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Thursday, November 11, 1948

Volume 25 (New Series) No. 1283

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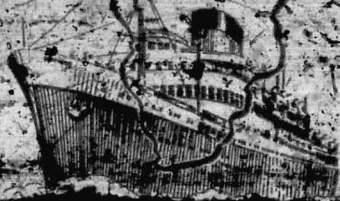
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Thursday, November 14, 1948  
Volume 25 (New Series) No. 7258

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Ingham

REGISTERED OFFICES:  
66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1  
Telephone - HOLborn 2225

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**B** RITISH ADMINISTRATION in the Colonies will be judged by an ever-widening range of world opinion in the years ahead; and not the least severe of our critics will be the indigenous inhabitants of the African Good Will dependencies themselves. It would be impudent to expect sympathy from such quarters, in all of which there will be elements actively interested in our denigration and therefore engaged in its promotion. On the other hand, much must depend on African participation in the great schemes for development of the African territories. Indeed, the good will of the African is of the highest importance, and everything possible should always be done to foster it. Unfortunately, we still do not know enough about the incentives which are most likely to yield the maximum response, but it is certain that among them will be better standards of living, material, cultural and social. In all the territories which depend mainly upon their agricultural production, the striking developments in education, health and welfare services in recent years contrast sharply with the meagre progress in farming

has become obvious that persuasion cannot arrest the increasing loss of land, which has gone so far in many districts as to approach disaster. A paradox of the age is that compulsion is applied without scruple or diffidence over a frighteningly wide area of the national life in Great Britain, but that the very Cabinet which curtails the liberty of Britons to a degree which would have been unthinkable not many years ago, fears for some occult reason to apply pressure to African societies for their own good. Do our governors imagine that coming generations of Africans will praise them for this singular abstinence when they look upon large areas of once rich land runned by the mismanagement of their fathers without let or hindrance from their overlords? They will blame a Government which failed to govern, not that it for failure to apply in Africa the pressure needed by the circumstances.

The case for drastic and immediate action in regard to land is plainly and concisely put by Mr. Colin Mather, Kenya's first soil conservation officer, in his report to the Government:

elsewhere in this issue. In a foreword Mr. Maher argues that peasant agriculture can no longer be considered a way of life, and that those who think that the requirements of today can be met by unco-ordinated individual effort blind themselves to reality. He concludes that co-operative and collective farming, though requiring fewer families in a given area than the present system, will at least promise a higher living standard for a portion of the agricultural population. There is, he believes, no chance of mechanizing agriculture which does not involve the recombination of lands and the reallocation of labour.

These proposals are not new. In Kenya, indeed, it is certainly twenty years old, and a motion has been carried in Kenia without number. Why, then, has the Government not taken action? Mr. Maher criticizes the official schemes as being mere **Compulsion**—repetitions of the old small-holdings pattern which have proved incapable of preventing retrogression, and he has strong words to say of the way in which measures for the protection of the land have been openly flouted. He does not minimize the social disturbances which would result from effective handling of the situation, but he is clearly amazed that the more gradual though eventually catastrophic disorganization which will be caused by over-population, starvation and poverty is regarded with such equanimity. "Ten, twenty, thirty, forty years hence someone else will be 'holding the baby'—or should it be 'holding the fort' when hungry rioters start to gather. The fundamental difficulty is the attitude of the Africans themselves, the great majority of whom want little more than to be left alone. And all the evidence indicates that education and propaganda, however efficient means, produce voluntary action sufficiently quickly.

Compulsion, even in the interests of the people themselves, has until recently been regarded as undiscussable, but lately the word has been heard from the lips of important Colonial officials, **Responsibilities of African Leaders**—even from the Secretary of State himself. What views, it may be asked, do the African representatives take of this matter? Do they really believe that peasant farming can continue to meet the needs of the present generation of Africans? Have they

The East African groundnut scheme, Mr. Maher suggests in passing, may solve the technological questions of production but does not cut through the sociological tangles; anyhow, there is a great difference between the uninhabited islets infested by Tanganyika and the land of Kenya upon which the pressure of population grows steadily worse. He proposes the division of land into areas capable of giving a desirable standard of living to four or five score of families working co-operatively under European supervision with trained Africans as managers and that investigations should be carried out concurrently with a view to training artisans and starting factories which would provide employment for the surplus population. These also are heretofore proposals, but they come from a source which should secure a fair hearing for them.

It is tragic to read that the African war veterans and non-commissioned officers who showed such fine leadership in the recent war, and who might have contributed so much to progress if only full

**In Shallows and In Miseries**—advantage had been taken of their enthusiasm at the time of

their demobilization, have retired to their mud huts and a life of tranquil and inglorious ease. A priceless opportunity was cast away by official apathy at the time of their return from military service. Even before the end of the war with Japan **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** repeatedly pleaded for the employment of picked askari in teams under carefully selected European leadership in the great schemes of Colonial development and welfare which were then known to be in preparation. Those men had been impressed with the success of British leadership and had acquired practical knowledge of the value of discipline and combined effort. They had in short an understanding of the very qualities which are so vitally needed to progress. That spirit which took several years of hard, patient work to inspire, has, according to Mr. Maher, and many other witnesses, been allowed to die in the great majority of cases. There is a tide in the affairs of men.

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SAUSOLD MÖSTER shuttles African territories awarded to Germany. Speaking in Federal Green London on Monday night he said: "Being the German, back into Africa as partners with us, and have all our talents employed in a common cause."

# Federation A Defence Against Communism

## Sir Alfred Vincent Insists on Need for Urgent Action

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, chairman of the association of members of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, and previously leader of the European elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council, and Lord Vincent left England, for the Cape last Thursday in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

They expect to spend about a fortnight in the Union, where Sir Alfred will have the opportunity of renewing his political and other contacts, to halt in Southern Rhodesia for a day or two, go on to Lusaka to make a brief stay with Sir Gilbert Renne, and then fly back to Natal, where they are due on December 1.

Shortly before his departure EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA invited Sir Alfred Vincent to make a statement on the main impressions left upon him by his visit to England. He replied:

### Dangers of Delay

"The African Colonial Conference and the Commonwealth Conference are both over, and it is quite natural that people in Africa and keenly interested in Africa should ask: 'What next?' Has all this talk and consideration simply left Africa again to be the child of Colonial Empire policy, and I use the word *Empire* deliberately—or is a policy being formulated upon which some action can be expected immediately? Or is blundered—as in the case of Malaya and the Gold Coast—to be the only determinator of action?"

"There is ample reason to act quickly. To delay would be simply asking for trouble, and it would ultimately result in the betrayal of the interests of the inhabitants of the African territories administered by the British Government. No longer can the Imperial Government decide and rule in the old sense of the term, because Africa has grown up. The stages of growth of the various territories are admittedly unequal, but whatever the criticism of the present Government of the Union of South Africa, they at least have taken a very deliberate line, and have been boldly outspoken in describing their attitude towards the British Commonwealth and towards the United Nations, so that no doubt is left in the mind of anyone that they resent interference in their domestic affairs."

