A. Holmes, M.P., Mayor of Bulawayo, when he addressed the Bulawayo Civic and Ratepayers' Association at the annual meeting, at which only 15 people were present.

The Rhodesia Holiday Association expects that when it has completed permanent camps 7,000 people will take their holidays annually under the scheme. The State Lottery Trustees are to cover the costs of building a holiday home for Rhodesians at Simonstown, South Africa.

During the first six months of this year 7,224 immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia—1,312 fewer than during the corresponding period last year. Even at this reduced rate of entry the total for the year would considerably exceed the 8,000 per annum recommended by the Industrial Development Commission.

Three of the European elected members to the Legislative Council of Kenya and two representatives of the Electors' Union have been constituted a primary committee to discuss matters before they are considered by the joint consultative committee, which consists of 11 elected members and five representatives of the Electors' Union.

All Blacks in Accident

The New Zealand Rugby football team which has been touring Southern Rhodesia, and other passengers, escaped injury when the train in which they were travelling collided head-on with another near Que Que. An African engine-boy was killed and a European engine-driver injured, and the engine and leading coaches of each train were derailed and badly damaged.

Service in the Southern Rhodesian Police Reserve has been divided into two categories, temporary and permanent. Members doing temporary duty (defined as work not exceeding four hours in any one day) will not be entitled to pay or allowances, although provision is made for repayment of out-of-pocket expenses. The scale of pay for members called out on continuous duty (more than four hours in any one day) ranges from £2 a day for the assistant commissioner to 5s. a day for constables.

All administrations within the African Telecommunication Group, except the French Cameroons and Madagascar, have agreed to halve the Press rate on inter-territorial telegrams. The Press rate will now be one-eighth of the ordinary tariff, subject to a minimum charge of a farthing a word by Southern Rhodesia. Four words from Southern Rhodesia will now cost 1d., instead of 2d.; from Northern Rhodesia 1d., instead of 3d.; from Nyasaland 2d., instead of 4d.; from Kenya and Uganda 4d., instead of 8d.; and from Tanganyika 3d., instead of 6d.

Security for Primary Producers

MR. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an address at Grosvenor House, London, last week said (*inter alia*):

"If it is right for the United States and the United Kingdom farmer to have security in prices and marketing for his products, why should not the African, the Malayan, and the West Indian also have these privileges? Our object in the Colonial Office in the last few years has been to secure for the primary producer that which the industrial nations have obtained for their primary producers.

"The industrial nations have a great responsibility towards the primary producing nations, whether dependent or otherwise. They must deal fairly with them. The industrial nations, by and large, are able to control the products of the primary producing nations, and they therefore have a great responsibility.

"Furthermore, it is highly unfair if the industrial nations compete with the primary producing nations in the only products which those less advanced nations can produce. If they also subsidize such competition, then indeed the situation is likely to become a tragic one."

C.D.C. in Kenya

KENYA has sold to the Colonial Development Corporation for £300,000 the heavy acid plant, fire brick, pottery and edible oil plants established during the war under the aegis of the Industrial Management Board. The fibre board factory at Thika had already been sold, the insecticide plant had been acquired by Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and Unga, Ltd., had acquired what was known as the merca oil plant. Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry, has told the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that the Government drove a hard but mutually profitable bargain with C.D.C.

Mails for E. Africa Delayed

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has announced that the ship to East Africa conveying the following United Kingdom mails has been delayed by a mechanical defect: unregistered letters, printed papers, etc., for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Seychelles, Somalia and Zanzibar posted between these approximate dates: London, July 13-19; elsewhere, July 12-18; parcels for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar posted between these approximate dates: London, July 12-18; Midlands and South, July 11-16; elsewhere, July 11-15.

New Rhodesian Newspaper

RHODESIAN NATIONAL PRESS, LTD., has been formed in Salisbury with a share capital of £150,000 with the object of publishing a Sunday newspaper. The prospectus states that the newspaper will be of 20 eight-column pages, in the format of leading Sunday newspapers, and that an evening newspaper may later be produced by the company, whose five directors live in Salisbury.

Colonial Trade Unions

MR. E. PARRY, assistant labour adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes in *Corona*:

"When people wish to organize themselves in order to improve their standard of living, they will do so in the face of every sort of difficulty. This is really the answer to those who cling to the belief that Colonial peoples are not yet ready for trade unions. There are some social developments that wait very little upon formalities. They have often been thought to be premature, but events have proved otherwise.

"Owing to the foresight of successive Governments, the Colonies have not suffered by the repression of trade unions. The law gives them ample protection and thus encourages their growth. That at times they appear immature and irresponsible is a natural phase in their growth, and is no reason for thinking that they have arrived before their time. As elsewhere in the world, the case with social organizations elsewhere in the world. We tend to forget the crude beginnings of many of our own most treasured institutions.

Problem of Illiteracy

It is probably true to say that most progress has been made in the West Indies and least in East and Central Africa. One great difficulty common to all of them is illiteracy. For this reason I do not think any outstanding improvements in trade union organizations can be expected until the general educational work now being done begins to bear fruit.

There is in the meantime plenty to do in connexion with the existing unions. It is, for instance, becoming increasingly apparent that organizations of workmen call for organizations of employers, and that when these are brought into being, it is necessary to devise some sort of machinery which will enable these two sides of industry to do their business in an effective and peaceful manner. I regard this as the most important problem with which labour departments have to deal.

The creation of trade unions is in itself a fairly simple matter. To fit them into a comprehensive system of industrial relations is a much more exacting task.

Nyasaland Fisheries

FURTHER DETAILS are now available of the Colonial Development Corporation's fishery project in Lake Nyasa. Nyasaland Fisheries, Ltd., has been formed jointly by the corporation and Ocean Products, Ltd., to fish under licence from the Government. The company, with a head office in Limbe, will start operations at Nkudzji, 32 miles north of Fort Johnson, where accommodation for Native and European staff is being prepared. Smoked, salted and dried fish will be produced for local consumption, while livers will be dispatched for oil extraction. The vessel in use, named NKWAZI (fish-eagle), is a 5-ton motor launch powered by a 30 h.p. diesel engine.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., have moved their headquarters from Naivasha to Nakuru.

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Kitwa Stores, Ltd., Kitwe.

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African Road Federation

THE EAST AFRICAN ROAD FEDERATION has just been formed in Nairobi, with Mr. P. D. Finn as chairman, and Messrs. J. Amos, Norman Harris, A. J. Millar, and G. Reynolds as his colleagues on the interim committee. Mr. C. P. D. Sniebel has been appointed executive officer.

The aims are—

(1) To promote the education of both the public and Government concerning the social and economic benefits to be derived from adequate road system;

(2) To encourage and support the planning and execution by Government of sound programmes for the improvement and extension of the road system;

(3) To collect and collate statistical, economical, educational and other material pertaining to the betterment of road systems and the advantages to be derived from them, and to publish and distribute such material as widely as seems advantageous;

(4) To co-operate with the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses and other international and local groups having objectives similar to those of this federation, and to sponsor the formation and affiliation with the corporation of local and regional federations;

(5) To guard against discriminatory legislation; and

(6) To safeguard interests not only of road users but the general public in so far as they are connected with the economies of roads.

The Federation aims to serve as a link between the public, the Governments, agriculture, and other interested industries. Almost all industries, it is pointed out, stand to gain directly or indirectly from improved highways.

The new body starts under influential auspices. Mr. Finn is general manager of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd.; Mr. Amos is the East African representative of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.; Mr. Harris is deputy mayor of Nairobi and a director of various companies; Mr. Millar is head of the Nairobi company bearing his name; and Mr. Reynolds is managing director of Gibbs Auto Transport, Ltd., also of Nairobi.

Arusha Meat Factory

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to announce that Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., who are now building a large meat factory near Dar es Salaam, have decided to erect a freezing plant near Arusha with an initial capacity of some 30,000 head of cattle annually, and the intention of extending the capacity to double that number. The policy will be to freeze the carcasses of the cattle available in the northern areas of Tanganyika, particularly for supply to plantations and other industries. Cattle from the central areas of the Territory will be dealt with at the Dar es Salaam factory.

Beira Railway Company

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of title to shares in the Beira Railway Company, now in voluntary liquidation, issued by the British South Africa Company or the Companhia de Mozambique, who have not yet lodged their certificates in order to take transfer of the shares represented thereby, are reminded that the last date for lodgment is September 30. Shares represented by certificates of title which have not been lodged by that date will be sold by the respective companies and the proceeds paid to the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Air Travel Fares

THROUGH FARES for air travel from Kisumu have been agreed between East African Airways Corporation and South African Airways. Single and return passages respectively are as follows: London, £132 and £237 12s.; Rome, £111 and £119 16s.; Augusta, £103 and £185 8s.; Alexandria, £75 and £131 8s.; Cairo, £73 and £131 8s.; Luxor, £64 and £115 4s.; Khartoum, £42 and £75 12s.

The offices of the Joint East and Central African Board have been transferred to 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 2931.)

State Industry in the Colonies

REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Development Corporation, the Empire Industries Association writes in its current issue of its journal: "While viewing with great satisfaction any projects tending to the development of Colonial territories, we feel bound to point out once again that these projects are not in the main the type of undertaking which is suitable for Government management or even Government ownership. Whatever freedom may be given to the regional directors, there is invariably looming over them the shadow of the disapprobation of Whitehall, while, on the other hand, there is the knowledge that any mistakes will be glossed over in Parliament, and that the taxpayer will foot the bill for any failures. The extensive growth of Whitehall ownership throughout the Colonial Empire cannot be viewed with equanimity. The goods produced must be sold at an economic price or the taxpayer must subsidize them. The needs and conditions of Colonial workers must be related to the price, or in turn the United Kingdom taxpayer must subsidize them. This foreshadows political difficulties which are not present where private enterprise is in charge, for in that case there are always the courts and finally the Government itself before whom differences can be brought. The development of this system of State industry and trading in the Colonies should be closely watched."

Grain Bag Production

THE FIRST GRAIN BAG to be manufactured in Southern Rhodesia has just come off the production line, exactly a year after the building of the factory in Umhali was begun. Although the first bags are made of imported raw materials, fibre-grown in the Sabi Valley will reach the factory in two or three months.

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Of Commercial Concern New Issue by Fisons

Fisons, Ltd., the chemical fertilizer manufacturers who are now building a factory in Southern Rhodesia, are to increase their issued capital by more than £5,000,000. Ordinary shareholders are shortly to be offered 2,219,278 ordinary shares of £1 each at par or a small premium, and £3,000,000 of unsecured loan stock will be issued a few months hence. When the announcement was made the price of the ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange was 40s. 6d., which meant that the right to subscribe for the new issue was worth about 10s. a share. Last year's distribution was 12%, and it is suggested that the shareholders may be able to pay 2% on the doubled capital. There are associated companies in Canada, Southern Rhodesia, and North Africa.

Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., a company with large and expanding interests in East Africa, have declared a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2½% (the same) for the calendar year 1948. Combined net profits amounted to £100,163 (£86,194) after charging £19,244 for profits tax but before deducting £48,597 for income tax.

Mr. Gordon Harmer, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, said recently that some manufacturers in the Colony were now exporting as much as 80% of their output; but he added that Rhodesians still went on paying twice the price of the local product in some cases for the imported equivalent.

The Pelmadulla Rubber Co., Ltd., have acquired a £42,300 interest in the Sayama Tea Estates Company, of Nyasaland, which now owns an estate of 5,500 acres, of which about 1,000 acres are under tea.

Tanganyika Cinchona Growers, Ltd., a company which has erected a factory in Balangai, Usambaras, has been registered in the Territory with headquarters in Tanga.

Building Control

PERMITS to the value of £2,672,926 were issued last year by the Northern Rhodesian Building Authority, of which 70% were for residences. Building costs remained high, the average per square foot for residential buildings rising from 28s. 6d. in February to 32s. 1½d. in December. Advisory committees in Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola, and Mongu investigated applications and made recommendations in each case. The annual report states that building control has worked smoothly and with few delays, has prevented unnecessary building and excessive use of essential materials, and has made the public more "architect-minded."

Mining

Mineral Resources of East Africa

Sir Edmund Teale's Review

SIR EDMUND TEALE, formerly Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, and later Mining Consultant to the Government of that Territory, has reviewed the mineral resources of East Africa in a paper written for the Fourth Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

He said, *inter alia*—

"Under British rule gold production in Tanganyika started with the discovery of alluvial gold in the Lupa field in 1923. The amount of gold obtained from veins was quite small until about 1930, when more and more lode mines steadily came into production.

"The persistence of alluvial production, mainly from the Lupa goldfield, is noteworthy, it ceased to break in 1936, being passed for the first time by that from lodes in 1937. Even 25 years after the discovery of the deposits alluvial production has not quite ceased.

"A notable aspect of the alluvial mining was the development of mechanical dry-blowing, which rescued the field from an annually recurring stagnant period during the dry season.

"In 1937 small amounts of alluvial gold were produced in the Western Province, leading to the opening up of the new mineral field of Uruwira, now known as Mpanda. It has continued to produce to date varying amounts up to 350 oz. per annum and over. Small quantities of alluvial gold have come sporadically from several other widely dispersed regions, e.g., Dodoma, the Ruvu River in the Morogoro district, and the Mbemkuru River in the Lindi hinterland.

Dr. Williamson's Discovery

"The spectacular increase in the production of diamonds which took place following the discovery of a rich occurrence at Mwadui by Dr. Williamson in 1943 has proved to be the most sensational of recent mining events in Tanganyika.

"Though diamonds are reported to have been discovered prior to the 1914-18 war, no authentic stones were produced until 1923. These came from Mabuki, about 40 miles south-south-east from Mwanza in the Lake Province. Shortly after this followed further discoveries near Shinyanga, another 50 miles in a southerly direction, and still later towards Nzega, 25 miles still further south.

"Rich returns of high grade stones from residual shallow gravels resting on kimberlite pipes attracted much attention to the surrounding region, and in a short time nearly 40 kimberlite occurrences were located, mostly pipes, but some as sills and dykes. A

(Continued overleaf)

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number of the pipes were proved to contain diamonds, but none proved payable. It was in 1943 that the sensational jump began with the discovery at Mwyadu, some 20 miles north-east of Shinyanga.

"Already several million pounds' worth of diamonds have been produced from this new find. During the latter part of the 1939-45 war production was concentrated on industrial diamonds. The average value per carat was £3 8s., but with the close of the war gem stones soon came into the picture. Of the 1945 exports, 47,802 carats were of gem quality, valued at £55,798, an average of £10 15s. per carat. The remainder, weighing 7,818 carats, were classified as industrials and valued at £122,585, an average of £1 16s. 2d. per carat.

"The production of high-quality stones from this region has always been noteworthy. In 1945 the largest diamond recovered weighed 67.75 carats and was valued for royalty purposes at £2,032. Some large diamonds of excellent quality were valued at from £110 to £200 per carat.

