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Thursday, October 6, 1949

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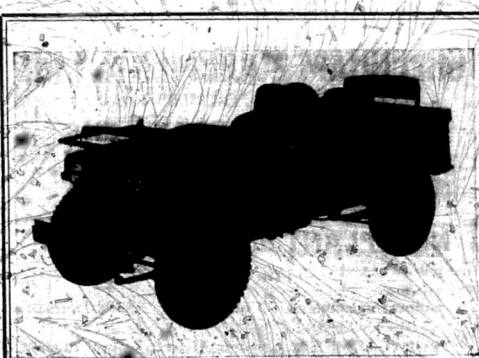
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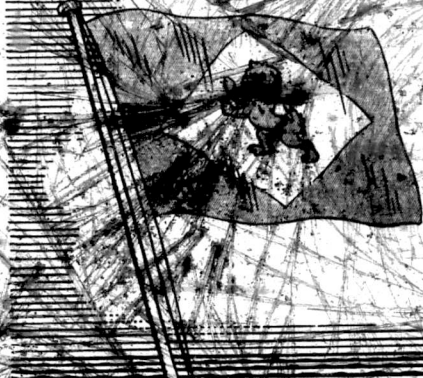
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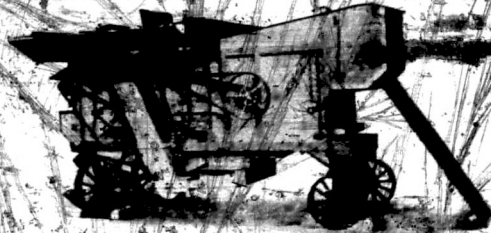
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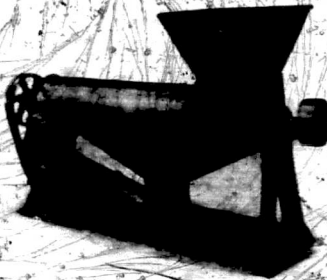
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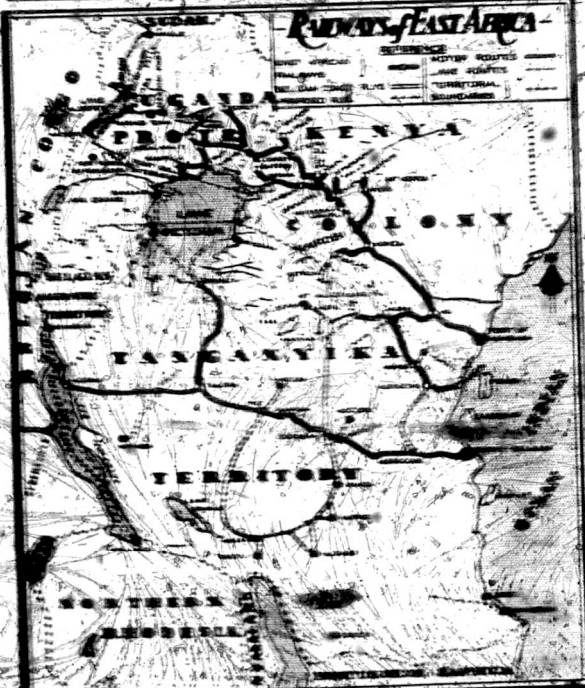
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 6, 1949
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BBETTER DEFINITION of the term "Native interests" appears to be highly desirable, by no means least for the sake of Africans. Too narrow an interpretation of the principle by Colonial Governments can obviously prejudice the very cause which ought to be safeguarded, and it is time, we believe, for a re-examination of the policy of "protecting African interests" by virtually excluding non-Native enterprise from many African areas. Simply because there was African opposition (which everyone knew to be unreasonable), or because in other cases the administrative authorities were not willing even to test African opinion and preference, to kill the project at birth, there have been some startling instances in recent years of the abandonment of plans which would certainly have benefited Africans enormously. It happens that a number of the most disturbing examples come from Uganda—though there is no reason, so far as we are aware, to suppose that other British Governments in Eastern Africa would have shown clearer convictions or firmer intentions in similar circumstances.

Worthington proposed for Uganda was the establishment of a large pilot scheme in an area of Busoga which is sparsely populated and entirely undeveloped. The few local Africans would have been compensated or given employment, and the project, if successful, would have provided a new means of livelihood for many times the number of those who were dispossessed. Moreover, an area now derelict would have produced food and raw materials for transport to other parts of Uganda and the adjacent territories, and perhaps also for export overseas. The carefully planned experiment, which was to have been closely controlled by Government, would have yielded evidence on which to base comparable developments elsewhere. The whole conception has, unhappily, been frustrated by African obduracy—of which nothing appears to have been said in public by any senior official. Abandonment of a projected experiment of this kind ought, however, not to be passed over in silence. On the contrary, the facts should be stated and restated for the information of the world at large—and not least for the enlightenment of those critics who so often make the charge that Colonial administrations do too little for the advancement of the African masses.

One of the most important features of the development plan which Dr. E. B.

Encroachment by a profit-seeking industry into a densely populated African area was not in question. There was, on the contrary, an abundance of land of which scarcely any use was made, and the population was restricted to a few fishermen, hunters, and other people with a preference for an unusual degree of idleness. Profits, direct and indirect, would have gone to the community in general, not to an enterprising company or individual. (Not that there is anything reprehensible in the earning of profit by well-conducted private enterprise. Present difficulties arise in no small degree from the fact that enterprise is so burdened by inequitable taxation that initiative is inhibited and incentive throttled.) The pilot scheme was, then, planned wholly in the interests of the African population, and it was to have been tried in as carefully selected a test area as the Government's advisers could find. Yet this scheme, devised solely in the public interest, has been quietly jettisoned in deference to the objections of a few short-sighted, obstructive, but vocal Africans. How can it be held that "Native interests" have been really served by this submission to ill-informed or ill-intentioned agitation? The failure of the Government to proceed with the plan is tantamount to appeasement of elements in the community which will thereby be encouraged to cause further trouble, even if the result, as in this case, is both directly and indirectly detrimental to their fellows.

Kenya can provide an even worse example in the Karatina dehydration factory. It was built at heavy cost to the public purse during the war in order to supply dried vegetables to the Army in North Africa, and although more than one well-known British company was prepared to adapt it to other commercial uses in peace, it had to be dismantled because during the war the Government of Kenya recklessly and quite unnecessarily offered to remove the plant later in the Africans in the area so willed. Peasant growers of vegetables had earned tens of thousands of pounds by selling their produce to the factory, which had brought a valuable new industry to the locality, but because a number of African malcontents organized and fostered an agitation against continuance of the operations, real Native interests were sacrificed to political clamour. Now a fish farm which was to have been established in the Sagana area has been abandoned owing to the refusal of the local inhabitants to make available a mere two hundred acres of inferior land, for which an attractive rent was offered.

In these and other instances—and we recently heard of a case in which a proposal to start upwards of a million sterling in a new industry in a remote and unpopulated district was obstructed by the territorial Government on the manifestly untenable plea that the project would prejudice Native interests—legalism, not common sense, has dictated the official course of action. There is a marked proclivity for some Governments to rule automatically against plans which would bring non-Native enterprise into a Native area, even when the scheme has strong backing from the local African authorities. That, surely, is authoritarianism, not administration—the aim of which should be to protect Native interests from encroachment which might be harmful, not to exclude beneficial undertakings which can be operated under conditions which fully safeguard African rights. Native interests can be prejudiced, not protected, by a refusal to permit the establishment in a Native area under responsible auspices of an enterprise which none but non-Natives could start and carry to success.

Legalism, Not Common Sense.

** ** **

AFRICAN MEMBERS of the Municipal Council of Dar es Salaam have objected to a proposal that meetings should be held in the evening, and, according to a statement made by Mr. D. K. Patel, the deputy mayor, one of the African councillors made the point that he had accepted membership on the understanding that he would attend meetings during normal working hours. That is a strange misconception of public service; and scarcely less strange is the decision of the general purposes committee that it would be undesirable to proceed with the proposal for evening meetings "because the council is not unanimous." Unanimity ought surely not to be required in such a matter, in which the overriding consideration should be the public interest, not individual convenience. It would be most unfortunate to leave the impression that those who have accepted responsibility for the administration of the services of the largest town in Tanganyika put the effective discharge of their duties a long way after their private convenience, or to countenance the idea that the sacrifice of some of his leisure is not part of the contribution which a councillor must expect to make. An admirable opportunity of driving home the demands of public service should have been eagerly seized, not recklessly cast away.

MISGOVERNMENT in the Seychelles, to which we have repeatedly called attention, is emphasized anew by the fact, not yet reported in any newspaper in this country, that the Supreme Court **Misgovernment in Mauritius has now The Seychelles** stated that the assembly which sat as a Legislative Council in the Seychelles last November was improperly constituted, and that the measures which it passed are consequently illegal. Perhaps this striking proof of the state of administration in the Seychelles will shock at least some Members of Parliament into insistence on full disclosure regarding the affairs of the Colony, about which Mr. Rees-Williams, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, was far from candid when the subject was last raised. Mr. W. F. Stephens, for some twenty-five years a non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, wrote in our issue of last week of the "improper observations" made by Mr. Rees-Williams on a highly important statement of the Chief Justice, and pleaded for clarification of the position of the Colonial judiciary in relation to the executive. The issue is simple: have High Court judges in the Colonial Empire the independence and detachment from the executive enjoyed by High Court judges in this country? Mr. Rees-Williams says "No." Mr. Chief Justice Lyon

says "Yes." The Government should be pressed for a categorical statement.

Some months ago a local taxpayer applied to the Supreme Court in the Seychelles for a declaration that the assembly which sat as a Legislative Council in November was not constituted in accordance with the **The Administration of Seychelles (Legislative A Laughing-Stock.** Council) Order of 1948, since only one non-official member, not two, had then been nominated, and he asked for a ruling that the measures taken by that assembly were therefore invalid. The attorney-general of the Seychelles intervened to resist the claim, which the court rejected. Then the appellant, joined in his submission at that stage by the four elected members of the Legislature, took the case on appeal to the Supreme Court in Mauritius, which has now found in their favour, and ordered that the costs incurred as a result of the intervention of the attorney-general shall be borne by the Government of that Colony. It is, of course, the taxpayers who will be called upon to meet the cost of this astonishing failure of the Government to obey its own laws, not the officials responsible for making the Administration a laughing-stock.

Consultative Committee for East and Central Africa

Sir Alfred Vincent's Proposal in East Africa Central Assembly

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the non-official members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, moved in that body last week:—

"That this Assembly requests the East Africa High Commission to approach the Central African Council with a view to the creation of a joint consultative committee between the Central African Council and the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly."

In the course of his speech Sir Alfred recalled that in January, 1945, the Kenya Legislative Council passed a resolution reading:—

"That this Council, noting and supporting the unanimous resolutions which were passed by the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia in May, 1943, and Northern Rhodesia in June, 1943, considers that no further time should be lost in endeavouring to achieve the fullest collaboration in examining the problems common to adjoining British African territories, and therefore requests the Secretary of State for the Colonies to urge the British Government to invite the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to arrange a conference immediately, to include non-official representatives from Kenya Colony, in order to plan and co-ordinate the development of British territories in Southern, Central, and Eastern Africa."

Great Opportunities Lost

But the British Government at that time, despite the desire also expressed by the Southern Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian legislatures, refused to take action on that suggestion, and great opportunities were thus lost. Continued separation of the territories was insisted upon, and the complete dictatorship of Downing Street or Whitehall continued.

There now seemed to be a tendency towards a change of heart; for in July the Colonial Under-Secretary, Mr. Rees-Williams, told Parliament that as the Colonies received more and more self-government, decisions on details must be left in their own hands. "You cannot have increasing self-government on the one hand, and interference in every little detail from Whitehall on the other," he said.

Interference Must Diminish

It was good to know that the official view now acknowledged that the time for undue interference by the British Government should cease, and interference in the affairs of East and Central Africa should also rapidly diminish, especially in cases in which inter-territorial decisions and opinions were unanimous.

The speaker continued, *injer alia*:—

"The British Government refused the opportunity of the suggested conference in order to plan and co-ordinate development. That was four and a half years ago. Much has happened in the interim, and the urgency for consultation with the adjoining territories has become more and more apparent.

"The request is simple—that the two bodies set up by the British Government itself for practically the same purpose in their respective spheres should have the opportunity of consulting together. Any refusal of this perfectly reasonable and logical request will assuredly betray a determination on the part of the British Government to keep us divided; but many of us have an equal

determination that the present condition of affairs shall not continue, and that we shall no longer suffer this grave disability to suit the convenience, for instance, of British party politics.

"We continually talk in terms of the link-up of the transport systems of these territories, the dangers of Communism and the different territorial laws to combat it, and other matters affecting these six territories as a whole. Yet we, as representatives, especially non-official representatives, of the three East African territories, are denied the right of discussions with representatives of the Central African Council of the subjects contained in the schedule laid down by our Order-in-Council.

Communism in Africa

"At long last even the Secretary of State recognizes that there is Communism in Africa. In EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of August 11 he is reported as having said:—

"The Communist Party in this country is concerned with a deliberate drive in our Colonial territories, and a great deal of their propaganda is also directed towards Colonial students who are over here. I think the Government have taken a fairly vigorous line in regard to subversive activities in our territories overseas. We are mindful of the gravity of this problem of Colonial government, and the authorities in our territories are actively engaged in meeting this menace.

"I am conscious, as I have said, that there is in our territories a real effort by certain Communist agents to make trouble. We shall combat it, and all the necessary steps are being taken; but I should not like it thought that the troubles and difficulties in our territories are due to this cause alone."

"I find it hard to believe that Communism is being combated, and I would say to those who doubt the wisdom of conferring with other territories that weaknesses in laws and errors in policy on the part of any one territory will inevitably have grave repercussions in the other territories.

"I need hardly remind members of this Assembly of the very unpleasant experience which we had during our last session in Uganda, which does not make me believe that Communism is being tackled in the way that it should. It may be that we have the necessary laws but that the authorities are not allowed to use those laws without a good deal of reference to the Secretary of State.

Facing Common Problems

"The Central African Council's functions include all those subjects which have been entrusted to the East African Central Assembly. The Central African Council is an advisory body on a very high level, consisting of representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—four members from each territory. Southern Rhodesia is represented by its Prime Minister, two other Ministers, and the Leader of the Opposition; Northern Rhodesia by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and two elected members; Nyasaland by the Governor, Chief Secretary, and two non-official members.

"We who live in Africa, and intend to stay in Africa as permanent inhabitants, whether we live in East or Central Africa, have a host of common problems to face, but whilst we remain separated it is impossible for us to express our collective views which carry the necessary weight, either to the British Government or to the Union of South Africa, and we are left at the mercy of those who desire to play off one territory or group of territories against another, with the result that our progress in all directions is seriously hampered.

"Africa's problems are best understood by those who live in Africa, but we have to face the effects of policies which the ideologists thrust upon us from Europe and America, which in many cases do far more harm than good.

"Many of all races are complacent, however, taking refuge in the thought that in the existence of the United Nations we have sufficient safeguard for the welfare of Africa. But in

many respects it is the very reverse, because of the inter-jealousy of many members of the United Nations of Africa itself and African affairs, with consequent undue interference on their part.

"These Eastern and South African territories must face the common dangers together, whether they be caused by the machinations of certain members of the United Nations or by the policy of the Kremlin. Those who raise their heads at my coupling U.N.O. with the Kremlin may be surprised to find words of a great champion of U.N.O. who was created, and who sincerely thought the throwing of Tanganyika under U.N.O. was a splendid gesture at the time, but who has, no doubt, been bitterly disillusioned since—no less than the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"I have just published the following report on August 19. I quote it because it shows the great courage in the expression of the change of conviction on the part of the Secretary of State, and it also makes it quite evident to us that there are dangers lurking in the United Nations Organization.

"When Mr. At Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke in Reading recently, he referred to his 'bitter experiences' at Lake Success and to the 'maneuvering of the Trusteeship Council,' which was, he said, composed not of members intrinsically interested in Colonial welfare, but of people purely representing of the different powers.

Power Politics at U.N.O.

"He continued: 'There is a tremendous amount of maneuvering, power politics, and backroom bargaining. Instead of being primarily concerned with the welfare of the Colonial peoples, there is a bargaining attitude on the basis of "if you give me your vote, you shall have mine." Because of Powers gangling up on others, the United Nations have often failed to agree on the one obvious and satisfactory solution of a problem.'

"So what we all feared has taken place, and the grim facts have to be faced.

"In considering our relationship with other territories, it is interesting to note that a most important step is proposed as far as South Africa is concerned. *Die Transvaler* has reported that a sub-department of the Union's Department of External Affairs, to deal specifically with affairs connected with Africa, will perhaps be one of the most important results of the recent visit of Mr. Charles de Weter, the Union's Ambassador Extraordinary, to the States of Africa and the Mediterranean.

"So far, so good, but the question arises whether this sub-department is enough. I suggest that it is not. For some years the members of the British House of Commons have endeavoured to place Colonial matters above party politics, so that in the event of a change of Government in Great Britain, the Colonial policy should remain unaltered and continue unhampered by party considerations. I would appeal to the Union of South Africa to consider doing likewise.

"In conversation I have had with many Cabinet Ministers of the previous and present Governments of the Union of South Africa, I have urged the creation of a committee of the South African Assembly of a non-party character to deal with the policy to be adopted towards the territories south of the Sahara, which suggestion seemed to meet with general approval.

Views of Permanent Residents

"The present condition of these territories, with Southern Rhodesia under the Commonwealth Office and the others under the Colonial Office, must make it a wearying toil for any of our neighbours to get a real collective opinion on any matter. They may, of course, obtain an opinion from the Commonwealth Office and from the Colonial Office which might well conflict. I have known policies to conflict. It would not be the real opinion of the representatives of these territories, but an opinion which might suit either of these Governments to express or the convenient opinion of the party Government then in power in England, so far removed from the realities of the situation, and far too often so ignorant of our affairs.

"Official channels of communications exist between these six territories, but the time has come when non-official representation must assume the importance to which events entitle it—as expressing the opinion of the permanent inhabitants of the territories—because, after all, unlike officials from the Colonial Office, we have to live to face the consequences of decisions made and policies decided upon.

"The changes in world conditions, make it imperative that we, of no matter what colour, race or creed, should all take the African view, and that the influence of ideologies and party politics, whether from Great Britain, America, or any other continent, must be halted. We in these six territories should turn to ourselves and the neighbouring territories to face our economic problems and to frame the policies which will ultimately determine the destiny of this sub-continent of Africa, and, I hope, influence the policy of Africa as a whole. "Africa will, in my opinion, eventually surpass all other continents in progress, development, and world importance, but it is up to us, in Africa, to take the necessary action if we are to succeed."

Electors' Union Plan For Kenya

European Leadership and Local Government Autonomy

OUR FIRST OBJECTIVE is the achievement of the greatest possible degree of local government autonomy in the non-Native areas, under European leadership.

It is our goal to achieve for all rural and urban areas in non-Native lands the same degree of control over their own affairs which has already been achieved by Nairobi Municipality. We have already achieved this campaign, and we are proud of it. Nairobi Municipality shows to a remarkable extent local government can be autonomous.

We believe this development to be practicable for all areas outside the Native land units. Half the difficulties of government in Kenya are due to a disproportionate degree of centralization. We are convinced that if problems are tackled locally they will be overcome far more easily by the interest, enthusiasm, and ingenuity of local residents than by the uninspired industry of the central bureaucracy.

Strengthening District Councils

Put your jagons of problems together and they will be the more difficult to break. This is what is happening throughout the Colony to-day, so that we find ourselves faced with problems, such as social services, which are almost impossible of solution by the central Government. For this reason it is our policy to strengthen district councils and expand not only their responsibilities but also their spheres of influence.

The time has come when district councils should cease to be mere spending agents for the central Government, but should become really live bodies with the rights of raising revenue, though not to duplicate central taxation, including rating—though we do not propose the rating of productive land—and various forms of licensing. Suggestions as to how they could raise revenue should come in the first case from district councils themselves.

The time has come for them to start taking a local responsibility for such social services as primary education and elementary hospital care. This entails increased revenues and expenditure for local government authorities. District councils can and must fully be associated in the execution of administration and in the formulation of policy, including such matters as agriculture, soil and water conservation, production, etc.

Frustration Will Disappear

With the development of local government much of the frustration now felt by our community will disappear. Through local government citizens will have a closer and more direct say in the Colony's affairs. The development of local government should also remove much of the suspicion and opprobrium that naturally attach to the present remote central Government—a feeling which includes even those members of our own community who through boards, etc., are associated with the Government in Nairobi and assist in the preparation and administration of laws.

Through local government we have a first-class opportunity to secure the acceptance of our leadership by the Africans; a leadership which should be aimed at showing the African that our control of affairs is to his own best advantage; a leadership from which we have so far been excluded by the present system of Colonial Office Government.

The duties of trusteeship are ours as a community in Kenya. We believe that they cannot rightly and wholly

**Being extracts from "The Kenya Plan" just published by the Electors' Union of Kenya.*

belong to our fellows in the United Kingdom. The whole history of the Empire shows how unworkable is the system of remote control. We believe the development of sound local government will do more than anything to create political stability.

Believing as we do we consider that the first political step for the African is through parochial councils under European guidance. Moreover, it is our view that such guidance must come not so much from the administrator but from Europeans with first-hand knowledge of local government.

The development of local government is a keystone in our policy, and we believe that it is essential to the creation of a viable State.

Some may be afraid that our proposals will place too great a burden on those members of our community who are asked to serve on local government bodies. Certainly, local authorities will have more work to do than at present. We do not propose, however, that the execution of policy will be the responsibility of the members of these authorities. The execution of policy will be carried out by the permanent staff of the local authority. It is the permanent staff which will require strengthening.

Control by Non-Officials

This strengthening can best be done by creating a Colony-wide local government service, with officers transferable from one authority to another. Such a service will pool experience, open up greater opportunities for promotion, and so attract the best type of man and ensure uniformity of practice.

To summarize, our constitutional goals are:

- (1) The greatest possible executive control by the European community.
- (2) The maximum amount of local government autonomy outside the Native land units in both rural and urban areas.

Thus it will be seen that our undeviating purpose is the control of our own affairs. All else is subservient. The time for accelerating the tempo of constitutional development has now come. Let us press ahead with it continually and with the utmost vigour.

The object of our African development plan is a contented, prosperous, and progressive African community playing their proper part in the Colony's life, consistent with their merits and ability.

The plan recognizes that Europeans and Africans are complementary in the development of these territories. It rejects the Marxian fallacy that there is an inherent incompatibility of interest between employee and employer, between African and European.

Common Sense, Not Sentiment

The plan springs not from idle sentimental feeling but from plain common sense and the considerable experience of Africa and Africans which the members of our African Affairs Committee possess. We cannot, however, share the views of those remote theorists who seek to impose upon the African a political development which in reality can only be a rick's progress.

We do not deny the right of any African with merit and ability to reach the highest position, but we contend that the first problems confronting the African are economic. The African will not solve them by playing at high politics.

We oppose those who would self-government for the African by the African as a practicable possibility within any foreseeable future. With Mr. Negley Farson we believe: "These sentimental liberals are very likely the

worst enemies that the emerging Africa has to face.

The essence of our plan is European leadership. The seeds of this leadership were sown in the East African forces in both wars and bore fruit. It must be carried on in the normal pursuits of peace, difficult though it may be without the unity and comradeship of war.

We will uphold every constitutional right of the liberty of the subject, whatever his colour or creed.

We will support only those systems of government which uphold and do not infringe human liberty.

We will not acquiesce in any limitation of liberty unless we are convinced of its urgent necessity.

(To be continued)

Reasons for Dollar Investment in British Africa

Views of Chamber of Commerce of the United States

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS why American business men should consider the possibility of investing in the British possessions in Africa. One reason is that this undeveloped area offers the prospect of new markets for American goods and increasing world production of agricultural, mineral and industrial products. Finding an outlet for capital and the development of new markets and sources of products is in keeping with the traditional policies of American enterprise.

Of equal importance is the fact that the development of Africa will aid in world recovery. Under E.C.A., which American business men are committed to support, the British plan submitted to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation stresses the part which her Colonies can play.

Colonial development under this plan, while primarily intended to increase the standards of living of the Colonial peoples, can assist materially in re-establishing Britain's balance of payments. The United Kingdom is eager to encourage Colonial exports as an integral part of the recovery programme.

Maintaining Exports at High Level

Unless the sterling area maintains a high level of exports to the Colonies, the net dollar earnings of those Colonies will be reduced either because production will fall off or because it will be essential for a larger proportion of the dollar earnings of the Colonies to be spent on essential imports.

In 1947 exports from all British Colonies to the United Kingdom were about £150,000,000 (\$600,000,000). For 1948-1949 they are expected to run at about £200,000,000 (\$800,000,000), and by 1952-53, when the E.C.A. is scheduled to end, they should reach £250,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000). At the same time it is expected that the Colonial dollar surpluses will increase. By 1947 the Colonies had recovered from the war sufficiently to have a small dollar surplus; in 1948 it has been about \$150,000,000, and by 1952-53 it is hoped that it will reach the rate of \$300,000,000.

Regarding European recovery and the advancement of the Colonial Dependencies, Sir Stafford Cripps, in an address to the Conference of African Governors in London in November, 1947, said: "The economies of Western Europe and tropical Africa are so closely interlocked in mutual trade, in the supply of capital, and in currency systems that their problems of overseas balance are essentially one. The further development of African resources is of the same crucial importance to the rehabilitation and strengthening of Western Europe as the restoration of European productive power is to the future progress and prosperity of Africa."

The scope of the plans being undertaken by the corporations of the United Kingdom, as well as the degree of capital involved, are not intended to preclude or limit the field of private investment. As a matter

**Being extracts from a brochure entitled "Investment Opportunities in British Africa," published by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.*

of fact, the announced purpose of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation is to supplement rather than supplant private enterprise.

At a meeting between representatives of the American Embassy in London and British officials which took place in the Colonial Office in May, 1948, it was emphasized that, in general, private United States dollar investments for directly or indirectly productive enterprises in the British Colonial Empire are welcomed by the British Government.

Debates in the House of Commons during June, 1947, also indicated that foreign private enterprise and investment would be welcomed in the Colonies.

This means that American private capital could participate to the extent that the proposed investment would not be out of harmony with the plans of the Colonial Governments themselves for social and economic development. Under the terms of the agreements signed between the United States and the United Kingdom, Article III specified that nationals of the United States would be assured of fair treatment if they wished to assist in the development of production of essential materials in the Colonies which are co-operating with the United Kingdom in the over-all plan.

Regulations regarding exchange controls in the British Colonies are similar to those in the United Kingdom, so remittances of profits would be subject to the same rules. In other words, current profits, after deduction of taxes, or duly declared dividends in the case of operation by resident companies, could be remitted to United States owners or to registered shareholders in dollars, assuming the exchange were available.

Article III of the United States-United Kingdom agreement also provides that the Administrator of the E.C.A. could extend a limited guarantee to American dollar investments up to a total of \$300,000,000 during the period of the aid, if the E.C.A. and the British authorities concerned agreed that the grant of a guarantee was appropriate in any particular case.

The British Government would expect that the American capital invested would be provided in permanent form, and that dollars would not normally be made available for its withdrawal or for repayment of local capital within a short period of years. Projects would require the approval of the British Government.

Relationship between Britain and Colonies

The relationship between the United Kingdom Government and the individual Colonial Governments is not easily defined. Contrary to opinion in some quarters, the British Government does not have complete control over them.

Although classified as Colonies, the local Governments are far more than mere executive machines. They have their own legislatures, in some cases composed of wholly elected non-official majorities. Thus, while the Colonial Governments would tend to look to the United Kingdom Government for guidance and advice, they would to a great extent exercise their own judgment regarding investment projects.

The only investment projects which would be likely to be encouraged by either the Colonial Governments or the United Kingdom Government would be those which would be either dollar-earning or dollar-saving.

Dollar-saving enterprises, those which would yield a net return of hard currency earned or saved after covering interest and amortization charges, would be either for the production of commodities to be sold to the sterling area, or for production of commodities which would be consumed in Colonial territories and which would otherwise have to be purchased with hard currencies.

The laws and regulations respecting the welfare of the inhabitants, etc., which apply to public and private United Kingdom and Colonial enterprises in the British Colonial territories would apply also to Americans without discrimination.

In general, there would be two fields of investment for American capital—in public utilities or in private industry (including agriculture). The development of public utilities is essential to any economic, political, or social development, for without adequate communication, port facilities, etc., any development of industry would necessarily be quite limited.

However, there are certain practical considerations which more or less preclude many of this nature. Primarily, such investments would require capital outlays far beyond the capacity of a private firm; and, secondly, the general trend of policy in the Colonies, as in the United Kingdom, is in favour of developing utilities under public control and through public bodies, rather than by private investment.