### Growing Requirement over Federation

"In a similar way there is undoubtedly a growing requirement in Africa, especially in East and Central Africa, because of the feeling of frustration over delays by the British Government in recognizing the need to settle the East and Central African territories administered by Great Britain into one solid block. This can, of course, be done only by means of federation, treating each territory as an entity, but having federal laws to co-ordinate the common services, finances, and other important activities, and so enable all these territories to present a common front, especially against the propaganda of Russian Communism."

"While all these territories remain divided, and while no common action is agreed upon, they will remain a most fertile ground for all the doctrines which are calculated to make trouble for the British Government, and ultimately bring untold misery for Africans themselves. Russian Communism is the greatest enemy of the British Empire to-day, and it is absurd for us to hesitate as to whether it were preferable to face the obstacle

to be given the opportunity of federation; there is still a remarkable hesitancy on the part of the British Government even to explore the methods by which this could be effected. "Evenual linking up with the Union of South Africa is logically and realistically only a matter of time, but let us put our house in order by taking this first step, so that our position becomes consolidated and we in ourselves to take our place as a strong bastion of the British Empire."

### Time This Nonsense Ceased

"Too much stress has been put recently upon the aspect of Africa coming to the assistance of Britain, whereas in fact it is still Britain's great task to protect and develop Africa. Because of the impoverishment of Great Britain, caused by her unrelentless war effort—in which she saved Africa—the British can no longer be one way only. An immense work has been done in Africa by Britain, and it has now been brought to the stage at which Africa can help herself to a great degree and thus relieve the pressure on the Empire."

"In the opinion of military experts Africa is most important strategically, yet nothing much seems to be done about it. It is astonishing but true that many people are unaware that the frontiers of Kenya and Uganda have been the frontiers of the Union of South Africa during the last two wars, and that it is to South Africa that we in East Africa have had to turn twice for protection during the last 25 years. Already the tendency is to forget all that—presumably only until there is another war—whereas we should be getting together in a common effort and into a state of preparedness as soon as possible."

"Are we to stand aloof merely because of the differing forms of government in these British territories? Are political considerations to dominate until broken down by impending defeat in world wars? Is it not time this nonsense ceased?"

### Federation to Preserve Freedom

"Whether the Africans themselves will agree to federation is a question which will arise. I believe that the African, once he understands that federation is proposed primarily for the protection and progress of the territories, will appreciate that, having given him civilization, we must take all possible measures to preserve for him his freedom, which he will certainly lose, if other nations have first their say in Eastern Europe, unless we can present a common front, as a united bloc of free peoples under British administration against the infiltration of Communism."

"What of Tanganyika, a trustee territory under the United Nations? The agreement between Britain as the administering Power and U.N.O. specifically provides for the federation of Tanganyika with neighbouring British territories, but pressure is already being brought to bear by certain members of the United Nations to prevent this natural and necessary development. But that action can and should be taken, and the longer it is delayed the more evident will opposition become. Tanganyika should have been declared a British Colony long ago, and would have been but for political pressure and the British policy of appeasement. Britain has made many mistakes; we must not let this hesitation to do what is right in Africa be the most tragic of them all."

different to-day. Let us therefore profit by the mistaken delay of others; for unless we act soon, it may be too late. What Africa and the Empire require now are courage, foresight and action to create a solid block of federated British territories in Africa. I believe wholeheartedly in that policy for British Africa.

Those who have faith in Africa and in the great value of British influence must fight unflinchingly for that policy, which offers the Colonial Office the most brilliant opportunity they have ever had of serving the Peoples of Africa. Will they have the courage and wisdom to grasp this great opportunity?

## Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Question Debated by Mr. Welensky and Mr. Joelson

MR. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, who had come to London for the African Conference and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, and MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, discussed Central African Federation in an interrupted broadcast which was recorded for last night's *Café* Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C.

The transcription made from the telephone recording is in the following terms:

JOELSON: "It's an interesting coincidence, Welensky, that just before he left London yesterday Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, should have been talking to me again about Central African federation, and that now, just before you fly back to Northern Rhodesia, you and I find ourselves in front of the microphone to discuss the same subject." Sir Godfrey and I have been interested for the very necessary feature of co-ordination for well over 25 years. I wonder if you can remember when in your public work you first started to stress the need for amalgamation or federation?

WELENSKY: "I cannot claim to have been so long in the field as either the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia or yourself, but I cherished politics as a firm believer in a close political union with Southern Rhodesia nearly 14 years ago. I have been an amalgamationist since 1933.

### Influence of Responsible Government

It could not help making comparisons between the progress made in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia soon after my arrival in the latter territory in 1933. Those comparisons were derogatory to Northern Rhodesia, and after a stay in the territory I decided that it was due to the fact that one country had responsible government and one was under remote control. I like the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, have been a firm believer in amalgamation, but I have turned to federation as a solution of our problems, mainly due to the opposition of the British Government to amalgamation.

JOELSON: "You mention only Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia." Do you feel strongly from the first that Nyasaland ought to be brought in?"

WELENSKY: "I must answer, yes," and go to that question, but on the whole I could say that I think Nyasaland must be included and it has been in my thoughts all the time.

JOELSON: "Some people in Nyasaland like the line that that country ought to stand on, but almost all the responsible leaders, as far as I know, see how much the Protectorate would be prejudiced if it were not included. As I see it, Nyasaland has nothing whatever to lose by participation in a very great deal to lose by non-participation." Do you agree?"

chance of survival and development than we would as separate States.

"One must not lose sight of the fact, however, that the two Rhodesias could federate without Nyasaland although I hope that does not happen. I think Nyasaland would be very well advised to stand in with us, and frankly I am of the opinion that this is the view of its leaders. I know there are some people who think that we are only interested and concerned in Nyasaland's labour, but the position is that that labour will not stay within the borders of Nyasaland whether they are federated or otherwise. They are drifting south now not only to the Rhodesias but to South Africa."

### Federation, Not Amalgamation

JOELSON: "I think all who have studied the subject would agree that the best solution in principle would be the union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. But as there are difficulties in the way of that clear cut method—difficulties psychological but none the less real on that account—I suppose, Welensky, that we shall have to assume that in the foreseeable future the link must be federal, and that in the first stage, at any event, we must go for federation, not amalgamation. Indeed that was a prominent issue in your recent general election in Northern Rhodesia, wasn't it?"

WELENSKY: "Yes, the link must be on a federal basis, because a federal State would give us the opportunity of retaining our identities and at the same time surrendering to the federal Government certain specified powers, so that the people of the respective territories need not surrender anything they had no desire to do. As a matter of fact, the general election in Northern Rhodesia was mainly fought on the basis of some link with Southern Rhodesia, and the argument constantly used on platforms by myself was the federal argument."

JOELSON: "You were born in Southern Rhodesia, I know, and I know that you have had close contacts with that Colony ever since." To what extent would you ally your own frequent visits that the issue is decided as one of urgency for that Colony?"