"The present production is from a residual deposit of some considerable extent resting on a typical kimberlite pipe which is said to be five times the size of the famous Premier pipe of South Africa. Little has been disclosed concerning the contents of the pipe itself, but the value and extent of the overlying deposit are said to be such that high production from this alone is expected to be sustained for many years.

"The prospect of the production of lead and copper in East Africa is a new and important outlook due to recent activities at the Mpanza mine, the property of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd. This new mineral field is situated in what was until recently a little-known region some 130 miles in a direct line south-west from Tabora on the Central Railway. In the immediate future it may become an important producer of lead, with gold, copper and silver as by-products.

"The occurrences in this area were discovered in 1936 by J. de la Vallée Poussin, a Belgian geologist, who located pay-

able alluvial gold in the Mpanza River. Further investigation soon revealed numerous gold-bearing reefs, followed later by the location of promising lead deposits. More recently extra capital has been attracted, which has enabled exploration by shaft-sinking and diamond-drilling to be extended.

Railway Link

"The promise of a considerable tonnage of lead ore has been sufficient to gain the support of Government to proceed with the building of a railway branch line on the Central Railway, west of Tabora, south-westward to the field, a distance of about 125 miles. Preliminary investigations down to 1,200 ft. have indicated the reasonable probability of some 5,000,000 tons of ore averaging 6.48% lead, 0.61% copper, 118.7 g. silver, and 2.1 g. gold per ton. A number of promising gold reefs are in close proximity awaiting development, thus adding to the value of the combined metal output.

"Mica is the most widely distributed of all the minerals which have been worked, production being distributed over seven of the eight provinces of the Territory. This is due to the wide occurrence of muscovite-bearing pegmatites in a large area of old crystalline rocks. The eastern zone is the most important, chiefly because of its proximity to the ports via roads and railways, but it has been shown that mica of good quality can be exported to profit from areas of the south-western and western zone, notwithstanding their remoteness.

"Owing to its strategic importance, this mineral received early attention during the German occupation prior to the 1914-18 war.

"The two most important gold belts in Kenya are those of Kakamega in the north and Migori in the south of the Kavirondo area. In the northern region gold occurs most commonly in quartz veins, the thickness of which varies from mere stringers, some of which have been abnormally rich, to veins 20 ft. to 30 ft. wide. The average width of veins worked varied from 1 to 2 ft. They are commonly lenticular, and along their strike directions range from 20 ft. to 30 ft. to over 2,000 ft. Extension in depth of these lenses is not uncommonly greater than the surface strike. Gold is distributed in shoots, and the extent of payable ore is usually considerably less than the maximum extent of the lens. The most important producing mine is Rosterman's.

Macalder Mine

"The most important occurrence so far in the Migori area is the Macalder mine. The ore-bodies are a branching series of lenticular veins extending over a distance exceeding 1,200 ft. The veins, frequently 20 ft. or more thick, consist of massive banded sulphides composed essentially of iron and copper sulphides with small amounts of zinc, lead and arsenical ore. The primary ore has been oxidized down to a depth of about 120 ft. to a mass of auriferous iron oxides or goossan. At the base of the goossan there is a thin zone of secondary copper enrichment. The country rocks are metabasalts, banded ironstones and graywackes.

"Present gold production is confined to the treatment of the goossan, which contains satisfactory gold values. The ore is worked in an open cut and treated in a mill with a capacity of about 100 tons a day.

"Gold was not discovered in Uganda until 1931, and up to 1947 the value exported was £933,207. Nearly all the earlier production was obtained from alluvial deposits derived from tiny veinlets in the Toro-Karagwe system of the south-west corner of the country. No payable veins have yet been proved in this region. More favourable prospects of workable gold-bearing veins, however, exist near the Kenya border, where the mineralization and geological setting are comparable with those of the goldfields of Kenya and Tanganyika.

"The extent of phosphate deposits has not been fully determined, but in one area alone where some development has been done it is estimated that there is in sight some 5,000,000 tons of rock carrying between 8% and 35% P₂O₅.

Zinc Price Raised

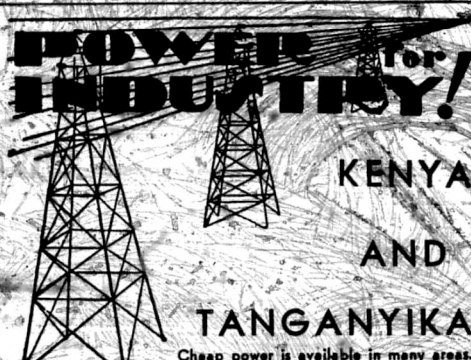
A RISE of 10% in the price of good ordinary brand zinc is announced by the Ministry of Supply. As a result there is an increase of 22 5s. 6d. per ton, delivered buyers' premises, in the price of the metal oxide. Red seal is increased from £63 10s. to £65 11s. 6d., green seal from £65 to £67 6s. 6d., and white seal from £66 to £68 6s. 6d.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., state that owing to unavoidable delays the auditors' accounts for the year ended December 31 last are not yet available. The meeting called for September 21 will therefore be formal.

East Goldfields Liquidation

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING is called for September 30 by the directors of East Goldfields, Ltd. A special resolution for the liquidation of the company will be proposed.



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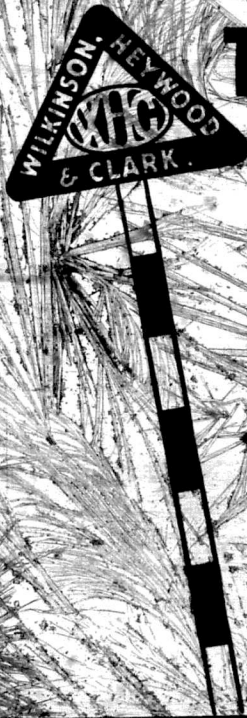
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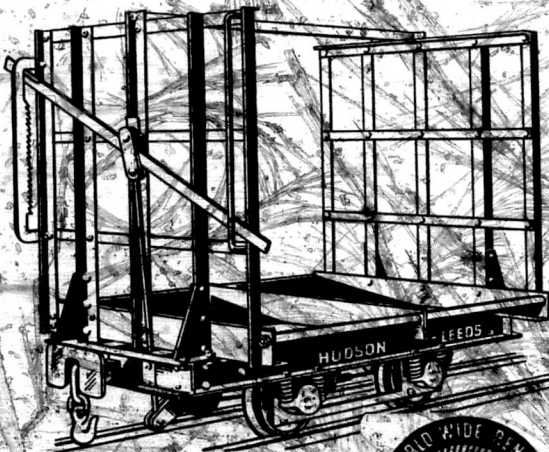
great system of dams and barrages which now extends from the Delta to the upper reaches of the Nile. With the establishment of a reliable irrigation system the cultivation of cotton became the most important industry in Egypt, and it is still a leading factor in the economy of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Egypt covering the cotton industry and other commercial activities is readily obtainable on request.



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On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,230 route-miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikindani in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger journeys increased by 196%, and freight tonnage by 76% over 1939. In 1948 the increases will be still greater.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect, and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

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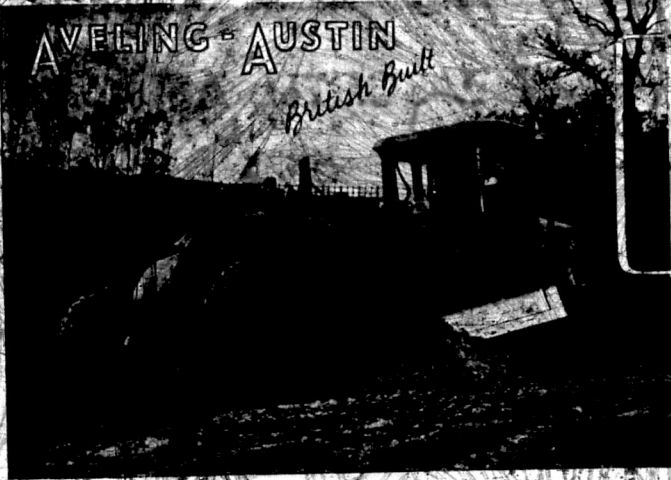
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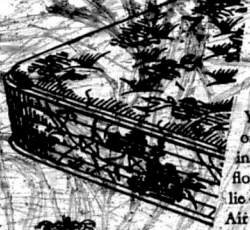
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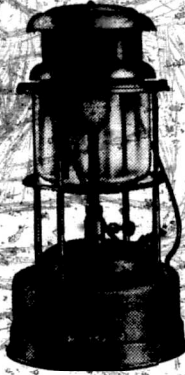
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	39	Personalia	48
Mr. G. A. Tyson's Address	41	Africa's Challenge to Science	50
Agricultural Extension Work	43	Financing Rhodesia Railways	51
Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme	45	Company Meetings	56-58
		Latest Mining News	59

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT THE HEAD of the ten-point programme on which the American, British, and Canadian Ministers meeting in Washington have this week announced their agreement stands the statement that every aspect of the problem of the private and public investment of dollars in overseas areas, especially underdeveloped countries, requires continuing exploration by the Governments. That first place should be given to dollar investment in the British Colonies—for that, in plain English, is the proposition—indicates the high importance now attributed to the development of the newer territories, Africa in particular, not only by His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and Canada, but by the Truman Administration in the United States (which, it is wise to remind ourselves, may find itself in conflict with Congress in regard to the implection of its wishes). It is likewise imprudent to assume—as far too many public men and newspapers in the United Kingdom do assume—that this decision in principle can make any substantial or early contribution to the alleviation of the difficulties of the sterling area. Dollar investments on a considerable scale would be, at best, of long-term benefit (as the groundnut scheme indicates)

Dollars for The Colonies.

and the prospect of Canadian and United States financial co-operation in the development of African resources should, therefore, not dilute or postpone the determination of Britons everywhere to make their own optimum contribution.

Because the benefits of dollar investment cannot reveal themselves on any notable scale for some years in any event, it seems to us regrettable that so much prominence should have been given in the official *communiqué* to this one of the ten items in the agreed programme, for there is a real risk that the public in this country—which still does not understand the nature and extent of the crisis—may be encouraged to think that a share of the burden is being passed to the United States, and many Americans may feel that they are being asked to finance the progress of British Colonies (which their anti-British newspapers will doubtless describe as "underwriting British Imperialism"). Neither deduction would be accurate, but in such matters hasty and erroneous first impressions do much harm and take long to correct. Moreover, in the United Kingdom the nation will not have understood from the popular newspapers that there is an important

Incentive and Environment.

proviso—that, in dealing with all aspects of private and public investment, the President's committee for financing foreign trade "will be expected to address itself especially to the problem of incentives and providing a suitable environment for a high level of private investment."

In regard to incentive for American investment EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested some weeks ago that there are obstacles of which our politicians appear gaily unconcerned. They should be brought back to reality by those two words "incentive" and "environment" (for the inclusion of which in the official statement our Socialist Ministers deserve grateful thanks). In the enervating climate of the Welfare State it is tragically easy for politicians, civil servants, and other planners to suppose that money will always be available for almost any paper plan which engages their momentary enthusiasm. The extravagant post-war period has, it is true, appeared to warrant such assumptions, but even the most gullible of politicians now know that that spree is over. If Americans have regarded it without enthusiasm, who should blame them? Trans-Atlantic opinion is not alone in criticizing the spendthrift policies for which the day of reckoning approaches. Half the population of the United Kingdom, most thinking people in the Dominions and Colonies, and the overwhelming mass of French, Belgian, Scandinavian, and other friends and well-wishers have stood aghast at the profligacy with which a stricken State has squandered borrowed resources and provided bread and circuses when the manifest need was for work, thrift, and unity directed towards the major issues without regard to party politics and sectional interests. In an unhealthy environment, the old and proven incentives have been disregarded—with dire results.

Dollar investments in Africa must be expected to be discriminating. It will be private capital in particular which will be sought, for the provision of funds from the

Principles.

Not Expediency.

American Exchequer will require the sanction of a critical Congress, and, if granted, will cause all sorts of complications when expended in areas outside American sovereignty. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the dangers inherent in the investment of dollars, whether of private or public origin, will be diminished in proportion to the candour with which the problems

are examined in advance, and that they will be increased by any policy of reticence or expediency. In particular, there must be adherence to established main principles. It would be the worst kind of folly from every standpoint for any African Dependency, for instance, to contemplate the acceptance of dollar investment in any project which the Government would not have sanctioned if it had been proposed from a non-dollar source. Similarly, no territory could equitably make concessions in regard to taxation which have been refused, or would be refused, to sterling-area investors, who certainly ought not to be put on a less-favoured nation basis. Before Americans and Canadians can be induced to provide large capital sums for long-range developments in Africa, they will naturally look for a reasonable degree of security, and for earning power comparable with that obtainable from similar enterprises within their own frontiers. As to security, our trans-Atlantic friends will require a guarantee that the businesses in which their money is engaged will not be nationalized once they have reached success, and that equitable compensation will be paid in the event of later nationalization. From the revenue-earning standpoint, they will want assurances that income, corporation, and other taxes will be kept within due bounds, and that the industries for which they find finance will not have to bear discriminatory imposts. Above all, they will need to have confidence in the future of sterling.

In an economic and political environment of such a kind, and with such incentives, Canada and the United States may be willing to provide substantial capital sums for

No Strings Attached.

Africa; and it is, of course, generally advantageous that sound incentives should be provided, for British, Dominion, and Colonial investors cannot be denied whatever may be granted in other quarters. While varying proportions of dollar provisions would in most cases be expended on capital goods manufactured in Canada or the U.S.A. which are not at present available from Great Britain, it is of the first importance that there should be no continuing obligations of that character, for if a serious and simultaneous industrial slump should occur at any time in the United Kingdom and North America, with millions of people unemployed, there would be damaging repercussions. A relatively small and belated investment of dollars in Central African development ought, for example, not to entail a liability that thousands of men who might have been employed in the manu-

factory of rails, locomotives, and rolling-stock for a new railway linking the Rhodesian and East African systems would be put on the dole in England while supplies for the new line were manufactured in American plants. In this matter of dollar investment there must be, in the American phrase, "no strings attached." Americans would, we believe, accept that principle quite readily if it were put to them frankly at this stage, but it cannot be postponed until unemployment problems arise, friction and charges of bad faith will inevitably result. There is every reason for the maximum of frankness, and none for reticence.