This policy is by no means directed against American capital, for it applies to private capital in general, whether it be British, American, or other. The policy of favouring public development of utilities is not a hard and fast rule, however, and investment in private capital is feasible, although it is likely that such investment would be in the form of loan capital rather than equity capital.

Favourable Investment Possibilities

Regarding investment of private American capital in industries, there are definite favourable possibilities. Generally, private American capital investment would be particularly welcome where the United States' firms have special technical knowledge and equipment, or could secure access to supplies of capital goods necessary for development which would not otherwise be available for development in the British Colonies.

Such investments would normally fall into three categories: (1) those operated by agencies of the British Government, such as subsidiaries of the Colonial Development Corporation or the Overseas Food Corporation; (2) private United Kingdom or Colonial companies; and (3) those companies having entirely or mainly American capital.

In addition to investment as such, there is at present a great need in the British Colonies for skilled technicians, particularly those trained in agricultural or scientific fields.

Natural resources in the form of minerals represent the greatest sources of wealth or potential wealth in some of the British Colonies. In certain territories mining operations have been carried on to a limited extent, but there is room for private foreign capital. As a matter of fact, the 10-year plans of those Colonies with potential mineral wealth all indicate a desire to develop such resources.

An American firm, before undertaking steps in this direction, should consider the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy (Colonial 206) issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in December, 1946, for the guidance of Colonial Governments in framing mining policies.

The provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, of which the Economic Co-operation Act is Title I, permit the Administration to issue a limited form of guarantee for new American dollar investments in certain areas if such projects are approved by the Administrator and the participating countries concerned.

At the discretion of the Administrator, the guarantee may cover exchangeability into American dollars up to 100% of the investment. This convertibility applies to income from the investment, repayment or return of the original investment, or compensation for sale or disposition, in whole or in part, of the property represented by such investment. These guarantees pertain, of course, only to the actual investment or the profits therefrom; they are not intended to include ordinary business or political risks or fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate.

No Guarantee After 1962

The guarantee does not cover any profits over and above the investment specified in the contract of guarantee, and in the event that the Administrator uses the fund of a business man, the amount of the guarantee is reduced by the amount previously paid. Under the terms of the Act, no investment may be guaranteed after April 3, 1962. Before final approval of the guarantee is accorded by the Administrator the project must also be passed on by the Government concerned.

Apart from the use of counterpart funds, the E.C.A. is equipped to assist private firms in the development and procurement of stock-pile items. In the event that a firm has made the necessary surveys to start mining operations, it can take the proposal to the E.C.A. authorities. If the project has been cleared by the Colonial and British authorities, and if the E.C.A. officials approve, the firm may get a dollar advance from E.C.A. to begin construction.

The contract between E.C.A. and the firm states that the dollars are advanced on the condition of repayment in materials. Thus when the actual extraction is begun, a certain percentage of the materials will go to the United States. The current market price at time of delivery will be used to determine how much of the dollar advance has been repaid. Ordinarily it is expected that this payment in kind will be completed within a period of, say, two to five years.

(To be continued)

Governor's Message on Devaluation Support for British Government

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA has issued the following message to the people of the Colony on the devaluation policy of the British Government.

His Majesty's Government may rest assured that they will receive the most loyal and complete support from the Government and the people of Kenya. It is in their power to give, especially by means of a strict production of all products saleable in dollar markets, by the strictest control of dollar expenditure, and by an immediate re-examination of all projects of capital expenditure with a view to eliminating or postponing those which are not directed to increasing production and the economic and industrial efficiency of the Colony.

The Government will necessarily await further information and advice from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom before coming to decisions on any special measures which may be necessary, and will in the meantime examine its own position in the light of the latest developments.

In a rapidly developing country it must necessarily be especially difficult to decide between expenditure which will promote efficiency and production on the one hand and which, on the other, could be regarded as desirable in terms of postponement. Education is a case in point. Moreover, pensions and debt charges, which always bulk largely in national budgets, have to be met, and the circumstances at any one time make it necessary to incur heavy charges for the police and internal security forces.

Need for Hard and Honest Work

Meantime, if the Governor may presume to offer a word of general counsel, it would be this: The situation of Great Britain is admittedly difficult, but it is not being beyond solution; devaluation is admittedly a strong medicine, but it can serve a very valuable purpose if everyone works hard and honestly do his or her best to prevent inflation, to hold salaries and wages, and collaborate in every practicable way that will help to prevent a rise in prices.

But these things will not come about by themselves; they are the sum of the personal efforts and sense of duty of every man and woman in the country. If we all show proper resolution, restraint, and common sense, there is no reason why the internal situation here should be significantly affected.

It is as well to remember the bright side as well as the dark—sisal, coffee, pyrethrum, kyanite, and other things sold for dollars will be more competitive in dollar markets. We do not have to buy food or raw materials from dollar countries, and there might well be an important increase in tourist traffic. Gold mining will certainly benefit on the balance.

So do not be down-hearted—or, if you are one of those who just have to be, at least keep it to yourself and do not make others down-hearted. There are ample strong arms and steadfast hearts to do what needs to be done.

Kenya's Dollar Dependence Not Large

The following statement has been issued by the Kenya Information Service:—

The effect of devaluation upon the country as a whole depends upon the extent to which we have to buy from countries whose currencies have not been devalued in terms of the dollar. Fortunately for Kenya, nearly 80% of our imports come from the sterling area, so to this very large extent the change will make no difference. Moreover, part of this total comes from countries which have followed the United Kingdom in devaluing their currency. In regard to goods from these countries, too, there will be no change.

The main effect is in relation to our purchases from dollar areas. Here again we are fortunate in that our dependence on the dollar area is not large: something less than 10% of our imports have to be purchased with dollars. Moreover, this dependence is decreasing, a process made possible by the increasing availability of consumer and capital goods from the sterling area. Although, therefore, we shall have to pay something more for such goods as we import from dollar countries, these goods are not many over the whole range of our buying and the general effect will be small.

It must also be remembered that we sell goods to the dollar areas, and while we shall continue to get the same number of pounds for these goods, they will be cheaper in terms of dollars. Consequently, they will be very much more competitive, and there is a great opportunity therefore to expand our exports to the dollar area. It is this opportunity that needs to be firmly grasped and calls for renewed effort from all concerned.

Our First Twenty-Five Years What Readers Think of Writers

COLONEL CHARLES E. POWELL, C.M.G., wrote: "I find on my return from the continent that you have had a 25th birthday, and I must send you a note of congratulation. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has succeeded because you have taken trouble always to give the true facts and have had the courage in these days of half-truths and compromises to state your convictions without evasion or equivocation. In doing this you have not feared to risk unpopularity of Government and individuals alike.

"Very often your unpalatable prophecies have come true, and your more unpalatable criticisms in the course of time become accepted facts. In new countries, perhaps more than in the old, erudition is unpopular, but the universal feeling throughout East Africa and the Rhodesias that you give the facts and make the comments without fear or favour is shown by the increasing circulation and popularity of your paper."

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, writing to congratulate EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on its silver jubilee, said that the paper provides a convenient and reliable reference record to subjects and events affecting the Protectorate which he represents, and keeps him in touch with the happenings in neighbouring territories, and that "many people of both sexes whose interests vary widely have told me that, if they want to know what is going on in East and Central Africa, your paper provides the answer."

Duties of a Newspaper

MR. B. WATKINS said that his opinion of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA coincided with that of the late C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and one of the greatest of British journalists, when he wrote: "A newspaper is of necessity something of a monopoly, and its first duty is to shun the temptations of monopoly. At the peril of its soul it must see that the supply of news is not tainted. Neither in what it gives, in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation, must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free, but facts are sacred. The voice of opponents no less than that of friends has a right to be heard. It is well to be frank; it is even better to be fair."

MR. P. HARRIS considered the chief value of the journal to lie in its "remarkably comprehensive coverage of the affairs of the Rhodesias and East Africa, and its wise comments under Matters of Moment. A good example of your independence and sound judgment is to be found in your recent leading article on the Editors Union of Kenya, which will doubtless dislike your criticism but be unable to disregard or refute its function of examining critically, but for the good of the territories, statements issued by public bodies, as a very responsible one, and I think all regular readers would say that your record in this matter is highly creditable. The pity is that there is so much partisanship and so little independent and well-informed judgment in so many papers."

A senior official in East Africa who has served in four of the territories and travelled widely in the continent, claimed that few people could realize better than he what the paper had done for the territories during the past 25 years, adding: "It has been a wonderful thing to have in London a publication which so truly reflects our African picture."

MR. ROY WELLESKY, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, sent an expression of gratitude for "the exceedingly high standard of journalism in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

A reader on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia wrote: "I admire the paper and always look forward to its arrival. The articles are well chosen and cover a large sphere, and it is good to be able to keep *au fait* with what is going on in other territories and know what people at home think about us."

Independent and Critical Attitude

"SUBSCRIBER AND JOURNALIST" wrote: "As a working journalist and a reader of your paper, I have been especially struck by the fact that almost every message which you have published in connexion with your silver jubilee has made direct reference to the editorial policy. At a time when so many people affect to sneer at the Press, when too many papers give much more attention to cartoons or comic strips than to their leading articles, and when some go so far as to dispense with leading articles (presumably because they feel incapable of leading the community for which they cater), it is arresting to see that people in all walks of life value EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA chiefly for its leading articles.

"The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, I notice, regards your achievement as unique, and testifies that many of your opinions have been translated into official policy. That is very high praise indeed. Scarcely less striking are the references to your independent and critical attitude to affairs. If more papers were more objective the public would have much more respect for the Press.

"Every year seems to make it clearer that the bigger the circulation of a newspaper beyond a certain point, the less will be its influence, because, when circulation becomes the one criterion, objectivity is forbidden; the paper must be to curry favour with the maximum number of people and offend the very minimum. Your strength is based primarily on a determination to write the truth as you see it, irrespective of those whom it may offend. That is journalism at its best—and I entirely agree with the reader who wrote that your standard of English is as good as that to be found anywhere in the British Press."

Editor Sentenced

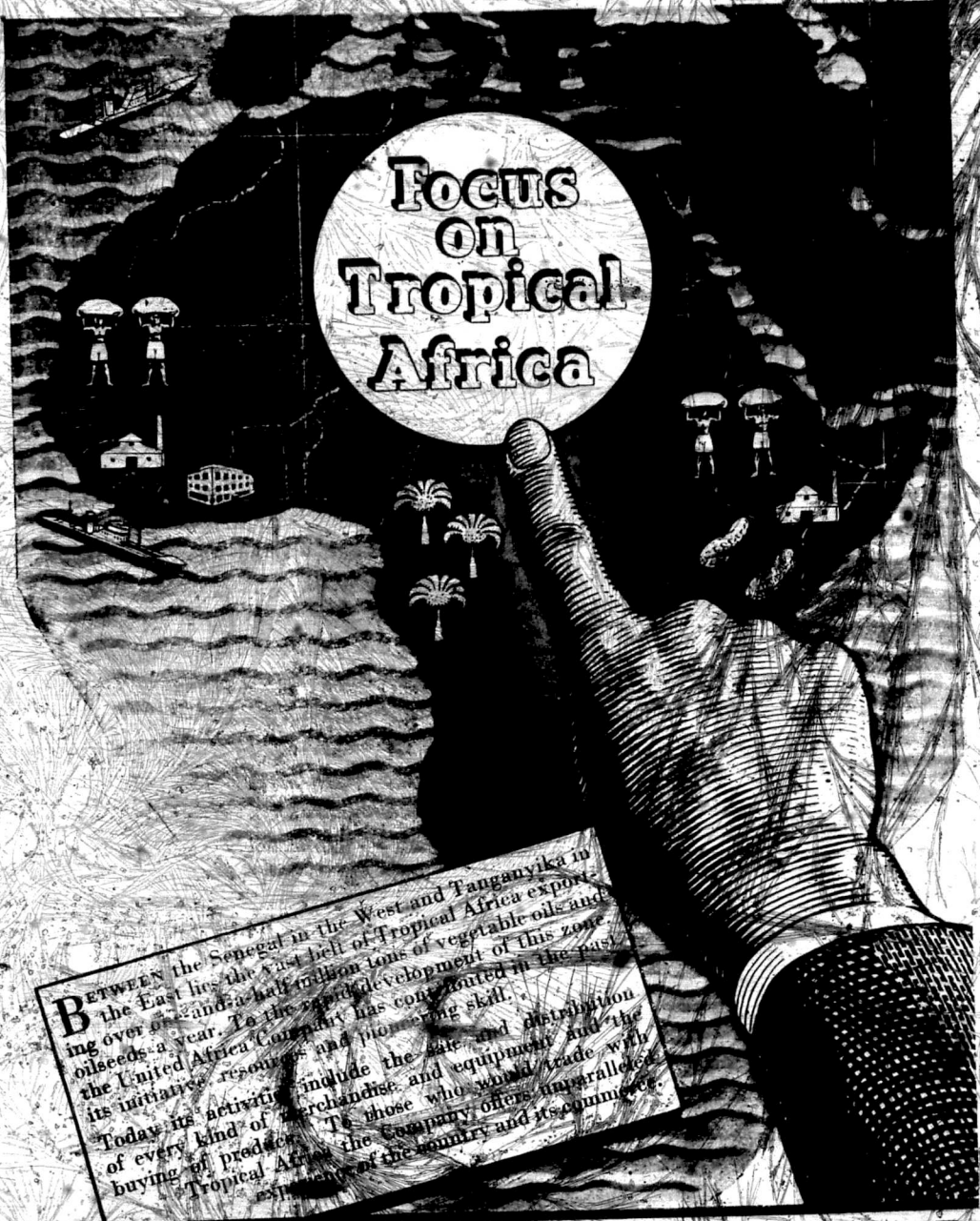
MATIAS LULE SSONKO, proprietor and editor of the Luganda newspaper *Mugobansonga*, has been convicted in the resident magistrate's court, Kampala, of printing and publishing a seditious article, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three years on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently. Last October he was convicted of sedition and bound over for three years. Notice of appeal has been given.

Pioneer Reunion

A REUNION LUNCHEON of those who served in the Matabeleland and Mashonaland campaigns of 1890, 1893, 1896, and 1897, to commemorate the 56th anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo and the Shangani Patrol, will be held at the Royal Empire Society's headquarters in London on Friday, November 4. Major-General the Earl of Athlone will preside. Tickets may be obtained from Major T. J. May, c/o Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

India and the Africans

MR. PETER KOINAGE, a Kikuyu teacher who has been visiting India, is stated in Press messages to have told University students in Nazpur that "millions of Africans look upon India as a guide in their educational and material progress," and to have appealed for priority to be given to African students for study in India, particularly in medicine, agriculture, science, and law. Pandit Kunjilal Dubel, deputy vice-chancellor of Nazpur University, said that African students would be welcomed as "beloved guests."



**Focus
on
Tropical
Africa**

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

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BACKGROUND TO

Delusions.—The Parliamentary debate confirmed previous indications that the Government had, and still has, only the faintest notions about the repercussions devaluation is likely to have upon the economic structure of the country. The Government has not the slightest intention of proceeding to the major adjustments in its own policies which are absolutely essential if the temporary relief derived from devaluation is to be turned to permanent account. The Chancellor again went out of his way to pull the public into the delusion that devaluation will have no more than insignificant effects on the cost of living. Does the Government think that the dollar prices of principal sterling area dollar earners like tin, rubber, cocoa can be maintained at or near pre-devaluation levels? If they are not, the sterling area will almost certainly be worse off on account of devaluation despite the increase in the volume of its sales in the dollar area that the reduced prices will make possible. Or is the Government trying to soft-pedal the pending increase in the cost of living in the hope that the general election will be over by the time the shoe really begins to pinch? Throughout the Chancellor's speech there was evidence that the Cabinet is anxious above all to avoid antagonizing the electorate. The rise in the profits tax is counter to all the promises to give exporters to the dollar areas even incentive. How can we expect to attract dollar investment to this country and the Colonies with this example of how a Socialist Government treats profits?—*Financial Times*.

Schizophrenia.—Sir Stafford Cripps' speech was a remarkable example of schizophrenia or dual personality. Cripps, the statesman, furnished a statement of principles so sound as to be at complete variance with Socialist theories, promise, and practice. Cripps the politician was notably vague about translating these principles into action. The only definite announcement in the whole speech was an increase in the tax on distributed profits, a blatant sop to Socialist back-benchers which rigs the scales against private enterprise, to whose skill Sir Stafford made a pathetic appeal to exploit new dollar markets. This is a strange interpretation of the Government's promise of greater incentives to enterprise and taxation on a scale which has exhausted taxable resources and penalized enterprise, failure in the nationalized industry, failure to foresee difficulties or adopt more than expedients when they occurred—these are the records of the present Government.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan.—"The main impression left by the Commons debate was that it had not been so much a sober examination of the consequences of devaluation as a big-scale projection exercise. Mr. Bevan's speech, with all its faults, was a brilliant debating performance which greatly heartened the Government's supporters and moved them to give the Minister a tremendous round of sustained cheering while he finished. This was in marked contrast to the scant applause at the end of the Prime Minister's speech. It was the first occasion since the eloquent Mr. Bevan's intervention in a debate on the Budget in 1931. Yesterday's debate showed that Parliament as well as the country recognizes his talents, his energy, his capacity for Labour remanence, his power. Mr. Bevan's Parliamentary skill and his authority in the party will obviously bring him to one of the highest positions in the leadership of Parliamentary Government."—*The Times*.

Illusion shattered.—"The blind economic forces our Ministers affected to despise have overwhelmed them. The economic laws they tried to contain within their ridiculous paper plans have escaped. The dream castle of ever-shorter hours, ever-higher wages, ever-more luxurious living is shattered. We are back to the time-honoured recipe of hard work. The bubbling optimism of Washington, even the buoyancy of the devaluation broadcast, have departed. The Chancellor has discovered that devaluation is 'no miracle-working device.' Not one Minister proclaimed what all know to be true: Britain must work longer hours for no more wages. Our only hope is that the British people smash Socialism before the Socialists smash Britain."—*Daily Mail*.

Fundamentals Untouched.—"Our industrial vitality is being hurt today by four things—excessive taxation, high costs, lack of incentive for all classes of workers, and nationalization and the threat of it. We all feel that no satisfactory analysis of the distortion in the world's economy caused by the war has yet been given, nor has there been anything in the nature of really concentrated thought on the fundamentals of the problem of the restoration of the world economy, or any clear indication of the lines on which remedial action in the international sense ought to be taken."—Sir Robert Sicaclair, president, Federation of British Industries.

"Less than a fortnight has been sufficient to make the comforting illusion of such devaluation a reality. The presented sound even more hollow than it did at the time. The impression that price increases would stop short at bread and meat has already been shown to be false. The absence of adequate reserves of plant and man-power is the only element in the present situation, and one which radically distinguishes it from that in 1931. It is dangerous to say the least, to expect to be able to hold wages if reserves of labour and plant cannot be brought promptly into employment, or what comes to the same thing, if man-power and equipment cannot be more effectively employed. If one breath Government/spokesmen recognize this, but they recoil from deliberately trying to create those reserves either by reducing the Government's claims on the economy or by offering inducements to increasing productivity. It is more than disingenuous—if these reserves are not created—to suggest that only particular prices will rise with the increase in cost of particular imports."—City editor of *The Times*.

Planning.—"The Chancellor has summarized the process with his usual clarity: we seek to counter our economic difficulties 'by a series of temporary expedients, which have led to a series of crises.' That is the pattern of events which sets the rhythm of a planned society—temporary expedient, crisis, grand inquest upon the state of the nation. It is startling that four years' planning should be summed up by one of its authors and conductors as a staggering from expedient to expedient. But what follows from the admission: 'Now we have recognized that this is not enough?' What is the remedy? The mixture as before, after a good shaking."—Mr. George Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times*.

Essentials.—"We must set our faces against sloth, selfishness, evasion of responsibility at all levels, unwillingness to face unpleasant facts, the habit of supposing that the world owes us a living, the habit of looking to the State for everything, the insistence on rights, and the dodging of duties. If we do not eradicate these things, no Government will save us. If we do, we shall not need a lot of help from Government. Like the world, it is too much with us. Getting and spending, it lays waste our powers."—Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., in the *Evening Standard*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked... of the theorist has so often been the scourge of the people. The Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer sometimes speaks but never acts as though he meant business." Mr. Colin R. Coote.

"Devaluation was such a shock to the British that thousands of those free wigs turned white overnight." *New York Mail*.

"We have tried a series of temporary expedients which have led to a series of crises as each expedient has been exhausted." Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The House of Commons debate on devaluation does not appear to have given any indication of the existence of the Commonwealth." Mr. R. S. Brooker, a Member of the South African Parliament.

"Devaluation of the pound is a disaster to the world and to this country in particular. The present Government's handling of the financial and economic affairs of the nation has undoubtedly created this situation." Lord Samuel.

"Since the Zealand draws all her supplies of electricity from Canada, devaluation will mean an extra cost to our people of £300 million annually." The chairman of the Zealand Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

"We may have to work more than five days a week, but our nerves do not run into our pockets for nothing. Until the politicians say courageously we shall not realize it." Sir Graham Cunningham, chairman of the Dairy Export Board.

"It is for the workers as well as trade union leaders to have a sense of proportion, a sense of public spirit, in negotiations about wages and conditions. There is more to be gained if you work hard than if you hang about." Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"My company appears on the nationalization list. We have never even been asked for our opinions, views for figures even, and no one in the industry has ever been consulted on the subject at all. The little Hitlers made their decision." Lord Lytton of Westbourne.

"Some of our equipment is running too slowly; some of it is being tended by too many, and most of it is not running long enough to keep pace with our country's needs. It is a great pity that we cannot forego for the time being the five-day week. The best of our resolve to face the situation as we did during the war." Mr. F. I. Connolly, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

"Inflation continues in Great Britain, though it has ceased nearly everywhere outside the sterling area. That is perhaps the most serious aspect of the British economic crisis. The main cause of our undoing is the phenomenal growth of public expenditure. We are beginning to pay the penalty for the mad and ill-considered attempt for traditional methods of sound finance." Professor Sir Ernest Henderson.

"If, as Mr. Attlee said, it was unimpedable to see private persons dealing in shares the value of which had been suddenly altered by a Government action, Sir Stafford Cripps had persistently declared would not take place, was it any less unpleasant to read the official announcement that the nationalized Bank of England had taken advantage of the occasion to sell a large block of gold shares?" *National News Letter*.

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PERSONALIA

GENERAL SMUTS will fly to London next month. MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, M.L.C., has joined the Road Authority Committee in Kenya.

COLONEL C. E. BONSONBY, M.P., has returned to England from his visit to Brazil.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. CUMMINS left for Mombasa on Friday in the LLANDOVERY CASTLE.

THE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER in London has returned from a short visit to the Netherlands.

MR. R. D. SMITH has been appointed a general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

MR. C. G. USHER, M.L.C., has been appointed to the Immigration Control Board of Kenya.

LORD LISTOWEL, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has left by air for the Caribbean.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. ODLING and COLONEL C. ROBBINS recently arrived in Kenya by air.

MR. and MRS. B. E. K. FIGGIS, of Nairobi, will shortly fly to New Zealand to visit Mrs. Figgis's family.

MR. L. E. WOOD has been appointed manager of the London Wall branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

A son has been born in Kampala to the wife of Mr. JOHN V. WILD, one of the assistant residents stationed in Buganda.

MR. L. S. AMERY will speak on "The Commonwealth and Europe" at the Over-Seas League in London on November 3 at 8 p.m.

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, director of Colonial studies at St. Andrew's University, returned from South Africa last week in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. G. A. WAINWRIGHT is to speak to the Royal Anthropological Institute next Tuesday, October 11, on "The Coming of Iron to the Bantu."

MR. J. G. F. TROUGHTON, Controller of Finance in East Africa for the Overseas Food Corporation, has arrived in London by air for consultations.

COUNT RENATO DELLA CHIESA D'ISASCA, Italian Consul in Kenya, has been appointed Italian liaison officer at United Nations headquarters in the U.S.A.

MESSRS. C. D. WARNER and L. G. GREEN have been appointed to the board of Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., tea-growers in Kenya and Tanganyika.

SIR RONALD STORRS, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has left England, accompanied by LADY STORRS, on a lecture tour for the British Council.

MR. K. L. WADDELL has arrived in this country to assume his duties as London editor of Argus South African Newspapers. MRS. WADDELL has accompanied him.

In the final match of the season, MR. C. J. CURZON, bowling for the Union-Castle Cricket Club on their ground at Blackheath, took all 10 opposing wickets for 78 runs.

MR. and MRS. E. B. SHEPHERD, who sail to-day on their return to Southern Rhodesia, are two of the oldest residents in the capital. Mr. Shepherd is now in his 80th year.

LORD DELAMERE recently returned to East Africa by air from London. LADY DELAMERE is still in a nursing home in Cambridge recovering from an operation.

MR. FRANK CRAIG, who has been an announcer at Broadcasting House, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, since November, 1947, has resigned to take up farming near Mréwa.

MR. R. C. BUCQUET, the retiring general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and MRS. BUCQUET have been presented with a silver tea service, salver, and table lamp by the staffs in Africa and London.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW has visited Khartoum for the first time since his appointment as Apostolic Delegate to East Africa.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT arrived in England this week, and will sail in the QUEEN MARY for New York tomorrow. He expects to return to this country early in November on his way back to Nairobi.

MR. RONALD BROWN, a pupil at the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi, has gained a B.Sc. Hons. (Science) at Edinburgh University, and has been selected for the post of demonstrator in bio-chemistry.

MR. K. A. BROWN has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. MR. T. W. P. CADELL is the new vice-president, and MR. N. F. HARRIS honorary treasurer.

DR. ALBERT MARSH, who is in charge of the ethnographical collection of the Musée du Congo Belge at Tervuren, near Brussels, addressed a special meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute on Tuesday evening.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR E. C. ROBERT MANSERGH, who served during the war in Eritrea and Ethiopia, and in 1945 commanded the 11th E.A. Division in Burma, has been appointed to command the British forces in Hong Kong.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who some months ago resigned from the Labour Party, has written an objective study of present-day Socialism under the title "The Socialist Tragedy."

MR. CHARLES SEAD, Director of Audit in Nyasaland since 1946, who has been appointed Director of Audit in Uganda, joined the Service in 1927, and has served in British Somaliland, the Seychelles, and Malaya. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese.

The following have been elected or re-elected members of the Melsetter Road Council in Southern Rhodesia for the triennial period ending July, 1952: MESSRS. G. G. ASHWORTH, C. J. MARSHALL, H. F. REMMER, W. F. B. HAMMER, J. A. HEYNS, and T. F. DELANEY.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., addressing an Empire rally in the Central Hall, Westminster, a few days ago, said that a plan of action to meet the present crisis required an immediate conference of the British Commonwealth and Empire, to be followed by a special session of the Council of Europe.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL will address a meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, October 20, on "Game Reserves in Theory and Practice," and will show an East African big game film made by the late Marcuswell Maxwell.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS, managing director of The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., will leave England by air on October 17 to visit the branches of the company in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Mr. Saunders, who made his initial inspection of the East African organization of the company in 1923, revisited East Africa last year.

MR. G. M. ROBERTSON, chief engineer of the Sudan Railways, has been admitted to hospital with burns on the hands and forearms sustained in an accident when the car which he was driving caught fire. Both he and his passenger, MR. P. H. FAIRCHILD, of the Sudan Mercantile Co., Ltd., had to jump from the car while it was still moving. The car was completely destroyed.

MR. G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD, who lived for many years in East Africa, and recently completed a study of the Nandi, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute on October 25 on "Chiefs and Ritual Experts in East Africa." Mr. Huntingford is now lecturer in East African languages and cultures at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

COLONEL V. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.B.E., is on holiday in Majorca.

SIR GUY FRASER, Chief Commissioner of Nyasaland, and LADY COLBY left for the Protectorate on Tuesday.

SIR HERBERT DAVIS, Vice-Chancellor of the High Court, and MR. JUSTICE FELTHAM, who was chairman of the Kenya Local Government Commission, are on their way among the passengers leaving Southampton to sail for South Africa in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHOL, and MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHOL, are present at a reception given by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. G. GIBSON at Rhodesia House, London, yesterday evening.

MR. G. DAVIDSON will speak on the results of his work with gammaxane against adult mosquitoes in a house in the Belgian Congo when he addresses the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene at 9 Finchchurch Street, London, E.C.3, at 2.15 p.m. on October 11.

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of research and the two production departments of the Colonial Office, is paying brief visits to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whilst on his way to the African Scientific Conference in Johannesburg.