WELENSKY: "I think it would be wrong to say that the issue is as yet considered one of urgency by Southern Rhodesia, although under the leadership of the present Prime Minister the people of that country are becoming more and more aware of the importance and need of some sort of political link-up with their northern neighbours." The Central African Council has at least indicated clearly the necessity for the creation of some body with a measure of executive power. I speak from experience; and that experience as a member of the Central African Council has indicated to me the urgent need for a body to be created having executive power. We cannot continue with a body purely on an advisory basis."

JOELSON: "It was interesting don't you think, that the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British

men who have urged these ideas and the politicians in this country who have unfortunately lagged so far behind.

Now Sir Godfrey Huggins has said publicly that pressure must be applied from your end and that he will shortly convene an inter-territorial conference to hammer out a definite plan for submission to the Government here. What could you say about that?

#### Decentral Planning

WELENSKY: "I agree with you that the business men have been in the van in regard to the question of what the Central African territories, but I would also suggest that the man in the street is not blind to the advantages. It has been most irritating to most people when they have to travel from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia to have to go through all the formalities as if they were entering a foreign territory, and in many cases people feel that they are treated as aliens.

In the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia's announcement of the conference to be held in the near future was agreed on between him and me after discussion. I am hoping that it will take place very early in the new year. I have certainly applied pressure, and I intend to continue applying pressure to the Government of the United Kingdom to get them to appreciate the need for the political link-up that is visualized. I believe that if Central Africa is to play its full part in the development of that part of the African continent, we cannot continue to plan economically on a piecemeal basis.

JOELSON: "Of course, however wise the proposals you are able to put forward, they have been attacked by a little group of busy propagandists in this country, especially the Fabians, who go on telling in my view, quite untruthfully, that Southern Rhodesia's policy in Native affairs is not liberal, indeed, that the Colony's policy is shot through and through with 'race prejudice.' How would you answer that kind of propaganda?"

#### Reply to the Fabians

WELENSKY: "My answer to the Fabians is a simple one. I suggest that they come out and see the two Rhodesias. Let them make a comparison between the progress made under self-government and under remote control by the Colonial Office, in spite of Northern Rhodesia having had a succession of very good Governors, including the present one.

Far too much emphasis is put on the importance of political issues in the Colonies by the people in this country, and too little on the question of economic development.

As I said to the Fabians and their like the words used to me by an African in a discussion here in England, "What use is a vote to a man with an empty stomach?" If the Fabians think they express the views of all Africa, then I'm afraid they're barking up the wrong tree.

I would suggest also to those people who are interested in Africa that it is an interesting fact that no black man has been shot in Southern Rhodesia in the course of my lifetime, either in riots or in the course of political agitation. That cannot be said of other parts of the Empire, including parts of the Colonial Empire, in which the Fabians think they have found the ideal solution.

JOELSON: "A very good point.

I know that you and other people in Northern Rhodesia feel that the appointment of Africans to your

not agree that the fact that Africans are absent in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature in any way present an obstacle to federation. Federation permits of these territorial differences, and cannot afford to prejudice Southern Rhodesia's position as a white man's policy.

JOELSON: "What do you regard as the particular economic advantages of federation?"

WELENSKY: "I would consider the most important economic advantage would be the creation of a more balanced economy for the three territories. We in Northern Rhodesia are dependent practically entirely on our production and export of copper. Southern Rhodesia today produces great quantities of tobacco, chrome and asbestos. Nyasaland produces tea and tobacco. I feel that these peoples would present the three territories with a better chance of weathering any economic storm that might come. We in Northern Rhodesia of course, are in a particularly vulnerable position because of our economic dependence on copper, although efforts are now being made to develop tobacco and a certain amount of secondary industries.

JOELSON: "Which are the services that you would federate at the start?"

#### Proposed Federal Services

WELENSKY: "I would hasten slowly in regard to this particular aspect. Already we have such things as a common air service, but I would extend such things to the Federal Government control of defence, communications, scientific research, and possibly post and telegraphs as a first experiment."

JOELSON: "You wouldn't wait for federation, I take it, until Dominion status has become a reality?"

WELENSKY: "No, I certainly would not. I have no objection to Dominion status as such, but I feel that we should keep a sense of balance about it. At this stage I do not visualize the federal state that I have in mind wanting ambassadors in the various capitals of the world. I do not think it is necessary, and in view of the expense I think it would be far from justified. Nor do I imagine these territories would want to accept full responsibility for their own defence, such as some of the great Dominions are doing. Representative government is what we want. For some considerable period it would be the duty of the United Kingdom to represent the eighth Dominion in foreign affairs, and so on."

JOELSON: "There are so many other aspects of which I wish we could have touched, Welensky, but before we finish I want to ask you one thing—whether you feel that any real progress has been made in London during the discussions of the last few weeks?"

WELENSKY: "Well, to be quite frank, Joelson, the position as I see it is this. By to a few days ago I was very dissatisfied, and I felt that progress was not being made, but I feel the discussions that I have now had with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and to a limited extent the discussions that I've had with the Secretary of State, must make me owe a qualified 'yes.' There has been some value in the discussions this side. I think myself now that we are well on the way to seeing the creation of my dream—the eighth Dominion of the British Empire."

JOELSON: "Splendid! I hope that your discussions in Southern Rhodesia shortly will go very well, and that it won't be many months before you come back here again with cut-and-dried proposals that the Imperial Government can accept."

# Reorganization of African Agriculture

Mr. Colin Maher Examines the Prospects

THE ASKARI returned from the wars have been reabsorbed into the community with surprisingly little friction. While it is not generally the case that a sojourn in the Forces has given a clearer appreciation of what is considered a hard day's work by European standards, they have found little difficulty in adjusting their demands to conditions more customary in civilian employment.

On the other hand, the insurgence of progressive Africans, determined by the energy and enthusiasm to establish a New Deal for the reserves which we were promised as a result of the inspiration of African training and education and the sight of progress and better living conditions in other lands, has not been obvious.

Those African warrant officers and non-commissioned officers who, it was thought might lead their fellow Africans to progress in peace as they had led them to triumph in war, have in most cases quietly taken on their uniforms, resumed their blankets, and retired to the obscurity of their mud huts and a life of tranquil and industrious ease.

Askari had been made by the Government to be a step in the restoration or improvement of portions or certain of the pastoral areas, but operations have been on only a relatively small scale, and there is no clear sign that the vast of the African peoples is strongly behind any movement to raise the standard of agriculture and animal husbandry in any reserve, and therefore to improve the prosperity and cultural level of the community.

## Evading Restrictions

Compliance with regulations for the control of grazing and the limitation of stock may be regarded by all Africans in a special way, except as enlightened few, as an unfortunate necessity. If the Government at the moment demands it within the area concerned, but these irksome restrictions are likely to be considered ones which will be evaded by any means possible.

Restrictions have not been started with the aim of improving agriculture and animal husbandry, but they have notably avoided any attempt to interfere with the *status quo* of the land. There are too many people for successful and profitable agriculture in the district, but where are they to go, or where are they to find alternative employment? At present there is no answer.