THE EAST AFRICAN SISAL DELEGATION to America, consisting of Mr. J. A. Dwen, Mr. A. Hope Jones, and Mr. D. A. Vaughan Philpott, left for New York in the *Caronia* on Saturday,

Selling Sisal For Dollars.

having arrived in England by air a few days earlier. As was exclusively announced by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week, the visit is being made at the invitation of the American Government to discuss a long-term contract for the purchase of sisal for stockpiling, and both parties hope that agreement may be reached for the supply of substantial quantities of Kenya sisal over a period of years. Kenya has one marked advantage over Tanganyika Terri-

tory, a neighbouring and much larger producer of the fibre—that the Sisal Board of Kenya is a statutory body controlling the whole of the sisal output of the Colony. It is a body which can in case of need be sued at law in respect of the specific performance of a contract. The Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, which sells only part of the Tanganyika crop, suffers the defect that its members can withdraw from the voluntary association, which is consequently less well placed than the Kenya board to make long-term engagements. An alternative initiative of the Tanganyika association visited Washington some months ago, when the Americans were already prepared in principle to buy large quantities of sisal for forward delivery; but, according to the trade, they refrained simply because the Tanganyika organization did not seem to them to have adequate control of the output of the Territory. Tanganyika's misfortune was, of course, Kenya's opportunity, which the delegation now hope to capitalize. If a contract for the supply of the fibre over a term of years can be negotiated to the mutual satisfaction of seller and buyer—and it will obviously have to be at a discount on the present high price—an important stabilizing influence upon the future course of prices will have emerged from a mission which is primarily intended to increase the dollar earnings of the East African sisal industry.

High Commission Must Be Bigger and Stronger

Mr. George Tyson's Address to Associated Chambers of Commerce*

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, the interests of town and country, were never more interdependent than they are to-day. Only by the closest co-operation shall we succeed in our avowed aim of raising the standard of living.

The Young Farmers' Club movement, which originated in the Nakuru district, is an excellent organization which I hope will be copied by the young men engaged in commerce and industry.

It is increasingly important that we should regard our commercial, industrial, agricultural, and agrarian problems on an East African basis. I think the position can best be summarized in the words of Sir Reginald Robins, the Commissioner of Transport, who recently said: "When we speak to the Secretary of State on international matters"—he was dealing with labour policy—"we should speak with one voice." That equally applies when the East African territories are dealing with the High Commission on commercial matters; we must speak with one voice.

I therefore extend a very special welcome to the president of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce of Uganda, Mr. G. St. Claire. I hope that his attendance indicates that we can look forward to his chamber, as well as the Uganda Chamber in Kampala, becoming

**Being points from the presidential address of Mr. G. A. Tyson at the annual session in Nakuru of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.*

constituents of the associated chambers in the very near future, and I repeat what my predecessor, Mr. H. H. Robinson, said at last year's session in Dar es Salaam. He said:—

"Surely the time has come when all business men who desire to see East Africa flourish and go forward to its full development should get together and give the Central Assembly all the help in their power, and I issue this public appeal to Uganda to forget the past and put away any suspicions they may have held up till now of the other territories, and to join the business men of Kenya and Tanganyika in the great task before them."

As Mr. Don Small told the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce only a few weeks ago: "We must remember that we want the High Commission to be bigger and stronger."

Considerable capital expenditure is being incurred in East Africa through organizations such as the Overseas Food Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, the Development and Reconstruction Authority of Kenya, and other similar bodies. This expenditure has placed substantial purchasing power in the hands of the people of all races, and as a result it has been possible for British manufacturers to sell goods in these markets without a great deal of effort and without any serious competition. We may find that labour and materials used to supply goods to these soft currency areas could be diverted to producing goods which

though perhaps it may be more difficult ought to be sold in dollar and other hard currency markets.

Large quantities of goods are coming into East Africa which it would cause no hardship to do without, and if the labour and materials used on the production of these goods in Great Britain can be diverted to the production of dollar-selling goods, it will be all to the good, and we shall be contributing something towards the solution of these difficulties.

At the same time it is important that there should be a reduction in the supply of equipment to the East African territories which is or can be used for the production of dollar-earning goods. I refer particularly to the supply of tractors, machinery, and spare parts required in connexion with the production of sisal and pyrethrum and for mining. It is important that supplies of this type of equipment should be steadily forthcoming to enable us to contribute as much as possible in the form of dollar-earning products.

Groundnut Scheme

In this connexion I register my objection to a statement in *The Times* describing the groundnut scheme as an example of "ill-considered, rash, and unremunerative investment." I do not see how it is possible to say at this stage that the groundnut scheme is an unremunerative investment.

Something like one-third of the land area of the East African territories is infested with tsetse fly, which makes the land practically useless for either man or beast. Dr. Worthington has reported that in Uganda this pest is advancing at the rate of five miles a year on a wide front. This groundnut project with the aid of scientists, may have the effect of clearing these areas of this pest and bringing under cultivation or available for the rearing of stock enormous areas which have hitherto been useless. Surely that would create an asset which should be taken into account in assessing whether the project is remunerative or not.

Mistakes have been made, but in a project of this magnitude—so soundly conceived project—mistakes will inevitably be made in the early stages. This applies to the establishment of any business in Africa, and I see no reason to assume that merely because the business is established by Government it should be expected that it should be free from the troubles and difficulties which ordinary private enterprise meets in these projects.

It must be regarded as a long-term project beyond the capacity of private enterprise, but the world food situation is such that it is impossible for vast areas of Africa to be allowed to remain undeveloped. The trouble is that there has been far too much limelight and publicity. It is time there was a little more encouragement given to the people who are doing a good job of work on the spot under difficult conditions.

We should from time to time refresh our memories regarding the proposals originally contained in Colonial Office Paper No. 191, and later in Paper 210, on inter-territorial organization in East Africa.

Industry and the Central Assembly

At the time the proposals were first published it was contemplated that the Central Assembly would be empowered to legislate on subjects which would be set out in schedule, and it was visualized that the subjects would include licensing of industries, commercial legislation (bankruptcy, company law, the registration of business names, inventions, and trade marks), and mining.

Unfortunately when Paper 210 was finally brought into operation on January 1, 1948, the above subjects, in which the commercial community were vitally concerned, were omitted from the schedule upon which the Central Assembly could legislate during this trial period of four years, although it was agreed—I think one might almost say expected—that proposals would be considered during the trial period for adding to what we may call the scheduled services, provided there was a clear expression of approval in each instance in each of the territorial legislative councils. This was a very cumbersome form of operation.

These territories have many important interests and problems in common, and it is clearly essential that there should be a willingness on the part of each territory to surrender powers to the Central Assembly for the benefit of the whole. I repeat that we want the High Commission to be bigger and stronger. If joint economic planning is agreed, as being essential amongst the Western European Powers, can anyone doubt its need here in East Africa?

One of the outstanding examples of the serious disadvantages which have arisen as a result of this failure to transfer to the Central Assembly all the essential services originally mentioned, relates to industrial licensing, which is still dealt with by each territory in its own way. The problem has

now come to be regarded as one for the protection of industry in each individual territory, whereas the real problem is the location of industry throughout Eastern Africa.

Lord Beveridge, in his book "The Pillars of Security," summed up the problem in this way—

"Allowing factories and offices to be located without consideration of where the workers employed in them are to sleep or eat or shop, or where they can be entertained or educated, or of how they are to get to and from their work, has led to the disastrous, interminable growth of great cities, and in more than one case, has gone far to destroy valuable historical beauty."

That is what is being allowed to happen—for example, in Nairobi. We are short of water, short of electric power, short of housing for all races. In other words, there is every reason why industry, secondary though it may be, should be encouraged to go elsewhere than Nairobi.

We must look at this matter from an East African point of view. Obviously, first, with cheap power, plenty of water and rail facilities, in an area where there are many claims to the establishment of industries of various kinds, Kisumu, a lake port with rail facilities, in the centre of a large Native population, also has good claims, and the same applies to quite a number of other towns throughout Eastern Africa.

I do not wish to minimize the value of the work which is being done at Makerere College in Uganda, but I feel that it is unfortunate that, side by side with the development of that institution, we have not pressed on with the establishment of a technical institute for the training of craftsmen. Here in Kenya £50,000 was earmarked in the D.A.R.A. estimates for the establishment of a technical institute in Nairobi. A small official commission came out from London, and we have since had the report of what is known as the Willoughby Committee. I do not think that there is any doubt that the establishment of such a technical institute meets with the whole-hearted support of the commercial community, but there seems to be considerable difficulty in making any progress.

Technical Education Neglected

A month ago we had a visit from the inter-university delegation presided over by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, and the views of the association were made quite clear to that delegation. They were informed that in the opinion of the association the tendency in the schools here was to pay insufficient attention to technical education, and that too much emphasis was being placed on turning out white-collar workers or clerks.

The commercial community is very disturbed at the continued shortage of artisans, a shortage which could and should be remedied by the expansion of the Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, where a good job of work is being done, and also by the establishment of a technical institute in Nairobi.

I hope it may be possible to make arrangements, particularly in regard to Africans, for a five-year indenture or apprenticeship—the first half of the period being spent entirely in the technical institute, and part in commercial workshops.

In East Africa we have a large number of European young men who are receiving technical training in the Army or Air Force and who at the finish of their service will be available for absorption into East African industry. They will have been used to dealing with Africans, and they might provide us with a corps of industry, available (a) in training Africans as artisans and (b) becoming useful settlers.

As a preliminary a meeting might be held, presided over by the Administrator of the High Commission, at which the G.O.C., East African Command, and the A.O.C., with their appropriate technical officers, might meet a few members of the commercial community and see what progress can be made.

I would like you to consider whether the problems of food production, storage, and distribution should not also be considered and dealt with on an East African basis under the High Commission.

We should have in East Africa a year's food supply, stored under proper conditions, as an insurance fund. Storage on farms, with the loss from vermin and theft, must result in considerable wastage. Silo storage may be expensive, but the importation of food from overseas, usually when other countries also want to import and shipping is difficult, can be much more expensive.

The Member for Agriculture told us last November that a plan for central cereals storage had been evolved and was ready for discussion. Last week—nine months later—we read in the local Press that a scheme will soon be talked over with experts in Britain.

One of the most important exports of Kenya has for many years been coffee, and the most important area for this crop has been Kiambu. Today we see the coffee estate area between Nairobi and Kiambu being carved up into residential holdings, and I visualize that within the next five to 10 years the whole of the coffee between Nairobi and Kiambu home, and possibly beyond that, will have disappeared.

A few years ago we had a useful gold mining industry, but to-day this industry is dying. The fixed price of gold, coupled with the enormous increase in the price of equipment and stores, is making gold-mining unprofitable. I realize that the price of gold is outside the control of these territories, but I hope that sympathetic consideration will be given to proposals which will, I hope, be made by the Board of Commerce and Industry for assistance in the way of development grants to keep this important industry alive and to support what should be one of our dollar-earning exports.

Having regard to the decline of the coffee areas, I hope that the Member for Agriculture will be able to assure us that, subject to reasonable conditions, guaranteed minimum prices will be continued for a period of years in order to encourage the farmers to put increasing areas of land under crops. If we could double our area under wheat, we could export a certain quantity to Great Britain, which has to import

and must be based on proved methods, the view is held that it will not be possible to save the fertile areas of the Central and Nyanza Provinces from deterioration to the appalling state of Kamasia and Machakos, without the application of compulsion under legislation to enforce improved agricultural practices.

It will be necessary for you to consider whether any good purpose will be served by our representatives continuing to serve on boards such as the Standing Committee on Price Control and the Advisory Committee on Decontrol of Prices, when the unanimous recommendations of these boards are disregarded by Government.

Agricultural Extension Work in the Colonies

Points from New Colonial Office Report*

THE FUNCTION of a Colonial Department of Agriculture may be divided into administration, research, extension, education (formal), and regulation.

In highly developed countries the division of function comes at the national level; in the Colonies it is generally at the provincial or even the district level. Generally speaking, in the Colonies we have only recently entered upon the extension phase. The day has passed when the main duties of an agricultural officer are concerned with research; the tendency now is to remove research to regional stations, leaving the agricultural officer free to concentrate upon the local interpretation of research and its inculcation into local farming practice.

The word "extension," taken from America, has been widely adopted to describe agricultural advisory work, whether connected with universities or not; to avoid confusion it will be so used in this report. Agricultural extension is concerned with the human relationships in agriculture, the relationship between Government and farm people, and between the farmer and his soil, his crops and his livestock.

Need for Direct Pressure

Increased attention to Colonial welfare and rural betterment has stimulated interest in extension methods. Unfortunately there has been a tendency to adopt an urban approach; extension has been thought of in terms of stunts—radio, pictures, and band-waggons—isolated from the basic agricultural implications. There are no short cuts or magic wands; extension is not an accessory which can be clipped on to a Department of Agriculture, but an integral function of a department adequately staffed and orientated for the purpose. Impatience with the progress of extension work is leading some Colonies to consider the need for compulsion to speed up rural betterment.

The Director of Agriculture, Kenya, records on page 22 of his annual Report for 1945: "The extension service has in the past made use of demonstration, precept, and in certain cases legislation. The results of some 25 years' work on these lines has been to indicate clearly that unless some direct pressure is applied to urge improved methods and practices and unless such pressure is continuously applied, the results obtained are extremely slow.

"Localized improvements obtained by the devoted work of individual officers have by no means made up for, or even halted, the general deterioration rapidly going on. While changes in method should not be too immediate and radical, and should be based as far as possible on existing customs and tribal organizations,

*Being extracts from Colonial Paper 241 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.).

and must be based on proved methods, the view is held that it will not be possible to save the fertile areas of the Central and Nyanza Provinces from deterioration to the appalling state of Kamasia and Machakos, without the application of compulsion under legislation to enforce improved agricultural practices.

Special Measures Necessary

It cannot be denied that the situation has deteriorated in some places to such an extent that special measures have become necessary. Nevertheless, force and legislation offer no permanent solution for agricultural ills in the absence of a sound policy based on survey and research and an adequate organization for extension.

It is significant that in Britain, where agricultural legislation is stricter than in any other democratic country in the world, and agricultural research has been proceeding for over a century, a most comprehensive advisory service, the National Agricultural Advisory Service, has been introduced.

Some Colonies, notably Uganda and Nigeria, are more advanced in extension technique than others. There is scope for a more generous and informed attitude towards rural betterment by Colonial Governments. The tendency has been to concentrate on urban problems and to seek to apply urban solutions to rural problems, which pass uncorrected through a lack of representative public opinion.

Rural Welfare Insufficiently Recognized

It is not suggested that Colonial Governments should enter straightway upon a policy of bonuses and premiums which are at best only palliatives, but that the importance of rural welfare should receive greater recognition by the Administration in formulating basic Colonial policies. Financial provision for agriculture has been inadequate, agricultural staffs have been allowed to dwindle, training facilities have been sadly neglected, and Colonial education has taken people away from the land. It is not large new schemes that are required so much as facilities to carry out and expand existing policies.