A daughter has been born in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, to the wife of MR. PETER S. HIGG, who has spent the last 15 years in different parts of East and Central Africa. He served in a machine-gun battalion in East Africa during the war, has been on the groundnut scheme staff in the Kiunga district of Tanganyika, and was lately appointed to the Labour Department in Northern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Colonel J. Sandeman Allen

COLONEL JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, O.B.E., M.C., I.D., a former Member of Parliament and of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has died in Wirral, Cheshire. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. THOMAS CAMPBELL SCRUTTON, who died in London a few days ago, was a mining engineer who had travelled extensively in East and Central Africa, and was keenly interested in the early stages of the development of the Kakamega gold-field in Kenya. He was a director of a number of companies, including Mount-Charlotte (Kalgoorlie) Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Anglo-Eastern Tin Co., Ltd.

We deeply regret to report the death of Mrs. HAMILTON, wife of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, for many years chairman and managing director, and later president, of Messrs. Mitchell, Eatts and Co., Ltd.

MRS. DAPHNE MARGARET HARWICH, wife of Mr. Christopher Harwich, of the Uganda Police, and daughter of Dame Margaret Davidson and the late Sir Walter Davidson, has died in Tororo, Uganda.

MR. A. H. JOHNSTONE, who served in the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department for more than 40 years before his retirement, has died in the Colony.

MR. JOCK DROTSKY has died in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, following injuries received from a buffalo. He leaves a widow and two children.

MRS. SYDIA SHARAF, wife of Commander E. M. Sharaf, formerly of the Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd., has died in Nairobi.

MR. A. G. GODSMAN, a well-known South African journalist, has died in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. H. METTRES, a dentist who worked in Nyasaland for many years, has died in Durban.

MR. HUNTLEY WILKINSON has died in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 65.

Letter to the Editor

Cost of Entebbe Hotel £2,500 Per Bedroom

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, You report me as having said at the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that the cost of the new hotel in Entebbe was £2,500 per bedroom.

You were right, but unfortunately I was wrong. The cost, including equipment, etc., was £2,400 per bedroom.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. MITCHELL

Points From Letters

Devaluation

"THANK YOU VERY MUCH for the leading article on devaluation. Thank goodness someone can think clearly and write fearlessly."

"TO PULL BRITAIN out of the rat a new spirit must be infused into those who perform the work of the country. Loyalty to the job would accomplish wonders in the way of larger output and improved workmanship. No fiat from Government can direct trade into new channels. What is wanted are price worthiness and good quality."

"YOUR ISSUE OF LAST WEEK was really notable. The leading article on devaluation was first-rate, by far the best thing I have seen in any newspaper on the present catastrophic position. I think it the best thing on that scale and of that difficulty that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has done. Scarcely less notable in a different way was Sir Philip Mitchell's address. It is a good thing to have these elemental truths, which it is the fashion to cover up, so finely proclaimed."

"YOUR EXAMINATION of the effects of devaluation was most valuable. One indispensable condition of the survival of Great Britain is the highest possible priority for a permanent policy of producing much more food in this country. There are 17,000,000 acres of rough grazings in the United Kingdom which produce very little indeed. A century ago we had more than double the present acreage under wheat. First place in the home market should be given to the home farmer, and the second place to farmers in the Dominions and Colonies, who, as you say, ask nothing better than to supply the requirements of the Mother Country."

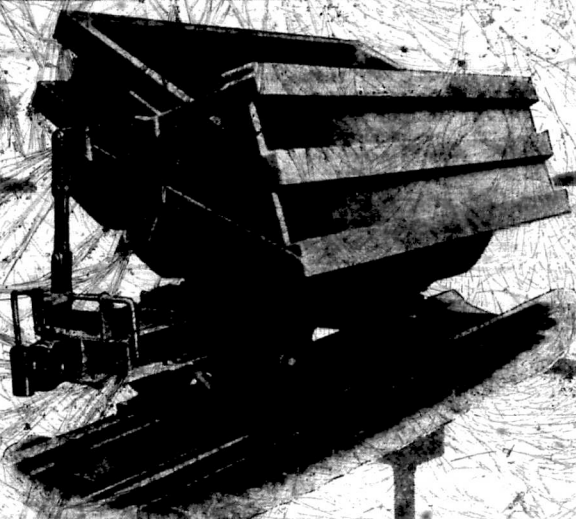
Promoting Understanding

"THE PROSPECT of the substantial investment of dollars in the Colonies—not now perhaps, so much as at a later date—brings with it the likelihood of a more eager American appetite for real news of the British Colonial Empire, for where Americans place their money they have a habit of demanding information. It would be an excellent thing from all standpoints if more top-line American journalists were to tour East and Central Africa, so long as they give themselves time enough to reach reasoned judgments. Such observers will be far more valuable to international understanding than, say, the heterogeneous collection of representatives sent by the Trusteeship Council to Tanganyika some months ago. The worst journalists could hardly produce less reliable reports; the best would certainly do a worthwhile job in the promotion of better Anglo-American understanding."

Exploitation

"WHEN BRITAIN puts money into Colonial development, most of the newspapers of the United States call it exploitation. What was the same process called when and when considerable quantities of dollars are used in the same way?"

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Future Of African Coffees

Production May Rise Sharply

AGGRAVATED BY THE SCARCITY engendered by long-term contracts, demand for British East African coffees outstrips supplies, and they priced themselves out of dollar markets during the past year, says the current market letter of Messrs. Edm. Schüter & Co., which continues: "Production was only about half the quantity of the previous season, and with sustained demand for the small supplies in the open market, prices could no longer level."

The Kenya and Uganda crops are expected to be some 50% more for the coming season owing to drought. Prices will again reflect the value of sterling, as well as existing area demand for sterling area coffee. But under the terms of Anglo-Brazilian agreements, Empire countries which formerly competed for Kenyas and Ugandas robes are authorized to import Brazils, and the relative merits of these are likely to find appreciation with consumers.

In those West and Middle Eastern countries outside the scheduled territories, which must pay dollars for Brazils, demand for British East Africans is unlikely to ease, while competition from South Africa, Australia, and the Far East should be less keen than last year—subject always to exchange fluctuations.

The quality of productions generally has been well maintained, and we would mention in particular the Belgian Congo, Rwanda-Urundi arabicas, which are enhancing their established reputation for fine acidic cup, the demand for which is always likely to exceed supplies from British East Africa.

Consumption Exceeds Production

"What of the future? At present substitutes and alcohols are being increasingly used to 'stretch' coffee. World consumption exceeds production, and this year the shortfall is being made good from stocks, chiefly from Brazil. The situation is reflected in high prices, one of the results of which has been a greater demand for inexpensive coffees."

Thus the stage is set for a gradual increase in certain African productions, particularly of robustas; for these territories—affiliated to the European economy—lend themselves to Native-grown crops with modest production costs. Estimates cannot be made, but we venture to suggest some figures of potential productions for comparison with the pre-war and post-war figures:

	1939	1948	1952
	in bags of 60 kilos (approximate)		
British East Africa	720,000	1,190,000	1,250,000
Belgian Congo and Rwanda-Urundi	130,000	440,000	700,000
Belgium and Congo	310,000	480,000	500,000
French West Africa and Madagascar	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Portuguese West Africa	300,000	700,000	1,000,000
British West Africa	10,000	20,000	45,000
TOTAL	2,790,000	4,385,000	5,165,000

East African Crops

Kenya.—The past crop totalled 6,352 tons, of which some 2,000 tons were sold on the open market, with the remainder destined to our Ministry of Food under the five-year contract. The average price for the crop on the open market was about 20s. per cwt. F.o.b. Mombasa, with A grade f.a.s. touching 25s. The quality was generally satisfactory although due to drought the bean was somewhat lighter and smaller than usual. Prospects for the coming crop are again poor quantitatively owing to prolonged drought, and no more than about 6,000 tons are expected.

Tanganyika.—The Kilimanjaro Native-grown crop is estimated to have yielded nearly 3,000 tons, and some 1,200 tons of European-grown arabica were produced. All these coffees were ear-marked for the Ministry. The new crop is expected to yield about 6,000 tons.

Bugisha.—The past crop totalled about 2,200 tons, of which less than half of which was shipped under the five-year contract. In the latter part of the season the quality of out-turns reflected drought and disease in the plantations. This season the crop may be about the same in quantity, but, thanks to better weather, the quality of later deliveries is unlikely to deteriorate as badly as last season.

Uganda Robusta.—The 1948-49 crop is estimated to have yielded 21,000 tons, including 3,000 tons carry-over. The price rose from 85s. in July, 1948, to 131s. in June, 1949, and the quality improved during the latter part of the season. Owing to the prolonged drought, new crop estimates were drastically reduced last month, but recent rains have improved the position, and market figures indicate about 20,000 tons, including carry-over from the past crop.

Bukoba Robusta.—The Ministry's contract in the past season absorbed the total 4,000 ton crop, and this season about 2,500 tons are expected, some of which is being offered on the free market.

Insect Damage

Arabicas.—The quality of last year's crops was fully up to expectations, and the popularity of these coffees is increasing. Kivu and adjacent areas still yield only small productions, but the quality has been mostly very good. Government quality controllers have not always proved reliable guides as to all aspects of quality.

Robustas.—A good crop is expected again this season, but drought has delayed shipments. Insect damage is still extensive, but energetic steps are being taken to combat it. The Ministry of Food takes a certain quantity of the better grades every year.

Rough estimates for the two seasons are as follows:

	1948-49	1949-50
	bags of 60 kilos	
Robustas	470,000	500,000
Arabicas: Rwanda-Urundi	170,000	200,000
Kivu, etc.	35,000	50,000
Totals	675,000	600,000

Effect of Devaluation

Writing on prices after the devaluation of the pound had been announced, the letter states:—

"Prices in African producing countries have remained steady to firm. British East Africans advanced immediately, but not to the full extent of the devaluation, and this has brought them into line once more with world market values. How long this will last it is impossible to say, for apart from general market conditions, much will depend upon decisions in other countries regarding their currencies. Unless Brazil devalues, we foresee enhanced demand for sterling area coffees. The very limited supplies of this year's British East African crops cannot meet demand at current price levels. When consumption in France and Germany tops 3,000,000 bags a year again, and when production outruns consumption and leaves a few million bags of carry-over stocks, we shall probably reach consumer resistance level in Europe, if prices continue advancing, that level may be reached in America earlier. Meanwhile the lack of foreign exchanges will continue to play a dominant rôle in the European situation. Sterling is amongst the easiest currencies, both from the point of view of availability and exchange rate."

"Kenya will start selling its new crop at the end of September. It is reported that Tanganyika arabica coffee bought under long-term contract by the Ministry of Food will now be consumed in the United Kingdom now, but may be sold for dollars. Early developments are awaited."

"We do not remember a year in which such a large proportion of Congos for shipment up to the end of the year have been sold so early on in the season. Congo robustas are later than usual this year, and are already meeting a good demand. The rise has been accompanied by active buying in many countries. O.K. purchases are reported at between 200,000 and 250,000 bags of Santos, and well timed."

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African Scientific Conference U.K. and E. African Delegates

SIR BEN LOCKSPEISER, head of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, will lead the British delegation to the African Scientific Conference to start in Johannesburg on October 17.

Other members will be MR. W. ALLEN, assistant adviser on animal health to the Colonial Secretary; MR. G. A. ATKINSON, Colonial building liaison officer; PROFESSOR F. DEBENHAM, lately professor of geography at Cambridge University, who recently reported on the water resources of the African Colonies; DR. F. DIXEY, Director of Colonial Geographical Surveys; MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office; DR. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, secretary to the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, and secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research; COMMANDER R. G. A. JACKSON, formerly Director-General of the Middle East Supply Centre; DR. R. LEWTHWAITE, Director of Colonial Medical Research; SIR EDWARD MELLANBY, secretary of the Medical Research Council; DR. AUDREY RICHARDS, reader in Social Anthropology, London; and LIEUT. COLONEL W. D. C. WIGGINS, deputy director, Colonial Geodetic and Topographic Surveys. They are expected to break their journey in East Africa.

East African High Commission Represented

The East African High Commission will be represented by DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, scientific secretary; MR. W. A. GRIMMETT, Deputy Director of the East African Meteorological Service; DR. H. M. O. LESTER, Director of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Organization; and DR. H. H. STOREY, Deputy Director of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Organization.

Dr. L. S. B. LEXLEY, curator of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, and MR. H. A. STAMERS, SMITH will attend from Kenya; MR. H. OSBROOK, district commissioner and sociologist, and MR. E. J. PEAT, senior research officer of the Entomology and Plant Breeding Station, from Tanganyika; and DR. R. A. DAVIES, Director of Geological Surveys, DR. W. G. MELING, Conservator of Forests, and BRIGADIER C. G. LIVES, chief civil engineer of the Uganda Electricity Board, from Uganda. DR. H. BUNTING and DR. J. V. PHILLIPS, of the groundnut scheme, and DR. B. C. HOLMES, professor of physiology at Makerere College, will also be present. Northern Rhodesia will send the Director of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, and the Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute.

The conference, which is being convened by the Government of South Africa under the auspices of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, will be concerned with facilitating and co-ordinating research of common interest to all African countries south of the Sahara.

Delegations from the Southern Rhodesian, French, Belgian, and Portuguese Governments will also attend.

Liberals Oppose Early Amalgamation

THE PRINCIPLE that the Liberal Party of Southern Rhodesia believes that amalgamation with other territories is inopportune until the Colony has attained Commonwealth status was approved at the recent Liberal Party Congress in Salisbury. It was agreed, however, that close co-operation was essential with the Colony's neighbours, and that the ultimate destiny of Southern Rhodesia must be as part of a greater Central African Dominion. The Liberals reaffirmed their opposition to joining with the Union of South Africa.

N. Rhodesian Tobacco

TOTAL SALES of tobacco in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia this year amounted to 4,255,057 lb. in spite of dry weather which had caused many farmers to replant late in the season. The aggregate exceeds the previous year's output by more than 1,000,000 lb. The over-all average price this season was slightly better than last, being 32.375d. per lb., compared with 30.747d. The crop, which realized more than £500,000, provides a valuable dollar-saving contribution by Northern Rhodesia.

E. African Shippers' Association New Committee Elected

MR. B. H. BARKER, of Messrs. W. J. Groom and Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association, with MR. J. C. BLAGDEN, of Messrs. T. & J. Groom, as deputy chairman.

The other members of the committee are Messrs. GERALD ARBLASTER (Rabone, Petersen and Co., Ltd.), W. W. CHAPMAN (Ellis Chapman, Ltd.), R. P. ELLIS (W. A. Sparrow and Co., Ltd.), R. M. SETTI (McDonald Scales and Co., Ltd.), H. J. STICKLAND (E. Whittenway and Co.) and J. H. RUNACRES (Baker, Warburg and Co., Ltd.).

At the annual general meeting, the retiring chairman, Mr. Arblaster, said that a year had passed since the Government undertook to deal with the unsatisfactory position in regard to supplies of galvanized sheets, bars, and tubing, but that so far as he could judge they had done nothing which had resulted in one additional ton being made available to the bona fide shipper. While the goods which were wanted were still not available, there was often a glut in the goods which were not required.

Increased Competition

He expressed great confidence in the business outlook in East Africa during the next year, but said that increased competition must be expected by British suppliers.

The South African and Rhodesian Shippers' Association has selected MR. O. WARBURG (Baker Warburg and Co., Ltd.) to be chairman, with MR. D. M. MACKINLAY (Mackinlay and Co. (London), Ltd.) as deputy chairman.

The other members of the committee of the association are Messrs. J. E. AVIS (McDonald Scales and Co., Ltd.), D. L. GILMOUR (Walker Bros. (London), Ltd.), J. R. G. PALMER (John Palmer Junr. and Co.), and R. I. SANDOVER (Wm. Sandover and Co., Ltd.).

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Zanzibar angler has landed a sail fish weighing 103 lb., thought to be a record for the island.

A printed map of Nairobi's national park, with a list of the animals commonly found there, is now on sale to visitors at 2s.

The two-year-old son of the Duke of Harar arrived in London by air from Ethiopia this week and has left for Scotland with his English nurse.

Eight of the 12 Baganda accused of insurrection against the Kabaka have been sentenced to fines up to £500 and imprisonment up to 15 years.

A Native farmer in the Lake Baringo district of Kenya has approached the district commissioner with a view to selling his stock and buying a tractor and mechanical implements.

B.S.A. Company's Dinner

The president and directors of the British South Africa Company are giving a dinner in the City of London on Wednesday, October 26, to mark the 60th anniversary of the grant of the Royal Charter of incorporation.

A memorial to the late Major Hugh Grant, a district officer in Kenya who was killed by a Masai spearman in August, 1946, has been dedicated in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi. It takes the form of two handsome cases for the Royal Bibles.

The total expenditure of the Government of the Uganda Protectorate during the 10 years covered by its development plan is estimated at rather more than £59,000,000, of which £6,500,000, or 11%, will be spent on education, and £7,250,000, or 12%, on medical services.

A conference is to be held in Dodoma at the beginning of next week to discuss the formation of a Tanganyika European Organization, for the purpose of safeguarding European interests. After the formation of this body steps are likely to be taken to establish an East African European League.

The Prehistory Gallery of the Queen Victoria Memorial Museum, Salisbury, has a new exhibit of ancient figurines and other objects modelled in clay which were recently found in Mashonaland. On a farm at Sipolilo a remarkable clay statuette of excellent workmanship in good condition was discovered; the little figure is of red baked clay, and is related to the Zimbabwe style figurines. It has scars over the forehead and cheeks.

Medical Training for Ethiopians

Lieut. General F. Daubenton, chief representative in Ethiopia of the World Health Organization, and three Ethiopian officials recently arrived in Uganda by air to visit medical and educational institutions and to discuss the establishment of eight scholarships for the medical training of Ethiopians in Uganda. The suggestion is that there should be four scholarships for the training of Ethiopian medical officers, two for health inspectors, and four for nurses and midwives.

Cattle production in Southern Rhodesia during 1948 showed the largest percentage increase since 1946, according to the *Economic Bulletin*. The number of head at the end of last year was 1,109,483, compared with 1,038,788 a year earlier. This increase of 6.8% compares with one of 1.8% in 1947. Grade cattle increased by 43.5% from 329,359 to 472,485. The most popular breeds of grade stock were the Aberdeen (272,825), Hereford (61,524), Friesland (55,444), Aberdeen Angus (26,504), Sussex (23,833), Red Poll (21,883), and Shorthorn (17,414).

Improvement of Dar es Salaam Harbour

Tenders for Two Deep-Water Berths

A RECOMMENDATION that tenders should be called for the immediate construction of two deep-water berths in Dar es Salaam Harbour was made at a meeting a few days ago of the Ports Committee, the Railway Committee, and the Transport Advisory Council of the East Africa High Commission.

Other recommendations included the following:

(a) That the shore-handling at East African ports on the expiry of existing contracts in 1951 should be considered by the Transport Advisory Council after studying the proposals of the contracting companies.

(b) That the report on the development of Dar es Salaam as a major port should be investigated, including the possibility of the removal of the middle shoal and the wreck.

(c) That £1,500,000 should be spent on the provision of two new berthing (two additional lighters for Dar es Salaam, erection of a 1½-mile light at Chate Point; purchase of a number of motor boats, housing for port staff and mechanical equipment for Mombasa.

Mombasa Warehouses

(d) That work begin as soon as possible on the extension of warehouse accommodation and stacking areas in Mombasa.

(e) That no alteration should be made in the railway rates for pyrethrum.

(f) That the position as between Governments, the Transport Administration, and industrialists in connexion with rail car services for suburban areas should be clarified.

(g) That £500,000 should be spent by the railways on six diesel shunting locomotives and four new main-line locomotives for Tanganyika, conversion of seven vehicles for cold storage traffic, the installation of water supplies, the purchase of locomotives from Burma and Malaya, and eight first-class bogie coaches for the Tanganyika section, and other items.

(h) That the next meeting be held between December 5 and 9 for the purpose of considering the draft estimates.

Ex-Italian Colonies

COUNT SPORZA, the Italian Foreign Minister, speaking in Lake Success on Saturday on the disposal of the ex-Italian Colonies, said that it was vital that the United Nations should remain above the cheap schemings and cruel bargainings of the old autocracies. Italy had recognized that it was of paramount interest to the economic and civil life of Libya and Eritrea that the present provisional régimes should be terminated, and two months ago his country decided in favour of immediate independence for those countries.

In supporting the independence of Eritrea, he departed from the principle of annexation to Ethiopia inherent in the Bevin-Sforza agreement, a compromise which was not entirely satisfactory.

The Foreign Minister reaffirmed Italy's claim to trusteeship over Somalia, declaring that, following the statesmanlike and generous example set by Britain in other parts of the world, Italy was convinced that she must actively seek the friendship of new States which were coming to life in the territories to which she had brought civilization, and to whose progress thousands of Italians were contributing.

Alexander Mackay

IN CELEBRATION of the centenary of the birth of Alexander Mackay, the pioneer missionary in Uganda, a service will be held in the chapel of Church Missionary House, 6 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, at 4 p.m. on Thursday next, October 13, when the Rt. Rev. J. J. Willis, former Bishop of Uganda, will speak. An informal reception and tea in the committee rooms will follow, and Mackay's printing press and other historic items will be displayed. The centenary is being simultaneously celebrated at Mackay's birthplace in Aberdeenshire and in Uganda.

The first phase of the Nairobi Municipal Council's plan for a comprehensive sewerage scheme is to be undertaken at a cost of £500,000.

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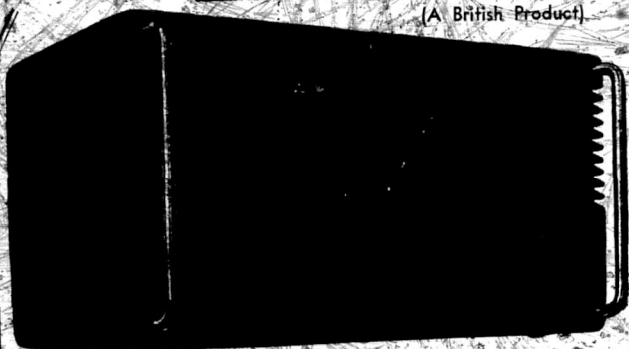
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New Rhodesian Cement Works Capacity of 100,000 Tons A Year

"WE WANT FACTORIES, houses for our increasing population, and a hundred other things to keep pace with the surge of expansion: without cement you can have none of those things," said the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia when he opened the new cement factory at Colleen Bawn, in the Gwanda district.

Sir Godfrey Huggins added that increased cement production would immediately help the Colony as a whole, since it would free shipping and railway space for other urgently needed capital goods.

"A good deal of our troubles at the port of Beira were caused by the arrival out of the blue of ships carrying cement, thus completely upsetting our carefully balanced import programme. The situation at Beira has improved out of all recognition, but there is no room for the wasteful usage of hard-pressed harbour works and railways."

Plant Manufactured in Union

Much of the plant for the new factory had been manufactured in South Africa, said Sir Godfrey; in fact, Rhodesia had something which the Union itself had not—a cement works manufactured in South Africa.

Many people would remember the Colony being told that if private enterprise did not manufacture cement, the Government would have to do so. Fortunately people of enterprise and drive in Rhodesia got together, raised the capital, and started the works. Contrary to the general belief, the Government greeted this development with a sigh of great relief.

Even when the company was in full production, and taking into account the output of the Colony's other cement factory, a small amount would still have to be imported, the Prime Minister concluded.

Mr. B. L. Gardiner, chairman of the company, Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., said that by November it was hoped to raise production to 8,500 tons monthly.

Passengers to East Africa S.S. "Llandovery Castle" List

The S.S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE sailed from London on Friday for East Africa *via* the Cape.

Among the first-class passengers are the following:—

Beira.—Miss P. J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Burt and Miss Burt, Mr. P. H. Dove, Mrs. M. Few, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ford, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. G. Madoc-Jones, Mr. J. E. Moore, Mr. I. G. Paterson, Mrs. and Miss Peattie, Mrs. E. Stephenson, Mrs. E. Sibley Warne, and Captain and Mrs. E. H. Wetley.

Dar es Salaam.—Miss J. S. Agrowanith, Mrs. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. and Miss Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vallender, and Mrs. E. M. and Miss Wallbancke.

Mombasa.—Mr. J. J. Bentley, Mrs. J. G. and Miss Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cairns, Mr. H. A. Cannon, Mrs. M. A. E. Cavendish, Mrs. K. C. Cottingham, Mrs. S. Gibbon, Mrs. M. E. and Miss Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. O'Shea, Mr. R. J. Palmer, Commander and Mrs. T. C. Pearson, Mrs. K. S. Prangley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sherrin, Dr. and Mrs. D. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Widgery.

Among the tourist-class passengers are the following:—

Beira.—Mrs. M. McCreadie, Mrs. G. Parry, Mrs. M. L. Smith, and Mrs. J. D. Woodward.

Dar es Salaam.—Mrs. M. E. Reed, and Mrs. T. Treasurer.
Mombasa.—Miss F. Craggs, Mr. D. Gebbett, Mrs. T. Gebbett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Irwin, Mrs. M. V. Llewellyn, Mrs. E. Morris, Miss A. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanderson, and Mrs. G. M. Twist.

A well-educated African, son of an ex-convict in Uganda, who had served the Bukedi Native Administration for more than 17 years, has been convicted of the theft of £3,150 of the administration's funds.

Of Commercial Concern Beira Railway Tariffs

The Governor-General of Mozambique has announced that the tariffs for Rhodesian goods travelling through Portuguese East Africa on the Beira Railway, now owned by the Portuguese Government, are fixed on a sterling basis, and that any losses arising from the devaluation of sterling will be borne by the Portuguese. It had been feared by Rhodesian importers that transport costs through Beira would rise by about 25%.

An issue of 20,000 £1 ordinary shares is being offered by way of rights to stockholders in Consolidated Sial Estates of East Africa Ltd. at 30s. per share, in the proportion of two for every 25 units of stock held on September 23. Some new capital is required to develop and mechanize the estates, and possibly for the acquisition of additional planted areas should they become available.

B.G.A. have notified the Ministry of Civil Aviation that they are not interested in acquiring the 10 Tudor freighter aircraft which are being modified to the requirements of the Ministry. The limit of the loan made by Barclays Bank to British Overseas Airways Corporation, which in February last was guaranteed by the Treasury up to £3,000,000, has now been raised to £5,000,000.

D.C. Fishing Project

Two acres of foreshore on the south-eastern arm of Lake Nyasa have been cleared for fishing purposes under a new Colonial Development Corporation venture. Some 20 Nyasaland Natives are employed in fish smoking and salting processes. Almost all the fish will be for local consumption. Fish livers will be processed into vitamin oils.

A profit of nearly £200,000 was made last year by the Native Tobacco Board of Nyasaland, and of that sum £25,000 has been made available for welfare schemes for the benefit of Africans. The balance forms a price stabilization fund for use when the price of tobacco falls.

More than 45,000,000 lb. of Virginia flue-cured tobacco have now been sold this season in Southern Rhodesia to British manufacturers. Three weeks of the Colony's selling season remain. The proportion of the crop so far sold to Britain is 66.3%.

Northern Rhodesia has bought 100,000 bags of maize from the Union of South Africa at 43s. 6d. a bag, and 170,000 bags from the Belgian Congo at 38s. 9d. per bag delivered. The Congo is also supplying 50,000 bags of cassava at 29s. 7d.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same). Last year the total distribution was 20%, plus a 5% dividend not subject to tax since it arose from profits on the sale of investments.

Tobacco Insurance Claims

Nearly £100,000 has been paid in insurance to tobacco farmers in Southern Rhodesia who lost crops owing to hail damage last season. The largest claim was for £5,833 covering hail damage to 200 acres of tobacco.

East African Breweries, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 7½%, making 10% for the year ending June 30 last. Net profit amounted to £136,016, nearly £6,000 more than last year.

An inter-territorial conference on rice production in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is about to be held in Tabora, Tanganyika Territory.

Pedigree dairy cattle are still realizing good prices at auction in Kenya. A recorded Friesian was recently sold for £50 and a Guernsey cow for £48.

Kenya Orchards (1948), Ltd., have announced a dividend of 4% for the year ended June 30 last.

The Hemp Directorate of the Board of Trade is shortly to cease operations.

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Agricultural and Industrial Equipment

Ford Company's Striking Demonstration

MECHANIZATION must play an ever-increasing part in agricultural development in East and Central Africa, and in many of the industrial enterprises which are fore-shadowed small, mobile engineering units should prove most valuable. The ingenuity and skill in design and manufacture which British firms, great and small, are devoting to such equipment for use with the Fordson Major tractor were demonstrated recently near London.

Lord Airedale, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., said that it was the largest display of the kind ever organized by a British tractor manufacturer, and the first time that the complete range of agricultural and industrial work achievable by Fordson Major tractors had been shown. The demonstration was spread over 20 acres, and 60 tractors, each with different equipment, were on view.