There is some talk, indeed, of colonizing the empty or sparsely peopled spaces in Tanganyika and Uganda. Either to be free of population by the lack of water or the abundance of the tsetse fly. The utilization of such lands would give a valuable safety-valve to population pressure in other parts of East Africa, particularly Kenya Colony. Large sums of money would be required to make many of these areas fit for settlement, however, when the cost of the settlement could not have been obtained. Occupation of the territories could not have been from alien tribes, most of necessity curtail the possibility of expansion in the future for the indigenous people.

The unification of the East African territories, and in the course of the East African peoples, would reduce the validity of this objection, particularly with the increase in industrialization. There might be initial trouble in persuading groups from the over-crowded tribes of Kenya to migrate to a distant area. In the past the onset of starvation, due to drought by the sun's gliter on hostile spear points, was the reason for migration more and more to soft possession of a benevolent Government and a chance to be shared with East African land is at present mostly a matter of academic discussion and no formal official proposal has been made.

This would bring the conditions of African life more closely into line with those with which most middle-class Europeans are familiar after many centuries of steady progress and after colonial struggles.

Apart from temporary progress in these directions made with the aid of the British taxpayer, such standard cannot be based only on an increased production of wealth, which must be chiefly agricultural. Subsistence agriculture provides a foundation of the simplest for such a ponderous and glittering edifice as is soon like a mirage in the sky by the African intelligentsia.

It might be expected, therefore, that strenuous efforts would be made to reorganize agriculture on the reserves on the basis of modern technology applied within the framework of an appropriate land tenancy and an aim which would show the organization of a productive, mechanized system of agriculture. It is again to be expected, it might be thought, that any such change would be sufficiently high standard of living to be obtained for the agricultural workers to enable a stable surplus of cash income which might so far to support the complex structure of a civilized society.

## Systems of Agricultural Organization

No such tendency is to be seen. It does not seem that there has come an enhanced of viewpoint in regard to land tenure and the economic and social systems considered suitable for the African. On new settlement areas there can but be a choice of the systems of agricultural organization: (1) the individual small holding, the capitalist farm, small or large, employing hired labour which is always developing in some parts of East Africa; (2) the co-operative labour system, as found working on Kikuyu holdings; the capitalist company similar to the rural companies; the more or less loose organization of smallholders in a co-operative society; the collective farm; or the large-scale highly mechanized private corporation of the type exemplified by the groundnut scheme, which has obvious technological drawbacks.

None of these systems can yield the required results or be practically applicable at all in an over-crowded area unless the surplus population can be removed or given alternative non-agricultural occupation.

However, one of two settlement schemes have been begun, one by the Government and the other by private enterprise, which by high yield have inherent promise of human occupancy. There is here we may look for revolutionary changes in agricultural technique and social readjustment. We find, however, in these schemes a mere repetition of the old individualistic smallholding system which has proved incapable of preventing retrogression in some of supporting material and cultural progress.

Certain measures, it is true, have been formulated and generally flouted and denied, for the protection of the land from the speculative activities of the new settlers with the old ideas. At the Olempumoni Kikuyu settlement, no former forest waste and almost fertile land, there is no news of co-operative enterprise in marketing, co-operative societies, or in supplying consumer needs, and the settlement has scarcely existence for six years, having started on virgin forest land on the Mt. Kenya range.

## Mau Mau Settlement Scheme

Occupation of the Mau Mau settlement scheme is the only area to the south of Malindi is controlled legislatively by rules published in 1946, under which permits are to be issued for the grazing of stock on the cultivation of approved lands, in accordance with any requirements of the settlement officer. There is no indication in these rules of any intention to develop cooperative, co-operative efforts in the area, nor is any clear guide given as to the type of social and economic organization which is considered desirable in the settlement.

If it appears that the areas are regarded in the light of tenants at will or Government land, which presents by sub-division of holdings can be prevented by the rules, and if nothing specifically laid down governing the method of land tenure, the rules, while being non-committal on social and economic questions, appear to give the settlement officer the power to lay down any form of agricultural procedures which he may wish and the scale of operations visualized for the average family as a normal claim.

The African of to-day does not take kindly to co-operative

Education itself is a prize worth striving for, but many Africans feel it is not one which it is desirable to distribute too widely for fears that its possession will come to have a redemptive commercial value.

A change of heart is required among the African people in respect of many things. This change will not come of its own accord in time to save the land and the people.

Ruthless methods were employed by the Russians in changing from a system of peasant smallholdings to large-scale collective farms and State farms. A British Government could not and would not use such drastic measures. Whether the amount of suffering which may eventually occur owing to impoverishment of the people and the land may not be greater in the end than the necessary changes not come to pass to barren speculation.

It is the onerous duty of those entrusted with the task of developing the Native reserves to not irritate the passions of the African peoples which will occur if present tendencies are not checked. Compulsion backed by force is needed to speedily be brought to bear on small districts for small periods of time. It would be impossible to bring order and maintain economic and social changes by an army of police, inspectors or soldiers. Minorities can be coerced, but not majorities, inevitably.

The difficulty is that while a vocal minority clamours for privileges and benefits which can be provided only by a community which is rich in resources, skills and energy, the great majority of the African peoples want little more than to be left alone. The burning itch inflames their greatest and greatest opportunities for access to literature or the arts, or even for financial ability to obtain bread and butter and margarine for the betterment of their diet.

Regular and ample wages imply devotion to years of training and regular hours of steady toil, day after day. Writings there are which depict these requirements with any degree of realism, but the one which is most admirable is the English speaking magazine which has been written and edited by a white teacher in the daily Press. The African masses may be swayed from time to time by the hot words of the demagogues, but in general they are characteristically complacent to indifferent to the life stimulating and industrial standards of output.

**Obdurate and Bitter Resistance**

To their reserves they would, for the most part, resist obstinately, cunningly and bitterly any change of modes of life which the European owners and administrators might decide it essential if the Colony is to make any advance or even to avoid conditions of more and more depressing poverty and malnutrition.

However, Africans have not yet reached the stage at which they would supply the capitalist or the organizing ability for large commercial firms of a size somewhere between that of the smallholder and the great industrial scheme, nor even to the role of the large company here.

Despite the many difficulties in carrying out change in the social and economic life of the African, a solution may lie in co-operatively or collectively farming. This system of tenure will not do away with the problems resulting from overcrowding in any area, the collection of rents is likely to maintain less of a professionalism—but it leaves the members working on the farms. Some well organized groups are the only practicable way to secure modernization, adequate capitalization, and the ability to carry out work.

It is a serious matter to think that the African members of the reserves will be able to carry on with or with little more than a steady stimulus amongst the old men to ancient customs which no longer have a social function. The Africans have been gradually adept at seizing upon and adapting the superficial and less desirable features of Western life.