Agricultural extension is the term used to describe the complex of processes by which rural people are persuaded to adopt improved farming methods and improved ways of living. The gap between the best scientific knowledge and current practice provides the field of scope for the extension worker. Extension provides the bridge across that gap; it is a two-way bridge carrying information from the experiment station to the people, and bringing back knowledge based upon local experience, with further problems for investigation. Agricultural extension is essentially rural teaching. Its aim in general is not to provide personal service, but to teach people what to do and how to do it for themselves. This is fundamental and is often neglected by enthusiastic assistants who find it easier to do jobs themselves than to teach others to do it.

The normal organization of Departments of Agriculture in the Colonies, with provinces in charge of assistant directors or provincial agricultural officers, sub-divided into districts, corresponding with administrative districts, in charge of district agricultural officers, provides a natural basis for the development of extension services.

Differing Opinions

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the officers in charge of the provinces and districts should have their offices alongside those of the Administration, as in Uganda, or whether they should reside on provincial and district experiment stations. Provided suitable sites for the experiment stations can be found within 10 miles of the administrative headquarters, in these days of good roads and telephones the advantages of living close to the land and stock appear to be paralleled.

Districts vary in size from 500 to 5,000 square miles with populations of from 50,000 to 500,000 people. For extension purposes districts must be further sub-divided and staffed with locally recruited and locally trained assistants, instructors and demonstrators, operating from district headquarters, sub-stations or demonstration units.

As the junior staff represents the real extension staff, too much attention cannot be paid to their selection and training. Junior staff has been described as being the hands, eyes, and ears of a department; in extension a department can achieve little more than it is within the capacity of its junior staff to achieve.

Provided the initiative and ultimate control are retained by the central Government, there are many advantages in developing the junior extension staff as a branch of the local government service.

The importance of survey in development planning for Colonial agriculture cannot be overstressed. Uganda and the Gold Coast have carried out rural surveys, but the subject has not generally received the attention it merits. Many mistakes have been made by neglect of this fundamental step; mistakes in extension are inadmissible because they result in a loss of the people's confidence.

General and Detailed Surveys

Two kinds of survey are necessary—first, a broad reconnaissance provincial survey to indicate the general problems and their urgency; second, a detailed agricultural survey on a district basis to provide quantitative information. In addition to the relevant details of stock and crop management, with the yield per acre of major crops, it is essential to know the numbers of stock kept and the number of acres farmed for a unit of population. This information should provide the datum line for the experiment programme. Records should also be collected of produce movements (road and ferry checks), market prices, with information on communications and any special problems.

Disappointment is often experienced because problems have not been investigated in the order of their importance and important links are missing from the chain between the experiment station and the farmer. The secret is to take first things first as indicated by survey. Shortage of water in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast was considered by the people to be of greater importance than the periodic shortage of food. The Department of Agriculture made little progress with its manuring extension policy until it had first won the people's confidence with a well-digging and pond-making programme.

Extension workers cannot confine themselves effectively to a narrow interpretation of their duties, particularly in backward areas. All aspects of rural life must go forward together as part of one policy; it leads to frustration and stagnation when one aspect of policy is allowed to get out of step with another. The Tennessee Valley Authority provides a splendid example of integrated planning.

Unifying Outlook and Policy

In East Africa, district and provincial welfare teams, consisting of all the Government field officers in the area under the chairmanship of the administrator, help to unify outlook and policy; their development in West Africa is desirable. Gone we hope are the days when extension officers of an agricultural department advise farmers to conserve manure to increase soil fertility and extension officers in the medical department advise farmers to destroy manure because it breeds flies. Little wonder that the bewildered farmer does neither, and Governments complain of the stubbornness of the people.

To work with one section of the population alone, the adult male, is to ignore the potentialities of two-thirds of the population. Most agricultural extension services started to work only with farmers, but after a time it was found that the farm and home are so closely inter-connected that it is impossible to go forward with one without the other, and extension programmes are prepared for home-making as well as for farming. Similarly the difficulty in persuading adults to change their customs led extension workers to develop programmes to attract

youth. It is in youth that the habits of the next generation are formed.

No doubt the Colonies will be confronted with the need to establish further regional planning authorities. The point it is desired to emphasize is that comprehensive extension services play an important complementary part in implementing the work of such authorities, which should reinforce the work of existing organizations and not seek to replace them. There seemed to be a feeling in Kenya that the function of the African Settlement Board might relieve the Department of Agriculture of its responsibility for extension work. Such a view does not accord with another opinion so frequently expressed to the effect that we must plan on the lines of I.V.A.; co-operation with existing agencies is inherent in I.V.A. philosophy.

New Kafue Bridge Opened

THE NEW ROAD BRIDGE over the Kafue river was opened in Northern Rhodesia. The bridge had been brought from London, where it served as an emergency war-time bridge linking the south bank of the Thames, near County Hall, with the Victoria Embankment.

Excavation work was started at the Kafue in September last year and the first cylinder for the pier foundation was pitched three months later.

The width of the river at low water at the site is 330 feet, and the bridge consists of three spans each of 140 feet and weighing more than 100 tons. Because of the shortage of steel, caisson foundations have been used for the two river piers.

Each pier is carried on three steel cylinders, six feet in diameter, sunk 21 feet below the river bed, and filled with reinforced concrete. They are designed to withstand the severe pressure caused by the masses of sudd carried by the river during the flood season.

The carriageway is 18 feet wide, headroom over the roadway will be 17 feet, and the bridge is strong enough to take any modern heavy traffic.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, sent a message of congratulation on the opening of the bridge, which is a gift from the Beit Trust.

Engineers on Erection

Among the men principally concerned with its erection was Mr. E. R. Marsland, resident engineer in Central Africa for the Trust, who has surveyed the site for every important bridge in Northern Rhodesia. He has, in fact, been building bridges in Africa since 1904.

Colonel J. S. Godwin, the representative in Africa of Messrs. Freeman, Fox and Partners, consulting engineers to the Northern Rhodesian Government, was engaged in an advisory capacity on the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler, of Hereford, who likewise arrived in Africa last year, was site engineer at Kafue, whilst Mr. J. H. Oakley, general manager and chief engineer to Messrs. John Howard (South Africa), Ltd., the firm which built the bridge, was for two years engaged on the construction of London airport.

African Tourist Congress

THE THIRD International Congress on African Tourism, which will be held in Nairobi from October 4 to 7, will be attended by about 100 delegates, including representatives of British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese territories in Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Sudan. Invitations have been sent to the Travel Association, the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club, and the Royal Flying Club in this country, and to the shipping and air lines which serve Africa. Among subjects for discussion are the main trans-African road routes, railways, inland waterways, road services, air and sea transport, fuel supplies, tourist accommodation, national parks, game reserves, and archaeological and historical sites. The congress, which has been convened by the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, will be opened by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

Our First Twenty-Five Years Secretary of State's Message

THE RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, in sending congratulations on the completion of our first 25 years, was good enough to write:—

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has performed a really valuable service during the past 25 years, and you, as its founder and editor, can look with pride at the way in which it has prospered. Now with the developments which are taking place in East and Central Africa there is a greater need than ever for such a journal as yours, and I send you my best wishes for the future."

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FURSE sent "warmest thanks for the great value I have derived from your most excellent paper ever since I first heard of it."

COMMANDER F. T. HARE, R.N., referred to "your grand achievement," and continued: "I realize how much we, who are interested in Africa, owe to you personally. It is only by the efforts of people who think as you do that we can hope to retain the British Empire (I refuse to drop that name for 'Commonwealth'). Good luck to you and your fine journal."

MR. W. E. HOLL sent "warm congratulations, particularly in the progressive efficiency of a publication of such widespread interest for those concerned in the welfare and advancement of the East and Central African Dependencies, and thanks for the great work EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is doing for the good of Africa."

Wholehearted Support of Policy

MR. G. C. SCHLUTER wrote: "We have much enjoyed reading EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for many years. We have found ourselves wholehearted supporters of most of the policy lines which you have adopted over the years, and we have admired your bold, consistent, and untiring approaches to a wide variety of subjects and problems. We are confident that your paper will continue to play in the future, as it has done in the past, a distinguished and valuable rôle in recording and commenting on East African and Rhodesian affairs."

"TANGANYIKAN" considered that "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did far more than all other agencies combined to awaken East Africans and the people at home to the dangers of Germany's Colonial ambitions, and if the paper had done nothing else, it would have justified itself a thousandfold. But, in fact, it has been the ablest advocate of the best policies for East and Central Africa, being often years in advance of any other publication in pointing the right road to real progress."

MR. J. A. WATSON, a former town-clerk of Nairobi, thought that a "noble achievement had been accomplished and that few had done so much good for Africa as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

MR. HENRY WILKINSON suggested that "it ought not to be forgotten that out of your campaign against German Africa's ambitions grew Mr. Joelson's book entitled 'Germany's Claims to Colonies,' far and away the best and best-documented work on that subject. Your insistence on keeping that subject prominently before the public at a time when almost every other newspaper in England was pro-German, and when newspapers in Africa either took the same attitude or showed no interest in the matter, was of the greatest public value. Post-war revelations have proved how close Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government was to the final act of appeasing Germany by the restoration of Colonies; and who is to say if that worst of all surrenders would not have occurred if your paper had not dealt so faithfully with this issue almost week by week?"

South Africa wrote appreciatively of "25 years of vigorous life, in which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been an outspoken critic of officialdom. In the years

between the wars it was an informed and influential opponent of German aims to regain possession of Tanganyika, a campaign that had to be directed not only against Nazi ambitions, but against complacency if not complicity among people in high places in this country. East Africa owes much to Mr. Joelson's unflinching championship."

In *Le Monde Colonial*, Monsieur J. Rousseaux, one of the leading Colonial journalists in Belgium, wrote a tribute so generous and personal that modesty forbids reproduction. In the course of his encomium he wrote: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which for 25 years has shown so much prescience, talent, and devotion, has had a large part in the development of the East and Central African territories. The paper is one of the very best Colonial publications in the whole world."

Hope of Dollars for the Colonies Anglo-American-Canadian Statement

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT issued in Washington on Monday night at the end of the discussions between Ministers representing Great Britain, Canada, and the United States recorded that no emergency measures could solve the dollar problem, and that all concerned must make a more fundamental attempt to expand the dollar earnings of the sterling area and increase North American investments in the rest of the world, particularly in under-developed countries.

The *communiqué* stated:—

"The working group on overseas investment reviewed both recent experience and future prospects for the flow of productive investment, both private and public, from North America to overseas areas, especially under-developed countries.

"It was agreed that a high level of such investment could make an important contribution towards reducing the sterling-dollar disequilibrium, and that every aspect of this problem should be explored on a continuing basis in order to initiate this work.

To Explore Lines of Action

"The President's committee for financing foreign trade will be asked immediately to explore possible lines of action in co-operation with corresponding groups of British and Canadian financial and business representatives.

"While dealing with all aspects of private and public investment, the committee will be expected to address itself especially to the problem of incentives and providing a suitable environment for a high level of private investment."

Another passage in the statement referred to "the creation of appropriate incentives to exporters to the dollar area and a vigorous attack upon costs of production to enhance the competitive position of sterling area products."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

African Population Increase

DATA OBTAINED during the sample census taken in Southern Rhodesia some months ago leads the Director of Census and Statistics to conclude that the African population of the Colony is increasing at such a rate as to double itself in 25 years. The rate of natural increase, calculated from the results obtained in 35 districts, is 2.81% annually, compared with the rate for Europeans of 1.97%. "The African birth-rate and rate of natural increase are among the highest in the world, but the death and infant mortality rates are exceeded in a number of countries."

BACKGROUND TO

No Lead for the Nation.—"In the matter of giving a lead Mr. Attlee, the very antithesis of 'a daring pilot in adversity,' can be relied upon to fall down on his job. Self-effacement, so engaging a virtue in private life, is an undoubted handicap in a Prime Minister. The very essence of democratic leadership is the ability to tell the people unpalatable truths when necessary. It is the gift which Mr. Churchill possesses pre-eminently, Mr. Attlee (in this resembling some of Mr. Churchill's Conservative predecessors) appears to possess it not at all. In the gravest crisis of our history Mr. Churchill's words had the roll of Olympian thunder; Mr. Attlee in our present affliction cannot manage a twitter. Where Mr. Churchill provides a beacon in adversity, Mr. Attlee cannot succeed in igniting so much as a safety-match. This week Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister would have spoken to the nation; Mr. Attlee's meagre words are reserved for the T.U.C."—*Time and Tide*.

Man and the State.—"The State cannot guarantee everyone against want unless it reserves the right to send anyone to Calcutta or Cornwall to do whatever requires being done there. Compulsion is detestable and ultimately immoral. Incentive is essentially a species of bribery, relying on the competitive instincts and leading us back to what some would have us regard as the jungle of individualism. I am all for the evolution of a better man; but it is a slow process for frail creatures whose years are three score and ten. Before we can be trusted to live in the New Jerusalem, we must first be fit to walk the streets of the New Jerusalem. Despite all superficial appearances, the new world into which we are moving is not going to be a world which will make everything easy for everybody by giving everybody everything. If it is to work, it will be a world which will make vastly greater demands on everyone. It will demand that most difficult of all things to attain, that plant of very slow growth, a higher standard of public and private morality in all things, and in particular the suppression of self. Socialism is parading under a false name, unless it means an order of things in which we put ourselves in our zeal for the good of society and of our fellows, and in which speculation as to our place in the queue is the last thought that occurs to us. It is not I but Lenin who says so."—Sir Alexander Gray, addressing the British Association.

Higher Output.—"There are two compelling arguments for higher productivity, which are of direct interest to the ordinary citizen. First, it carries with it lower costs, which are obviously essential to maintain our competitive trading position and to reduce prices at home as well as abroad. Second, we are already fully using all our resources of men and materials; yet we are barely producing enough for export and are living in austerity. Our exports obviously cannot be reduced, so the only way out of austerity is the better use of the same resources. Higher productivity is the only alternative to austerity for ever."—Sir Norman Redburn.

Lower Standards.—"Britain is the only important country, other than Canada, in which the hours of work are shorter than they were before the war. In coal mining output a shift has been less with more machinery to lighten the work, and absenteeism is high. Building is another industry in which standards have fallen badly. These are not isolated examples, and the falling off has occurred in clerical as well as manual jobs. Labour turnover is commonly higher than it was. The inflationary pressure within the sterling area—with the consequent over-demand for labour—is no doubt a large part of the reason for this. Employers are under no compulsion by pressure of prices to exact reasonable standards of work, and there is no real threat of dismissal."—A correspondent of *The Times*.

Safe Anchorage.—"The foe today is not agnosticism but materialism. The heresy of the age is that salvation can be found in economic security and equality. But no soul was ever saved by political economy. We shall not regain our mental and spiritual health until we learn that the best-intentioned Welfare State can never satisfy our spiritual aspirations. The most sinister feature of the times is the attempted processing and rationing not only of our bodies but of our mental food. Only by a moral and spiritual regeneration can we hope to restore the nobility of our people. Of such a revival there are as yet few signs, but we need not despair. The things that are unseen are eternal, and despite temporary setbacks will always prevail in the end. It is not without significance that the symbol of hope is an anchor, and to that anchor we must moor our hearts."—Lord Macmillan in the *Spectator*.