"We have schemes," said Lord Airedale, "which are devoted to training our own employees, so that we ensure a regular flow of engineers and executives for the future. Other schemes do an educational job with our dealers and their staffs, so that they are fully trained to give outstanding service to the farming community. Still another scheme caters for the special education of overseas sales organizations."

Rising Exports

A first-consignment of Fordson Major tractors just despatched to Canada would bring back over 500,000 precious Canadian dollars. Since the war the company have manufactured in the Dagenham factory 145,649 Major tractors, more than three times the total tractor population of Great Britain before the war. The Leamington factory had produced more than 40,000 ploughs, cultivators, and other implements since the

beginning of last year, and in the first six months of this year the company's exports of tractors and implements had reached a value of £2,219,000.

The export section of the exhibition, which was illustrated with photography of the company's tractors and equipment working in many parts of the world, showed the remarkable compactness of packing. One case was stencilled: "Bulima to the Beira or Port Elizabeth," evidently referring to the possibility of congestion at the first-named port.

In the open, where clear explanations of each demonstration were given by loudspeakers to a vast number of visitors who included the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, saw the whole range of equipment available by the company, including front and back tool bars, ploughs, rippers, cultivators, steering hoes, and a new belt lifter, a large range of ploughs and an insecticide sprayer designed and manufactured jointly by the company and Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jeffreys, Ltd. There was one disc plough for heavy East African visitors. It was a heavy-duty model, the "Dragon," which was being drawn by a Fordson fitted with full tractor equipment made by the County Commercial Car Co., Ltd., of Fleet, Hampshire.

Of the implements manufactured by the Ford Company, the most interesting to visitors from Eastern Africa were the spring tine cultivator and the storage boss. Another handy attachment was the transport box, made of stout steel and fixed to the rear tool bar, by which it can be lifted from ground level to a position well clear of the earth for transport. It measures 4 x 3 ft., holds 12 cubic ft., and carries loads up to 900 lb.

Messrs. Patrick and Wilkinson (Sales), Ltd., of Belfast, have collaborated in several implements, including a harrow frame for use with three different types of harrow, by which the sections are lifted when not in use. This company has also produced a useful device by which the tractor can in a few minutes be jacked up mechanically with all four wheels until clear of the ground.

Messrs. Fiskers, Ltd., of Andover, have designed several implements for the company, including a two-wheel tipping trailer, an earth scoop for dam making, and an 8 ft. x 7 in. backrake with lines 4 ft. 6 in. long for the collecting and carrying of silt and material and the like, up to an average load of 100 lb.

Wide Range of Equipment

A rotary hoe presented by the Ford Company in association with Rotary Hoe, Ltd., of East Ham, Essex, and driven by the power take-off, was seen preparing an excellent seed bed at the rate of an acre an hour.

Winches by Messrs. Charles Cooke, Ltd., and the Darlington Engineering Co., Ltd., proved that they could haul by cable a bar weighing more than six tons. A mobile hammer drill by Scottish Mechanical Light Industries, Ltd., of Ayr, was also seen in action.

Drainage machinery included a mole drain plough by Messrs. Patrick and Wilkinson, and an outfit by Messrs. Barford (Agricultural), Ltd., of Grantham and Stepps, near Glasgow, which cut a drain 18 in. deep at the rate of 7 ft. a minute.

Insecticide sprayers comprised attachments by Ransomes, Patrick and Jeffreys and Messrs. E. Allman and Co., Ltd. A manure loader by Messrs. Baker and Sons of Compton, Bucks; a mower by Messrs. Bamfords, Ltd., of Uttroxted; a mobile saw bench by Messrs. Denning of Chard; and trailers by Messrs. Martham Traction, Ltd., were all seen at work.

The tractors employed included wheeled, half-track, and full track types with standard and diesel engines.

Of no less interest were the items of industrial equipment, including the Bray hydraulic dozers and loading equipment (reviewed in these columns in July), the fair-fill loader, dumper, and shunting tractor made by Messrs. E. Baydell and Co., Ltd., of Manchester; two loading shovels, one of which was seen with brick stacking equipment which lifted containers of 100 bricks each from the ground to scaffolding 20 ft. high, by the Chasemore Engineering Co., Ltd., of Hereford; a mobile crane by Messrs. Jona Bishop and Co., Ltd.; and an air compressor by Messrs. Homan Bros. Ltd., of Camborne, with a wide variety of uses, from water pumping to excavating with pneumatic picks.

Arrangements for the demonstration left nothing to be desired, and among the staff present to receive the visitors was Mr. P. J. McDonnell, who recently made a long tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias.

"Large-scale mechanized agriculture in some parts of Africa at any rate will involve seasonal changes as far-reaching as those brought about by the enclosure movement in England," Mr. W. E. F. Ward, deputy educational adviser at the Colonial Office

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Commerce and the Colonial Office

Mr. A. F. V. McConnell's Tributes

MR. A. F. V. MCCONNELL, Chairman of Messrs. Booth Bros., McConnell & Co. Ltd., said when addressing the 49th annual general meeting of the company in London last week:

"Our Central African subsidiary group of which Campbell Bros., Carter and Co. (Central Africa), Ltd. is the parent, had a very satisfactory trading year in 1948. This group of companies, under the most able and energetic leadership of a magnificent team, continues to make good progress, and we are more than ever pleased with the success of our large-scale incursion into the wholesale and retail trading business in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

"Indeed, the trading results achieved not only by our recent Central African group, but also by their old and well-established precursor, Campbell Bros., Carter and Co., Ltd., London, have been responsible for the fact that the trading profits of both groups as a whole are as satisfactory as they are in the light of the difficult conditions in British Guiana during 1948.

Mr. McConnell added:

"Much criticism is levelled nowadays at Government departments and their so-called bureaucrats. I and my colleagues can say in all sincerity that in the Colonial Office we find men of great ability and vision, who are prepared at all times to discuss our many problems with us and to give invaluable assistance and advice where it is possible and proper for them to do so. Mr. Crech Jones, as head of the Colonial Office, is a true friend of Colonial peoples."

Prices Frozen

RETAIL PRICES in Southern Rhodesia have been temporarily "frozen" by Government order at the levels prevailing in August. Eggs, live stock, and securities normally sold through stock-brokers are exempt from the regulations, which are expected to last until the end of this month. More permanent measures of control are to be discussed meantime against the background of the recent exchange rate adjustments. Similar action has been taken in Northern Rhodesia.

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Mining

N. Rhodesian Royalties Agreement

Mr. Welensky's Account of London Talks

THE MINERAL ROYALTIES AGREEMENT between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the British South Africa Company was formally announced last week in the territory's Legislative Council. Many members expressed admiration for the manner in which the negotiations had been carried through.

MR. R. WELENSKY said that earlier this year, when he introduced his original motion on the subject, he had felt that the stage was set for a bitter struggle between the company and the non-official members of the Legislative Council. At that stage Mr. G. B. Beckett informed him of an approach by a third person who was anxious to talk to him (Mr. Welensky), and he and Mr. Beckett met that person in Salisbury, and then joined in talks with Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Ellis Robins.

Sir Dougal, president of the company, had promised to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Welensky had reported to the Government. It was agreed that if the Secretary of State issued an invitation, the Northern Rhodesian Government would send representatives to London to take part in discussions.

Crucial Stage

Several days after the talks had opened in London they reached the most crucial point. Offers and counter-offers had been made, but agreement had not been reached.

"At that stage I felt that the negotiations were going to break down," said Mr. Welensky. "I asked the Secretary of State if he would tell us quite frankly what the position would be in the event of negotiations failing: whether I should come back and tell my colleagues that the Secretary of State would not stop us proceeding with our proposed measure to tax royalties.

"The Secretary of State's reply was categorical: that as far as he was concerned, on the advice of his legal advisers, he could see nothing wrong with the proposed measure. It did not conflict with the statement of the Colonial Secretary in 1938 on this question, and in the circumstances H.M. Government would not object to a tax.

"But there was a sting in it," Mr. Welensky went on. "He made it very clear that any tax would have to be of such a nature that it was not confiscation. That immediately set us on our side to a considerable poser.

"If my figures are correct, the present position is that already for every £0s. collected by the B.S.A. Company in royalties 10s. 6d. comes to the Government in the form of income tax and profits tax. This leaves 3s. 6d. and the decision we had to face was this: what is 'confiscation?'"

Confiscation Problem

"If we had suggested 50% of the balance, would the Secretary of State have considered it confiscation? He was not going to tell us." However, at this stage we did appreciate that we would be able to tax royalties in the event of disagreement, and the discussions went on.

"The new agreement would bring an increase in revenue of between £250,000 and £270,000 a year. While 37 years might seem a long time in the life of an individual, it was not so long in the life of a nation. He would have liked to have returned with the news that they were taking over the royalties on October 1, but they had to negotiate the best possible agreement in the circumstances.

"My view is that we are on the eve of very great mineral development in this country. I talked to an engineer about the copper deposits who said that he would be very surprised indeed if we are not still working copper in this country in 200 years.

"Why not buy the royalties? I think it is well to place on record my own reactions to that suggestion.

"In Southern Rhodesia when the royalties were bought for £2,000,000 they were earning their owners, the B.S.A. Company, slightly less than £100,000 a year. It is obvious that the purchase was based on a 20 years' income. If one were to consider what a 20 years' income would mean to us on an

total revenue of £2,250,000, one sees quite clearly that it is beyond the financial resources of Northern Rhodesia. The price would have been at least £20,000,000, probably nearer £40,000,000, so purchase was out of the question. The present agreement is reasonable, and I shall do everything in my power to see that it is honoured. Already we have seen one of our main reasons for the position that now exists between his Government and the B.C.S.A. Company on the question of mining and suggests that this is an aspect that cannot be ignored. In all, it is a matter that should ever in the interests of the B.C.S.A. Company that they should see that the mineral wealth of the country is developed. After members on both sides of the House had congratulated Mr. Welensky, the motion was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

Mining/Share Prices

Closing prices of Kenyan and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:
 Anglo-American, 12s. 6d.; British Central Africa, 3s. 3d.; British South Africa, 20s. 7d.; Brunswick, 4s. 7½d.; Cam & Moter, 23s. 9d.; Charterhouse, 4s. 11d.; Chicago-Gaika, 12s. 6d.; Eilean, 10s. 6d.; Gold Fields, 10s. 11d.; Globe & Phoenix, 10s. 6d.; Gold Fields, 10s. 11d.; Kenia, 3s. 11d.; Kenya Consolidated, 10s. 11d.; London & Rhod., 5s. 11d.; Mashaba, 11½d.; Motape, 10s. 11d.; Phoenix, 62s. 3d.; New Buluwayo, 3s. 9d.; North Charterhouse, 3s. 10½d.; Phoenix Finance, 18s. 11d. 10d.; Phoenix Printing, 3s. 11d.; Rezen, 2s. 3d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 32s. 9d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 11s. 0½d.; Rhod. Copper, 41s. 10d.; Rhod. Selektion Trust, 27s. 6d.; Rhokana, 13s. 5½d.; Selektion Trust, 32s. 9d.; Dukwe, 1s. 4½d.; Sherwood Starr, 4s. 2d.; Surprice, 4s. 11d.; Tanami, 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 16s. 4½d.; 4s. 11d.; Tati, 1s. 6d.; Thistle, 11½d.; Union-Rhod., 1s. 3d.; Urwira, 3s. 9d.; Wanderer, 7s. 9d.; Wankie, 18s.; Willoughby, 10s. 0½d.; Zambia, 19s. 3d.

Price of Lead

A reduction of £3 per ton in the U.K. price of good pig lead has followed the recent drop in the value of the metal in the United States. The British quotation is now £119 per ton delivered.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., has just issued to its shareholders the following interim report:

“ Murie.—Based upon the first eight months of the current year, production of milled fibre is already up by 40% over the corresponding eight months of last year. Extension of the quarry continues at an increasing rate. It has now reached a state sufficient to allow the doubling of the present production of short fibre. Additional items of milling equipment is now being made and installation thereof is expected before December 31, 1949. The Tonkin section is being opened up and is already producing small quantities of good quality ore. An outfit of diamond drilling equipment has been purchased from Canada to be used for blast hole and exploration purposes. The labour situation, whilst still difficult, has recently improved slightly owing to the supply of a number of Natives working under fixed contracts. The policy of mechanizing in every way possible continues.

“ Rosey Cross.—No work has been done here.
“ D.S.O.—The obtaining of a small plant is in view, which it is hoped will be in production before December 31, 1949, to operate in what is known as the Snake Hole section. A useful addition to the company's production of short fibre, economically won, is expected.

“ Honeybird.—Engineers employed by the Oceana Consolidated Co., Ltd. are examining this property with a view to taking up an option upon it upon terms already agreed between the two boards, subject to extraordinary general meetings of the members. Shareholders should therefore be prepared for the possibility that in the course of the next few weeks notice of an extraordinary general meeting will be given for the purpose of considering and approving the agreement.

“ General.—The demand for the company's fibre is, if anything greater than it was at the time of the annual general meeting, and the sale prices thereof are higher than they were then.

Mr. Arthur Hornby is at present visiting Southern Rhodesia and your property. Your board expect that much advantage will result from this visit.

Your company's representatives in Rhodesia are tackling their job most energetically. In several respects new and more economical techniques are being used both in the quarry and in the extraction of fibre. The company's cash resources remain adequate for its programme and a steady improvement in its situation is evident.”

Company Progress Reports

Kenia.—3,204 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine in September from the milling of 14,783 tons of ore.

Rosterman.—1,076 oz. gold were recovered in August from 3,130 tons of ore milled and 4,648 tons of waste sorted, for an estimated surplus of £2,883. No. 5 footwall reef, No. 22 level—W. drive 1,105 ft., S. advanced 125 ft. to 259 ft., from 130 to 145 ft., averaged 6.6 dwt. over 81 in.; from 165 to 180 ft. averaged 5.8 dwt. over 40 in., and from 195 to 220 ft. averaged 3.5 dwt. over 30 in.

Gold Tax Continues

ALTHOUGH the Southern Rhodesian gold subsidy will be discontinued from the date on which the mines receive the increased price for gold of £12 10s. per ounce, the Income Tax Department will continue to collect the gold industry contribution of 10% on all tax assessments, this being a tax imposed by Parliament to supplement general revenue, and not income especially earmarked for payment to gold miners. Parliament could, of course, repeal the tax.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first seven months of this year were valued at £7,338,987, compared with £689,107 for the corresponding period of 1948. Output for July was £170,723, against £69,923 in the previous year. Gold exports increased to £63,921 (£38,577), while diamonds rose to £94,835 (£18,493).

Tati Goldfields

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held in London last week the resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the company was not submitted, and it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to a later date.

News of Our Advertisers

SIR RICHARD PEASE has resigned from the board of British Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd. Messrs. D. S. A. E. JESSOP, director of personnel to the company, P. C. STARR, secretary, and A. H. BRYAN, comptroller, have been appointed directors.

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Telephone: Whitehall 6701/2/3
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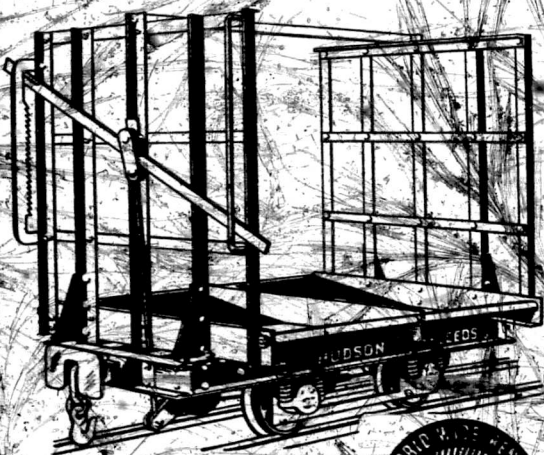
An old Indian word meaning "the head of waters" is the origin of the name Guiana—an apt description enough of a country which is intersected by numerous rivers. The most spectacular feature of the inland waterways of British Guiana is undoubtedly the Kaieteur Falls on the river Potaro, where the river plunges headlong into a fertile valley down a sheer vertical drop of 720 feet. In the industrial sphere the interior of British Guiana can show little to match such natural marvels, for it has yet to see the day when the rivers are harnessed for power and its resources of minerals and timber are exploited to the full. In contrast the coastal areas have long been intensively cultivated and the crops they produce—which include the famous Demerara sugar—make an important contribution to the prosperity of the colony.



Full and up-to-date information from our branches in British Guiana on industrial developments and the state of local markets is readily obtainable on request.

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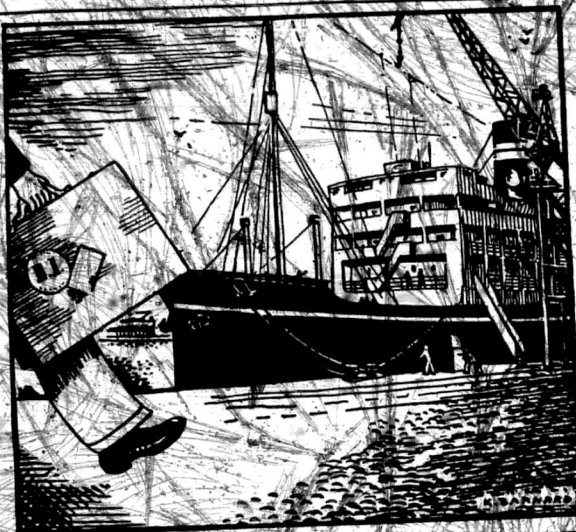
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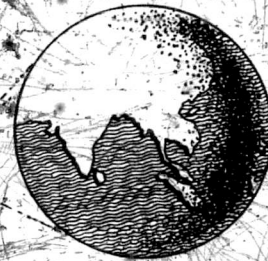
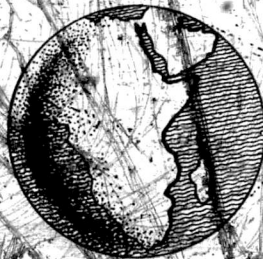
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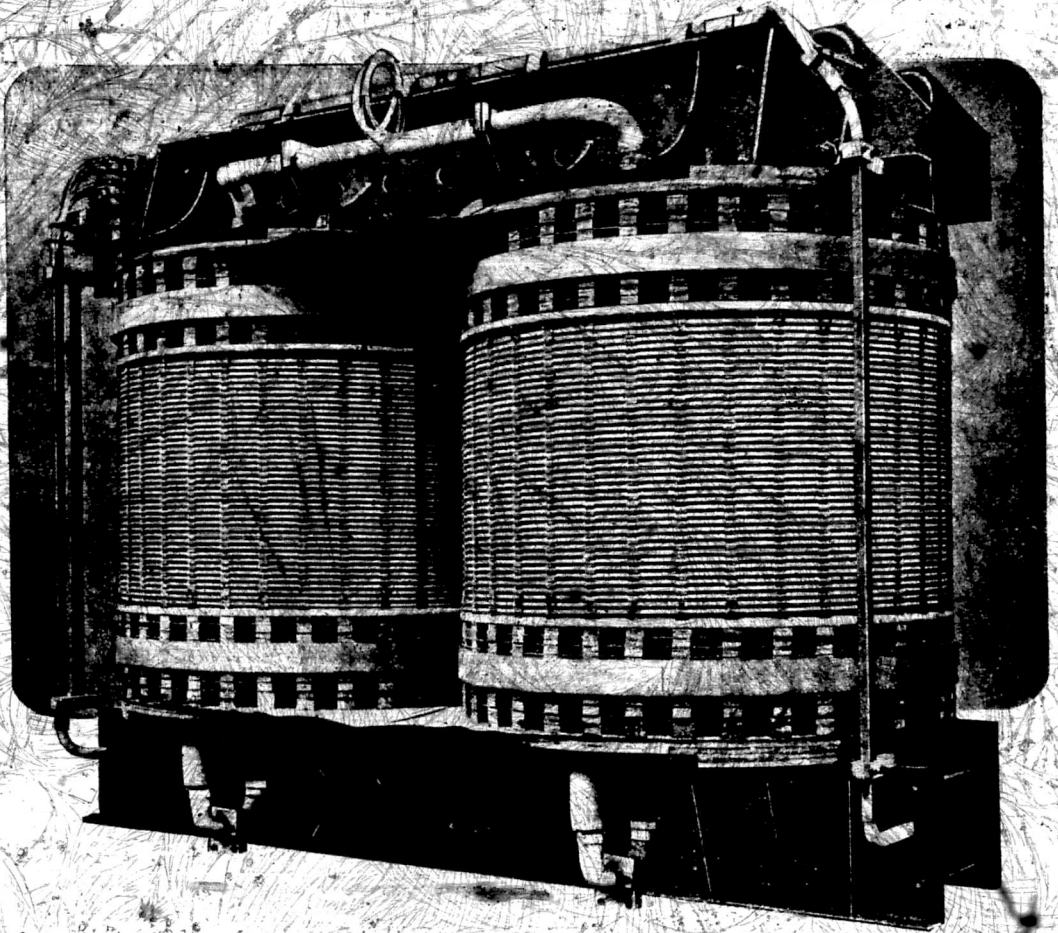
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The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of railway and 6,000 miles of road motor services, and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, 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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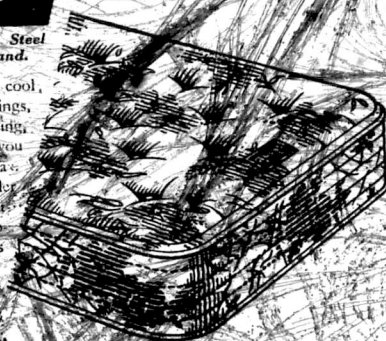


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

INTERNATIONAL IGNORANCE, recklessness, or cynical disregard of the true interests of Africa and its peoples — one or more of these failings must be the cause of the declared willingness of

Cynical Disregard of African Interests.

one nation after another to thrust independence upon areas of Africa which are manifestly unfit for such a grave responsibility, which other States are anxious to impose simply because the Powers cannot even now decide on the future of the territories which were administered by Italy at the outbreak of the last war. Any consideration except that of the welfare of Africa and the inhabitants of the former Italian Colonies appears to be regarded by European, American, and Asian delegates to the United Nations as justification for policies which they must know to be unwarranted, if they know anything at all about the countries which they are discussing. Indeed, nations which a few months ago rejected the idea of independence for Libya, Eritrea or Somalia on the specific and sound ground of their unpreparedness for self-government, now vie with one another in publicly contradicting the emphatic statements made so recently by their own spokesmen. This *volte face* is, of course, not evidence of wiser second thoughts. It is proof merely of a process of political bargaining which ought to shock everyone who has any

sense of right and wrong, and everyone who is concerned for the future of Africa. The world can now overhear international huckstering at its wordy worst, and note unscrupulous manoeuvres which have no real relation to the destiny of the key areas of Africa which are the present sport of the Disunited Nations.

What may be decided at Lake Success—if there is not still further adjournment of decisions—cannot be forecast, but the very fact that various nations now support proposals for the immediate or early grant of self-government to Libya, Eritrea, and even Somalia, indicates that

Irresponsible Impetuosity. Africa's best interests may be seriously prejudiced—owing, we repeat, to political and diplomatic ignorance, recklessness, or cynicism. Libya is not within the sphere of this journal, but since in two world wars the defence of East Africa has been undertaken largely in North Africa and the Middle East, the strategic results of the premature grant of independence to that North African territory must affect East, Central, West, and even South Africa. If so disparate and disunited a congeries of inexperienced peoples as those of Eritrea were to have self-government thrust upon them, the dangers would be

aggravated, not merely strategically, but politically and psychologically, for such irresponsible international capetuosity would inevitably inflame that African nationalism which has spread so far and so fast in the past two or three years.

The challenge to statesmanship is to see Africa as a whole, recognize the relative dependence of its several parts, and contrive policies of mutual defence and support. All recent reports from the United Nations headquarters, however, indicate that these essentials are being almost universally disregarded. The delegations are dealing piecemeal with African territories as though they were isolated and insulated, and in ways which threaten to intensify racial antagonisms and increase the administrative, political, economic and military difficulties. In short, Africa is being made the plaything of politicians who are at their wits' end to contrive some semblance of a solution of a dilemma which really concerns few of them, but which offers many an occasion for scheming. Power politics, naked and unashamed, threaten courses gravely disadvantageous to Africa as a whole, and equally so to the former Italian territories which would ostensibly gain. Ill-equipped, inexperienced, poverty-stricken, small territories with small populations cannot flourish as separate States in the modern world, and it is no kindness to pretend that they can. The United Nations will shirk their duty, not perform it, if the present intentions of the members are pursued.

Much longer tutelage under sympathetic European guidance is necessary before Eritrea or Somalia could be granted independence with any prospect of success. Of that there can be no question.

Example of Sudan. thanks to half a century of British administration of the highest possible quality, is much more advanced than either of those two territories, but nobody in his right senses imagines that the Sudan could yet govern itself. Sudanization has developed greatly in recent years (at too swift a pace, many experienced observers consider), but a long road has still to be travelled before control could be transferred with any semblance of safety to even the best men whom the Sudanese will be able to provide as they acquire experience. No parallel developments have occurred in Eritrea or Somalia, and it would be nothing

short of criminal irresponsibility for the world to wash its hands of those territories. Yet some of the Powers advocate precisely that course.

Without scruple or diffidence, they would inflict heavy losses on territories utilised as benefits upon peoples who have little or no background, no political or administrative experience, no knowledge of industry or technology, no record of comradely co-operation, and no prospect of financing or adequately staffing the machinery of a State. They are, in plain words, ready to betray Africa; and those who are making preparations for the act of betrayal parade themselves as the protectors of the weak and inexperienced. The League of Nations, by supinely tolerating the rape of China and Ethiopia by Japan and Italy, helped the Germans to prepare for that next war on which they were resolved. Does the United Nations Organization intend not merely to suffer disregard of the vital interests of Africa, but to participate actively (and cynically) in the process?

* * * * *

THE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION initiated in Southern Rhodesia some fifteen years ago by Mr. E. D. Alvord, with the strong support of the Prime Minister, has frequently been commended in these columns, but, so far as we are aware, it has still not been emulated anywhere else in Africa. Yet, as Mr. R. M. Davies, the Assistant Director of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, said recently, one in three of the African peasant farmers in that Colony now uses the improved methods inculcated by the African demonstrators. The whole purpose of the policy has been to show Africans, not merely tell them, that greatly increased production and improved fertility of their land can be quickly achieved by attention to farming principles which they have disregarded, very much to their own disadvantage. Mr. Alvord, who will shortly retire from the service of the Government, has done a great work, which has incidentally tended to develop initiative among Africans who had previously shown little or no evidence of it. Why the excellent example of Southern Rhodesia in this matter of African agricultural demonstration continues to be ignored by the other territories in Central and East Africa we fail to understand.

American Interest in British African Colonies

Views of the United States Chamber of Commerce*

AFRICA OFFERS DEFENSE POSSIBILITIES for the American investor.

This vast continent is still largely undeveloped economically, socially, and politically. The most important development work that should be done now, however, does not offer many attractions to the American business man, for any sound economic development presupposes adequate transportation, communication, and port facilities, as well as such public utilities as water and power supply. Advancements along these lines are projected, and in some areas have been begun, but the great amount of capital involved as well as their public nature are such, in the minds of the British and Colonial Governments, as to circumscribe the participation of foreign capital, regardless of nationality.

Private foreign capital, however, is needed and is welcomed (under certain circumstances) in the development of agriculture, mining, forestry, and secondary industries. Some of the development projects in these fields, such as the groundnut scheme, are being undertaken jointly by the British Government and the Governments of the Colonies concerned, but the mining resources and the secondary industries are left to the field of private enterprise—British, Colonial, and foreign.

The results of sound investment in the British African possessions are multifold. Those Colonies would be able better to develop their own economies and get on a firm economic foundation. As their economic condition progressed, their standards of living would also increase, and they would be able to take advantage of and enjoy a more advanced social and political system.

Colonial Development Would Assist U.S.A.

The economic development of any area must be concomitant with political and social development. Any sound economic progress in these Colonies would have an indirect but powerful influence in speeding European recovery, and thus get the entire world on a firmer foundation. Finally, economic development of the British possessions would materially assist the United States in its own necessary programme of stockpiling.

Africa, the largest of all the continents, extends over 11,700,000 square miles, or about 23% of the area of all the continents combined. The British Colonial possessions, which are located generally in the southern half, and include the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mauritius, and Seychelles, comprise a total surface area of 1,581,000 square miles.

This region, which represents only 13% of Africa, is approximately the same size as the land west of the Mississippi River, excluding the States of Arizona, California, Montana, and New Mexico. The African continent has about 148,000,000 people, or 7% of the total world population.

In British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar) the native raw materials have been the foundation for coffee curing, pyrethrum extraction, the preparation of sisal and the processing of tea, flour and maize milling, cotton ginning, bacon and ham curing, meat canning, the tanning of hides and skins with local wattle-bark extract, the production of passion fruit juice, and sugar refining. The natural products are processed to the point where they can be consumed locally or refined by further processing after export.