Land grabbing, the accumulation of wealth, the chief aim of life disregard for the fate of the poor, the weak and the fatherless, and these things the Africans have accepted as norms of civilized behaviour. The social security afforded by the clan, the assistance even by the rich cattleowner to the poor, and similar customs which grew up to maintain the necessities of primitive societies have largely disappeared from African life.

However, communal living and working is not yet a mere vague notion of which whispers come faintly from the past and of which the great majority of men still dream. There is yet time to build up a new future for African peoples before they are driven from their lands and hope is washed away with their soil.

**P. R. O. for Nyasaland  
Mr. M. J. Morris Appointed**

MR. MARTIN JACKSON MORRIS, ICS, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, has been appointed Public Relations Officer to the Government of Nyasaland, and will take up his new post as soon as he can be relieved in Northern Rhodesia, where he is now assistant director of information.

Born in South Shields in 1903, he entered the Civil Service in the United Kingdom in 1918 as a boy clerk in the Patent Office, served in the Forestry Commission in Edinburgh, and was afterwards a clerical officer in the Government Laboratories until 1930 when he resigned to accept the post of managing clerk to Messrs. Ellis and Company, solicitors of Livingston, Northern Rhodesia. In 1936 he became the first director of publicity for Livingston, with the special object of encouraging tourist development. Within two years the number of tourists visiting the town had risen from a previous annual average of about 1,000 to more than 3,600.

**Service in East Africa**

Enlisting in 1940 in the Kenya Regiment, he served in Eldoret and was then posted to East African Military Records and Commissioned, later he joined the East African Intelligence Corps as a base censor, and was afterwards at headquarters of the Southern Area in Nairobi. Then he was transferred to the Directorate of Education and Welfare, and stationed in Lusaka as territorial liaison officer between the Army and the provincial administrators in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In that office he had constantly to talk the territories in order to help the District Commissioners to deal with military affairs and to address meetings of Africans on the progress of the war.

On demobilization late in 1945 he took over the Information Office in Northern Rhodesia temporarily until the return from leave of Mr. H. Franklin, and was then appointed assistant director of information.

**Economical Use of Labour  
S. Rhodesia's Serious Problem**

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has 10,000 Natives of its labour strength in the first seven months of this year. Revealing this recently, the Minister of Mines said that this wastage seriously affected the Colony's dollar earnings.

Employment in stores and shops is very popular with Native labour, and therefore very little of it has been done to economize in its use, said Mr. Daverton. This position cannot continue, and the Government is giving serious consideration to the methods necessary to ensure that essential industries receive adequate supplies of labour. I want to appeal to this commercial community and indeed to all, to examine their individual positions with a view to economizing in the use of Native labour as much as possible.

Referring to congestion at Beira, Mr. Daverton said that following attempts to regulate the shipping calling at that port, only 20,000 tons of supplies had been handled monthly, but it had now been arranged to increase the figure to 60,000 tons. Cement, timber and railway material must have priority. It was hoped that from December new railway trucks would start arriving in Southern Rhodesia at the rate of 50 to 80 a month.

The Minister added that steps were being taken to ensure the early publication and circulation of the new labour agreement with the African Government, and to revise contracts and Southern Rhodesia's labour contract.

## Petrol from Rhodesian Coal Sir Miles Thomas on White Settlement

RHODESIAN COAL is now being analysed in a London laboratory to determine its suitability for processing into petrol and other hydro-carbon derivatives.

This disclosure was made by Sir Miles Thomas when he addressed the Rotary Club of London a few days ago.

Central Africa, he said, had hundreds of millions of tons of coal, mostly near the surface, and it was of more common sense to investigate the possibility of making oil from that coal on the spot. The cost would probably be £10,000,000 or more, but there was an assured market for the product. As the coal would cost less than 10s. per ton, the economics of the project appeared satisfactory.

I am a great believer in the value of the native African as a contributor to the prosperity and security of the British Commonwealth," continued Sir Miles Thomas. "He is a cheerful, loyal and good-tempered soul, with a good sense of humour, and when he is decently fed he will work hard.

### Don Drink on Verandas

"Provided we can protect him from the virus of Communism—and the best way of doing that is to give him peace of mind and a full stomach—I can assure you that he has the manipulative dexterity and the mental agility to enable him to become a useful operator in both the agricultural and industrial spheres. In that way he will eventually emerge as a wage-earning artisan, who is a good customer for consumer goods.

While touching on the question of man-power, I would emphasize that we must be ready to re-orientate our ideas about the function of the white man in foreign lands. Too many people when they emigrate get an entirely false conception of the dignity of labour. They seem to think there is something anti-social about soiling their hands overseas, and imagine that there is a plethora of Native labour to do their bidding and bidding.

"That is an out-moded idea. It is, moreover, an idea that some of the present settlers in Africa ought to get out of their heads. They are too apt to sit sun-drunk on their verandas and take a defeatist view of potential developments.

"When I hear people say that Africa can never feed herself, let alone produce an exportable surplus, I beg violently to disagree. With modern systems of fertilization and proper utilization of agricultural knowledge, the present yield from African earth can be increased enormously.

### The Gospel of Grass

"I believe there is much virtue in preaching and practising the gospel of grass. Common grass is the finest preventative of soil erosion possible. When one realizes that in the Union of South Africa alone it is proposed to spend £100 million in the prevention of soil erosion, with the expectation of getting £100 million worth of benefit a year for 10 years at least, it shows how important is this particular matter.

"Because Africa is short of clover, there is no nitrogenous feed back into the soil to stimulate the growth of grass. But this, it has been proven, can quite readily be provided by artificial fertilization. And the production of this nitrogenous fertilizer is one of the matters that deserves close study not only on a parochial but on a continental basis. Fertilization and transportation

20,000,000 people or more still unemployed in Europe, there is no reason why controlled emigration of displaced persons should not produce good results.

"I have a devotion to Africa, and I am not alone in that feeling. Thanks to the foresight and initiative of people like Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, much enlightenment in this sphere is already evident.

"Many of you will probably have noticed the recent news concerning iron and steel production in Rhodesia. It is but one of many interesting projects afoot. From the £2,000,000 plant in the centre of the Colony, where iron and steel are already being made, at prices that make imported supplies look foolish, there will, in the not too distant future, develop a large undertaking capable of feeding that part of the Commonwealth with the basic metal for its economic expansion—steel sections for railways, water piping for the vast irrigation schemes, fencing for cattle ranching, girders for municipal buildings, corrugated iron and tubes for the tobacco farmers, all the million and one uses to which good metals can be put nowadays.

"How much quicker will be the expansion of Africa and other lands by making full use of these resources. How much more sensible and practical will be plans for large-scale emigration from this country when artisans can find ready employment in these lands overseas.

## Towards A Dominion of Africa Sidelights on the African Conference

"WE MUST KEEP OUR EYES" on the goal of a Dominion of Africa.

That was the conclusion of Major A. C. Keyser, leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, in his address in London last week to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

"His subject was "Sidelights on the African Conference," which Major Keyser described as a great success. His main achievement lay in the contacts established between officials and non-officials of the various territories and the officials of the Colonial Office. "It will be very much easier when one goes back to one's own territory," he said, "to put a face to a name and understand how the mind behind that face works."