Nationalist South Africa.—"In order to increase the non-British white population in South-West Africa, some five or six thousand Germans who were deprived of their South African nationality because of their treasonable activities during the war are now to be naturalized in time to vote at the general election in October. But thousands of British immigrants who landed in the Union after July, 1942, are not to be allowed to vote for three years—and then only if the Minister of the Interior approves."—*National News-Letter*.

Burden of Government.—"In 1900 the total of the Civil Estimates was £23 millions. This year it is nearly £2,300 millions—or 100 times as much. In 1910 the Civil Service numbered no more than 250,000, of whom 100,000 were employed by the post office. To-day the numbers are more than 700,000. Samuel Pepys, who may be accounted the father of the Civil Service, noted in his diary in 1662: 'I see it is impossible for the King to have things done as cheap as other men.' What would he say if alive to-day?"—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

Planned Economy.—"Four years of Socialist rule have proved conclusively that a planned economy, however skilful, is no substitute for freedom of the market, with its infinite checks and balances nicely poised, each responding to the impulse of natural law and order. One might well attempt to control the ebb and flow of the tides by arbitrary action, as Canute's flatterers suggested. The inexorable working of economic law is beginning to assert itself, and we shall soon learn that its frustration is fraught with the direst penalties. It will then be seen how puny are the efforts even of the most exalted of potentates in their opposition to natural law. Dr. Dalton could boast of his power to raise money on a 2½ per annum basis (taxed), but his pride lies in ruins with his stock down below 70, and the market demanding a return of at least 34%. The guiding strength of the State finds its best and most proper expression in the maintenance of order, the protection of the community from fraud, injustice and the King's enemies; the restraint of undesirable monopoly, and the eradication of vicious practices that tend to disturb the smooth working of the machine and distort its balance."—Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—“The country is relatively in a worse position than ever before in its history.”—Mr. Arthur Deakin, general secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union.

“It is possible to get the necessary number of calories on a diet entirely of beer.”—Dr. Thomas L. Scott.

“In the course of the next two years the standard of living of a lot of people may decline.”—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“The Germans are always full of pity for themselves and no one else, and they can never see any point of view but their own.”—Lord Vansittart.

“Of Australia's 3,000,000 square miles, one-third is practically useless on present knowledge, and one-third receives an erratic rainfall of 10 to 20 inches a year.”—Sir David Rivett.

“The fact that so many people will work an extra hour because it means paying income tax is in itself a positive indication of a complete lack of desire to help the nation in its great need.”—Dr. Nevil Leyton.

“The only country in the world that is safe from Communism is Russia.”—Mr. Clifton Webb.

“We are not called upon to apply our social security system in Darkest Africa and Reddest Asia.”—Mr. Christopher Buckley.

“I never thought a man with an overdraft would get such a wonderful welcome.”—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, on arrival in the U.S.A.

“Direct taxation now takes 44.8% of the total personal income of this country, and nearly 41% of the gross national product.”—Economic League.

“The yield of wheat in Great Britain used to be about eight or 10 cwt. per acre. It now averages 20, and the best farmers get 30 or 40. The world average is only about seven.”—Sir John Russell.

“In 1948 labour costs in British industry, expressed in dollars, were only 65% above the pre-war figure. The corresponding rise in the United States was 108% above 1938. In Belgium labour costs were 299% of the pre-war average.”—Mr. Oscar Hobson, City editor of the *News Chronicle*.

“Productivity per man-hour has increased by 18% in Britain over pre-war, compared with 10% in the United States.”—Economic Commission for Europe.

“Longer hours or harder work for the same pay and less 'social benefits' are unpalatable necessities for a Socialist Government to put to the people before a general election.”—*Sunday Times*.

“The plentiful food in the United States maintains a physical and mental morale which is quite beyond us. Having spoken 14 times in 16 days, I felt far fitter than when I left England.”—Leslie Weatherhead.

“The modern world worships a trinity—legislation, education, sanitation—from which it is futile to expect beneficent results. Mastery of technique can create the forger and the false pretender just as easily as the competent citizen.”—Canon E. Griffiths.

“I disagree with most of Sir Stafford Cripps's financial policies, but I am sure he is right to oppose devaluation. Many of our present troubles are due to inflation. What folly to suggest that we should increase that inflation by devaluation! Devaluation can confer no lasting advantages on British industry.”—Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.



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BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

PERSONALIA

MR. E. W. BOVILL has returned from East Africa. BRIGADIER W. MOORE-CAMERON left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi.

LADY ELLIS ROBINS left England yesterday by flying-boat for the Victoria Falls.

SAYED SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI PASHA has returned from this country to the Sudan by sea.

SIR GEORGE SANDFORD, Administrator of East Africa High Commission, left England by air on Saturday to return to Nairobi.

BISHOP and MRS. GELSTHORPE have returned to the Sudan from their visit to South Africa. They broke their journey at the Victoria Falls for a week's stay.

KING ABDULLAH during his visit to Edinburgh met GENERAL SIR REGINALD WINGATE, who was one of the main organizers of the Arab revolt in the 1914-18 war.

MR. R. J. MODERA, only son of Mr Justice and Mrs. F. S. Modera, of Nairobi, and Miss J. R. C. ROCK, of Cape Town, have been married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The late LORD MELCHETT, former deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who had had Rhodesian interests for many years, left £96,968 (net £34,687).

SIR SYDNEY CLINE, who was transferred from the economic section of the Colonial Office some months ago, is leading the Treasury delegation at the Anglo-American conference in Washington.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, at one time G.O.C. in C., East Africa Command, has had his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, extended until March, 1951.

MR. GEORGE W. VAN DYNE, a marketing specialist from the United States Department of Agriculture, is spending five months in East, Central, and Southern Africa to study tobacco production and trade in those areas.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIFFARD, who has spent much of his service in East and West Africa, took the salute at his regiment's (The Queen's) colour trooping in Berlin last week to commemorate the landing at Salerno in 1943.

MR. D. H. T. TOBILCOCK and COLONEL G. BARRY have been appointed to the Cotton Research and Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia, in place of Mr. S. A. ROWE, who has been transferred, and Mr. D. C. BOVILL, who has resigned.

MR. J. W. KIWANUKA, editor of the Uganda vernacular journal *Matalisi*, who was badly injured by rioters in the recent disturbances, has been selected to attend the Polytechnic diploma course in journalism which begins in London on Tuesday.

MR. F. D. JAKEWAY, Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles, is Acting Governor during the absence of DR. SELWYN-CLARKE. MR. K. G. S. SMITH, who is acting as Mr. Jakeway's substitute, has served in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN broadcast to East Africa, on Sunday on this year's county cricket championship. Two days earlier MR. CLYDE HIGGS had spoken in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on his farming operations near Stratford-on-Avon.

CAPTAIN W. D. ROACH, master of the 27,000-ton Union-Castle liner *CAPTOWN CASTLE*, will retire on September 23, when his ship reaches Southampton. Born in the Isle of Wight in 1886, he went to sea as an apprentice in the sailing ship *ZINIA* in 1905, and joined the Union-Castle Company in 1911 as a fourth officer. He was twice torpedoed in 1914-18 war, and was commodore of the first convoy to Russia in the last war.

PROFESSOR RALPH LINTON, lecturer in anthropology at the University of Wisconsin, and previously professor of anthropology at Columbia University, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute at 5 p.m. on September 27 on "Recent Developments in the Study of Personality and Culture."

PROFESSOR J. V. PHILIPS, general manager of the agricultural side of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, who had been in London for a short while for consultations, left by air on Tuesday. MR. GEORGE RABY, general manager of the engineering side, has also been in consultation with the board.

MR. H. LOWLES, who sailed for Mombasa yesterday in the s.s. *MANTOLA*, served on the staff of Tanganyika Railways from 1922 to 1946, except for four years spent with the forces in East Africa during the recent war, and was then made stores superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

MR. R. GRAHAM BELL and MR. J. H. WALKER have been elected members of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the eastern area, and MR. L. E. LAURENCE for the western area. COMMANDER H. W. BARRY, MR. R. A. SOMMERVILLE, MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, and MR. J. H. TURNER are members of the Coffee Marketing Board.

MR. J. C. FERGUSON, a geologist in the Geological Survey Department of Southern Rhodesia, will leave England this week by flying-boat to spend the last month of his leave in East Africa, where he served throughout the war, first with the Southern Rhodesian Survey Unit and afterwards with the East African Engineers.

Tributes were paid by Sir John Russell in his presidential address at the Newcastle-on-Tyne meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to the work in respect of soil conservation of MR. I. B. POLE-EVANS, of South Africa; MR. W. S. MARTIN, of East Africa, and MR. R. B. STAPLES, of Southern Rhodesia.

SEÑOR GONZALES VIDART, former Minister of Agriculture in Uruguay, and professor of agricultural economy at the University of Montevideo, who has spent several months touring agricultural experimental stations in South Africa, recently visited Southern Rhodesia. He said that Uruguay was definitely interested in the possibility of importing asbestos from the Colony.

VICE-ADMIRAL E. D. B. MCCARTHY, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, opened the 42nd annual show of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Salisbury. SIR ELLIS ROBINS, one of the vice-presidents, announced that having received the approval of THE KING to the formation of The Royal Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia, the Salisbury and Bulawayo societies would hold royal shows in turn at three-year intervals. His Majesty has consented to be patron of the new Royal Society.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who left London by air at the week-end to return to Johannesburg, had been in this country for about three weeks after a visit by air to Australia. When he left England three years ago it was with the intention of settling in Southern Rhodesia, but election to the boards of a number of companies with headquarters in the Union of South Africa made it necessary for him to fly to the Rand so frequently that after about a year he decided to make Johannesburg his place of residence. He has lately relinquished some of his duties in order to be able to accept the chairmanship of a new company formed to make bicycles in South Africa by Tube Investments, Ltd., a leading United Kingdom industrial and financial enterprise. General de Guingand served for a number of years in the King's African Rifles in Nvasaland, has travelled widely in Central and East Africa, and was Chief of Staff to Field-Marshal Montgomery in the campaigns in North Africa and Europe.

Obituary

Mr. Arthur D. Storke

MR. ARTHUR D. STORKE, who was one of 22 people killed when a Canadian Pacific Airlines aircraft crashed about 40 miles from Quebec last Friday, had been closely associated with the development of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and was so highly regarded in the mining world that at the end of this year he was to have become president of the Kennecott Copper Corporation of America, the richest mining company in the world. Its president, Mr. E. T. Stahard, and a vice-president, Mr. R. J. Parker, were two other of the victims of the disaster.

Storke, who was only 54 years of age, resigned a few weeks ago from the boards of Mutulla Copper Mines, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., in order to concentrate on his new duties.

Enthusiasm for Africa

Born in the United States, he became a naturalized British subject as a result of his close associations with British Central African developments. He was an enthusiast about Africa, and though he felt that he must temporarily disengage himself from his Central African commitments in order to accept the most responsible office in perhaps the greatest and certainly the most affluent of mining companies, the Kennecott Corporation, he had told his friends that when he retired from that position he would certainly settle in Africa. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he would have joined Kennecott had that enterprise not already decided upon a great expansionist programme, which included plans for active search for large-scale opportunities in Africa.

Storke's death at the height of his powers is a great loss to Africa, to mining, and to Anglo-American understanding.

He was awarded the C.M.G. in the birthday honours of 1947 for services in connexion with mineral resources in the Colonial Empire.

Dr. Hans Ehrlich

DR. HANS EHRLICH, who died suddenly in London last week from heart disease at the age of 54, was one of the first German refugees from Nazism to reach Tanganyika Territory, where he began medical practice in Dar es Salaam soon after Hitler achieved power.

A Jew—and a relative of the discoverer of the drug salvarsan—Ehrlich had quickly realized that those of his descent and religion would suffer severe persecution, and he therefore sailed for East Africa, only to find himself the object of the enmity of almost the whole of the local German community, for even then, five years or so before the outbreak of the second German war, there were very few Germans in Tanganyika who were not either enrolled members of the Nazi Party or so submissive to its agents as to obey their behests without question.

Boycotted by Germans

Boycotted by the Germans, Ehrlich quickly found that his personal courage and medical skill attracted British patients, among them some senior officials, who, to show their tolerance and their detestation of the organized refusal of the Germans to use the service of a compatriot, went to him for advice instead of receiving the free treatment to which they were entitled from Government medical officers. Non-official Britons, other Europeans, and Indians were also among his patients.

The threats which Ehrlich often received from Nazis and pro-Nazis left him unperturbed, and more than once he was the only German to attend a public function in Dar es Salaam, from which the rest of his countrymen had agreed to absent themselves. His moral courage

was their despair and his own strong support in circumstances which would have defeated a lesser man.

He was commissioned as a medical officer in the King's African Rifles in the recent war, and after its conclusion entered the service of the Tanganyika Government on contract. Having been in the service of the Crown, he became entitled to apply for British naturalization, which was granted in 1947. He regarded it as one of the outstanding events in his life, for he was especially anxious that his son, who was born in Dar es Salaam in 1934 and has been at school in Nairobi, should become a British subject.

His wife and he had this summer paid their first visit to Europe since their departure in 1933, and they were in Folkestone when he became seriously ill.

Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme

THE FIVE TENDERS for the civil engineering works in connexion with the construction of the dam and power station at the Owen Falls, Uganda, are the Cementation Co., Ltd., Richard Costain, Ltd., Christiani and Nielson, Ltd., Keir and Cawder, Ltd., and Pauling and Co., Ltd.

Tenders were opened at a meeting in London which was attended by Mr. C. R. Westlake, chairman, and Mr. C. Handley Bird and Sir John Kennedy, members of the Uganda Electricity Board; Hamed Suleiman Bey and Dr. Mohammed Amin, representing the Egyptian Government; Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London; Mr. Geoffrey Kennedy and Mr. J. North, representing Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, and Mr. Guthrie Brown, of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

The tenders are now under adjudication by the consulting engineers to the Uganda Electricity Board, and it is hoped that a decision in regard to the placing of the contract will be reached within about 10 days.

Electrical plant, turbines, switchgear and transformers for the project have already been on order for some months, and are in course of manufacture in Great Britain.

The Uganda Electricity Board hope that the new hydro-electric power station will be in operation early in 1953. Meantime, in order to meet the ever-growing demand for power supply, they are providing two temporary diesel stations in Kampala and Jinja. The diesel station in Kampala is already in commission, and two of the units at Jinja should be commissioned before the end of this year.

Egyptian representatives were present during the examination of the tenders because the Egyptian Government is vitally interested in the technical details of the new structure.