*As stated in a booklet entitled "Investment Opportunities in British Africa," issued by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In addition to the industries mentioned above, which are based mainly on primary production, there are others which are more properly termed secondary. These encompass a wide range of commodities such as bakery products, cooking oil and fat; soap; aerated waters and soft drinks; beers, biscuits; confectionery, jams and marmalades; cigarettes, tobacco and snuff; insecticides; the weaving of local tweeds, blankets, and rugs; utilizing some of the local wool clip; boots and shoes, including canvas shoes with rubber soles; the pressing of plastic articles on a small scale and the making of cardboard boxes and containers; the manufacture of ropes, twine, twines, sacks, etc., from sisal; cement, brick and tiles; and to a lesser extent cosmetics, perfumery, hair oils, and domestic polishes.

Room for Capital in Kenya

Kenya.—Most of the industries operate only on a limited scale, and there is room for more private capital in many fields. There are no complete data on mineral resources at present, but mining operations on the basis of known resources are important to the economy, and it is possible, and probable, that the mineral resources can later be more fully developed.

Projects are under consideration for the manufacture of cotton textiles, glass, and cement; and there are possibilities for manufacture of paper, hollowware, household fittings, builders' requisites, phosphate fertilizers, and lime substitutes. The Colonial Government is considering the establishment of a corporation to aid in the development of projects which at present are not attractive to private capital.

Uganda.—The economic factors in Uganda are such that attempts to develop heavy industries would be unwise. The secondary industries listed above for East Africa apply mainly to Kenya, but in Uganda there are some cotton ginneries, sugar factories, and phosphate works. Those industries offering the most promising prospects are textile and fertilizer manufacturing. Other industries capable of development are sawmills, soap manufacturing, tea, coffee, and tobacco. All of the existing secondary industries are in need of modernization.

Tanganyika.—Agriculture has been the mainstay, but recent mineral discoveries offer a strong possibility that much of the future wealth will come from mining and associated industries.

Mineral development undertaken by private capital is confined to diamonds, gold, kaolin, mica, phosphates, red ochre, salt, silver, and tin. Large deposits of low-grade nickel, ferromanganese, and coal have been located in the Western Province near Mpanda and Ufipa.

Tanganyika's Coal-Fields

One of the chief potential sources of wealth is the lead deposits near Mpanda; construction has been begun on a pilot plant to treat 500 tons of lead ore daily. Eight coal-fields are known, with a tentative potential reserve of 1,152 million tons; and there is a large deposit of manganiferous iron-ore near the coal-field in the Ufipa district.

There is some processing of primary products, such as the milling of rice and flour, oil extraction, sawmilling, cotton ginning, coffee curing and tobacco curing. There are some local handicrafts, such as woodwork, weaving, hoe-making, basket-making and pottery, but it is not probable that these industries could offer successful competition with mass-produced imported articles. Pottery and leather-making are capable of being expanded, and if railway facilities and mining equipment were available to develop the coal-fields the establishment of allied industries, including cement-making and iron manufacture, might be profitable.

Foreign capital is now invested chiefly in agriculture, especially sisal and sugar, in mining, and in the motor and general trade. In addition to British capital, the following nationalities are represented: Belgian, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, Indian, and Swiss.

Northern Rhodesia.—The Copperbelt, one of the richest in the world, serves as the mainstay of the local economy. Most of the output is purchased by the British Ministry of Supply. Only a small portion of the copper exported is electrolytic; production of this form of copper could be expanded. If the proposed doubling of electrolytic refining is carried out, important dollar savings will result. One of the present deterrents to the expansion of this form of the copper industry

to the shortage of rolling stock to ship coal from Southern Rhodesia and deliver copper to the ports. Some attempt has been made to alleviate this condition.

Cobalt is also produced, in association with copper. At present, however, the annual output is only 400 tons. Progress has been made to install a new refining plant in the Copperbelt which will make available 1,200 tons of cobalt (metal) yearly. With the completion of the plant the ore produced will be refined in Northern Rhodesia and the metal and various compounds produced on the spot. Production of pig-lead has increased from a few hundred tons to 16,000 tons annually.

In conjunction with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, there are plans to dam the Zambesi River and build 250 miles of railway and a hydro-electric station, at an estimated cost of \$92,000,000. Also under consideration is a plan to open 800 miles of waterway for navigation and irrigation.

Nyasaland.—The economy is largely agricultural. The principal domestic manufactures are cigarettes and pipe tobacco and soap, and there is some local demand for builders, furniture makers, and shoemakers. Other local industries are those which process and pack tobacco, tea, and cotton. Rope and twine are produced locally from wool.

Policy of Kenya's Settler Leaders

Fusion of East African Territories Inevitable

BELIEVING THAT A FUSION of the East African territories must come sooner or later by sheer force of economic and material circumstances, and believing that without a strong and permanent European settlement in East Africa will not go far or endure long, we summarize our East and Central African policy as follows:

- (1) The creation of strong and permanent European settlement in Tanganyika, with leadership in that Territory comparable to our own in Kenya.
- (2) The incorporation of Tanganyika within the Empire and away from any control by the United Nations Organization.
- (3) The creation of a new British East African Dominion under European leadership.
- (4) The promotion of greater understanding and co-operation between the East, Central, and South African territories and so far as is practicable to act in concert with them.

We believe that only those are worthy of consideration as immigrants who will be of cultural and economic value to the constructive purpose of developing Kenya as a Colony devoted to the British way of life.

We reaffirm that in the interests not only of other races, but also of the Indians themselves, Indian immigration must be severely restricted.

We believe in encouraging European immigration, with preference to British European subjects to an even greater extent than at present. This immigration must be selective and have as its object the creation of a progressive and virile European community.

Maintenance of the British Way of Life

We believe that it is not only our right but our duty to secure an immigration policy which will enable us deliberately to build up a population in East Africa which will secure and maintain a British Dominion and the British way of life.

Subject to the qualification of their unqualified loyalty, we accept and support the rights of those Indians who have properly and legally made Kenya their home.

Indians who give this allegiance should be given the opportunity of assimilating themselves into the British way of life as proof of their loyalty.

We believe that Indians have the right of representation in both Legislative Council and in local government authorities, but that this representation should not

**First extracts from "Kenya Plan," issued by the Electors' Union of Kenya, appeared last week. A second instalment of extracts is now given. Mr. Clive Salter, president of the union, writes in his preface that the plan, which has taken three years to co-ordinate, represents the views expressed at the annual conferences and at meetings in the constituencies. The introductory chapter states that the policy has been formulated in consultation with the European elected members of the Legislative Council.*

in any way directly or indirectly, confer upon them executive control.

We believe that the administration of justice must be derived from the basic principles of British law, moulded to suit local conditions.

We consider that the layman and the local resident must be associated to as great an extent as possible with the administration of justice, as is the case in the United Kingdom.

Dilatory Processes of Law

We are of the opinion that the processes of law under the present system are often unduly dilatory and require expediting, not only for the convenience of the public, but also to prevent any reflection upon the efficacy of the judicial system.

We recommend that the time has come when it is essential that judicial appointments should be increasingly open to barristers who have been in private practice in the East African Courts.

Educational Services.—There can be no reduction in the facilities provided by the present system of compulsory education, and these must be expanded as soon as it is financially possible. We will encourage every effort made by private enterprise or local government to increase and supplement these facilities. We will support in every way the provision of higher education, either through evening continuation classes or by the provision of bursaries by Government or by private organizations and individuals.

Hospital and Health Services.—To encourage local authorities to take over or inaugurate cottage hospitals; to co-ordinate local and central facilities, with a proper ambulance system; to promote increased hospital accommodation; to investigate the practicability of voluntary or national health insurances as an alternative to the hospital tax, and to press for sanction for hospital sweepstakes on a Colony-wide basis.

Health and Population.—The appointment of a Royal Commission on at least an East African basis to study and make recommendations in regard to the whole question of health and population increase, and that associated with this inquiry should be a comprehensive survey of the whole agricultural potential of Kenya and of East Africa.

Roads and Agriculture

Roads.—The construction of a comprehensive road system adequate for the development requirements of the Colony. We have proposed that at the cost of this should be met by loans which will be serviced, and the road maintained, out of recurrent revenue. We are also considering the advisability of financing such a construction programme by a road fund to be built up by those forms of taxation provided by road users.

Agricultural Policy

- (a) The establishment of the highest possible measure of security of tenure;
- (b) the urgent and pressing need for comprehensive agricultural research;
- (c) the adoption so far as possible of policies of persuasion, as adopted by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and not of coercion, in the establishment of sound husbandry;
- (d) the need for sociological research into African social organisms in order to transform these into systems which promote sound husbandry;
- (e) the strongest possible agricultural settlement of Europeans.

Labour.—The increased immigration of Europeans of the skilled artisan and foreman classes to provide the example and the leadership without which African labour will continue to be inefficient.

Mineral Wealth.—The institution of a geological survey, coupled with increased incentives to prospectors and mining firms to develop mineral wealth.

Research.—In all the foregoing and in other spheres the vital need is for research, which we believe should be on a sub-continental basis, and in which all the territories from South Africa to Kenya should be invited to participate.

£23,000,000 for East African Transport

Sir Reginald Robins on Needs and Plans

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOUR ADMINISTRATION will borrow £23,000,000 in instalments for necessary works and to meet some costs already incurred.

Additional locomotives and rolling-stock will require £4,000,000, the construction of branch lines £2,200,000, realignments £2,000,000, and other general improvements to the railways, £1,900,000. Deep-water berths in Dar es Salaam harbour will cost £1,200,000, and the same sum will be required for general improvements in other East African harbours. Construction of the new port and railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika is estimated at £4,550,000, together making just over £17,000,000 for new railway and harbour works.

There are four loans for the redemption of which the Transport Administration must make provision: (a) Tanganyika, 1948-68, £1,380,000; (b) Kenya, 1950, £2,100,000; (c) Uganda, 1951-71, £710,000; (d) Tanganyika, 1951-71, £1,300,000.

The expenses of the issue of the £23,000,000 loan are put at £460,000.

Progress Postulates Improved Transport

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, said in the course of recent addresses in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly:

"There has been some risk of development schemes not coming to full fruition because of the inevitable difficulties in the transport undertakings in this country. Therefore it is absolutely essential that we shall be in a position to raise money to equip the Transport Administration to enable it to deal with these development projects. If that cannot be done, some of the development must be postponed. This Loan Bill seeks to provide for sufficient money to rehabilitate the transport system and expand and improve its facilities, as an absolute prerequisite to the general development in East Africa.

"In Tanganyika the Overseas Food Corporation contemplate opening very large areas in the Southern Province. This is a matter of great importance and interest to the whole of the East African transport system. It also opens up further possibilities of development in the province, but it involves the creation of the port of Mtwara and the building of 150 to 165 miles of railway.

"Agreement has been reached between the Corporation and the Transport Administration whereby, in the event of traffic not materializing, the users of the transport system are protected against any substantial losses.

Road Services Justified

"For some years we have been trying to develop in Tanganyika the Southern Highlands and adjoining areas by giving them an organized road service run in connexion with the railway system. That service was instituted on my advice when I was general manager there; it was viewed with trepidation by some members of the public, but it has thoroughly justified itself. £100,000 is included in the loan schedule for general improvement in the operation of this road service, mainly for the purchase of new and more suitable vehicles.

"We are building a railway costing £1,000,000 to the Mpanda lead mines, from which it is hoped that a substantial traffic will emanate.

"There have been considerable difficulties in the port of Dar es Salaam, but very stout efforts have been made by the general manager and his staff, and many of the difficulties have been overcome. Quite recently a review

of the traffic, actual and potential, has taken place, and the Transport Advisory Council have recommended that tenders should be invited immediately for the construction of two deep-water berths in Dar es Salaam. That involves an amount of the order of £1,250,000.

Railways Must Be Connected

"A team has been in this country considering a north-south line connecting the East African Railways with Rhodesia Railways. Whether in the near future that line will be built or not I cannot say. However, the first necessity must be to connect the Kenya-Uganda section with the Tanganyika section, and, speaking personally, for my view may not be altogether shared by all the technicians, I would go so far as to say that we cannot achieve the full advantages and benefits of the amalgamation of the two transport systems until we have a physical connexion between the Tanganyika Central Line and the Kenya-Uganda section.

"We must increase the rolling-stock on the Kenya-Uganda section. It is marvellous what has been done by the general manager and his staff within the present limitations. The railways have just managed to distribute all the traffic tendered to them, but it has been done at an enormous cost in human endeavour, and at the expense of the rolling-stock itself, which is being run to death.

"I mentioned the high value I put upon making a connexion between the Tanganyika Central Line and the Kenya-Uganda section. An essential link is the Voi-Kahia line, which was built as a military railway in the 1914-18 war. It requires realignment and regrading. In the vicinity of the line an area has been discovered which provides kyanite, a refractory very much in demand in the United States of America and a first-class dollar earner. The American authorities are prepared to take all the kyanite that can be produced in this area. An amount has been included in the loan schedule for the regrading of most of this section in the year.

Mombasa and Tanga Port Improvements

"Improvements at the port of Mombasa, amounting to about £250,000, consist of additional transit sheds, additional warehouses, additional mechanical equipment, and additional stacking grounds.

"For improvements at the port of Tanga £250,000 is provided. It is also necessary to provide for improved ballasting and strengthening of the main line track in Tanganyika in order that heavier engines may be used with advantage; £750,000 is included for that purpose.

"The Tanganyika Railways operate under the vacuum brake system and the Kenya-Uganda section under the Westinghouse system. We have therefore included, an amount which ultimately will be used for the conversion of one railway to a common system.

"All these things cannot be done at once, and the items I mentioned first are those which I consider should have priority.

"All the traffic carried on the new railways in the Southern Province of Tanganyika will be carried at standard rates. For instance, whatever rate is applicable to groundnuts for East Africa will apply to groundnuts from that area. There will be no preferential rates for the Overseas Food Corporation.

"If the revenue earned from the groundnuts plus certain other traffic which may emanate from that line is insufficient to cover the interest, sinking fund, and certain items of depreciation, the corporation will make good the deficit. If the corporation should cease operations in that area and the people of East Africa consider that the railways and port are of no further use there, the corporation would make good the outstanding part of the loan, and such assets as we could sell would be realized as a set-off against their obligations. The accounts for the Southern Province port and railway will for the first 10 years of this agreement be kept entirely separate.

"I have made no secret of my opinion of this development by the Overseas Food Corporation. It seems to me to be the first real attempt to carry out the policy of His Majesty's Government to raise the standard of living of the people of East Africa. I have heard this talk for years and years, but I have seen very little effect from it.

The only practical method I can see of raising the standard of living of the people of East Africa is to reach into East Africa considerable capital sums with a view to developing those areas which have made no contribution to the world at large. Therefore I have always supported the O.F.C. proposal. There have been mistakes done here and there, but generally in the interests of the people of East Africa that this intensive development should take place, subject to safeguards of other interests, and always on the assumption that the work is done economically and efficiently.

I am not going to criticize whether it is being done economically or efficiently, but I stick to my view that the policy is right, and I think they have very much better chances in the Southern Province of Tanganyika than elsewhere. I have been satisfied for years that that province is capable of development. The difficulty is the absence of communications. With transport provided, there is no reason why under good and wise government there should not be considerable development there.

If we all direct our energies properly in the Southern Province, that railway and port will be of value irrespective of and

above the value created by the Overseas Food Corporation. A little further on there is a coal field. We do not yet know whether it is a high value locomotive coal, anthracite or of what other type, but there is coal there, and over the other side of Lake Nyasa there is a demand for communications somewhere to a British port. If it is not a coal suitable for export, there are many other ways in which we can use coal—for the creation of power, for the development of oil.

In regard to the Swaziland guarantee, have been obtained from the Government of the mine goes there or does the guarantee provide a reasonable safeguard for the taxpayer?

I do not want to create the impression that I have reason to doubt what they say they will produce or that they will not honour the agreement. There was a short time ago a slight misunderstanding in regard to the position of a well-known corporation there, but the fact is that the amount of lead which it is estimated is available there has remained unchanged since the first negotiations were entered into. There is nothing to cause us to doubt that these estimates are not correct.

Work of the Central African Council Acting by Persuasion, Consent, and Participation

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL met for the first time in April, 1945, following its creation in the previous October, and meetings have since been held twice a year. The secretariat was established in October, 1945.

Standing and special committees now exist to advise the Council on research, economic development, currency, customs, public relations, African housing, education, health, agriculture, veterinary science and forestry, transport, civil aviation, and migrant labour. The secretariat has also been made responsible for work in connexion with the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

At the time of the Council's establishment the only joint services enjoyed by the three territories, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, were in respect of currency and meteorology.

Achievements of Four Years

Among the achievements of the past four years are the following:

Central African Airways.—The legislatures of all three territories passed the Central African Air Services legislation in 1946, and the Air Authority was created as the licensing body for the three territories, exercising supervision over the Central African Airways Corporation, which was provided with an initial capital of £500,000 (since increased to £880,000). C.A.A.C. now operates a large network of services within Central Africa, and services to and from the Union of South Africa and East Africa.

The Central African Council is no longer itself concerned in the affairs of the Air Authority, full authority having been vested in the latter and in the board of the C.A.A. Corporation by parallel legislation in the three territories.

Migrant African Labour.—A revised inter-Governmental agreement regarding the control and care of migrant African labour was accepted by the three Governments in 1947.

Broadcasting.—Agreement was reached in 1946 regarding division of responsibility for broadcasting. Southern Rhodesia accepted responsibility for European services, while African broadcasting is carried out by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A liaison officer for African broadcasting was appointed in March last, and the Governments have

agreed upon the appointment of an African broadcasting advisory committee to control the general policy of African broadcasting. Northern Rhodesia's Director of Information is a member of the Southern Rhodesian (European) Broadcasting Advisory Board.

Instructional Film Unit.—The three Governments agreed in 1946 to establish a 16 mm. film unit for the production of educational and documentary films for European and African audiences.

The unit started work at the end of 1947; its aim is, *inter alia*, to produce films demonstrating the benefits resulting from the employment of improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, and to show the urgent need for soil and water conservation. Its educational activities will be primarily directed to the African as part of a campaign to improve his productivity and standard of living. When in full operation the unit is expected to produce at least six films a year.

Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission, established jointly by the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, started work in April, 1947. Its function is to investigate possible hydro-electric power developments in the Rhodesias, with particular reference to the Kariba and Kafue Gorges. Detailed ground surveys and borings have been carried out at Kariba, and a survey map of the Kafue Gorge, compiled from data collected by aerial survey, has already been prepared.

Power Progress and Research

A panel of four consultants—two electrical and two civil engineers, under the chairmanship of Sir William Halcrow—visited the dam sites last July, and will advise on the possibilities and costs of hydro-electric power generation on the Zambesi and Kafue rivers, and on the relative merits of the Kariba and Kafue Gorges for this purpose. A preliminary report is expected by the end of this year or early in 1950.

Research.—The special committee on joint research reported at the end of 1946, recommending the establishment of a research council. The Central African Council, however, considered this proposal premature, and preferred a less elaborate and expensive organization, primarily to co-ordinate the research work done in the territories, and to undertake research into particular problems only in special cases. This view was reaffirmed last May, when the Central African Council recommended to the three Governments that all that could be contemplated for the present was a Standing Research Advisory Committee.

African Housing.—An African housing branch of the secretariat was established in 1948 and a housing specialist officer engaged. Special attention is to be paid to the use of

* Being a summary of a memorandum prepared by the Secretariat of the Central African Council.

local materials. The African housing officer was, however, recently released from his contract at his own request, and no decision to replace him has been made.

Tourism and Publicity.—It is generally recognized that the promotion of tourism will develop a profitable trade of outstanding value to Central Africa. The Council has therefore made several recommendations for the expansion of the tourist industry on a Central African basis. Inter-territorial travel restrictions have been simplified, and driving licences issued in any of the three territories are now recognized in each country.

Triptyques and the necessity for car deposits during inter-territorial travel have been abolished. A Central African tourist map has been published, and a tourist book is in the course of preparation. The possibility of creating a single body to encourage the development of tourism on a joint basis in the territories has been under examination.

Joint Services.—The Southern Rhodesia Meteorological Department has for some years undertaken meteorological work in the northern territories on a contributory basis. An inter-territorial meteorological service will probably be brought into operation next year.

This plan may form a model for other joint services based on the extension of Southern Rhodesian services on a repayment basis.

A Joint Statistical Service came into operation on January 1, 1948, and statistical work for the three territories is now undertaken by the Central African Statistical Department.

The former Southern Rhodesian Archives Department now also covers Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Office has extended its activities into the other territories, and the possibility of similarly extending the services of the Northern Rhodesia Publications Bureau, which already covers Nyasaland, is being examined.

Planning for the Three Territories

Other Activities.—Road and telephone communications have been improved between the territories. The Council's committees on health, European education, agriculture, veterinary and forestry matters, and on trypanosomiasis and natural resources have held several meetings, and have put forward certain proposals to the three Governments through the Council.

Whilst the planning of development in each country is purely a domestic concern, the three territories have similar transport problems and share to some extent a common supply of African labour. Scarcity conditions obtaining over the last few years in man-power, materials, and transport facilities have necessarily called for constant consultations between representatives of the three Governments, and the Central African Council's standing machinery has frequently been used as the most convenient means of obtaining information and exchanging views.

One obvious benefit of the Council's work has been the added power and weight of joint delegations in negotiation with other countries and Governments.

It must be stressed, however, that the Central African Council is a purely advisory and consultative body formed to promote contact and co-operation between the three Governments on matters of joint interest and concern. No decisions which are binding on the Governments or on the legislatures are taken in Council, which merely serves as a forum for discussion.

Whether or not any action is in fact taken following a recommendation by Council depends entirely on the Government of each of the territories concerned, in full accordance with the British constitutional tradition of Parliamentary responsibility. The Council may be said to proceed by "the democratic principles of persuasion, consent and participation."

National Airport

KENTUCKY FARM, lying south of Hatfield and some 12 miles from Salisbury, has been purchased by the Southern Rhodesian Government for development as a national airport. A sum of £100,000 for such purchase was included in a loan vote passed in the last session of Parliament, when the Minister of Finance explained that the full cost of the airport would be about £2,000,000. Speaking at the recent opening of the new terminal at Kumale, Bulawayo, the Minister of Mines and Transport, Mr. G. A. Davenport, said that the construction of new airports would have to take its place in the queue with more urgent works.

Preference Essential to the Empire Conservative Party's Resolutions

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS are to be debated to-day at the 70th annual conference of The National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, which is being held in London this.

Twelve motions concerning the Empire and Commonwealth appear on the agenda. The starred resolution, to be submitted on behalf of the Truro association, reads:

"That this conference whole-heartedly welcomes the 'Statement of Conservative Imperial Policy'. While grudging to no other State or group of States the right to make their own tariff arrangements, it insists that Great Britain and the British Commonwealth and Empire must have full freedom to exercise the same right, and maintains that the future safety and prosperity of the whole Commonwealth depend upon a policy of Empire development under a system of mutual preference in its widest sense, covering industry and agriculture, finance, shipping and aviation."

Commonwealth Co-Operation

Among the other motions are the following:—

"That this conference urges the greatest co-operation in every field between all nations of the Commonwealth and Empire, based on a mutual understanding of each other's problems and furthered by exchanges of visits on every level between all these countries." (Chelsea.)

"That this conference, desiring that future generations may be brought to realize the importance to the world of a strong and united British Commonwealth, urges that in all schools the morning of Empire Day be devoted to a study of the Commonwealth and the afternoon be a holiday." (Morpeh.)

"That this conference, whilst welcoming the 'Statement of Policy for the British Empire and Commonwealth', calls upon the Conservative Party to add greater force and inspiration to this policy by stating its intention of inviting member countries of the Empire and Commonwealth to establish an Imperial Senate responsible for the co-ordination and development of a common economic, social, and defence policy." (Grimsby.)

"That the solution of the economic problems of Britain lies very largely in extended co-operation with the Dominions and the opening-up and development of new areas, especially in Africa." (West Lewisham.)

"That this conference warmly welcomes the party's 'Statement of Imperial Policy', and strongly urges its adoption as the basis of Conservative Imperial Policy, because it believes that only by complete co-ordination of all Empire resources and by the rekindling of pride and faith in our glorious British Empire and Commonwealth can peace and prosperity be assured not only for the British people but for the whole world." (Tavistock.)

"That this conference is concerned at the apathetic approach to Colonial development by the Socialist Government and demands that the Conservative Party when returned to power will immediately undertake to encourage through private enterprise and other means the development of the resources in each Colony to the greatest possible extent for the benefit of the Commonwealth as a whole and the Native population in particular." (Ealing South.)

High Taxation and Nationalization

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., sponsors two motions in the name of the Newport (Mon.) associations:

"That this conference is of the opinion that, without immediate relief from the crushing burden of taxation which discourages thrift and enterprise, impairs industrial efficiency, and increases production costs, Britain's export drive must suffer and lead inevitably to mass unemployment, a lower standard of living, and reduced social services"; and

"That this conference believes that the nationalization policy of the Socialist Government is destroying the good relations which formerly existed between employers and employees and which ultimately prevent the trade unions from discharging their original rôle, and is convinced that the principles and policy of the Conservative Party will offer the best hope of industrial harmony, a retention of the freedom of trade union action, and a further improvement in the national standard of life."

Kenya's Northern Frontier

Mr. Negley Farson's Broadcast

TRAVELLERS TO EAST AFRICA get a shock when they look at a good relief map, with all the mountains etched in, and the vast semi-deserts clearly delineated, and realize that the old Kenya settlers were only telling the truth when they said that their beloved white highlands, that fantastic wonderland, where nearly all the white people in Kenya live at high altitudes, cover only 13% of the country. Over two-thirds of Kenya are still considered uninhabitable by the white man.

This is the story of an expedition in what is generally regarded as the most utterly worthless part of all Kenya. From Isiolo, just north of the glinting glaciers of Mount Kenya, up through the thorn-scrub and Java deserts to the green foothills of Ethiopia, then down through thick thorn-scrub to the elephant-infested Tana River. This is the Northern Frontier District, or Kenya's Other Half, about which most Kenyans know practically nothing, and couldn't care less.

I was told that if I went up there and didn't want the broiling sun to peel me alive, I should have to wear slacks instead of shorts, long-sleeved shirts, and revert to the old solar pith helmet, instead of walking about tropical Africa, as I had been doing, without even a felt hat. I forgot to obey any of these commandments, and had one of the best trips of my life.

It is a country larger than Great Britain—100,000 square miles, supposed to contain about 100,000 people. We saw exactly one person in the 140 miles from Isiolo to Marsabit.

Snake-Worshippers

These are the pagan pastoral Boran—who worship snakes, yet who raise the finest Native cattle in the Horn of Africa—and the restless Somalis, fanatical Muhammadans, always on the track with their thirsty camels. There were 50,000 thirsty and roaring camels converging on that Beau Geste little post, Wajir, with its white crenellated fort and 70 life-sustaining wells.

Most of these people still live as they did in the days of Moses, with both the good and the evil customs of that time. The wise policy of the Kenya Government is not to break up their old pastoral and nomadic way of life, but to restore their dwindling belief in many of their own old ways of life, and then persuade them to accept the compromises they must make in order to exist in modern Africa.

Everything is being done to discourage these people from coming into the townships, where they will find no employment, inadequate food, and all the squalor, crime, filth, misery, and demoralization that towns cause. Read that great and tender book, "Cry The Beloved Country," and you will see what I mean, for what Alan Paton describes as happening in Johannesburg is happening to-day all over Africa.

One wants to revise the term "savage" when you see the home life of some of these primitive people. There is a harmony between the Boran and their animals that is touching. Inside each low, dark grass hut is a little manger, in which the just-born calves stand peacefully, about the size and colour of Boxer dogs. A sleeping brown puppy is usually curled against the three traditional hearthstones. You will usually see an absolutely naked black child fondling a little white goat, holding it in his arms.

A Boran woman will hold a dying calf in her lap—say, one dying from thirst—and weep, as thousands of Boran women must have wept during this last drought, which killed thousands of young camels in the deserts of northern Kenya.

Some of the old customs are not so good. It is still considered legitimate to raid a weaker tribe and take their cattle, women, and grazing land. To cut off a part of a person you have murdered—even if it be only a little four-year-old boy—and bring it back as a token of your prowess is still considered the ultimate test of full manhood in the Northern Frontier district. Two little goat boys were thus murdered and mutilated on the slopes of Marsabit by Ethiopian bandits a week before I got there.

Being an abbreviated report of a talk given in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Monday evening.