The subjects discussed had covered practically the entire range of economic and social affairs of Africa, and there had been a noticeable sense of urgency in connexion with East African affairs.

### Population Problem

"One of the problems in Kenya to-day," continued Major Keyser, "is the tremendous increase in population. The African population of Kenya had doubled itself in the last 25 years, and it is estimated that a similar increase will occur within the next 25 years. The African is still inclined to base his empire economy upon land, and the popular cry is 'More land for the African.' But even if they were given all the available land in Kenya to-day, that would merely mean putting off the fearful day by determining a solution to this great problem."

The solution would not be an easy one, although the starting of secondary industries, the encouragement of Africans to go out and work for wages, and improved agricultural methods might be successful factors. But the policy of abandonment in Africa must



So far as medical services were concerned, the Colonial Office medical authorities had stressed the importance of preventive medicine. In Kenya that had been and was fully appreciated, but it was extremely difficult to ignore the demands for curative medicine. A large number of the African population needed treatment, and it was therefore inevitable that medical policy in the Colony should have been focused upon the curative aspect. The average health level of the African was low, in spite of the fact that the authorities had been able to combat epidemics. Many of the parasitic diseases from which so many Africans suffered were attributable to the conditions in which they lived. Opinion in Kenya was definitely beginning to favour the belief that the best method of tackling health problems was through the education of the African population.

One conclusion reached at the African Conference had been that of the need to diversify the economies of the various territories in East Africa and to co-ordinate their economic policies. Some form of federation, not only within East Africa itself, but with Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was needed.

#### Regional Conferences Proposed

Mr. H. R. FRASER, M.L.C. of Uganda, suggested that although the conception of the Africans Conference in London had been excellent, and that much good work had been done, more might have been achieved if the gathering had been split throughout into two regional conferences. The problems of East Africa were very different from those of West Africa, and he was convinced that in the former group the future lay just as much with non-Native as with Native production.

There had been much eloquence from many African delegates to the conference, and he had stressed the need for improved social services. Few, however, had tackled the fundamental problem of how those reforms were to be financed.

Mr. Fraser expressed his agreement with the principle of federation of the British States of East, Central, and Southern Africa, but warned his audience that this matter would have to be considered very carefully, since considerable opposition might be aroused among Africans who did not understand what was at stake and the advantages which their own territory and people would derive.

#### Liquidating the Empire

MR. STAFFORD CRIPPS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at a public meeting in Bristol last week that he adhered to the statement which he made in Hull in 1935 that the liquidation of the British Empire was essential to Socialism. "Certainly, I adhere to that statement," he replied to a questioner. "That is what we have done in the case of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon."

#### Colonial Surveys

ASSISTANCE in making large-scale surveys in Colonial territories for the discovery of new sources of strategic raw materials may be given by American experts, and the U.S.A. may also provide equipment for the development of Colonial resources under the European Recovery Programme. Long-range development plans for the Colonial territories have been submitted by the British Government to the authorities concerned. The proposals are understood to include the provision from B.R.P. funds for about 50 geologists and geodetic surveyors on contracts of three years to make the

## Commonwealth in Conference

### Major Cavendish-Bentinck's Impressions

BY LORD F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in the Government of Kenya, said in a broadcast talk in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.:

"I sincerely believe that both the African Conference and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference have done a great deal of good, not only by providing opportunities for delegates to get to know each other and each other's ideas, but also by outspoken demonstration to people in this country how universal and common to all territories are some of the aspirations, some of the major grievances, and some of the more obvious lacunae in our Commonwealth.

"One aspect which was striking was not merely unanimity in wishing to remain within the Commonwealth; but the conviction sincerely held by all, despite talk of E.F.C. or the Western Union, the one and only sure anchor on which all could safely place reliance in times of stress was still the British Commonwealth—though a few wanted to have everything both ways."

"It was also quite obvious—and this subject was raised as some form in every discussion which took place—that all had been thoroughly roused to the very depths which threatens the world to-day. Every delegation stressed the inordinate danger of what used to be termed 'fifth column' or the softening-up process, but which is now alluded to as Communist propaganda, and all admitted that such propaganda and collateral activities were being carried on in their territories.

#### Narrow-Minded Idealists

"A few maintained that the only nurseries which fostered such activities were want and deplorable social conditions—a thesis which other delegates, especially from the larger Dominions, disclaimed. These held that some of the more dangerous elements in the Communist propaganda machine are persons, possibly narrow-minded idealists who possess little experience of the world in general, but nevertheless persons of good education who had never known want in their lives.

"Amongst the smaller Dependencies in both conferences I could not help noting some tendency to revert at the slightest pretext to memories of alleged grievances, and especially to racial differentiation. Also there was much passionate advocacy and apparent belief in what seems now to be regarded both by politicians in England and by embryo politicians overseas as the panacea for all ills—some outward and visible signs of advancement along the road to self-government presented in the form of a somewhat spurious and possibly premature constitutional change."

"If man takes such advances can be more than justified, and, indeed, are overdue. But in many other cases I feel that much harm has already been done and that a great deal more harm will be done by too ready acceptance of extreme local demands for constitutional changes, often pressed with more vehemence than responsibility, by a politically-minded minority.

"Any advance on the road to self-government must be built on sound foundations. One cannot build a new constitution from the top on a basis of a very immature, inexperienced and often ignorant community. Also, economic and political advancement must go hand in hand, of the two the economic aspect is often the

# BACKGROUND

## President Truman's Re-election

Every expert was proved wrong, every prediction broken, and every rule broken by Mr. Truman's re-election. He was perhaps the only man in the country not completely surprised. The result is a crushing blow for Mr. Dewey, whose career in national politics is finished. There will be a very different Mr. Truman from now on. He was less to any man than any President before him. Few gave him financial support, except under pressure; many of the party leaders tried to betray him for General Eisenhower at Philadelphia; and none of the machines delivered him votes. The Democrat who relieved him of the necessity of considering the wishes of the South. The existence of the Progressive Party removes the embarrassment of having Communists or near-Communists among his supporters. He is without commitments or pledges, except those made to the country in his campaign. He has won by being an outspoken supporter of the New Deal and of the rights of labour. The new Administration is likely to be a liberal labour coalition to the left of any previous Administration in this country. Mr. Truman thought the people wanted this, and he was proved right. They preferred it to promises of efficiency, isolationism and enemies of labour who "been beaten everywhere". Washington correspondent of *The Times*.

Mr. Truman's unexpected victory is another proof that democracy moves in a mysterious way, and that in the end the people make their choice in the light of their own individual judgment. Those who suggest that representative government is inherently fraudulent, that it is Wall Street, or some other obscure entity which calls the tune, stand confuted. Mr. Dewey had everything for his favour — the natural reaction against the excess of Democratic rule, his own oratorical skill and brilliant administrative record, the marked Republican swing in the last Congressional elections. Before the new President a rare opportunity, incomparably greater than those of his previous three and a half years of office. His position, indeed, is stronger than Mrs. Roosevelt's ever was after his first term. — *Daily Telegraph*.