New P.M.G. of S. Rhodesia

MR. A. H. MORRELL, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 39 years' service. The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, presented him with a radiogram, the gift of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and a rack of pipes, and a tobacco pouch from the Native messenger staff.

Mr. Murrell's successor is Mr. J. G. BOTT, who went to the Colony 18 months ago to carry out a survey of the department. The appointment is for a period of 18 months, to be extended monthly up to two years, in order to enable Mr. Bott to implement certain recommendations for reforms and reorganizations made in a report which he has submitted to the Government.

Mr. Bott entered the United Kingdom Post Office in 1904 as a telegraphist in Birmingham, and served in London from 1906 to 1939, being for the last four years of that time divisional controller of the E.C. and foreign divisions, and chairman of the inter-departmental executive committee dealing with the development of overseas air mail services. From 1939 to 1948 he was postmaster-surveyor in Glasgow.

Mr. Bott was regarded as one of the outstanding sportsmen of the British Civil Service. He won distinction at rugby, cricket, lawn tennis, swimming, and boxing, was a member of the M.C.C. for more than 20 years, and is well known as a rugby referee.

Africa's Challenge to Science

Points from Sir J. Russell's Address

NEVER BEFORE HAS AFRICA figured so prominently in the presidential address at an annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science as it did when Sir John Russell opened this year's inaugural meeting in Newcastle.

In a review of world population and world food supplies he said, *inter alia*—

"The Native peasant is already in occupation of the land, with his own traditional ways of life. He alone can supply some of the products vitally important to us—oil seeds, fibres, tea, coffee, and cocoa. The problem is to replace his primitive methods by modern, efficient methods without too great disturbance of the best elements in the Native life.

"We may be justly proud of the splendid pioneering work of the British agricultural officers. This country has done more than any other for the opening up of Africa. The Sudan Plantations Syndicate has for many years been highly successful in combining modern scientific cultivation methods with a way of life acceptable to the Native, and justifiable before the bar of civilization.

Groundnut Scheme

"In Central and East Africa scientific workers at Amani and in the departments have paved the way for the huge scheme of developing 3,250,000 acres of savannah, hitherto empty because of the tsetse fly and lack of surface water—troubles now capable of reduction.

"The unfortunate decision to rush the groundnut scheme through has been responsible for much disappointment, for which, however, the scientific and

technical staffs are in no way to blame. Progress would become still more rapid if a good live-stock industry could be developed; this would necessitate not only better animal health, but more and better food supplies for the animals.

Difficult human problems are bound to arise, however. The high costs necessitate high output, and the conservation of the soil requires strict control of land use over wide areas. Close supervision by advanced white people will be essential until Africa has its own highly efficient universities, research workers, and chemical and engineering industries.

"African students have been brought over here for higher training, but for some their stay has been made unprofitable by inadequate social arrangements, or even by hostile propaganda.

Destruction of Land

"In Africa great losses have long resulted from uncontrolled burning and over-grazing the grass lands, exposing the bare soil to the beating of the torrential rains characteristic of semi-arid regions, washing the soil away, and often leaving great gullies. Matters were made worse by the success of the health and other departments in increasing the human and animal populations.

"Over-populated and over-grazed areas of Africa present special difficulties where the remedial measures conflict with treaty rights and local customs. Agitators have not scrupled to stir up trouble, and much interference with useful work has been reported in Native areas in Kenya.

"Fortunately, white Governments concerned our own, the South African, Rhodesian, French, Belgian and Portuguese, recognizing the truth of General Smuts's dictum that soil erosion in Africa transcends all political problems, have agreed to co-operate to set up an information office in Paris and a soil research organization in Africa.

"The most hopeful way of increasing world food supplies is by more intensive cultivation of the land already in use. It is especially important for Asiatic and African peoples—60% of the world's population—for they have no prospect of emigration and very little of food imports from other countries. Their present produce is chiefly grain, the yields low and uncertain, and the methods inefficient.

"The millets are especially important as Native food in the semi-arid regions of India and Africa. We have done less work on these than we should, but this is to be rectified in the East African research scheme.

"The general methods of food production are the same everywhere. Land tenure and size of holding usually need modifying to encourage higher efficiency; the holding should be of such size that one man can adequately supervise it. More productive systems must be evolved, and bare fallows replaced by tilled crops, grasses, and leguminous plants."

Referendum on Federation

A REFERENDUM on Central African federation may come within a few months, said Captain F. E. Harris, when he and Mr. Stanley Cooke addressed a meeting of the United Central African Association in Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia.

After instating some of the advantages which would accrue to Southern Rhodesia as a member of a larger federation, Captain Harris said that in the referendum Rhodesians must vote with faith for a Greater Rhodesia.

Mr. Cooke affirmed that the world was watching the development of Central Africa, the possibilities of which were immense. The vital question was, who was going to develop that territory? Would it come about through outside influence—Russian, perhaps—or would it be undertaken by the people of the territory themselves?

He could see no possibility of Africans carrying through such a project; indeed, only by increased European settlement and activity could the African standard of living be raised.

There was, Mr. Cooke admitted, opposition to the scheme from Natives in the two northern territories, but 90% of the Africans there knew nothing about federation, and only the ideas of a few of the educated minority received prominence. Africans would lose nothing by federation, and their gains would be immeasurable.



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15 minutes pleasure and satisfaction

Financing Rhodesia Railways N. Rhodesia to Provide £7,500,000

CONTROL OF RHODESIA RAILWAYS formed the main subject of the address of Sir Gilbert Kenzie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when the Legislative Council reassembled last week.

Having said that the agreement recently reached in regard to the mineral royalties was fair to all parties, and having congratulated Mr. Roy Welensky and Mr. G. B. Beckett on their very important contributions to the settlement, the Governor continued:—

"It is proposed to constitute a statutory body to be known as the Rhodesia Railways, charged with the management and control of the railways operating in the three territories. This statutory body will be divided into two parts—the Higher Authority and the board of management.

Higher Authority and Board

"The Higher Authority, composed of the Prime Minister and one other Minister of the Crown in Southern Rhodesia, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, will determine the policy of the railways and give the board general directions on matters of policy.

"The board will consist of not more than six or less than five members appointed by the Higher Authority; its functions are to conduct and manage the business of the railways in accordance with the policy determined by the Higher Authority.

"The statutory body known as the Rhodesia Railways will, of necessity, have functions to perform in all three territories, and authority to perform those functions must be given by legislative instruments of the three territories.

"The necessary Southern Rhodesian legislation having been passed, it remains for this Council, in accordance with the agreement reached between the three territories, to pass similar legislation on the lines already settled after inter-territorial discussions.

"The Bill involves this Government in an important contingent liability. If in any year the receipts of the railways are not sufficient to meet the charges specified, and if the moneys in the rates and wages stabilization account are insufficient to meet the whole of the deficiency, then the Government of this territory will be required to make good 20% of the remainder of such deficiency. This Government will receive a share in any profits earned by the railways.

"Provision is made by the schedule to the Bill for the recognition of associations of railway employees and for the prevention and settlement of disputes between such employees and their employers.

"The Government of Southern Rhodesia has asked whether the Government of Northern Rhodesia will agree to borrow the sum of £7,500,000 and lend it to Rhodesia Railways, in order to help the railways finance their capital expenditure programme for the present and succeeding two years. The Government of Southern Rhodesia itself borrowed £30,000,000 for the acquisition of the railways in 1947, and pledged its credit heavily in so doing.

"The loan which it now suggests that Northern Rhodesia should become responsible for would represent 20% of the total sum of £37,000,000 of loan money—old and new—required for railway purposes. This is the same percentage as that for which Northern Rhodesia would be liable in the event of a deficiency occurring which could not be met from the moneys in the rates and wages stabilization account.

"The ability of this Government to borrow so large a sum as £7,500,000 for this purpose, in addition to the money required for its approved development programme, will depend upon the buoyancy of this country's revenue. That depends very largely upon the prosperity of the copper industry, which is at present severely handicapped in its efforts to increase production by shortage of coal supplies from Wankie Colliery. These points have been brought to the notice of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the preliminary discussions that have been held on the subject of the proposed loan. At the same time the anxiety of this Government to help, as far as may be practicable, has been clearly expressed."

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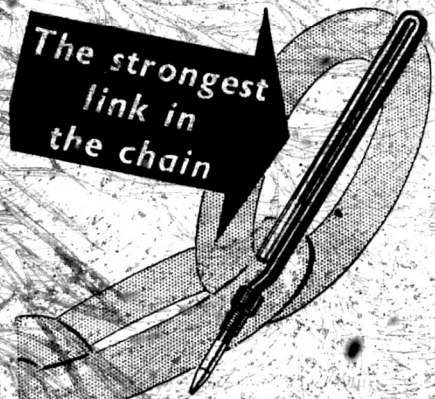
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A PEN FOR YOUR THOUGHTS

Mr. Rees-Williams Praises Police

MR. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in an address to Colonial police officers training at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry, Warwickshire, that the vital task of preserving law and order was one in which the morale and efficiency of the police were important factors.

He knew that much needed to be done to improve the accommodation and equipment of the Colonial police in some parts. He had heard of instances of police having but one uniform, working a seven-day week, and waiting three months for boot repairs. In some places police barracks were in an appalling condition, and married quarters were even worse. It was his earnest desire to remedy these matters as soon as possible.

Police as Counsellors and Friends

"What we want to aim at in the Colonies," he continued, "is the relationship between the police and public such as one has in the United Kingdom. Here the policeman is regarded as a friend and counsellor of the public. In some Colonies in the past there has been an influx of people from foreign countries where they have not had this tradition. In fact, their only experience of police has been that of agents of a tyrannical power."

He recalled that he had practised law in the Colonies, with a fairly large criminal practice; he had seen the police from the other side of the fence. But he had a great admiration for them and sympathized with the many difficulties they had to face.

Acting Superintendent C. N. Halse, of Northern Rhodesia, thanked Mr. Rees-Williams for his visit, which, he said, had given the students great encouragement. The Under-Secretary was accompanied by Mr. J. T. A. Howard-Dake, his private secretary, and Sir George Abbas, assistant police adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The East African Central Assembly will reassemble in Nairobi at the end of the month.

The Dean of Westminster's Appeal Fund for African students' welfare now totals £17,024.

A comprehensive survey of local hotels is being undertaken by the East African Tourist Travel Association.

The South African Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting next year in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

A board of inquiry in the Sudan has recommended a reduction in the working hours of Government hospitals from 70 to 51 per week.

The Kadi of the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan has appealed for £E50,000 for the repair of mosques and the expansion of Islam in the southern provinces.

Serious drought in central Tanganyika caused the authorities to announce on Tuesday that it may not be possible to maintain the scheduled rail services west of Kilosa.

The WINCHESTER CASTLE has rejoined the South African mail service of the Union-Castle Line after being reconditioned in Belfast. She will leave Southampton on September 20.

Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, said on his arrival in Nairobi on Monday that B.O.A.C. is showing a very encouraging improvement in financial results.

Kiambu's local Native council has agreed that in each division one cow or heifer, one bullock, and one he-goat should be raffled for the Kenya Polio Research Fund. Tickets at 1s. each will be limited to 2,500 in each centre.

Settlers' Gifts to Zoo

Settlers in Kenya have given the London Zoo a collection of 37 mammals, six birds, and 12 reptiles. The birds are all cranes, and the mammals include three Tusi cattle, seven giraffes, one buffalo, six cheetahs, and five gazelles.

Both prizes offered by the African Literature Bureau for a book cover design were won by scholars in Tanganyika. Elime P. Njau, of the Government School, Moshi, came first, followed by Nuru Kaddu, a Muganda, attending the secondary school in Bwiru, Mwanza.

Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, lost his case against his uncle, Chekedi, last week when his application for confirmation of a provisional order in connexion with cattle and other property claimed by Chekedi was dismissed with costs.

The members of the Anglo-American team engaged on the preliminary survey work in connexion with the proposed railway link between the Rhodesian and Tanganyika railway systems returned to Dar es Salaam a few days ago. They have visited Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Southern areas of Tanganyika.

Cameramen of Films of Africa, Ltd., have completed the shooting of "Milestones of Progress," a documentary film of the development of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Internal Affairs, the mayor and councillors of the town, and several local sportsmen, farmers, and industrialists appear in the film.

After a big game survey in the Belgian Congo, experts of the Leopoldville Zoological Society have reported that many species are fast dying out, the main causes being the ease with which natives can now acquire hunting guns and the high price paid for the meat. One zebra, for instance, can yield as much for the hunter as a month of well-paid service as a clerk or specialized worker.

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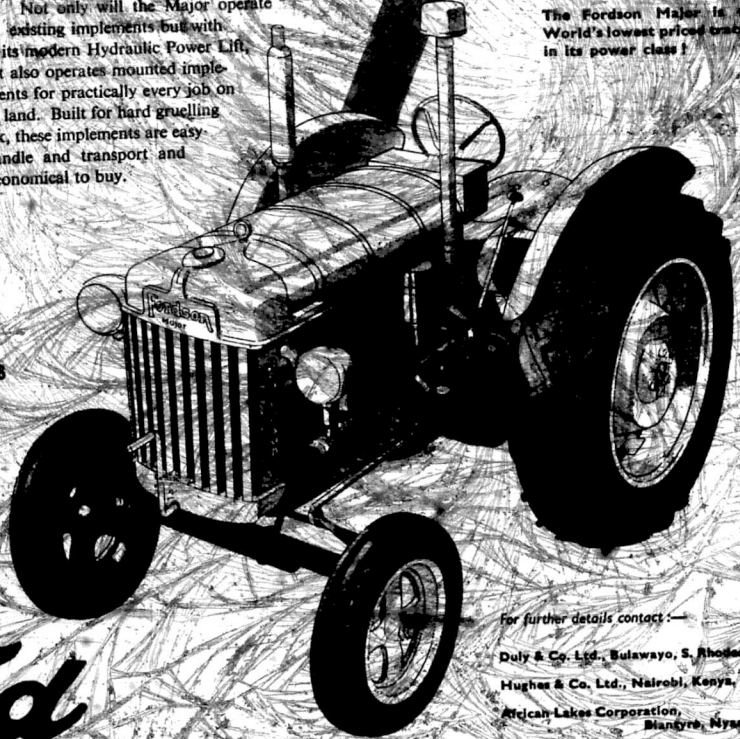
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Of Commercial Concern

Uganda expects to export about 50,000 tons of cotton seed to the United Kingdom this year.

Pest Control, Ltd., sent a helicopter by air in a Bristol Freighter to the Sudan on Monday for work in the cotton plantations.

Exports of East African coffee in June amounted to 57,505 cwt., of which Kenya accounted for 2,250 cwt., Uganda for 36,351 cwt. and Tanganyika for 18,904 cwt.

Owing to improvement in conditions in the port of Beira, the registration scheme for cargo consigned to that port has been terminated by the South-East outward freight shipping conference.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers in Southern Rhodesia continues to press for the complete abolition of building control. The president, Mr. E. C. Leslie, told the recent annual congress that building costs were beginning to fall.