I had the good fortune to make this trip with Gerald Reece, then the provincial commissioner, just before he was taken away to be made the present Governor of British Somaliland. I shall always remember the night we arrived at Marsabit, that wooded mountain paradise, rising to 5,000 feet straight out of the burning desert. We slept on the lip of a dead volcano. It was cold and windy, and the only night that we used a tent.

With a huge bonfire burning, lighting up the faces of our armed men, the desert command of Native troops, wearing blood-red turbans, who never take their rifles from their backs, not even in camp—and our happy African personal servants, who were enjoying this trip as much as we were, it was a fine sight that night under the stars as a half-moon rose over Africa. I shall never forget the way Gerald Reece talked about a territory to which he had given his heart for over 20 years.

If they could only believe there is such a life, many an ex-officer eating his heart out in England would jump at the chance to serve in these deserts and wastes. The special inducement should be no golf clubs, not bonuses, not extra leave, but just the reverse—a hard life, but with a cause to serve.

After you leave Isiolo, with the perpetual snow of Mount Kenya shining in the hot sun, the great Mathews Range begins to dominate the country on your left—grey granite cliffs, with green forests on what seem the tops of inaccessible tablelands. These are full of game and inhabited by the Ndorobo, a dwarfish and debased tribe of Native hunters.

Dead Rivers

Then we came to a dead river. These dead rivers are terrifying evidence to those who know of the slow drying up of East Africa, of the deserts inexorably marching southwards, and of the desiccated country from which the Somalis in their frenzy are trying to escape, pushing westwards to smother the pastoral Boran, pushing south to graze across the Tana River, even on the lands of the European Kenya.

The south and westward thrust of the Somalis is one of the foremost political problems in the Horn of Africa to-day.

The sun distorted everything. Ostriches, with their ragged wings spread out to cool themselves, looked like trees until we came up to them. Greater bustard looked like an ostrich. A little Tommy gazelle, standing on a lava boulder 600 yards away, looked as big as a horse. Mountains on the far skyline, lifted up in the mirage, floated like clouds, then vanished completely.

Only at sunset did the colours come back. Then the jagged range of mountains to the west, which shut us off from the Chalbi Desert and Lake Rudolf, took on a deep indigo, and their peaks seemed on fire in the flames of the setting sun. Then I thought that this Plain of Darkness, as the Natives call it, had a beauty such as I have seen nowhere else.

Marsabit a Paradise

The fog-hung, freak mountain of Marsabit, rising sheer from the burning desert, is heavily forested from 4,000 feet up—monkeys live their insouciant life hundreds of feet above the ground. Clearings are carpeted with red poison lilies. The great Crater Lake in its centre, now dry, had hundreds of baboons scampering across it when we came out on its lip, and hundreds of black-and-white European storks, just down from their winter pilgrimage from Holland or Bavaria, were prodding about for frogs in its marshy bottom. This forest is full of game and elephant. No shooting is allowed. I saw nine greater kudu walking calmly along the ridge just above me. Marsabit is a paradise for man and animal.

There I saw the first of those mysterious wells, some going for 60 feet straight through the hard rock, that the Boran and Somalis confidently believe were dug by a race of giants. The Natives stand on the walls of these wells and pass the water up to one another in stiff giraffe-hide buckets. Every drop that their cattle or camels drink is passed up from these wells.

They are known as a six-man or a 12-man well. As a rule, in the Somali country, there is an 18-man well—six men, sticking like leeches on the wet wall, and 12 men passing buckets along a subterranean tunnel far under your feet. You hear the bucket passers chanting below you, that incantatory chant which they can keep up all day long.

These intelligent cattle and the grey camels stand in islands, patiently awaiting their turn to be called to drink. The camels' long necks weave like snakes. The camels around Wajir drink 20 gallons—in two long sips about half-an-hour apart—then they are driven off for 14 days to graze in the Bush.

At Wajir the fuzzy-haired Somalis, their black torsos glistening in the sun, haul the water up from the 70 wells with ropes. But every drop that their animals drink is hauled up for them. If the Somali lives by and on his camels, he also lives for them. It is the most understanding partnership between man and animal that I have ever seen.

Watching them made me know that our fretful European way of life has nothing to offer people who can live so close to the fundamentals of life as this—nothing except destruction.

Congress of African Touring Representative Gathering in Nairobi

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN delegates from all parts of Africa and from Europe and America attended the third International Congress of African Touring which opened in Nairobi last week under the chairmanship of Sir George Sandford.

Sir Philip Mitchell, chairman of the East Africa High Commission, welcomed the guests at the opening ceremony, and said (*inter alia*):—

"Apart from the growing realization that a healthy and well-organized tourist industry provides a most valuable invisible export, there is the influence which it has on human relations. Freer intercourse between nations can only be for the good of all. Present-day logistics have caused a new conception of time and space, and life has become so complicated that no individual or nation can go his or its own way regardless of the point of view of others."

"Although more than two years have passed since the Second World War ended, many restrictions on the free circulation of people, goods, and money remain in force in many countries. We in East Africa have done our best to simplify the regulations which govern entry to or transit through these territories, but there are still complications here and elsewhere. The monetary problem creates difficulties; the tourist cannot always go where he wants because he cannot purchase the exchange he needs—and the tourist without money to spend is likely to derive little satisfaction from his travels."

Thanks to The Crown

MONS. H. GASQUET, vice-president of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, under the auspices of which the congress was convened, said (in part):—

"I would proffer our respectful homage to H.M. The King, who has offered to our congress the hospitality of this glorious East Africa, which British genius and perseverance have made one of the brightest jewels of the Crown. I would convey to the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda the appreciation of all visiting delegations of the warm welcome they have received."

"To simplify frontier formalities for tourists, put at their disposal suitable accommodation, and make easy their journeys by every mode of travel will be the object of our studies and resolutions."

"By so doing you will contribute to the development of this vast Continent, for which the present-day world, at last recognizing in Africa the necessary complement of Europe, has determined on providing its economic equipment. Tourists no longer pursue their own selfish ends of pleasure-seeking; they devote their thoughts and ideas to the development of the lands in which they travel. To a greater extent here than in any other part of the world, they are pioneers of its civilizations and prosperity."

"This congress opens in the charming setting of Nairobi, in these British East African territories which are so rich in tourist wonders, and in which of big game, and which are so well organized and equipped for the reception of visitors as to be an example to other parts of Africa."

"Though Nairobi is the scene of our sessions, it is East Africa as a whole which receives us. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar—names which symbolize the great lakes, the African volcanoes, the high snow peaks, and the extension of a civilization which aims at reconciling the needs of progress with local traditions and equatorial nature."

Chairmen of Commissions

Commissions to study the general reports and frame resolutions were appointed under the following chairmen: Frontier formalities, Mr. W. Johnston; main trunk African road routes, Sir Godfrey Rhodes; railways, roads and waterways, and road services, Mons. F. Tricot; air transport and aviation, Comte de Loos-Corswarem; sea transport, Mr. F. H. W. Robinson; fuel supplies, Mr. P. E. Chan; tourist accommodation, Mons. M. J. Roux; national parks, game reserves, archaeological and historical sites, Mons. L. J. J. Monteyne. The central drafting and steering committee was under the chairmanship of Mons. A. A. Liesnard.

Speeches were limited to ten minutes for movers of resolutions and opening speakers and to five minutes for subsequent speakers. A skilled interpreter and a system of simultaneous interpretation from English into French over a headphones circuit saved much time.

Engagements in Nairobi included a garden party at Government House, a series of lunches, dinners, and

receptions by the Mayor of Nairobi, the East African Tourist Travel Association, the East African Governments, and other prominent bodies, and a visit to the Nairobi races.

The conference advocated a trans-Africa all-weather road from Matadi to Mombasa, and an all-weather coastal road from Beira to Mombasa. Before the next congress, to be held in South Africa in 1951, there is to be a detailed study of the route from Nairobi to Addis Ababa, Asmara, Port Sudan, and Assenau to decide if it could be developed as the northern extension of Africa's main eastern trunk route from south to north.

After the conference the delegates were afforded an opportunity of seeing something of the territories as guests of the East African Governments. Six tours were arranged: (a) Uganda, including the Murchison Falls and Ruwenzori; (b) Tanganyika, mainly to see game; (c) Tanganyika and Zanzibar; (d) Kenya, to include a tour of the Mount Kenya district; (e) Kenya and Zanzibar; and (f) Uganda, visiting Kampala and Entebbe.

Our First Twenty-Five Years

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE KENNEDY, former Governor of Mauritius and Nyasaland, and before that Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia, writing from British Columbia to congratulate EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on its silver jubilee, said:—

"Yours has been a magnificent achievement, and I want to send completely sincere and very cordial thanks for all you have done for East and Central Africa. Though now out of the running, some of us are watching our dreams come true, albeit much too slowly. With the development of the policies now being accepted, we shall ever associate your paper."

AN EXPORT MANAGER writes:—

"May an export manager who has not yet visited the East and Central African markets tell you that he finds EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA invaluable? For many years this department relied for its information about your territories mainly on the letters from resident agents. The consequence was that we had no real knowledge of what was happening, for agents in the Colonies—and we think that ours in your territories are above the average in every respect—are not in business for the purpose of instructing their principals. Their job is to land orders, or at least inquiries, not educate the manufacturer, except incidentally."

"Since my department has carefully read your newspaper each week, we have found that there is almost always at least one topic, and sometimes several of which we had known nothing from any other source, but about which we have promptly communicated with one or more of our agents. I am not suggesting that almost each issue has provided a pointer to business which our agents would have missed. Its value is that we can see the process of development through their eyes, and that, in much closer association with them than was ever possible without such detailed knowledge, plan to take advantage of present and future possibilities."

"Even those who can travel abroad for several months in the year must get quickly out of touch, for such rapid changes are occurring everywhere, but I very much doubt if more than a small proportion of export managers recognize the value from the strictly business standpoint which is to be derived from the right use of such a paper as yours. From my own experience I would say that the exporter to any of your territories ought to make sure that some responsible person in his organization reads EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA every week."

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"Yours has been a magnificent achievement, and I want to send completely sincere and very cordial thanks for all you have done for East and Central Africa. Though now out of the running, some of us are watching our dreams come true, albeit much too slowly. With the development of the policies now being accepted, we shall ever associate your paper."

AN EXPORT MANAGER writes:—

"May an export manager who has not yet visited the East and Central African markets tell you that he finds EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA invaluable? For many years this department relied for its information about your territories mainly on the letters from resident agents. The consequence was that we had no real knowledge of what was happening, for agents in the Colonies—and we think that ours in your territories are above the average in every respect—are not in business for the purpose of instructing their principals. Their job is to land orders, or at least inquiries, and educate the manufacturer, except incidentally."

"Since my department has carefully read your newspaper each week, we have found that there is almost always at least one topic, and sometimes several, of which we had known nothing from any other source but about which we have promptly communicated with one or more of our agents. I am not suggesting that almost each issue has provided a pointer to business which our agents would have missed. Its value is that we can see the process of development through their eyes, and that, in much closer association with them than was ever possible without such detailed knowledge, plan to take advantage of present and future possibilities."

"Even those who can travel abroad for several months in the year must get quickly out of touch, for such rapid changes are occurring everywhere, but I very much doubt if more than a small proportion of export managers recognize the value from the strictly business standpoint which is to be derived from the right use of such a paper as yours. From my own experience I would say that the exporter to any of your territories ought to make sure that some responsible person in his organization reads EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA every week."

BACKGROUND TO

Damaging Taxation.— Taxes are already far too high. To increase them would be as ruinous economically as it would be foolish politically. It is very doubtful whether the Chancellor could get his party to swallow an increase—unless it consisted entirely of 'soak-the-rich' taxes, which would not bring in enough money. It is even more doubtful whether the Labour Party could win the election on a platform of still higher taxation. In any event, a policy of further disinflation by still higher taxation can no longer be relied upon to work even in the technical sense. Beyond a certain point—a point long since passed—high taxation does quite as much to encourage inflation by its indirect effects as to diminish it by the budget surplus it piles up. Not only does taxation that amounts to 40% of the national income sap all forms of incentive, encourage waste, and discourage saving, but it does these things progressively. Keeping the economy under control by means of mountainous taxation is a device which cannot be repeated.—*Economist*.

National Unity.— "Whilst many of us are wholly convinced of the failure of Socialism, we are social reformers and in full sympathy with the principle of fair shares. Few would wish to deprive the poorer sections of the community of benefits which in many cases are now for the first time within their range. A National Government could guarantee preservation of the social services, whilst exercising a wholesome restraint upon administrative extravagance. The labelling process, rightly or wrongly suspended in the Conservative Party, ought to be with the intention of sabotaging the social services if returned to office. National Government would be a long way to allay this suspicion."—*Professor Maurice Reiton*.

Above the Law.— "It is against the law for company directors to issue stock at a discount. If the dream of doing so they would find themselves prevented by the watchful council of the Stock Exchange. Week after week, however, large slices of gas stock are being issued at a discount between 8% and 9%. The Government is not bound by company law; but surely it would be proper for the council of the Stock Exchange to protest when the Government abuses the machinery provided in Finsbury Street. How can the council conceive its duty to have been fulfilled by sitting in passivity while tens of thousands of investors are shorn of their capital?"—*Financial Times*.

National Asset Devalued.— The Chancellor, by depicting devaluation as the sole alternative to wide-spread unemployment and protesting that the Opposition wanted such unemployment, and Mr. Churchill, by attributing all our economic ills to the misdeeds of the Government and nothing to the profound change in our economic position which has occurred during the last several decades, went a long way to ensure that the general election will be fought in an atmosphere in which any rational discussion of our nation's grave plight will be quite impossible. It has long been prophesied that the next election would be 'the dirtiest ever.' The Commons debate appears to have made the prophecy certain of fulfilment. If a Labour Government were returned, it would presumably carry on as it has done since 1945. That would spell ruin. But if a Conservative Government were returned, it would probably face something like industrial anarchy, made all the more likely because our economic crisis will have been discussed not in terms of economic necessities but of political imputations and counter-imputations. If the parties are fairly evenly balanced after the election, the formation of a Coalition Government will have been rendered the more difficult by the character of the election. We shall face the economic and social storm with the underlying unities of the British people very badly shaken. In the past those unities have enabled the British people to overcome without a social smash-up crises which in other countries might have led to civil war. They have been a principal national asset. That asset underwent a serious devaluation in the Commons debate.—*"Diogenes," in Time and Tide*.

Food Facts.— "The Minister of Health has said that we are getting less meat, bacon, eggs, and butter. He forgot sugar and tea. The truth is that the difference between the food we get now and what we had before the war is greater than in any other European country. We ate much more meat than other people. Now we have less than Denmark, Switzerland, France, and Sweden, less fats and oils than Norway, Sweden and Belgium, and less sugar than Sweden. Before the war the Belgians ate 4 oz. of sweets a week each; now they are no longer rationed and eat 31 oz. We used to eat 7 oz.; now our ration is 4 oz."—*Miss Florence Horsbrugh*.

Party Before Nation.— "This Parliament has a passion for putting party advantage before national interest. The ship of State, which went to sea four years ago under the Red flag (port of registry: Transport House), ought now to be flying signals to warn all concerned that the vessel is not under control. Our destination is supposed to be an anchorage and secure haven in the Bay of Economic Independence. But so far as can be made out above the uproar on the bridge between rival groups of officers and the sounds of singing and dancing by the passengers (most of whom have never fed or lived so well before), no one has any idea how to navigate the ship to this haven. Some old salts have been known to say that, while the waves have been temporarily still, they are throwing overboard some oil fuel called devaluation, the practical thing to do is to get out the boats, take the ship in tow, and row hard and long even at the cost of blistered hands and aching legs. But such suggestions cause all the officers on the bridge to protest. 'Don't be silly! If we told the passengers to do that they would make us walk the plank of political defeat.' The art of politics to-day is the art of successfully bribing the electorate."—*National News Letter*.

Cut Coal Costs.— "A spectacular reduction in the price of coal, coke, gas, and electricity is necessary to help the country in its struggle. A reduction of 10s. per ton would still leave the pithead price of commercially disposable coal greater than it was when the war ended. A reduction of £1 would still leave the pithead price about 65% above pre-war, and a reduction of 5% should be the present minimum challenge. Wages represent 58% of the production costs. Consequently if wage levels are to be maintained, a spectacular reduction of production costs can be achieved only by a spectacular increase in output per man-shift, with the minimum of capital expenditure. Successful search for a revolution of mining technique is the only hope of the industry making that really vital contribution to our industrial recovery which is required of it. Unless the price can be substantially reduced quickly there is little chance of our survival as a first-class power. We must double or treble the output per man-shift at the coal face."—*Sir Hubert Houldsworth, chairman, East Midlands Coal Board*.

TO THE NEWS

B.R. marked ... reason ... could be sufficient to induce ... Premier ... in Brussels ...

The ... would ... Britain ...

"We have ... the ... when our ...

Over-spending ... over-dependence ... the three great democratic weaknesses of Great Britain ...

Therefore devaluation ... United States were buying raw rubber at 18.50 cents per lb. Now they are paying only 13.62 cents ...

Thirty million pages of official memoranda and documents have been produced by U.N.E.S.C.O. in the past year ...

The brutal disregard of France and other European economic powers ... which ... staged our devaluation ...

By the end of March 11,747,448 wireless licences were current in this country, nearly 800,000 more than a year earlier. The B.B.C. then had a staff of 11,524, costing £2,905,947 a year, and artists, speakers, and permanent orchestras were paid a total of £286,774 ...

from Norway ... Turkey ... the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and the Empire must either be absorbed into the dollar area ...

The German Christian Democrats ... have still to prove their loyalty and their Christianity. They do not seem to love their neighbours ...

Although there has been a quantum jump in dividend increases, very largely adhered to, there has been no corresponding restraint on the part of workers ...

The breaking down of trade barriers in Europe and the expansion of the European market will in the long run be of great benefit to the Commonwealth ...

The decision reached in Washington by the representative of the United Kingdom exceeded the brief that the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference gave to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer ...



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PERSONALIA

HASSAN MAZHAR BEY is the new Egyptian Minister in Ethiopia.

A son has been born in Dar es Salaam to the wife of MR. PHILIP CHANDLER.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART will leave by air next Wednesday for East Africa.

MR. GEORGE MUNRO, M.P., has returned to Southern Rhodesia from his visit to this country.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR FORBES, game warden in the Sudan, is spending a holiday in Kenya.

MR. ANGUS A. LAWRIE, of Nairobi, who is on a brief visit to England, will return by air next week.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT recently returned to Kenya by air from his visit to this country and North America.

MR. W. D. LEWIS, chairman of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, is shortly due in this country on leave.

MR. VALENTINE LICISSINE, a Russian weather expert, has been appointed head of the Ethiopian Meteorological Station.

LADY TWINING, wife of the Governor of Tanganyika, is president of the Territory's branch of the British Red Cross Society.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY CURRIE, who visited East Africa some months ago, have left for Australia and New Zealand.

MR. RAY SHOHEI, editor of the *Sudan Herald*, is on leave in this country and expects to return about the end of November.

MR. H. D. GOODFELLOW, a director of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. (Sudan), Ltd., has arrived in this country by flying-boat.

COLONEL H. F. STONEHAM, who has been on leave in this country for the past couple of months, will sail for Mombasa early in November.

MR. J. M. HAGOPIAN, of Academy Films, Ltd., of Hollywood, is in the Sudan making an educational documentary film of the River Nile.

MR. ROBERT WILSON CARSON and MISS JOAN BARBARA COOKE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. ("Gus") Cooke, have been married in Nakuru.

MR. JOHN W. ARTHUR, son of the Rev. Dr. Arthur, late of Kikuyu, Kenya, and MISS MORAG LINSEY GLAISTER were married last Thursday in Glasgow.

MR. HAROLD S. EVANS, author of "Men in the Tropics" (which we hope to review in due course), is a member of the staff of the Information Department of the Colonial Office.

MESSRS. A. L. MILLAR, R. H. KIRKMAN, J. S. BROWN, M. BENNIE, and W. B. RICHARDS have been appointed members of the Maize Control Board in Southern Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Hampshire to MR. and MRS. PATRICK DONNER. Mr. Donner is a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON and MR. S. N. LUMALA have joined the Advisory Committee on Supplies in Uganda, in the places of MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD and MR. A. C. KAWOYA, who have resigned.

MR. A. W. STEWART, for more than five years public relations officer in East Africa for the South African Government, has left the Colony for Ottawa, where he has been appointed Press attaché.

SIR ALAN BURNS, British representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, has arrived in Salama. He will visit the Buguni area of Bukoba, Tanganyika, where, with the Belgian representative, M. Ryckmans, he will investigate the claim of the Mwana of Urundi that the Buguni area should be administered by him.

In Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., Miss YOUNG spoke of the Junior Branch in London of the East Africa Women's League. The branch has now 150 members and associates.

DR. E. D. PRIDIE, who was recently appointed chief medical officer to the Colonial Office, has arrived in Dar es Salaam on the start of a tour of Tanganyika. He will later visit Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda.

THE REV. N. E. CORNWALL, who has spent many years in the service of the U.M.C.A. in Tanganyika Territory, will be consecrated Bishop of Borneo in Westminster Abbey at 10.45 a.m. on November 1.

MRS. ROSIN, wife of Dr. Rosin, of Salisbury, broadcast in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. on their recent visit to Scandinavia. They leave for the U.S.A. in a few days.

The title of Professor of Education, with special reference to Education in Colonial Areas, has been conferred on DR. MARGARET READ in respect of the post held by her at the Institute of Education, London University.

MR. ABDULKARIM Y. A. KARIMJEE has been appointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council for a period of five years. CHIEF PETRO MUGONDA RUHINDA will deputize for MR. KIDHAHA MAKWAIA during his absence.

MR. K. J. WADDELL, who has arrived in London to take up his duties as London editor of the *Argus* South African newspaper group, was at one time on the staff of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. He was at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar.

SIR BEN LOCKSPEISER, director of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the United Kingdom, visited East Africa for consultations on his way to the African Scientific Conference which opened in Johannesburg last week.

THE AGA KHAN has been declared an Iranian subject in response to a request to the Government of Iran. He said in Paris on Monday: "My family has always been Iranian, I am British and Iranian. Why not? A man can have 20 nationalities."

MR. WILLIAM ALAN WATSON SHEARER, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shearer, and MISS CYNTHIA VIOLET MICKLEB, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mickleb, of Long Cross House, near Chertsey, Surrey, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between MR. DORIC BOSSOM, younger son of Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, M.P., and MISS JUNE LONGWORTH, daughter of Mr. V. B. Longworth, of Clevedon Court, Port Elizabeth, and Mrs. H. A. Lilley, of Londiani, Kenya.

MR. C. G. USHER, M.L.C., has been appointed to the Immigration Control Board of Kenya, in the place of MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, M.L.C., who has resigned and filled the vacancy on the Road Authority Committee formerly occupied by LIEUT.-COLONEL G. MAITLAND EDYE.

MR. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will attend as representative of H.M. Government a conference to be held in Singapore next month by the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD.

MR. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, who has just retired from the management of the London Wall branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa after 38 years' service with the bank, has been succeeded by MR. E. E. WOOD, who was previously in charge of the foreign exchange department at head office.

MR. HUGH WYNN JONES, who went to Tanganyika Territory a few months ago to take up duty as information officer, and MISS DIANA HORTON, who was at one time secretary to the director of the news-division of the Ministry of Information in England, have been married in Dar es Salaam.

MR. D'ARBLAY BURNEY, of Ndoja, Gashaka, was injured during a practice flight in a Tiger Moth monoplane. The plane was totally wrecked, but Mr. Burney escaped with minor injuries and shock.

MR. G. R. ("TUG") WILKINSON, who went to the Sudan in 1925 to join the Public Works Department, and transferred to the Civil Secretary's office 12 years later, has retired. He received an M.B.E. in 1949.

MR. AMEDEE MAINGARD DE VILLEBRES DEFRANS, S.O., of Mauritius, and MISS JACQUELINE CRAEFRAY, youngest daughter of Sir Philippe and Lady Rattray, were married last week in London.

MR. ROBERT HART, pilot of a plane of Zambezi Airways, Ltd., with three passengers, had recently to make a forced landing in an isolated area of Northern Rhodesia. It was three days before the aircraft was located. None of the occupants was injured.

THE Rt. Rev. T. H. BIKLEY, former Bishop of Zanzibar, left £62,484. He bequeathed £1,000 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and to the Diocese of Zanzibar his pastoral staff, pastoral cross, and mitre, and to the Community of the Sacred Passion in that diocese his chalice and paten, ecclesiastical vestments, and books.

MR. ALAN WOOD, public relations officer to the Overseas Food Corporation, has resigned, stating that a matter of principle is involved. "Between them," said Mr. Wood, "the newspapers have given a fair picture of the difficulties which the groundnut scheme had run into, and it is not the fault of the newspapers if the public still does not know the whole story."

DELEGATES at the third International Congress of African Touring which was held in Nairobi from October 4 to 7 included:—

Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.—MONS. J. BRITSCHGI and MISS R. PERL, *Belgian Congo.*—MAJOR C. MET DEN ANCKT, MAJOR G. VAN COOLS, MR. E. P. THORNTON-DAILLY, MONS. O. J. I. MONTEYNE and MONS. F. X. TAYCOT, *Belgium.*—MONS. BOGART, COMTE ARNOLD DE LOOZ-CORSWAREM, DE O. JANSONE, MONS. A. A. LIENARD, and MONS. A. DE VLISSBER, *Central African Council.*—MR. A. E. T. BENSON, *Ethiopia.*—MR. L. A. OLSEN, *East Africa High Commission.*—MR. W. JOHNSTON, SIR GEORGE SANDFORD, and MR. R. DE S. STAPLETON, *France.*—MONS. Y. BOY, MONS. C. DUVELLE, MONS. H. GASQUET, MONS. R. GENDRIN, MONS. F. GERAUD, MONS. L. ROBIN, and MONS. M. J. ROUX, *French Equatorial Africa.*—MONS. P.-L. G. GAZONAUD, *French Somaliland.*—MONS. G. BENAZET, *French West Africa.*—MONS. M. P. C. DERIAUD, *Great Britain.*—MRS. BREWSTER, MR. L. HOOD, MR. J. LINSTED, MR. B. O. MASSE, and MR. H. C. ORR.

Kenya.—MR. L. H. ADAMS, MR. C. F. ARMSTRONG (observer), MR. L. H. ARMSTRONG, MR. W. R. H. AUSTIN, MR. G. T. BAY, MONS. R. COSTA DE BEAUREGARD, MR. J. BLOCK, COLONEL D. A. BRETT, MR. K. A. BROWN, MR. E. J. BRYANT, MR. J. CHADON, MR. M. H. COWIE, MR. M. W. DUNFORD, MR. D. FROX, MR. J. FLEMING, MR. J. V. GRANT, MR. S. F. HISSAN, MR. C. T. HUTSON, SIR W. IBBOTSON, MR. A. F. KIRBY, MR. T. E. LETHAM, MR. J. D. MASPERO, CAPTAIN G. S. MEIDELL, MR. J. A. PALFREMAN, MR. G. W. H. REYNOLDS, BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES, CAPTAIN A. T. A. RITCHIE, MR. F. SALZER, MR. J. M. SILVESTER, MR. G. T. DOW SMITH, CAPTAIN M. SOMMER, MR. C. D. STEIBEL (observer), MR. P. B. THOMPSON (observer), MR. D. VINCENT, MR. I. H. COLLIER, WILSON, and MR. W. J. ZWART.

Madagascar.—MONS. V. P. ALFANI, and PROFESSOR J. M. MELLO, *Mauritius.*—MR. P. R. J. CANTIN, *Mozambique.*—MAJOR L. F. AZANAS MENDES, *Northern Rhodesia.*—MR. A. D. BURRIDGE and MR. H. FRANKLIN, *Nyasaland.*—MR. C. A. ALFREDES, *Portugal.*—DOM. L. C. LUPI and DR. J. DE NEIVA, *Somalia.*—MR. AN. N. LAW, *Southern Rhodesia.*—MR. LEUT. COLONEL V. H. BUXTON, MR. W. D. OGLE, MR. A. B. GROSS, and MR. T. W. SEYMOUR SMITH, *Sudan.*—MR. J. DOWNSTAD WILSON, and LEUT. COLONEL A. FORBES, *Tanganyika.*—MR. H. FREEMAN, MR. G. H. SWYNNE, and MR. G. K. WHITLAMSMITH, *Uganda.*—CAPTAIN C. R. GIBSON, *Southern Africa.*—MR. H. J. CROCKER, MR. H. O. GRANT, COMMANDER C. B. NEWTON, MR. A. H. W. ROBINSON, MR. P. G. VAN ROOYEN, BRIGADIER R. CAMPBELL ROSE, MR. J. COLIN STAMP, and MR. A. F. TREW, *United States.*—MR. E. M. GROTH and COLONEL N. S. TALBOT, *Zanzibar.*—MR. J. E. FINE.