AS THE CAMPAIGN DEVELOPED Mr. Truman emerged as man of more fighting of the two men. He was human, like

the taint of reaction and isolationism. The American people are solidly behind a foreign policy which actively directs the economic strength of their country towards world peace and prosperity. They evidently believe in the containment of Communism by rebuilding the economic power and independence of the democratic nations of Western Europe. At home they desire a domestic economic policy which, while avoiding excessive Governmental interference with free enterprise, will actively seek social reform and economic stability. — *Financial Times*.

MR. TRUMAN has astonished his supporters and flabbergasted his opponents. He fought the election single-handed. His nomination was secured with but grace by his party. He had difficulty in raising the money for his campaign. His chance of success was regarded with foreboding, but he never gave up hope. In the last weeks of his campaign he travelled 22,000 miles and made 270 speeches. He has made mistakes in plenty since the tragic death of Roosevelt brought him unexpectedly to the White House, but the American people admired his fighting spirit, his generosity, his honest attempt to do his best in a job which he did not seek, and his loyalty to his old friends and associates (which was expressed when he went to the funeral of the notorious Boss Prandergast, the corrupt machine politician who first picked Truman as his man for the Senate). — *Evening Standard*.

China with Russia. We are making the huge mistake of approaching the Russians through underlings. We should not give in to them when their demands are unreasonable, as they very often are, but we should continue to treat them as a great and essentially peace-loving people, who were lately our allies in a life-and-death struggle against German militarism. The leaders of the Western people must concentrate on the main stumbling block which is we believe, genuine fear in the Kremlin of aggressive and Communistism, heightened by the signs of retreat in

## Manchuria. A Postscript

While the struggle between Russia and the West precipitates itself in particular issues at particular times and in particular places, all the issues, times and places are related to a co-ordinated Russian policy which is planetary in its scope. This week Manchuria has gone. Only the most desperate efforts can save China, if China goes, the whole position of Malaya, Burma and Indo-China is fatally compromised. If they go, all India will be a question. The balance of forces in the whole world is at issue. The free world has suffered a great defeat which could have been avoided. The responsibility for it rests squarely on American shoulders. Over and over again, the Administration has been warned by competent observers that unless General Chiang Kai-shek was reinforced by American money and American arms, his defeat at the hands of the Communists was inevitable. It is folly for America to try to defend Europe if Asia is left to be overrun. Every Communist victory in Asia makes an attack on Europe more certain and more likely to succeed. The greater the resistance put up to the Russians in the East, the less likely the attack on Europe. Of late American help has begun to reach China. But it is inadequate, and unless it is increased rapidly and greatly, China will go the way of Manchuria, with obvious consequences. — *Time and Tide*.

## Terrorism in Malaya

Most of those murdered in Malaya by the Communists since June were Europeans. Of 223 men, women and children murdered, only 17 were Europeans. The murdered Chinese and Malays were ordinary workmen, school-boys, teachers, and leaders of labour unions who supported the Government and opposed the local terrorists, and so brought upon themselves the vengeance of these violent men. The Communist movement is composed almost wholly of Chinese aliens. Since the beginning of June our security forces have killed and captured 430 terrorists, of whom 42% were Chinese. The 3,000 to 5,000 armed men in the terrorist movement receive support from a vast number of additional people, including Malays and others. The interests of the

# TO THE NEWS

marked — "England is being made a country fit for zeros to live in" — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.  
 "Communism is more a creed than a faith" — Colonel J. R. H. Hutchinson, M.P.

"We must do all we can to increase trade within the Commonwealth" — Mr. Aitken

No sounder idea to Communism is to be found in the halfway house of Parliamentary Socialism — Mr. Christopher Norrie, M.P.

The Hotel industry is now the third largest in the country — British Hotels and Restaurants Association

More United States have come down in the last three years than have gone up in the last 50 — Mr. E. D. Gamuwa, M.P.

Of the paper consumed in the country only one-third is required to indicate the form of words — The Institution of the West-End Merchants' Association

When the Government have nationalized steel they will have broken the back of capitalist control in the country. After that, we shall be a Socialist State, whatever party is in power — Sir S. G. G. M.P.

Sweden will not tolerate any infiltration of Communist tendencies. That is the first principle in our foreign policy — Mr. Gunnar Hagerst, Swedish Ambassador in London

The quickest way to reorganize the building industry, get cheaper houses, and reduce the cost of main power would be for the Prime Minister to dismiss the Minister of Health — Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

We know now that Socialism means an ameliorative, reformist, non-revolutionary movement and not a dictatorship surmounting the mechanism of official institutions and complications — Viscount Kemsley

The great difficulty in the conduct of socialized industries is that of overcoming the natural laws of bureaucracy, which are procrastination, division of responsibility, lack of nimbleness and adaptability, and fear of taking risks — Viscount Samuel

An efficient agriculture, with the land kept in good heart and capable of rapid expansion of production in time of emergency, would be a powerful deterrent to aggression and insurance against defeat — Anthony Eden, M.P.

When I am asked to give my nationality in future I shall not be asked to give Common-wealth. When I go on being proud of being British? — Lieut. Colonel S. Hechtall-Smith  
 "British pilots in the Battle of Britain certainly destroyed more than 200 enemy aircraft, besides over 50 which were probably destroyed or damaged" — By the date of final victory they had destroyed for certain 745 enemy aircraft and 190 flying bombs — Viscount Portal

A number of London restaurants may have to close over Christmas because, caught between the upper and the nether millstones of the 5s meal limit and the necessity to pay treble wages for work on holidays, they cannot face the financial loss which they would be certain to incur. Trade union demands run mad will produce a festive season as bleak as even Mr. Scrooge could have wished — "Economist"

A document signed by Field Marshal von Rundstedt on July 27, 1942, reads: "Commando troops and parachutists, if captured outside real battle, have to be turned over to the nearest office of the Gestapo. It does not matter whether the prisoners are in uniform or not. These measures, the order says, are to serve the purpose of bringing such operations to a quick and definite end" — The Lord Chancellor

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The VELOX is the high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 2 1/2 litres with flashing acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 15.6 seconds and a true top speed of 75 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance is combined with low fuel consumption 25.2 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,390 lb.

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Both are spacious four-seaters, and are now in full production. Write for details to Vauxhall

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# PERSONALIA

MR. F. W. AITKEN sails to-day in the PRETORIA CASTLE on his way back to Ndola.

CAPTAIN ROY FARRAN has applied for an air charter licence on behalf of Sterling Astfield, Ltd.

LADY TAIT has moved to 32 Bruton Court, London, S.W.3, which is now her permanent address.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has arrived back in Khartoum after leave in this country.

MR. B. B. NELSON GRACIE and MR. F. A. WHITE have been elected directors of Caspar Air Charters, Ltd., Kenya.