Salisbury's Building Programme

The Southern Rhodesian National Housing Board is to build for Salisbury Municipality 500 semi-detached blocks of Native dwellings, comprising 1,000 separate units, on a site in the Harari township. The houses, constructed in concrete, will cost £348 per block of two units.

Applications are invited by the Kenya Government for the direct grant of a hotel site in the Mackinnon Road township for 30 years. The hotel is to have 20 bedrooms and garage accommodation for the same number of cars. The closing date for applications is October 18.

A total of 1,037 private motor cars, 611 commercial vehicles and 205 motor cycles were registered in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in the first half of this year. In Bulawayo 457 new cars were registered in the first five months, together with 296 commercial vehicles and 114 motor cycles.

Increases in the traffic through the Suez Canal have been recorded during the present year, the total for the first six months being 34,250,000 tons, a rise of more than 9,000,000 tons compared with the corresponding period in 1948. Though the United Kingdom's share dropped from 39% to 36%, it still headed the list of users with 12,250,000 tons, an increase of 2,500,000 tons. Total revenue for the first eight months was £11,605,000.

Revised rates for cables from East Africa to the Union of South Africa are as follows: ordinary class, 65 cents of a shilling per word; urgent, 1.35s. per word; Press, 8 cents per word; urgent Press, 35 cents per word. The minimum charge for radiotelephone calls on weekdays, covering a period of three minutes, is 37.50s., with 12.50s. for each additional minute.

Mr. N. W. Jensen, chairman and managing director of the Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., says in the annual review which he has circulated to the shareholders: "Last year I referred to the building of a small works in the Sudan. This has now begun operation, and your company has arranged to subscribe 50% of the capital. The remainder of the capital is to be subscribed partly by the Helwan Cement Company of Egypt and partly by other Egyptian interests, but we are hoping that it will be possible for Sudanese interests to be represented also."

Dividends

United Tobacco Company (South), Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% (the same).

African Caterers, Ltd., are to pay an interim dividend of 10% (the same).

The Uganda Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 12½% (the same). The total distribution last year was 25%.

Messrs. Taylor & Woodrow, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 7½%. Last year the interim distribution was of the same amount, and the total dividend for the year 20%.

Rosehaugh Co., Ltd., a company with interests in Nyasaland, has omitted payment of a dividend for the year ended June 30 last. Net profit, before tax, amounted to £8,580 (£17,423). The previous year's distribution was 7½%.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have declared a final ordinary dividend of 4%, again making 7% for the year. The net revenue for 1948, after providing £63,500 for depreciation, was £158,910, compared with an adjusted figure for 1947 of £147,049.

Sisal Outputs

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 573 tons of sisal and tow in July and August.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 130 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 893 tons for eight months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 185 tons of sisal and tow in August, making 400 tons for the last two months.

Sisal output in East Africa during the first six months of this year totalled 74,707 tons, compared with 70,493 tons in the corresponding period of 1948. Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., report a heavy fall in the price of tow, following a sale by the Board of Trade of their stocks in the U.K. at £53 5s. per ton, since when there has been recovery to £58 per ton c.i.f. Antwerp for No. 1 quality tow. First grade East African sisal still stands at £96 to £97 per ton for September-November shipments.

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Company Meetings**The Consolidated Sisal Estates of E. Africa****Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet's Statement to the Shareholders**

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices of the company, 5-7, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday last, September 13, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, chairman of the company who presided, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949, a statement in the following terms:—

"During the past 12 months the selling price of sisal fibre has been high, and we are again in a position to put before you figures which show a satisfactory year of trading. The Board of Trade contract ceased with delivery of the December, 1948, crop. Since then crops are being sold on the free market.

Selling Prices

"Our average net selling price for all grades, including tow, from our own estates was £83 10s. 5d. per ton, and from the leased estate £55 3s. 10d., after the deduction of royalty amounting to £26 2s. Sales proceeds of our two estates amounted to £312,351, as compared with £254,129 last year. Against this expenditure amounted to £148,338 this year, as compared with £119,854 last year.

"Depreciation is the same figure this year as last, profits tax is up £5,000, and the figure we take to the appropriation account is £152,325, to which is added the amount brought in £14,865, making a total of £167,190. Income tax claims £64,000, and we are placing £59,229 to general reserve. We propose to pay a dividend of 25%, absorbing net £31,625, leaving £12,336 to be carried forward to the next account.

"This last year has again shown heavy expenditure on capital account. We have, in fact, been taking advantage of good years to equip the estates with all necessary machinery and appliances.

"Capital expenditure amounts to just under £60,000, of which £21,000 is in respect of development, £12,700 on buildings, £4,600 on machinery, and £20,100 on railways and transport. I am, in every case, giving you round figures under these various headings. We have, as I have already told you, set £59,229 against this expenditure in the general reserve account.

Ploughing Back Profits

"The balance-sheet is beginning to reflect the operations of the past few years, and you will see that our issued capital of £230,000 is represented on the assets side by expenditure of £375,000, which, after allowing for depreciation of £82,000, becomes £293,000. It is, I suggest, a good example of a company which has been engaged in ploughing back profits during the process of development and the provision of up-to-date equipment.

"We might perhaps become a little apprehensive regarding the cash position with such considerable sums of money going out each year, but here again, although we are not yet in the position which may be said to give a plantation company full security, our current assets, after payment of the dividend and after providing for all liabilities and 1949-50 income tax shown in the balance-sheet, amount to £97,701.

"We are not yet at the end of our capital expenditure by any means; we have much building to do, especially for labour camps and improvements in our factory technique which should lead towards economy in working costs and efficiency, and in particular a larger output of No. 1 fibre.

"During the year under review we produced 4,640 tons of fibre, against an estimate of 4,600 tons, and the output of No. 1 fibre from our own estates was about 58%. Taking into consideration the beautiful leaf which comes from both Bombuera and Kibaranga estates, we must endeavour to improve that figure.

"Major Baring and I visited your estates again in the early part of this year, and much of our time was occupied in examining yields and soil conditions of fertility and the continued fertility of land constantly replanted under the same crop. We had with us two experts on this subject, who have given us much useful advice and guidance, and we hope to follow up the recommendations which they have made.

"Progress will be slow, but we hope in time to correct any soil deficiencies which must inevitably follow if a system of regular rotation is practised without any compensating treatment of the land. In fact, we hope it may be possible so to regulate our planting practice that in time we shall harvest an increase of fibre for each hectare planted, and in so doing increase our earning powers and reduce our costs.

Efforts to Reduce Costs

"Cost of production to-day is very high, and we have not yet succeeded in bringing the figure down by mechanization of field work. The whole question has the attention of our management, and every effort will be made to reduce costs, so that when the selling price of the commodity falls, as fall it certainly will, we shall not find ourselves too acutely embarrassed by the cost at which we produce it.

"This industry conducts its operations to-day in happy circumstances—high selling prices, which must inevitably encourage a feeling of complacency among producers who can to a great extent ignore the growing menace of high costs of production. I cannot believe that this attitude is justified. The conditions in which we work and produce fibre to-day should encourage a vigorous research campaign; it is a feature which is grievously lacking in the general set-up of the industry.

"I am convinced that it is our business to find out the true yielding capabilities of one hectare of sisal planted and maintained under the best and most favourable conditions. We do not yet know what constitutes the best conditions in East Africa, and I question whether we have yet touched the fringe of that vexed question, plant population, or discovered the method best suited for ensuring that our land, planted and replanted again and again to the same crop, shall continue to grow first-class leaf.

Need for More Research

"And apart from this question of yield and fertility, there should be active research for developing every form of mechanical contrivance for cheapening our work in field and factory, and for ensuring that the best and most efficient and economical machines are brought into the service of the industry. And, beyond all this again, quality will be the compelling factor when we once more face open and fierce competition. What research have we in progress for determining and improving factory procedure? I know of none.

"Let me remind you that we, in common with other producers, have been paying a cess of £1 per ton towards research, and that a substantial sum of money must be standing to the credit of the research account. In spite of this we have found it necessary to employ a

highly qualified soils chemist to try and solve some of the many questions which call for an answer.

"This company has spent a considerable sum this year on the employment of experts to advise us on the proper treatment of the weevil menace and on manurial problems of various kinds. The soils chemist who conducted this work asked for a small quantity of artificial fertilizers for the successful conduct of his operations. We applied for export and import permits for 40 tons of manure, and the application was refused on the ground that the operations were not being conducted through official channels.

"It is hard to believe that a constructive worker of this description should be killed in this manner, more especially when it is remembered that there is no official department in Tanganyika from which we could have obtained the information which we were seeking.

"London companies, with their close knowledge of market conditions and the need of competent and high-grade research if costs and quality are to come into line with competition, have the advantage of being associated with the Sisal Committee in London, a committee which has this question of research very much in mind.

Co-Operation with Other Companies

"Your directors are determined to proceed with the work which has been started, and are already co-operating with other companies in this endeavour. It gradually becomes possible to include additional London companies in our research work. We shall be able to reduce the present expenditure which we now meet, and extend the results of our operations to a larger acreage in the Territory.

"I would remind you that before the war Java sisal sold always at a price appreciably better than East African sisal, and that discriminating buyers chose that fibre in preference to ours. This advantage resulted from the better sortation and manufacture of the product. At the moment the production of Java sisal has practically disappeared, and we have the great opportunity while these conditions last, so to improve and perfect our methods of manufacture that we may rank as a more worthy competitor when that country once more puts its sisal back on to the market in appreciable quantities.

Prospects

"I do not propose to make forecasts for the prospects of the current year, but there are a number of factors which will be of interest to stockholders. Our estimate of the crop is 4,900 tons, but we have had a serious drought on Kibaranga estate and the crop from that property may be affected to the extent of 100 tons or even more.

"The estimate also includes a full crop from the leased estate. The present lease of Melingot is due to expire on December 31, 1949, and we do not at present know what opportunities will be given to lessees for extensions. But Government has been asked to extend the leases for a further year. Our fibre is well sold—that is to say, sold with a safety margin—up to and including December, 1949, shipment. The estates are in good order.

"I hope you will again this year send an expression of appreciative thanks to all who have worked so well for this company during the past year, our estate staff and our office staff in London and our agents in Tanga, and our visiting agent, Mr. Nash."

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Mr. R. S. Hogg's Review

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.1, on Tuesday, September 13.

MR. R. S. HOGG, chairman of the company, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948, the chairman said:

"The year which ended on December 31, 1948, was a most satisfactory one for your company. The excellent results recorded were due to a combination of circumstances, rare in the experience of sisal growers, in which climatic and labour conditions were good, and the price of sisal was high.

Record Output

"The output of sisal from Dwa estate was the highest in the company's history, the total output from Dwa and Msinga amounting to 1,549 tons, compared with 700 tons in 1947. This output realized an average price of £76 14s. per ton, compared with £58 7s. in the previous year.

"Production expenses, including a higher charge for estate redemption and depreciation, increased from £21 1s. 8d. to £36 3s. per ton. These two items will continue to be high, as the cost of clearing and planting is much higher, and the cost of new machinery is sometimes three or four times the pre-war price.

"Adequate amortization of the sisal areas, and depreciation of buildings and machinery, have been written

"After providing for all expenses the operating profit was £47,854, compared with £13,918 in 1947. With the addition of £11 for interest, there was a net

profit, subject to taxation, of £47,865, making with £1,415 brought forward, an available balance of £49,280.

"Taxation absorbs £29,008, which includes a reserve of £2,623, which is in the nature of a taxation equalization reserve, and is in effect the reduction in the income tax liability on the year's profits, due to the operation of the initial allowance on purchases of machinery. By reason of the deduction of this allowance now, wear and tear allowance in the future will be lower, and the liability to income tax increased accordingly.

Dividends

"The directors recommend a transfer of £2,500 to pensions reserve and £9,000 to general reserve. The fixed 6% dividend on the preference shares was paid to December 31, 1948, and a participating dividend of 4% on these shares is recommended, bringing the total dividend for the year to the maximum of 10%.

"A dividend of 50% on the ordinary shares is recommended, this rate being equivalent to just over 4% on the original share capital, eleven-twelfths of which was written off at the reorganization in 1937. This dividend after deduction of income tax, amounts to £2,428 only, and this sum is shared by 280 shareholders.

"The appropriations for taxation and reserves, and the dividends, absorb in all £45,950, leaving £3,330 to be carried forward.

"I referred in my speech last year to the visit to the estates which the managing director and I made in 1948. No time has been lost in starting on the programme of development which was decided upon during that visit.

"By the end of July of this year 1,410 acres of the old areas at Dwa had been cleared, and 700 acres of this

been planted. This development will continue, care being taken that adequate leaf supplies are left in the old areas to maintain output until the newly planted areas reach maturity.

New Factory and Equipment

"Substantial additions to buildings, machinery, and transport were made during 1948, and further additions are being made in the current year. A third factory has been erected, and a new decorticator and power unit have recently been installed. The existence of a third unit will ensure that two units can be run continuously while the other unit is being overhauled.

"The decorticating of the fibre leaf, particularly in dry weather, is a heavy strain on the machinery, and frequent overhauls are necessary. The cost of such frequent overhauls is amply repaid by the improved output, both in quantity and quality, which results from machinery maintained in good running order.

"The brushing and baling shed is being rebuilt, and new brushing machines are being installed. Tractors and other agricultural machinery have been purchased, so that the new sisal areas can be mechanically cultivated and maintained in a clean condition. New locomotives and sisal wagons for the haulage of the sisal leaf have been acquired.

Sale of Msinga Estate

"You will notice that at the end of 1948, according to the note at the foot of the balance-sheet, the amount of contracts for future capital expenditure was estimated at £25,383. You will no doubt be pleased to know that all these items, with the exception of a baling press to be shipped in June, 1950, and some brushing machines to be delivered later this year, amounting together to £7,370, have been delivered to the estate and paid for.

"After very careful consideration it was decided early this year to sell the Msinga estate. If the estate had been retained, a considerable capital expenditure would have been necessary to make the estate a profitable proposition, and in view of the adverse climatic conditions which have prevailed for some years, and which in the last few years have seemed to deteriorate further, it was decided not to risk the cost of clearing and planting new areas and the cost of a new factory and more transport which would have been necessary, but to dispose of the estate. The sale been completed at a very favourable price for cash, and the proceeds of sale will be utilized for further development at Dwa.

Ample Land for Development

"This leaves as an operating unit only the Dwa estate at Kibwezi, where the climatic and soil conditions have been proved to be very good for sisal growing, and where there is ample land available on the estate for further development.

"The improvement in the labour position which I reported last year continued throughout 1948, and has been maintained during 1949. There is now an adequate labour force on the estate, and sufficient numbers are coming on to the estate to replace those leaving on the expiration of their contracts.