Obituary

Colonel John Sandeman Allen

COLONEL JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, O.B.E., M.C., F.D., whose death in Clatterbridge General Hospital, Wirral, we briefly reported last week, was for a number of years a Conservative Member of Parliament and chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Conservative and Unionist Association. Like his father, the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., he had served on the executive council of the Joint East African Board, and visited East Africa.

A marine underwriter by profession and a good linguist, he had travelled widely and zestfully. As a young man he lived for a time in Germany, and between the wars, as a keen Territorial, achieved the unusual feat of getting himself attached for nearly a year to a Regular Army unit stationed in Gibraltar.

When ill-health necessitated his retirement from more active military work about 1931, he went to sea as O.C. Troops on large transports, and in that capacity made a number of voyages to East Africa, India, West Africa and the Mediterranean. He was a good organizer, resourceful in emergency, and a disciplinarian with talent for handling men. He made friends easily, and during his long illness (which might, he knew, bring death at any time) he retained his cheerfulness, optimism and interests, especially in Imperial affairs.

MR. HUNTLEY WILKINSON, of Marandellas, has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 65.

LIEUT. COLONEL BENJAMIN ("BINGIE") TEMPLE PHILLIPS, late The Welch Regiment and Indian Army, has died suddenly in Mombasa at the age of 59.

LIEUT. COLONEL PERCY EGERTON, who was for some years honorary keeper of the natural history section of the Queen Victoria Memorial Museum, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Cape Province.

MR. A. C. D. DAVIDSON, only son of Sir Nigel Davidson, a former Legal Secretary in the Sudan, was swept overboard some 60 miles from the Norwegian coast when sailing in a seven-ton yacht with two friends from Norway to Cork. He failed to reach the life-lines which were thrown to him, and was not seen again.

MR. A. W. BEADLE, O.B.E., father of Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, M.P., has died in Salisbury at the age of 77. Born in Kent, he went to Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the century, entering the service of the B.S.A. Company. Most of his career was spent in the Treasury Department, of which he was secretary for 10 years prior to his retirement. When he retired 16 years ago he became chairman of the Currency Board, and was also vice-chairman of the United Party until his resignation last year.

Rock-Painting Discovery

ABBE HENRI BREUIL, the archaeologist who visited Southern Rhodesia last year, has revealed in the latest issue of the South African *Archaeological Bulletin* the discovery of a mysterious figure, five feet high and with certain features among rock-paintings on a cave wall at a farm in the Chikwanda Reserve, Southern Rhodesia.

Abbe Breuil describes the figure as remarkable, adding that it rivals in importance and interest the red-haired, white woman of Mediterranean type which he found in South-West Africa two years ago. The head is in profile, with a "goatee" beard, and several small figures nearby give a very marked Egyptian note.

"Such a painting is a first-class document in the unwritten history of Southern Rhodesia. The authorities should protect this remarkable site and conduct excavations."

Ex-Italian Territories in Africa Support for Independence

THE FATE of the former Italian Colonies in Africa is being discussed once more by the United Nations.

Most members of the Assembly appear to favour the grant of independence for Libya, and spokesmen for a number of States have advocated immediate self-government for Eritrea, and either the same course for Somalia or an Italian trusteeship over that territory.

Ato Aklilou Haptewold, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, and leader of the Ethiopian delegation, reminded the Assembly that no fewer than 10 commissions have so far been charged with the duty of investigating the problem of the ex-Italian Colonies, following the failure of the Assembly itself and the Council of Foreign Ministers of the four Great Powers to settle the issue. Moreover, the 21 States most interested studied the subject at the Peace Conference in Paris three years ago, and for nearly a year an investigation had been carried out, partly in Africa, by a commission representing the Four Powers. He appealed earnestly for a decision at long last, urging that the United Nations should not continue to proliferate meetings and commissions, which, as in the case of the League of Nations, could be held to result in "spoliation by procedure."

Mr. G. P. Jooste, the South African delegate, stated that his country favoured immediate independence for Eritrea and the grant of an Italian trusteeship over Somalia, but added that the security of the whole of Africa was involved.

Great Britain and the United States have proposed Italian trusteeship over Somalia.

Latin-American Bargaining

The special correspondent of *The Times* reported a few days ago:—

"The Latin-American States are preparing to take up their old bargaining position—that is, they would support proposals for an independent Libya in return for Italy's appointment as the administering Power in Somaliland under the trusteeship system. This is probably an extreme position, for, given the fervour of their views on exemptions of Italy's mission in North Africa, the South American bloc could hardly go on record as opposing Libyan independence to which almost the whole of the Assembly is now committed. The move no doubt has its place in the general strategy, but leaving that goes on before concrete resolutions are adopted."

"The Latin-American attitude will have an almost decisive influence on the Assembly's vote. Dr. Arco stated Argentina's strong preference for Italian trusteeship over Somaliland and immediate independence for Eritrea and Libya."

"The Political Committee's hearings of local political parties are giving a light fantastic touch to some aspects of the problem. An Italian-speaking Somali, for instance, gravely announced that he could not claim in his 'inner-conscience' that his country was yet ready for self-government, much less independence; and it came out in subsequent questions that two members of his delegation were tax collectors. Even Dr. Manuilak (Ukraine) conceded that they could hardly represent the popular view."

"Again, the envoy of the Eritrean Union for independence, is stoutly opposing the incorporation of the area into Ethiopia, claimed that there were more followers for his cause than there are people in Eritrea; and one can only wonder how this delegation of 10 members, flying to New York by way of Rome, has managed to overcome the dollar shortage independently of local British authorities."

"Later the envoy of the Eritrean Unionist Party made out a case for union with Ethiopia. The Independence Party the other day flatly rejected such a solution in the name of more people than exist in Eritrea."

"One is left with the impression that the often irresponsible discussion in the United Nations has gone to the heads of a good many local schemers."

"The Ukrainian spokesman violently criticized the attitude and British administration of Somalia."

"The Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, proposed that yet another commission should be sent to Somaliland to decide whether the country were ready for self-government, or alternatively to draw up a constitution to suit its present stage of development. He thought the same procedure might

be applied to Eritrea in order to ascertain its attitude towards partition."

Riots in Mogadishu

While discussion continued at Lake Success, anti-Italian rioting broke out in Mogadishu, where the police had to open fire to disperse the demonstrators.

Mr. Clutton, a Foreign Office spokesman, told the Political Committee that the demonstrations were in protest against the very proposals made in that body for the disposal of Somalia.

He said that on October 5 police and military units had been compelled to fire when attacked with stones and knives by some 2,000 Somalis, who had assembled on the outskirts of the town with the declared intention of marching to the Italian quarter. Permission for the demonstration had been refused by the British occupation authorities. Two rioters were killed and three had since died of wounds; one British officer and six Native constables were injured. There had been two brushes elsewhere in the territory.

"In the interests of security, the British administration had imposed a curfew and closed all political club buildings, irrespective of party, but such measures would be withdrawn as soon as the situation became normal."

A British frigate reached Mogadishu last week, and R.A.F. aircraft have undertaken reconnaissance.

From the Ogaden there are reports that tribesmen attacked the Ethiopian garrison at Jijiga and inflicted casualties. The Ethiopian forces have been strengthened. Though unrest continues, there is no evidence of a general uprising.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Liberal Party Retains Its Name Annual Congress in S. Rhodesia

THE LIBERAL PARTY of Southern Rhodesia decided at its recent annual congress not to change its name. Suggestions offering the alternatives of the Conservative Party, Rhodesian Party, and People's Party were rejected.

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES, a former Conservative M.P. in Great Britain, who now farms near Marandellas, thought that confusion over names was exaggerated. The name Liberal was the best possible for a modern Right Wing party.

The leader of the party, Mr. R. O. STOCKIL, M.P., emphasized the need to restate in clear form the policy of the party. There was nothing more unfortunate than to think of politics in Southern Rhodesia as a struggle between classes. In modern time class distinction was dying out. He accused the Colony's Ministers of being increasingly influenced by Socialism in Britain, and added that there had been a gradual paring down of individual incentive.

Minimum Wage Destroys Incentive

A grave injustice had been done to Africans by the Native Labour Board for with the minimum wage award a large amount of the incentive to work for his own advancement had been taken away from the Native.

Mr. Stockil complained of attempts to associate the Liberal Party with South African Nationalist ideas. That was an injustice to those who had voted for the Liberals, and was a slap in the face for the Afrikaans people living in the Colony who were good Rhodesians.

The congress rejected the idea of adopting Afrikaans as a second official language.

Mr. R. O. Stockil was re-elected president and leader of the party, and other officials for the coming year are: vice-presidents, MESSRS. A. R. W. STUMBLES, C. A. BOTT, J. MACDONALD, G. MUNRO, and J. SCOTT, and SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES; chairman, MR. T. P. COCHRAN; vice-chairman, MR. A. A. ALLISON; hon. secretary, MR. D. S. RICHARDS.

"Timber worth between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a year can be produced in Rhodesia in 30 years if the Government carries out its campaign to plant approximately 3,000 acres of trees a year."—Mr. A. C. Seffe.

Governor's Tribute to Kenya Farmers Prices of Produce Must Be Checked

IT IS LITTLE SHORT OF MIRACULOUS that, in the time in which this Colony has been under development by our people, such results could be achieved, and so great an agricultural show could be staged, especially when one thinks of the interruptions and obstacles, caused not only by two world wars and the great depression of the 'thirties, but by locusts, epidemics of rinderpest, and many unforeseeable and formidable problems which nature has a habit of producing for our devilment in unpeopled or only part-tamed Africa.

The tribute to the farmers of Kenya was paid by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony, when he opened the recent agricultural show in Nakuru. He said that General Smuts had been unable to perform the opening ceremony, he continued:

"The figures are dull, but I must give you a comparison with the admirable show you had in 1938. I have the happiest recollections for I came to the party from Uganda. We thought that a very good show, but just listen to the figures for 1938 and 1949: 136 and 357; cattle, 239 and 598; sheep, 1,111 and 200; pigs, 40 and 125. I cannot forego to mention the 1,000 rabbits, 300 and 213; home industry exhibits, 400 and 487; Young Farmers' handicrafts, 187 and 1,024. The total of exhibits is almost three times this year what it was in 1938, and the membership of the society has increased in the last two years from 700 to 1,200."

Restraint, Endurance and Patriotism

"Inevitably our thoughts turn towards the consequences for our native land, our Empire, and the country in which we have made our home of the recent monetary and economic difficulties which have led to the change in the exchange rates for the pound sterling. You have shown great restraint, endurance, and patriotism in the past, and you have a duty to continue to do these things, and give a lead to the country. I know only too well that claims for increased prices are under consideration, but I know too that there is the gravest danger of starting a spiral of inflation of wages and prices, which it is necessary to take every possible step to hold in check, for it might bring ruin to the economy of the country."

"For the present we must all, producers, traders, wage and salary earners, be staunch and faithful and hold hard. When things have settled down it will be time enough, if it is necessary to do so, to consider if some of the prices paid for primary products are inadequate."

"The trade exhibits are really outstanding, and double what they were last year. The Government departments concerned with this show as exhibitors—the departments responsible for agriculture, forestry, medical services, veterinary services, game and fish, and public works—have put on exhibits of the highest quality on which the officers concerned must have put in many hours of hard work. I take this opportunity of saying how high a privilege it holds to be the head of a Government which comprises such fine departments."

"This show will be most discouraging to the Dismal Jimmies who spend their time, with gloom dripping from their pens, writing to the newspapers and explaining how everything in Kenya is rotten. There are some rotten things in Kenya, including a certain number of correspondents to the newspapers."

"But whatever there may be that is rotten, what is assembled here is absolutely first-class, and a wonderful tribute to the society, its officers and officials, to the farmers of the country, and to their labour, skilled and unskilled, and to these scientific and technical departments of the Government without whose able and devoted efforts achievements of this magnitude would have been impossible."

Rhodesia Railways

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, has reported that the capacity of the system is on a "steep rising curve," adding: "I look with confidence to reaching at an early date the stage when the services we render will be full and adequate." In the year ended March 31 last, the railways moved 1,953,888 tons of general goods, 1,706,105 tons of coke and coal, and 1,065,073 tons of minerals—a total of 4,725,066 tons, compared with 2,173,720 tons for the six months ended March 31, 1948.

Rhodesian Reception in London Princess Alice and Lord Atholton

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Atholton, and Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Atholton, attended a reception given last week at Rhodesia House, Strand, London, by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. Goodenough. Among those present were:

Viscount and Lady Addison, Mr. K. A. Anderson, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Sir Ralph and Lady Bond, Sir Frederick and Lady Bewhill, Sir Leslie Bowker, Sir Harry Brittain, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromby, Major-General Mr. and Mrs. Brooke-Purdon, Sir Dennis and Lady Burney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, Sir John and Lady Chancelor, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chataway, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chewidzen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Wing-Commander Lionel and Lady Cynthia Coiville, Mrs. A. M. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chatwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cole, Sir William and Lady Croft, Sir Ronald and Lady Cross, Mrs. E. M. Dawson, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Egeland, Sir Howard Goble, Viscount and Lady Elibank, Air Marshal Sir Basil and Lady Embry.

Archbishops of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pitt, Mr. R. H. Fitzgerald, Brigadier S. Garlake, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Goddolphin, Lady Gould-Adams, Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir Rodere Hill, Miss Hingley, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, Sir Harold and Lady Howitt, Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Howe-Ely, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hely-Hughson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jay, the Governor of St. Helena and Lady Ioy, Mr. and Mrs. Crech Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Mr. H. W. Jeffry, Mr. D. H. Johnson, Lord and Lady Knollys, Mr. P. Karpela, Commander and Mrs. W. Krediet.

Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Sir Percival and Lady Leaching, Major and Mrs. B. Lightfoot, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Sir Jocelyn Lucas, the Bishop of London, Miss Macdonald of the Isles, Sir Eric Macfarlane, Sir Douglas and Lady Malcolm, Major T. J. May, Mr. and Mrs. R. McChery, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeillie, Mr. A. D. Munn, Sir Alexander and Lady Maxwell, the Marquis and Marchioness de Moral, Captain and Mrs. I. H. Morien, Lord and Lady Mountevans, Sir George and Lady Newnham, Sir Mrs. Roger Norton, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Newnham, Sir Terence and Lady Nugent, the Portuguese Ambassador, Sir Harry and Lady Peat, Brigadier and Mrs. E. C. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. C. Philip, Sir Eustace and Mrs. W. H. Ralston, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Colonel W. H. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Reid, Major and Mrs. T. Richardson, Sir Ernest and Lady Rowe Dutton, Brigadier and Mrs. Schreiber, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Cecil and Lady Syers, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir Miles Thomas, Lord and Lady Teynham, Lord Sir Vernon Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Torrance, Lord and Lady Trenchard, Viscount and Lady Trenhard, Mr. M. T. and Mrs. T. T. Trenchard, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Wilgret, the Marquis and Marchioness of Willingdon, Sir Edward and Lady Willingdon, Lord and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Seymour White, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Youdale.

Twenty-one students at the Kitchener School of Medicine, Khartoum, have been suspended as a result of a strike, but applications from those who wish to resume their studies will be considered.

N A P T

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Wild Life in Tropical Africa

IN HALF A CENTURY the human population of British East Africa will probably be two or three times as great as at present, and in consequence the competition for available unused land will have become acute.

Nearly all the usable land will by then be required, it must be expected, for purposes of agriculture, forestry and other human activities, and the larger wild animals will be exterminated, or at least heavily persecuted, nearly everywhere except in restricted areas which will be devoted exclusively to their well-being.

The areas of conservation, including national parks and reserves for fauna and flora, may have to be surrounded by fences. Such areas will need management under scientific control, to make them carry the maximum of wild life and to reduce the tendency for animals to spread outside. It will be necessary, for example, to maintain the right balance between herbivores and carnivores, to provide permanent water supplies, and even to improve the carrying capacity of grazing land. Special arrangements may have to be made in these areas for species which are less capable of standing the hurly-burly of competition.

Outside the national parks, reserves, and other conservation areas it must be assumed that most species of game will during the next 50 years require heavy control measures to avoid their depletions and their spreading of disease to domestic animals.

With such a future in view, the present systems of game administration in most parts of the world are inadequate to deal properly with either conservation or control.

Scientific Effort Too Small

Firstly, there is an inadequate background of scientific knowledge and research. The problems of game administration are primarily scientific problems of balancing the wild populations with the environment, but the effort devoted to gaining the requisite knowledge is in most parts of the world very small in relation to the problems at issue. Certainly in Africa the scientific effort is far too small.

Secondly, there is urgency in selecting, demarcating, and administering areas to be devoted as permanent national parks. In inter-tropical Africa the Belgian Congo is probably in advance of other countries in the administration of its national parks, which comprise areas of remarkable scenic beauty and faunal multitude and variety.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, scientific secretary to the East Africa High Commission, submitted for the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, a paper entitled "Management of Wild Life Resources," from which the above extracts are taken.

FOR SALE, together or separately, TWO GOOD UP-COUNTRY HOTELS attractively situated amidst lovely scenery in the most healthy part of Uganda. The hotels, which are in good repair and comfortably furnished, consist of six double and 10 single rooms, and 10 bedrooms respectively, and the usual public rooms. One has 13 acres and the other 5 acres of land, with well laid out gardens. Would provide ideal investment for married couple. For further particulars apply to:

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In the British countries considerable progress has likewise been made. The proportion of land area at present given over to national parks and game reserves ranges in the British territories from under 4% to nearly 10% of the total land area.

Perhaps in the ultimate picture of developed Africa 50 years hence an average proportion of nearly 5% of land area may be suitable for fauna and flora in the interests of the public at large. The conserved areas would be for the most part to be lands with a high productive capacity for agriculture, and so they would represent very much less than 5% of the total land value. For comparison, a proportion of 10% or 20% is generally regarded as suitable in African territories for land to be maintained permanently under forest cover.

The third way in which present administration appears inadequate is in the control of game in those areas which are not scheduled for conservation. For control to be successful, unrestricted shooting or trapping will not suffice, because such methods reduce game population only to a certain limit, and that limit is often not far enough.

Dangers of Disease

Whereas the direct depredation of the larger animals on agricultural land is considerable in Africa, far more important is the insidious and often marked effect of wild fauna in spreading disease through the agencies of a wide variety of insects and other vectors. Even though a population of game may be reduced as low as 10% of the original, there may well be sufficient left to provide the necessary link in the spread of diseases such as rinderpest and trypanosomiasis from one herd of cattle to another, and in the case of some diseases from one human grouping to another. This implies that the control of undesirable wild fauna should generally be undertaken by trained men under the control of game departments.

In the less developed countries, such as Africa, it cannot be said that public relations and education in conservation have yet made sufficient progress, except in the case of the white immigrant populations which comprise but a very small proportion of the whole. Indeed, there appears to be great need for public relations work in this subject, but it is suggested that public relations and education in game conservation will not be successful in Africa unless a balanced picture is presented, with due weight given to control as well as to conservation.

K.F.A.

MR. G. M. PAIN, A.C.A., who was appointed controller of finance and secretary to the Kenya Farmers' Association in August, and MR. R. H. O. LOPDELL, who has been on the staff for a number of years, have been appointed joint managing directors. Mr. Pain, who first went to East Africa for Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., followed the late Colonel G. C. Griffiths as managing director of East African Industries, Ltd. (still better known under the old name of the East African Industrial Management Board). Sir Alfred Vincent, who agreed to serve on the board of the K.F.A. for a short period, resigned just before his recent departure from Kenya on a business visit to the U.K. and U.S.A. Mr. A. J. Symes and Mr. W. A. C. Boucher are the two directors retiring by rotation at the annual general meeting next month; both will offer themselves for re-election.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that the long-awaited first annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation will be published early next month. Since it will deal with the groundnut operations in Tanganyika, it is certain to arouse controversy.

Communism and the African

MR. HAROLD INGRAMS, continuing his discussion of Communism in Africa in *Corona*, the monthly journal of the Colonial Service, writes:

"It is perfectly natural for students abroad to be interested in politics. They have wider cultural and social contacts (though perhaps not as wide as one could wish), but that does not satisfy. They have for the first time a standard of comparison, and their reaction is that they want their own countries to be politically free.

"I have been told by some of them that the only people who offer them politics combined with hospitality are the Communists. It is, of course, only a few of these students who become active Communists, and fewer still who accept the whole doctrine, but those who do so may be accepted as the potential leaders of revolution and taught the rules.

"Back in their own countries, these leaders will join forces with the extreme nationalists, and, with their training, are able to make all possible use of local discontent, without those concerned even being aware that they are being used to further Communist ends.

"There is no country to-day which has not got its troubles and grievances, and there is nothing so enjoyable as discussing grievances and criticizing Governments. That solution of many of the problems facing every community to-day is difficult, or even at the moment impossible, is irrelevant to this. Men who have personal ambitions or grievances are ready listeners. They are made to believe that they can get all they want only by fighting for it against Governments and capitalists who are in alliance to prevent them getting what they want. Thus the approach to the violent revolution is prepared.

Clever Communist Technique

"It was interesting to see how, in the Gold Coast, when the troubles of February, 1948, took place, Communism was violently repudiated by the people as soon as they realized what was happening. Yet the technique was, all there and very cleverly applied.

"We may be justified from this in believing that the Communism of the Communist Party could not flourish on African soil, but this does not mean that we should adopt only the purely negative policy of taking precautions against the possibility of Communist infiltration. From every point of view the situation to-day demands a positive approach. We believe in democracy; we should teach it in no uncertain way.

"All education depends ultimately on the personality of the teacher, and he can get the lesson across only if he believes what he is teaching. Though most of us in the Colonial Service believe in democracy, few know much about its workings. It is one of those things we take for granted. An administrative officer brought up as an indirect ruler in Africa becomes in effect a first class N.A. himself, and has little chance of learning the workings of say, British local government or trade unionism, and when it comes to dealing with European politics (for this is what is now invading the Colonies) he has little or nothing in his experience to help him. It was never more important for him to have constant contact with and experience of Western European affairs.

"The educational side requires purveyors of culture (literate Africans are still starved for cultural activities), civic development officers, political educators, and even political advisers to teach political parties how to organize and work democratically. On the executive side the Colonial model is strongly centralized Government, suitable for countries in their early stages of development and for small islands, is no longer even workable in large Colonies with a developing political consciousness.

"Here government needs to be organized more closely to the pattern of Parliamentary democracies, with more and more responsibility placed in the hands of the citizens of the country. You cannot expect people to behave responsibly, if you do not give them real responsibility. It is wrong to wait until reforms are clamoured for; the demand should be anticipated while we are still in a position to teach and to act.

"It is my belief that this democracy can not only forestall and defeat Communism but produce friendly partner nations. To do less than this spells lack of faith in ourselves, in the people for whom and with whom we work, and in democracy itself. It also betrays a lack of comprehension of the spirit of the times.

"The need for action is urgent. We know we are not enslavers of subject races, but none the less the time is coming when the world conscience will universally denounce the rule of one race by another.

Statements Worth Noting

"A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you."—Ezekiel XXXVI, 26.

"I have not the slightest intention of slackening the campaign for a Central African federation."—Mr. Roy Welensky, M.L.C.

"A railway from Nairobi to Salisbury, plus a tarred road, would turn a wilderness into a new Dominion."—Mr. Noel Monks, in the *Daily Mail*.

"'Partnership' is a very convenient term for those who like to solve other people's problems by refusing to face them."—Mr. J. H. Huizinga.

"Government intend to protect society from subversive influences, from whatever quarters they may emanate."—The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

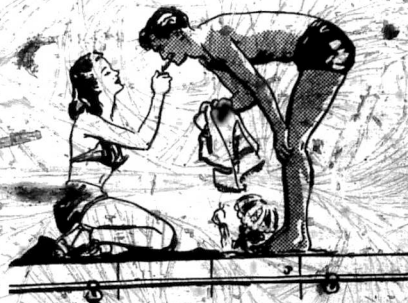
"Fewer people go to church in Scotland nowadays than in Rhodesia—though Rhodesians need not flatter themselves on that score."—The Rev. J. Kennedy Grant.

"No country can succeed morally, materially, or politically, where there are dissensions based on the colour, race, or religion."—Mr. C. K. Patel, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Southern Rhodesian M.P.s.

"Members of Parliament in Rhodesia are far from necessarily being recognized as leaders in their own constituencies, and are seldom called on for public service beyond their Parliamentary duties."—*Bulawayo Chronicle*.

"Even African university graduates (who are supposed to be most highly educated in Western civilization) have deep down in their hearts most of the fundamentals of our African superstitions."—Mr. Aloysius M. D. Nhonoli, in *Makere*.



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Uganda's Forestry Report

Large Increase in Expenditure

UGANDA'S FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, of which the annual report for 1948 has just reached us, discloses expenditure of £85,809, compared with £55,664 in the previous year, and £35,308 in 1945. The estimate for 1949 is £92,234. Revenue was £46,455 for the year under review, against £44,887 in 1947, £62,918 in 1945, and an estimate of £44,500 for 1949.

Thus over a period of five years a profit of £27,610 has been changed to an estimated deficit of £47,734. This is in line with the Government forestry policy announced by the Governor during the year.

There was an increase of 205 square miles in the forest estate, bringing the total to just under 6,221 square miles. The area under working plans rose from 227 to 204 square miles.

Natural and artificial enrichment operations were undertaken respectively over a further 1,200 and 2,190 acres of exploited high forest; 584 acres of new plantations, and 783 acres of new fuel, pole and experimental plantations were created. The forest school was restarted.

The total output of timber in the year was 19,430 cubic tons, of which 60% was used in the Protectorate, 18% went to Kenya and Tanganyika, 15% to the military authorities and 6% for export overseas. Timber imports amounted to 578 tons.

Native authorities spent £13,479 on forestry during the year and collected £4,990 in revenue. They planted 319 acres of timber.

Famine Relief in the Sudan

FAMINE RELIEF provided by the Sudan Government between mid-May and the end of July consisted of 3,402 tons of grain, valued at ££81,600, issued free; 2,739 tons of grain sold at reduced or cost price; provision of seeds and grain on loan; free or reduced transport for people and supplies; and relief and settlement schemes. Tribute from some nomad tribes has been remitted, and the collection of some others has been postponed. The Medical Service has also furnished relief supplies, such as special diet, milk, and medicine, and emergency staff for sufferers. The Egyptian Government has supplied dura and rice to a value of ££50,000, while Egyptian manufacturers contributed a quantity of cotton piece-goods. Voluntary contributions to the Central Relief Famine Committee included 2,482 sacks of millet, 500 sacks of maize, 800 sacks of dates, and ££7,148 in cash.

"The arts of the peoples in the Colonies are in graver danger than ours. Why not an Arts Council for and in the Colonies?"—Dr. Julian Huxley.

Somaliland Protectorate Report

Government and

FEW DISTURBANCES troubled the authorities in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1948. Indeed, the annual report, which has just appeared (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.), records that even interest in nationalistic societies waned during the period, though tribal feuds and animosities have not disappeared.

The report continues:

"The year 1948 was a period of preparation rather than one of initiation of new development schemes. Progress was made in schemes already approved for the extension of, and improvements in, the medical service of the Protectorate, the provision of quarters and barracks for the police and prison services, and the construction of a club for the Somali officials.

Dr. M. H. French, the well-known expert in hides and skins, visited the Protectorate and prepared a valuable report. Dr. Dowson's report on date cultivation has been studied, and experimental date growing on the coast will be started as soon as a suitably qualified officer can be appointed, who would be willing to spend several years in the torrid climate of the coastal plain.

A private venture which seems to be successfully establishing itself is a fish-canning industry in Elayu at the eastern end of the coast. The owners intend soon to open another factory in the same area.

Experiments have been undertaken by the Agricultural Department to ascertain whether a method of arable agriculture by irrigation from flood waters would be possible in the territory.

Oil Prospecting

The Somaliland Oil Exploration Company are continuing their search for workable quantities of petroleum, but the result of their survey of the Daghah-Shabel area was not known at the end of the year.

The estimated figure for population of 760,000 is now thought to be exaggerated.

Gross revenue amounted to £525,495, including £69,410 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and expenditure was £545,357.

The main exports (with the previous year's figures in brackets) were as follows: Hides and skins, £299,703 (£216,992); live-stock, £136,570 (£113,732); gums, £15,624 (£26,992); and sheep, £15,669 (£1,269). Grey sheeting was imported to a value of £217,015 (£89,356); white longcloth, £97,094 (£45,191); and other textiles, £110,269 (£92,363).

The stock population is estimated variously at 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 camels, 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 sheep and goats, and 260,000 to 500,000 cattle.

Education, which the Somalis had resisted — apart from their primary schools — until the recent war, was started in 1943 with three elementary schools. There are now eight such schools for 433 boys, and three small schools for 34 girl pupils.

The report is well produced with four characteristic photographs, a map and historical and archaeological sections.

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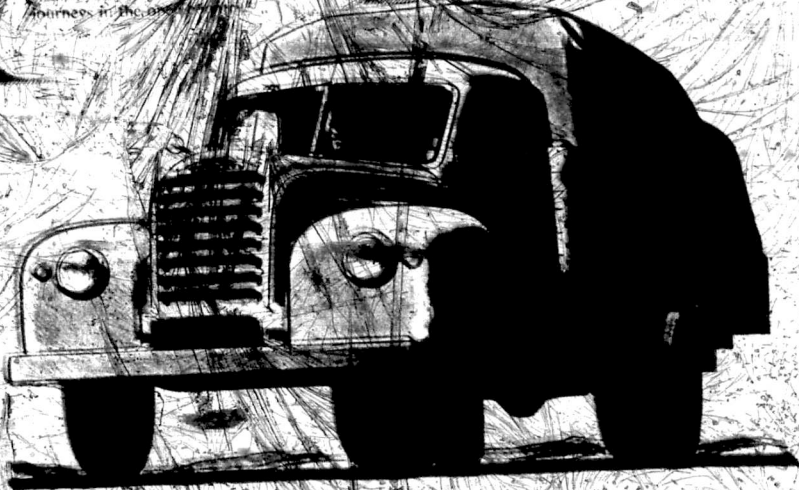
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Northern Rhodesia and Devaluation £12,433,260 New Nominal Capital Kenya Registrar Reports 1948

Advisory Panel to Price Controller
Mr. A. G. KNOX JOHNSON, Acting Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, said when he met representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Motor Traders' Association to discuss the effects of devaluation on local trade, that it was impossible to forecast the results on prices and supplies.

Though goods from the United States and other countries which had not devalued their currencies would cost much more, it was essential not to hamper such vital industries as the copper mines and agriculture. An immediate problem was to prevent unscrupulous traders from profiting unduly from the situation by withholding stocks of dollar goods until the price had risen. As it would be difficult for the price controller to assess traders' stocks on hand, the Government relied on the established trading organizations to help.

The new order freezing the prices of uncontrolled goods in stock and in transit could not be retained very long, and it was in the interests of the trade that as many items as possible should be unfrozen and the new prices fixed.

A panel of advisers, who would be available from day-to-day for consultations with the price controller, was established as follows: agricultural machinery and piece goods, Mr. G. E. Angier; motor vehicles and spares, Mr. E. Palmay; hardware, Mr. W. Ritchie; building materials, Mr. H. K. Mitchell; grocery and general, Mr. Goodman Glasser.

Aiding the Blind

WITH LABOR DIFFICULTIES INCREASING, Rhodesia cannot afford the economic loss caused by blindness, said Colonel H. M. Surgey, organizing secretary in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland for the fund which aims to build a new £500,000 hospital in Johannesburg for the blind. Whilst no accurate figures for Southern Rhodesia were available, he said, a survey of 3,700 typical African labourers and children in 1938 had shown that 14.3% suffered from trachoma in a form so gross as to be apparent to the naked eye. Cases had occurred where European children contracted the disease from infected African nursemaids, but fortunately most European parents called for medical aid immediately. In the first phase of the new hospital's work it would be able to train 151 orderlies and 24 post-graduate doctors, 20% of whom would be permitted to go to Southern Rhodesia.

"I do not pigeon-hole. Sometimes I button-hole."
Mr. F. Crawford, Director of Development in Northern Rhodesia.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE in the nominal capital of companies registered in Kenya is disclosed in the annual report of the Registrar-General's Department for 1948. Together with capital increases of existing companies, the nominal capital of the 270 private and 19 public companies incorporated during the year amounted to £12,433,266, compared with £4,797,950 in the previous year, when 194 private and 17 public companies were registered.

The number of companies on the register at the end of December last was 1,495, including 53 concerns in the course of liquidation or removal from the register. Seventeen companies were struck off the register during the year. Thirty companies incorporated outside the Colony were also registered, and one struck off.

Mortgages and debentures totalling £1,154,563 were registered, and satisfaction was entered for a total of £337,637. Eight receiving orders and administration orders were issued, the liabilities totalling £7,491 and assets £968.

Patents and Trade Unions

Thirty patents were registered during the year, raising the number of registrations to 381. Two new trade unions raised the number on the register to 12. Nine applications for exemption from the provisions of the Credit to Natives (Control) Ordinance were received and granted.

Revenue collected from the registration of births, deaths, and marriages produced £3,105, of which £1,565 was for birth certificates and £1,040 for special marriage licences at £5 each. Native marriages contributed £372.

Of non-Native births 71.74% were Indian, 13.56% European, and 5.28% Goan; of deaths 56.05% were Indian, 23.72% European, and 5% Goan.

The revenue of the department for the year was £134,460, of which the main items were £62,167 from stamp duty on the capital of companies and £58,452 from estate duty.

Second-Class Air Mail

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that a second-class air mail service to East, Central and South Africa will be established about the end of this year. No information as to the rates which will be charged can yet be obtained from the postal authorities, but presumably they will not be higher than the 4d. per half-ounce payable for the air carriage of newspapers and commercial papers and samples to destinations in North, Central and South America. In a recent leading article we criticized the absence of similar facilities for British Africa.

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

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AND MANAGING AGENTS

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Booth (North) Ltd.—Kasama,
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Abercorn.

Kee's Ltd.—Lusaka.
Kitwe Stores, Ltd.—Kitwe.
Kitwe Stores (Mutlira) Ltd.—
Mutlira.

Carters Ltd.—Fort Jameson
and Branches.

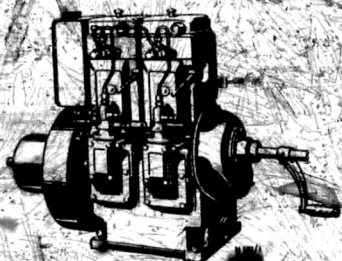
R. F. Sutherland Ltd.—Lusaka,
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NYASALAND: The London & Blantyre Supply Co. Ltd.—Blantyre,
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Sole concessionaires for the Export Sales of:—

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These small Diesel Engines, in powers from 3 B.H.P. to 10 B.H.P. are the outcome of many years' experience of this type of engine.

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99-H MOTOR GRADER

The Aveling-Austin 99-H Motor Grader is a machine of outstanding performance. Incorporating four-wheel drive and steer, precision side-shift of the blade and all-hydraulic control, it will carry out rapidly and easily work quite beyond the scope of ordinary graders.

No other machine can equal its performance, whether it be on road formation, scarifying, verge trimming and ditch cutting, mixing, snow removal or any other of the great variety of jobs which graders can be used. Designed by Austin-Western, originators of graders in America, and manufactured by Aveling-Barford, inventors of the steam roller and pioneers of road machinery, the 99-H Grader has more than 190 years' combined experience behind it.

For particulars of this latest addition to the Aveling-Barford range of Road Making and Contractors' Plant, please write for List No. 1550 F.



AVELING-BARFORD LTD.

GRANTHAM - ENGLAND

£5,000,000 for Postal Services Progressive Programme for E. Africa

A PROGRAMME OF CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT for the East African Postal Services involving expenditure of £5,000,000 over five years has been approved in principle at the sixth meeting of the Post Office Advisory Board in Nairobi.

The largest single project is a new automatic telephone exchange in Nairobi, which will more than treble the capacity of the present exchange when it is completed in 1952. New exchanges are to be installed in Kampala, Dar es Salaam, and Mombasa.

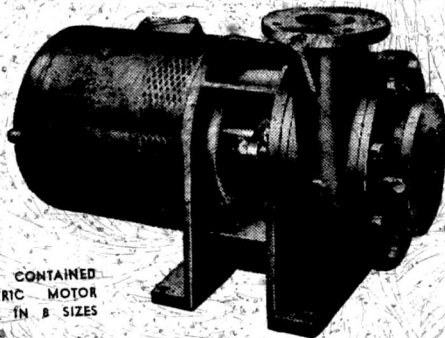
A plant for treating wood telegraph poles, capable of producing 20,000 a year, is to be acquired by the board. Mail sorting and circulation arrangements are to be revised, and rural telephone services developed.

Teletprinter services have been established between Kampala-Entebbe, Nairobi-Entebbe, Kampala-Jinja, Dar es Salaam-Janga, Dar es Salaam-Tabora, Dar es Salaam-Fringa, and Dar es Salaam-Dodoma. Direct circuits have been completed between Tabora-Dodoma, Kisumu-Kericho, Kisumu-Kini, and Mombasa-Dar es Salaam.

The experimental use of radio for telephone trunk services between Nairobi and Nakuru has proved highly successful, and the installation of similar systems elsewhere is planned.

Zanzibar's Finances

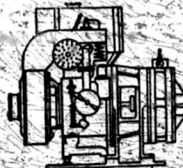
SIR VINCENT GLENDAY, British Resident in Zanzibar, told the Legislature a few days ago that the financial position has improved. Import duties have exceeded the estimates, and revenues from export taxes have reached the estimates, thanks to large shipments of cloves and coconut products in August and September. Closure until at least the end of this year of the Indian market for cloves is causing anxiety, and the Resident appealed to merchants to increase their shipments to other countries.



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Drive it hard and long. Use it for clean or sludgy water. Install it where its efficiency will be appreciated. And drive it in the manner most convenient to your location. There are electric, petrol and diesel drive units, also belt drives with either fast and loose or fixed pulleys.



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SAFRAN

Registered Trade Mark

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

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CWMBRAN - MON. ENGLAND

Makers of
the famous

**SAUNDERS
VALVES**

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An East African malaria Board may be established. An Ementeita District Association is in process of formation.

A base for the Colonial Insecticides Unit is being built in Australia.

The lido and restaurant on Azania Drive, Mombasa, is expected to be ready for use in about six months.

The annual general conference of the Kenya National Farmers' Union is to be held in Nakuru on November 9 and 10.

Soil conservation measures have been taken in 95% of the Native gardens in the area covered by the Kericho local Native council, Kenya.

The headquarters of the new East African Health Survey and the Filariasis Research Unit are to be in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

Shakespeare's "Richard II" has been produced by students of Makerere College. The king was played by a Kikuyu, Gaunt by a Wanyamwezi, and Bolingbroke by a Luo.

Hotel Survey

As a result of a survey of East African hotels by the East African Tourist Travel Association, it is estimated that there are over 5,000 beds available in the territories in hotels catering for the visitor traffic.

Plans to exploit the Luangwa Valley, near Fort Jameson, as a big-game hunting area are being considered by the Northern Rhodesian Government. An airfield for light planes may be provided.

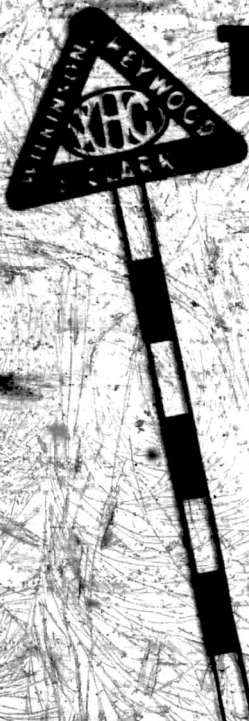
The provincial commissioners of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, the Eastern Province of Uganda, and the Lake Province of Tanganyika have been appointed members of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Board.

A new issue of postage stamps to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union were made by all British Colonies last Monday. Each Colony was represented by stamps of low value up to one shilling or its equivalent, and these are obtainable in London.

The need for closer co-operation between Europeans and Africans in church life was stressed at the recent diocesan missionary conference by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget. More opportunities should be given for inter-racial communion, he said, and there should be an occasional interchange of pulpits between European and African clergy. The conference adopted a resolution that local authorities should be asked to provide sites for Anglican churches in all new locations and African townships.

Zanzibar Trade

ZANZIBAR'S EXTERNAL TRADE in 1948 was valued at £4,817,000, compared with £3,488,000 in the previous year. Imports increased by 34.2% to £2,700,000 and exports by 43.4% to £2,117,000. Great Britain and Northern Ireland increased their supplies by £125,211, Tanganyika by £86,337, Iran by £82,355, and Kenya and Uganda by about £50,000 each. Expenditure in the United States was £31,000 less than in 1947. Domestic business was valued at £1,428,375 and re-exports at £606,045. India increased her purchases by £286,565, Tanganyika by £252,018, and the Straits Settlements by £131,564. The net revenue from import duties was £285,629 (£273,140), and clove duties realized £184,922 (£98,329). Clove exports were worth £1,000,404 compared with £555,106, but copra shipments realized only £27,242, against £34,675.



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FLAT WALL PAINT. The ideal flat wall finish, which is perfectly washable, and will not crack, chip or peel.

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OIL BOUND WASHABLE DISTEMPER. Available in any of thirty long pleasing colours, this oil bound distemper is sanitary, durable and washable.

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Farming Co-Operation in Africa Intensive Cultivation Essential

WHEN THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA opened the sixth annual congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, he said that the invitation to him was indicative of the close link between farming organizations in the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, and the Union.

Southern and Northern Rhodesia had recently received most welcome assistance from South Africa in meeting the shortage of maize caused by drought conditions, and when Nyasaland's need of foodstuffs was very urgent this year East Africa had offered to provide maize from her own surplus requirements.

The growth of the agricultural industry in both the Rhodesias that had resulted from economic expansion and the demand for increased food production, necessitated a change from the old extensive methods of the past to the intensive system operating in the more developed countries of the world.

The president of the Union, Mr. E. D. Palmer, said that devaluation of the pound would have very serious repercussions upon agriculture, for costs of production were bound to rise. It had come as a shock that on three occasions during the year the Government should have disturbed commodity prices after crops had been reaped. He complained that it was the incomprehensible policy of the Government to request an increase in food supplies and yet to do everything to discourage production.

Devaluation and Sisal Prices

MESSRS. WIGGLESWORTH AND CO., LTD., write:—

"September was a month of great activity in the sisal market. Producers experienced a heavy demand for sisal, and orders for prompt and current shipment material exceeded the supply. Spinners, being aware of the prospects of a devaluation of the sterling, placed orders to avoid the inevitable advance of the sterling prices incident to the devaluation. Some orders were booked for shipment extending into 1950. On September 18 it was announced that the £ would be devalued by 30%, and this had the immediate effect of all offers being withdrawn from the market. After a few days revised quotations were issued, resulting in an all-round advance of £11 per ton.

"The production figure for July in British East Africa was 13,878 tons, which shows a falling off of 451 tons compared with the same month last year.

"To-day's prices for East African sisal are £108 per ton for No. 1, £106 for A and No. 2, £105 for 3L, and £103 for No. 3, c.i.f. Antwerp for October-December shipment.

"The decision of the Portuguese Government to devalue the escudos by 20% must result in a downward adjustment to bring P.E.A. sisal prices into line with B.E.A. values. Good marks No. 1 P.E.A. sisal are now approximately 8,600 escudos per 1,000 kilos (£107)."

Of Commercial Concern Exchange Bank Creditors

Ex-gratia payments in the Exchange Bank of India, Ltd., and suffering among small creditors in East Africa of the Exchange Bank of India, Ltd., which failed some months ago, are to be made by the Government of India. It is emphasized that such payments are only in the way of relief and an expression of sympathy, without prejudice to any dividend which might be received on liquidation; they in no circumstances affect the liquidation proceedings now in train. The amount of individual relief will be at the discretion of the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa. No correspondence will be entertained either by the Commissioner or the liquidator in respect of the payments.

Average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended August 26 were 2,279 tons, of which 1,222 tons represented general cargo. This is the highest weekly average to date. Seventy-three motor vehicles were railed up-country and 19 delivered locally, leaving a balance of 240 vehicles in port, of which 236 have disposal papers.

An exchange of cash-on-delivery parcel services between East Africa and South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa and Swaziland, has been introduced. The maximum limit of trade charges on one parcel addressed to South Africa is £40.

Research on an East African basis may be made into the prospects of establishing an off-shore fishing industry. Proposals for such an investigation, based on Zanzibar, are being considered.

A new Workman's Compensation Ordinance, which provides for enhanced rates and costs of medical attention, and is common to all three East African territories, came into force this month.

Sisal Reports

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 295 tons of sisal and tow in September.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., report production of 132 tons of sisal and tow in September, making a total of 1,025 for nine months.

East African Sisal plantations, Ltd., report an output of 150 tons of sisal and tow in September, making 550 tons for three months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 2,433 tons of sisal and tow in September, making 2,433 tons for six months.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that the wholly owned subsidiary, Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., has purchased two fully developed properties adjoining the Luengera estate. The two new plantations are expected to produce at least 2,000 tons of sisal a year.

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Motor Vehicles for Africa

A Glance at the Motor Show

BRITISH MOTOR MANUFACTURERS have now better opportunities than ever in the past to win and hold business in East and Central Africa, and the 34th International Motor Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, afforded proof of their anxiety to provide for the needs of those and other markets.

The annual production of British motor vehicles is now running at the rate of more than 390,000 cars, 210,000 lorries and 100,000 agricultural tractors. The industry is, indeed, now the nation's largest exporter, and in the first six months of this year it shipped overseas vehicles (including tractors) and parts and accessories worth £84,000,000, which was nearly 10% of the entire export trade of the United Kingdom for the period. The number of cars exported was 118,889 (value £33,011,874), of commercial vehicles 45,449 (£11,318,690), and of agricultural tractors 37,971 (£10,779,371).

British East Africa took 1,932 cars from this country during the first half of this year (value £623,727), compared with 3,999 (£1,233,353) in the whole of 1948. Exports of commercial vehicles to the territories totalled 2,486 (£1,078,714) in the same period, whilst tractors exported numbered 584 (£204,987), compared with 870 (£273,489) during the whole of last year.

Southern Rhodesian Imports

Southern Rhodesia is likewise an important market, the import figures of British motor vehicles in the first six months of 1949 being: cars, 1,575 (£502,890); commercial vehicles, 541 (£274,687); agricultural tractors, 676 (£248,141).

The keynote of the exhibition was consolidation, rather than experiment. Indeed, reduction in the number of models and standardization in other directions is powerfully advocated.

**Kettles - Roy
and Tysons**

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Small and medium sized cars were prominent for overseas demand for them has increased—and since seven cars now sold abroad for every four released for sale in Great Britain, overseas requirements clearly influence manufacturers much more strongly than in the past.

In the space available much more attention has been made to the models particularly suited for East and Central Africa.

Models for Colonies

The Ford Company of Dagenham, the largest U.K. exporters of automobile products, with nearly 25% of the vehicles shipped from this country to their credit, gave prominence to the Anglia export model, fitted with a 10 h.p. engine, and priced at £242, and the V8 Pilot (£585), available with heavy duty tropical cooling equipment, and the Prefect (£300).

The Vauxhall Company's Velox and Wyvern cars (£430 and £375 in England) are well known overseas. The new Velox has entirely new steering gear which reduces friction to a minimum, more comfortable seating, and larger tyres. The Wyvern is especially economical, showing 33 to 35 m.p.g.

The Austin Company's Devon is a popular overseas model (£292), combining big-car comfort and performance with small-car economy. The new A90 Atlantic saloon (works price £695) has broken 63 American records, and the Sheerline (£1,375) is an attractive five- or six-seater limousine.

Nuffield Exports, Ltd., proud of having maintained the rate of shipment of more than 4,000 vehicles per week for 87 consecutive weeks, showed Morris Oxford (£427) and Morris Six (£525) saloons of all-steel "mono-construction" with high ground-clearance; a new Riley 2½-litre coupé for export only (£995), and a new Wolseley 4/50 (£550) and 6/80 (£600), already in demand in Africa.

A car likely to arouse interest in East and Central Africa is the Standard Estate, which has the same chassis and engine as the well-known Vanguard. It has been designed with farm and estate work particularly in mind.

Radio for African Markets

Good Models but Poor Publicity

MOST LEADING RADIO MANUFACTURERS displayed models specially designed for overseas markets at the 16th National Radio Exhibition at Olympia, London, but at few stands was it possible to obtain satisfactory information about the measures being taken to develop business in East and Central Africa.

Inquiries generally drew the reply that the head office of the company could deal fully with such matters—which would scarcely have impressed a trade visitor from an African territory, for whom there was, however, a special reception and advice bureau.

One of the most interesting models displayed was the new G.E.C. five-valve superhet with six wave-bands, designed for countries where reception is often difficult and where electricity supplies are not dependable or are non-existent. It operates from a six-volt accumulator. Among mains-operated sets for overseas markets was a very attractive auto-change radiogram with six wave-bands and components conforming to tropical specifications.

Sudan Government's Interest

A particularly interesting stand was that of Stratton & Co., Ltd., makers of Eddystone radio products, who have lately introduced their All World Six superheterodyne receiver especially for overseas listeners lacking a main electricity supply. The Sudan Government have shown interest in the Eddystone 680 communications receiver, which has achieved notable results overseas.

Mullard had a complete range of receivers for overseas, including a "midget" three wave-band set with built-in aerial; K.B. Radio gave prominence to an impressive "tropicalized" Kux seven-valve table model and a 10-valve radiogram; Ekco showed a special version of their Stroller dry-battery portable; and Cosson's models included a seven-valve set with press-button wave-change.

Pye had a good range of band-spread sets for world-wide reception; Inviota demonstrated a new cheap five-valve superhet for export; and Pilot and Murphy stressed several sets for overseas.

H.M.V.'s latest export models include a seven-valve radio with a wave-band reaching 11 metres. The special "tropical" version is climate-proofed, and has variable selectivity control. Its list price is £40. A new five-valve auto-radiogram has the latest development in simple auto-mechanism, while an impressive eight-valve radiogram in a walnut cabinet will probably be priced in the region of 100 guineas.

Progress Reports for September

Wankie.—150,750 tons of coal and 8,435 tons of coke were sold.

Cam & Motor.—21,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £23,510.

High Etna.—496 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 3,100 tons of ore.

Wesside.—A working profit of £2,147 was earned from the crushing of 7,900 tons of ore.

Thosela Broken Hill.—Output was 1,915 tons of zinc, 1,150 tons of lead, and 26 tons of fused vanadium.

Wanga.—2,270 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 18,500 tons of ore. The working profit was £11,098.

Wentzel.—A working profit of £3,084 was earned from the recovery of 1,406 oz. gold by the crushing of 12,500 tons of

Wanderer.—24,250 tons of ore were treated for 1,889 oz. gold and a working profit of £975. Operations were seriously affected by a breakdown in the boiler plant.

Harwood Star.—Working profit was £1,437. Pickstone main shaft; 2nd level drive E, intersected ore body averaging 3 ft. over 5.3 in.; full width not exposed.

Coronation Group.—Tebekwe, 8,200 tons milled, revenue £71,862, working profit £4,565. Muriel, 1,040 tons milled, revenue £6,418, working profit £3,003. Areturus, 2,700 tons milled, revenue £3,606, estimated subsidy (for half month) £342, working profit £709. (Gold at 172s. 6d. per to September 30; thereafter, 248s. 3d.)

E.C.A. Mineral Surveys

Messrs. C. E. STOTT, LOUIS W. FERGUSON, and G. B. GUNTORRE, three American mining engineers of the strategic minerals division of the Economic Co-operation Administration, who are making a preliminary mineral survey of the East and Central African territories, have arrived in Tanganyika. In Kenya they devoted most of their attention to graphite and kyanite, and in Uganda they surveyed possibilities of tin, columbite, copper, and cobalt. Tanganyika minerals in which they are interested include corundum, graphite, lead, chrome, asbestos, copper, zinc, tin, industrial diamonds, cobalt, and monazite sands. Mr. Stott and Mr. Guilloitte expect to return to London next month, but Mr. Ferguson will remain in Africa.

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Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers and favourable terms can be offered to local sources in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase, 4 wire, 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase, 4 wire, 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, 200 and 220 volts Direct Current.
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The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

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LONDON OFFICE, 46, Queen Street, E.C. 4

Roan Antelope Copper Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., announce in a preliminary statement that production of blister copper in the year ended June 30 last, was 16,122 tons, compared with 51,777 tons in the previous year.

The operating surplus was £2,222,222 (£3,300,000), with a profit of £1,935,000 (£2,281,465). Taxation absorbs £1,326,522 (£1,320,151), leaving a net profit of £636,543 (£969,314), which, with the balance brought forward and taxation adjustment, make a total of £929,461 (£1,512,822) for appropriation.

General reserve receives £100,000, and loan stock redemption reserve £31,000. An interim dividend of 6d. per unit of stock, less tax, required, £274,600, and the recommended final dividend of 75d. per unit will require £343,280 (the total distribution being the same as last year), leaving a balance of £160,557 to be carried forward against £243,918 brought in.

The report and accounts will be posted to shareholders on November 5, and the annual general meeting will be held in London on November 29.

Mineral Prices

A FURTHER CUT in the price of lead, the second since sterling was devalued, has been announced by the Ministry of Supply. Following the reduction of 1 cent per lb. in the United States, the United Kingdom price was reduced from £119 to £115 per ton.

ZINC PRICES have been reduced by 6s. per ton to £87 10s. for good ordinary brands. Zinc oxide manufacturers have announced new prices for lots of not less than two tons delivered buyers' premises, as follows: red seal, £79; green seal, £80 10s.; white seal, £81 10s.

SUBSTANTIAL but not uniform increases in the prices of all qualities of diamonds have been announced by the Diamond Trading Co., Ltd., a concern associated with the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., which controls 90% of world sales of rough diamonds. Better quality stones are expected to be sold for much the same dollar price as before.

Mixing Personalia and Obituary

MR. H. S. FORD has retired from the board of Charterland and General, Ltd.

MR. J. E. CORF, has been elected a director of the Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., in the place of Mr. H. W. C. DERMER, who has retired.

LORD QUEENBOROUGH, chairman of the Chicago-Gaika Development Co., Ltd., has died at his home in Hatfield last week at the age of 88.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., earned a net profit of £20,210 for the year ended June 30 last. A dividend of 1s. 3d. per share is recommended, leaving £103,139 to be carried forward, against £26,670 brought in.

Kenya Gold Industry

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE by Government to the gold industry in Kenya is to be reviewed in the light of the devaluation of sterling.

Turner & Newall

THE HEAD OFFICE of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., is now at Asbestos House, 77-79, Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.

Silicosis Report

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT is now considering the report of the Silicosis Commission.

News of Our Advertisers

MR. K. R. HOPKINS, chief mechanical engineer of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board.

MR. T. B. O. KERR has been appointed secretary of the General Electric Co., Ltd., following the retirement of Mr. T. DYKE after 45 years' service.

SAUNDERS VALVE CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 16%. Net profit of the company and its subsidiary was £86,791, compared with £85,327 in the previous year.

CROSSLEY PREMIER ENGINES, LTD., state that net profit for the year ended April 30, after allowing for depreciation, income tax, and other charges, was £57,782 (£36,451). A dividend of 10s. (the same) has been declared.

VANHAL MOTORS, LTD., have placed through Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., Ltd., £3,000,000 of 4% 10-year unsecured loan stock at par. Proceeds of the present issue will be used to meet part of the cost during the next three years of the company's ambitious programme of development estimated to entail an expenditure of £10,000,000.

**One
toolbar**



IN the Ford factory at Dagenham, England, they are continually designing new implements to fit the Fordson Tool Bars. Already there are seven—Cultivator, Ridger, Front Coverer, Stubble Hoe, Seeder Unit, Beet Lifter and Spring Loaded Tine Cultivator. Wise farmers get one or two Tool Bar Implements complete, and then get the others in the form of Conversion Kits. You save quite a bit of money that way and you save storage space, too. Come and see the Fordson Tool Bar Implements. Demonstrations gladly arranged to suit you.

**Many
Implements**

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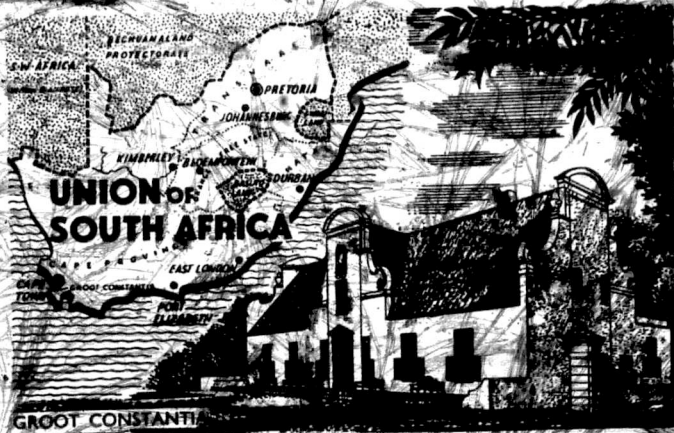
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cases on either of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the skyscrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such a pleasant decoration to the countryside of Cape Province.

There are, however, numerous examples of this attractive form of architecture still remaining. Many of them, as in the case of Groot Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as chateaux for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centres for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in turn has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular, and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in South Africa on the state and trends of local markets is readily obtainable on request.

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