"As some of you may be aware, Dwa estate is situated in a tsetse fly belt, and it is therefore impossible to rear cattle on or near the estate. We are watching the experiments now being conducted in an area some 25 miles north of our property in combating the tsetse menace, and if these experiments should prove successful, we would consider the rearing of cattle on the estate to provide meat and milk for our labour force.

Prospects for Current Year

"Sisal output for 1949 will not reach the total recorded for 1948 owing to the sale of Msinga, on which production ceased in the middle of January, 1949. Output from Dwa estate has amounted to 753 tons for the seven months to the end of July, 1949, which is

equivalent to an annual rate of 1,290 tons, compared with the output of 1,295 tons from that estate in 1948.

"The market price of sisal has so far remained at approximately the price which growers were receiving from the Ministry of Supply during the last period of control, which ended on December 31, 1948. Prices are, however, now quoted c.i.f. destination instead of f.o.r. Mombasa, and ocean freights were increased by nearly 50% from the date when shipments of free sisal were first permitted in 1949. Moreover, there are now selling costs, mainly brokerage and commission, which the growers were not called upon to pay during the period of control. The net proceeds of our output will therefore be less in 1949 than they were in 1948.

"Costs of production at Dwa will probably show an increase in 1949 over those for 1948, chiefly on account of the inferior leaf which we are now producing, the deterioration being partly due to the comparative failure of the March-April rains this year.

Better Fibre from New Areas

"I expect, therefore, that the results for the current year will not be as good as those for 1948, but I expect them to be quite satisfactory. As I stated last year, we are now in a transition period which will last for a few years, during which we must rely on the leaf from our old areas, pending the coming to maturity of the new areas which are now being planted. These new areas will yield better fibre both in quality and quantity, and production costs should tend to fall as a result.

"In the meantime everything will be done to maintain output at its present level, and, by means of machinery improvements and careful grading, to obtain the best quality of fibre which the leaf will yield.

Thanks to Staff

"I have once again to place on record the appreciation by the board of the splendid services rendered by the general manager and his staff in Kenya. The consultations which your managing director had with the general manager last summer in Kenya have been renewed in this country this spring and summer, while the general manager has been on leave.

"I would desire, with your approval, to convey to the general manager and his staff an expression of our thanks to them for their continued excellent service."

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

Southern Rhodesian Farm Products

INTERESTING FIGURES of agricultural production in Southern Rhodesia appearing in the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin* of the Colony reveal that there was an increase in value from £3,770,000 in 1938-39 to £13,680,000 in 1947-48, a rise of 238%. In volume the increase was 72%.

The respective values in 1938-39 and 1947-48, with the increase in volume during the same period in brackets, are given as follows: dairy products, £199,000 and £469,000 (32%); cattle slaughtering, £832,000 and £1,607,000 (194%); sheep slaughtering, £23,000 and £69,000 (149%); goat slaughtering, £3,000 and £9,000 (107%); pig slaughtering, £66,000 and £243,000 (146%); eggs sold, £64,000 and £151,000 (69%); other animal commodities, £303,000 and £452,000 (38%).

Corresponding figures for crops were: maize, £621,000 and £1,106,000 (a decline of 38% in volume); tobacco, £1,132,000 and £7,327,000 (140%); potatoes, £1,000 and £152,000 (56%); wheat, £40,000 and £21,000 (decline of 73%); groundnuts, £18,000 and £59,000 (68%); cotton, £2,000 and £10,000 (21%); citrus, £53,000 and £136,000 (16%); other crops, £359,000 and £1,269,000 (21%).

Raw Cotton Production

WORLD PRODUCTION of raw cotton for the season 1948-49 was estimated at 27,024,000 bales of 478 lb. net, about 3,500,000 bales more than in the previous year. The carry-over on July 31 was 14,704,000 (13,830,000) bales, the first increase to be recorded since 1944-45. World consumption for 1948-49 was estimated at 25,590,000 bales.

The current issue of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* makes the following reports on this year's crops:

Sudan.—The area planted to cotton this season was 387,533 feddans, an increase of 37,428 feddans. The crop is officially estimated at 250,000 bales, against 216,000 bales in the previous year.

British East Africa.—The 1948-49 growing season in Uganda was unusually favourable, and with the acreage about 50% larger, a harvest of around 310,000 bales was attained, or slightly more than double the 1947-48 production. The Tanganyika cotton crop at 42,000 bales was little changed from the previous season's out-turn.

Belgian Congo.—Both acreage and production kept almost constant from season to season. The 1948-49 yield is again estimated at 190,000 bales.

Portuguese East Africa.—Adverse weather and heavy insect damage adversely affected the 1948-49 crops in Mozambique.

New Clan Liner

CLAN SHAW, a new 8,700-ton single-screw steamer, the first of three similar vessels being built in Greenock for the Line Steamers, Ltd., has been named by Lady Rotherwick, wife of the chairman of the company. The ship has a length of 476 ft., a breadth of 66 ft., and depth moulded to the upper deck of 40 ft. Designed to carry a deadweight of about 10,700 tons and accommodate 12 first-class passengers, the CLAN SHAW will have a speed of 16½ knots in service.

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Mining

N. Rhodesian Coal Investigations

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, told the Legislature last week that the Government had completed negotiations with a local firm of mining consultants, Messrs. Mark C. Malampy and Company, to undertake the preliminary geological and topographical investigation of the more promising coal areas of the territory and that it was hoped that work would start in the field within a month. Investigation of other areas would begin as soon as possible.

The British South Africa Company, the Anglo-American Corporation and the Anglo-South African had expressed a wish to be associated with the Government in the investigations, and arrangements were being made for the formation of a joint organization whereby the Government and the companies would combine to undertake a comprehensive examination of the coal resources of the country. The Government would bear half the cost of the examination and the companies the other half.

"I regard a joint undertaking of this kind as an excellent arrangement for obtaining quick and reliable results," said Sir Gilbert, "since the Government will be able, as a partner in the project, to obtain immediate benefit from the experience and technical resources that these companies are able to bring to bear on the problems that require to be solved."

Tati Goldfields To Be Liquidated

TATI GOLDFIELDS, LTD., incurred a loss of £4,101 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with a profit of £5,523 in the previous year. Taxation in the United Kingdom and Bechuanaland requires £3,250, and after writing back depreciation on buildings of £1,091 and transferring £2,500 from reserve, the balance carried forward is £2,049, against £5,809 brought in.

The issued capital is £150,000 in shares of 5s. each, reserves stand at £24,549, and current liabilities at £4,466. Expenditure on mine properties and equipment appears at £131,755 and current assets at £47,260, including £43,830 in cash.

In the annual report the directors state that negotiations for the sale of the company's shares having failed, it is proposed to wind up the company. An extraordinary general meeting will follow the annual general meeting in London on September 30, to consider a resolution that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Arthur C. Unthank be appointed liquidator.

The directors are Mr. T. P. Patterson (chairman), Mr. J. E. W. Lomas, and Mr. Arthur C. Gibbons.

Mining Share Prices

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

Bechuanaland Explor., 12s.; British Central Africa, 3s. 1½d.; British South Africa, 46s. 10½d.; Bushitic, 2s. 1½d.; Cam & Motor, 17s. 3d.; Charterland, 4s.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 1½d.; Falcon, 8s.; Globe & Phoenix, 20s.; Gold Fields Rhod., 9s. 8d.; Kentan, 2s. 7½d.; Kenya Consol., 9½d.; London & Rhod., 4s. 9½d.; Mashaba, 8½d.; Motapa, 6s. 4½d.; Nchanga, 59s. 9d.; N. Charterland, 2s. 6d.; Phoenix Finance, 18s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 7d.; Rezende, 1s. 5½d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 11s. 9d.; Rhod. Crown Hill, 11s.; Rhod. Copper Refineries, 44% pref., 20s. 3d.; Rhod. Katanga, 2s.; Rhod. Corp., 4s. 4½d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 24s. 9d.; Rhokana, 11½; 5½% pref., 21s. 2d.; Roan Antelope, 12s. 1½d.; Rosterman, 2s. 3½d.; Selection Trust, 31s. 3d.; Selrust, 17s. 7½d.; Selukwe, 1s. 2½d.; Sherwood Starr, 3s. 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 16s.; Tati, 1s. 7½d.; Thistle, Ema, 1s. 7½d.; Uruwira, 3s. 7½d.; Wankie, 18s. 3d.; Willoughby Consol., 9s. 10½d.; Zambesia, 17s.

Ex-Service Miners

OF THE 57 MEN who applied for assistance under the ex-Servicemen's mining settlement scheme in the Gatooma area of Southern Rhodesia, eight have completely repaid all advances and are now mining on their own account, 31 have repaid, and seven of the 18 men still enjoying benefits are operating mines which are likely to succeed.

Progress Reports for August

Resende.—8,100 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,001.

Wankie Colliery.—Sales were 156,820 tons of coal and 8,553 tons of coke.

Kentana.—15,425 tons of ore were treated at the Gelta mine for 3,026 oz. gold.

Cam & Motor.—A working profit of £17,484 resulted from the crushing of 20,500 tons of ore.

Bushick.—1,501 oz. gold were recovered from 12,300 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £1,733.

Thistle-Etna.—A working profit of £470 was earned on treatment of 5,400 tons of ore for 583 oz. gold.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,970 tons of zinc, 1,200 tons of lead, and 24 tons of fusel vanadium were produced.

Motapa.—A working profit of £1,660 was earned from the crushing of 18,900 tons of ore for 2,328 oz. gold.

Wanderer.—2,220 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 28,500 tons of ore for a working profit of £914.

Globe & Phoenix.—3,170 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 5,900 tons of ore for a working profit of £11,464. Phoenix mine: 13th level driven 15 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 22nd level sunk 18 ft., av. 42 dwt.; 25th level driven 38 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 46 ft., av. 4 dwt. Globe mine: 5th level raised 17 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 7th level driven 146 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 8th level driven 88 ft., av. 1 dwt., raised 6 ft., av. 7 dwt.

Coal Claims Pegged

COAL CLAIMS covering 46 square miles have been pegged some 76 miles north-west of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, by the A. M. T. Syndicate and Mr. R. Farran. It is believed that coal similar in formation to that of Wankie is present in large quantities.

Dividends

MINERALS SEPARATION LTD., have announced an interim dividend of 20% (10%).

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 20%. There has been no other dividend since June 30, 1946, when the distribution was 20%.



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Rhodesia's Mineral Prospects

ALTHOUGH GOLD HAS BEEN the mainstay of Southern Rhodesia since the earliest days, chrome is the Colony's most valuable asset, said Dr. S. Amm, of the Geological Survey, in an address to the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

He had been told by a well-known American geologist, continued Dr. Amm, that if the United States possessed similar deposits of chrome, an industry would be founded in his country which would outstrip in value the mines of the Witwatersrand.

When the population of the Colony increased and it became more highly industrialized, the mineral resources would be capable of more effective exploitation. At present, generally in their rawest form, were being exported to other countries, and Dr. Amm hoped that Rhodesia's resources would be preserved for the day when hydro-electric schemes and blast furnaces made it possible to process the minerals in the country.

Gold Subsidy Vital

The average value of the Colony's gold mines had dropped from seven to three-and-a-half pennyweights per ton during the last 40 years, and it was vitally necessary that the mines should be kept going by subsidy or some other means in order to ensure a steady influx of dollars. It was quite possible that a rich reef did exist, and he certainly hoped one would be struck.

Turning to coal, Dr. Amm said that deposits in the Wankie area were extensive enough to supply Rhodesia's requirements for another 5,000 years. Other deposits were known to exist in the Sebungwe area and in the Sabi Valley although the coal was low-grade in comparison with that at Wankie. One Sabi deposit was estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons, while another in the same area contained 200,000,000 tons of coking coal.

Southern Rhodesia had become the world's largest producer of chrome, although the mines had scarred but a fraction of the total chrome belt. The present boom in asbestos would probably last for some time, as new uses had been found for short fibre asbestos, and there was a world shortage of corrugated and other types of iron for housing materials.

Copper reserves in Northern Rhodesia were estimated to be approximately 750,000,000 tons, and, with improved mining and refining methods, output was likely to rise each year.

Nyasaland had a great mineral future, concluded Dr. Amm. Wealthy bauxite deposits existed on the Mianje plateau, but hydro-electric power was necessary for the exploitation of the ore.

Pickstone Mine Reopening

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., will shortly reopen the Pickstone gold mine, 24 miles from Gatooma, which was closed in 1935. The old main shaft, which had caved in, has been traced, modern headgear erected, and underground development work started and tram track laid. The mine began producing in 1907, when Messrs. C. Swarton and I. J. Minaar, produced 455 oz. from 344 tons. Peak production, 7,937 oz., was reached in 1914.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first half of the current year were valued at £1,181,743, compared with £619,165 in the corresponding period of 1948. The respective figures for June were £216,062 and £136,622.

Mining Personnel

MR. A. R. O. WILLIAMS has been appointed a director of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

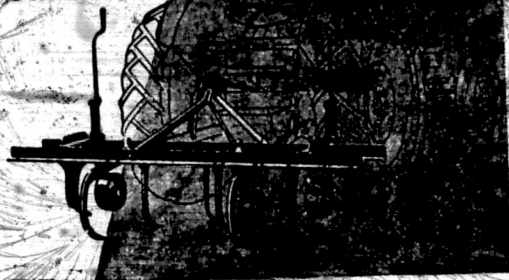
News of Our Advertisers

MR. S. W. RAWSON, who has been appointed managing director of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., will assume his duties on November 1. He will retain his interest in the business of Messrs. Thos. Firth and John Brown, Ltd., and will be in general charge of the company's investments.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., will pay an interim ordinary dividend of 5% tax free on September 30, making 10% tax free to date in respect of 1948-9. Last year there were two tax-free interim distributions of 3% each, followed by a final dividend of 4%, also free of tax.

SAUNDERS VALVE CO., LTD., staged an attractive display at the exhibition given last week at Farnborough by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. Among the machines taking part in the display and using the company's components were the Brabazon I, the Airspeed Ambassador, the de Havilland Comet, the Handley Page Hermes (likely to be used on Empire routes), and the Percival Prince.

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The giant cotton tree which bears the name of Tom Cringle stands on the road from Kingston to Spanish Town and is named after the hero of 'Tom Cringle's Log', an early nineteenth century adventure story set in the West Indies. Tom, a young naval cadet, in the tradition of Mr. Midshipman Horn, deals with slavers and privateers in the summary and effective manner expected of such heroes, and the book also contains entertaining and informative descriptions of the way of life of the West Indian people in those days. Much has changed since the book was written but the great tree remains as a link with the Jamaica that Cringle knew. The capital of the island was transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston in 1870 and the port of Kingston now handles a volume of trade which would have staggered the merchants of a century ago. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Jamaica on industrial conditions and commercial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.



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