LORD and LADY KINNARD have left for South Africa and Rhodesia. They will not be back until the end of February.

MR. J. C. EVAN, formerly Senior Agricultural Officer in Palestine, is the new Assistant Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. R. MOSENTHAL, who has large business interests in Rhodesia, and MRS. MOSENTHAL, are again on their way to South Africa.

MR. G. G. S. J. HADLOW, one of the Nyasaland delegates to the recent African Conference in London, will leave by flying boat on Saturday.

BRIGADIER and MRS. R. W. H. FRYE have returned from East Africa and taken up residence at Arpine House, Arpine, near Folkestone.

MR. E. H. KARANASSAKIDOU has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., the London firm of produce brokers.

MR. A. B. PATEL, an Indian member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya, left London last Saturday by Skymaster for Nairobi.

When MR. ANDREW WILSON recently addressed the Glasgow Club on collecting big game in East Africa, he took with him a python and a chimpanzee.

MR. C. R. WESTON flew back to Uganda last Saturday after a visit to this country, Sweden and the U.S.A. on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Board.

HIS HIGHNESS THE KABAKA OF BIGHANDA will be 24 on November 19, which, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands, is likely to be the date of his wedding.

SIR GEORGE USHER, chairman of Aberdare Cables, Ltd., and other companies, left London last week for a further extended visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. F. V. W. HOBSON has been appointed Protectorate Agent in Kampala. He is followed in the post of executive officer of the township authority by MR. K. EVANS.

MISS SUSAN ROBINSON, a beneficiary of the Sports Country Club's bursary scheme, has arrived in this country to take a course of study at Cornell University.

MR. A. D. MCKILLIP, who recently retired from service with the Sudan Railways, will soon after his leave become production manager with Equatoria Projects Board.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE KENNEDY, Governor of Mauritius and formerly Governor of Nyasaland, will leave for Glasgow for London in the latter part of this month.

SIR JAMES and LADY ROBINS flew from Southern Rhodesia to attend the 1948 meeting of the Royal African Society in Kenya, which was held in

Miss S. A. OGDEN, assistant labour adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting East Africa in order to report on labour conditions generally, with particular regard to women and young persons.

MR. MICHAEL CLEMENT SWETENHAM, and Miss AURIOLE PRATT, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. R. PRATT, of Ryston Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, were married in Dar es Salaam a few days ago.

SIR EDINGTON MILLER, Financial Secretary in the Sudan, who acted as Governor-General during the recent leave in England of SIR ROBERT HOWE, is about to retire after 28 years in the Sudan Political Service.

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, vice-chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been awarded the R. B. Bennett prize of the Royal Society of Arts for his contribution to the Empire's art, commerce and agriculture.

MR. ANPUBLA KARIMBEI, president of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, flew from Rome to East Africa early this week after a business visit to the Continent.

An exhibition of contemporary French art, sponsored by the Association Française de Paris, was held recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was opened by PROFESSOR ANDRE SIEGFRIED, a member of the Academie Française.

MR. D. NOURSE, who has been appointed South African captain for the five Test matches during the present M.C.C. tour, has played in and against Rhodesia on a number of occasions. Now 38 years of age, he has been captain of Natal since 1939.

MR. CLAUDE HAROLD PHILLIPS was married last month in Cape Town to Miss NANCY DUNLOP, daughter of the late R. J. Dunlop, former manager of the Durban branch of the National Bank of India, and Mrs. Dunlop, who now lives in Rosebank, Cape Province.

COLONEL F. LESLIE ORME and MISS JOAN NELSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nielson, of Sandwanch, formerly, are to be married on November 27. Colonel Orme is a partner in Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool, a director of the Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Lands African Board. He was president of the Durban Cotton Association last year.

DR. E. D. PRITCHARD, M.C., O.B.E., F.R.S., has been appointed Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office, and will be responsible for his jurisdiction which will be then himself discharged by a medical adviser to the Secretary of State. Dr. Pritchard who is 42 years of age, was Director of Medical Services in the Sudan for 12 years, and was president in 1947 of the appointed Health Council for the British Empire in Kenya. From 1940 to 1943 he served with the R.A.M.C. in the Middle East as a Brigadier.

*Special charges for small advertisements (not of standard character) 3s. per word per insertion.*

## SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT

CAREER as a teacher in Kenya sought by married man (30). Graduate and ex-Officer with some business experience. Preliminary training in capacity of pupil preferred. Practical experience possessed by self and wife. References available. Box 357, EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA, c/o Orient Press Ltd., London, W.C.2.

The engagement is announced between Mrs. A. R. H. FRASER, of Malindi, Kenya Colony, and Miss FIOMA KENNEDY. They will be married in East Africa this month.

AIR MARSHAL SIR RALPH DOCHRAN, AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR WASH EMBRY, and GROUP CAPTAIN MORRIS GREEN attended a recent meeting of the R.A.F. Association in Nairobi.

SIR EDINGTON MILLER, Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, watched a helicopter spray 90 acres of young cotton on the fringe of the Gezira to destroy insects, an insect which reduces the yield. It is thought to be the first occasion on which a helicopter has flown in Africa.

MR. H. R. T. OXLEY, who for the past 18 months has been private secretary to the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MISS OXLEY are on their way to the Colony. Mr. Oxley having been appointed as the Department of Internal Affairs in Salisbury.

MR. DONALD CROOK, a Director of the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., leaves England to-day by flying boat for Malaya in connection with hydro-electric power questions. He is due to fly back from Singapore on December 11.

CAPTAIN N. E. WALTER and MR. F. W. SMITH, diving boys owned by Messrs. Williamson, Durban, Ltd., were recently stranded on a sand bank on the Ravumbe River in Tanganyika where they had forced landing owing to lack of petrol. It was 20 days before they were able to take off again.

The engagement is announced between MAJOR PETER CHRISTOPHER BURRELL, Royal Engineers, only son of the late Major S. Burrell, D.S.O., and of Mrs. Burrell, of Beaufort, Kilimba, Kenya, and MISS ELIZABETH FARQUHAR, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Farquhar, of Imbercourt, Worcester.

MR. S. B. TOKES has arrived in Dar es Salaam from the Seychelles for treatment for a broken arm and dislocated wrist and expects to remain in East Africa until early next year. He was for many years in the Admiralty service in Tanganyika and settled in the Seychelles in 1945.

SIR PHILIP RAPPRAZ, London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture gave a luncheon in London last week in honour of MR. BAOUËL RINET, Mauritius delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London. MR. A. CARRON JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The marriage took place recently in Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, of SER. AMBROSE ANTHONY, a Major, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anthony of Torquay, Devon, and Miss ELLEN GIBBS, only daughter of the late Admiral Sir Tennor and Lady Stoddart of Wingham, Hants.

THE REV. W. MARK WAY has left for the Lambeth diocese of the U.M.C.A. Miss ELIZABETH HESON, who has an Oxford honours degree in Natural Science, is to join the staff of St. Andrew's College, Minali, near Dar es Salaam, and Miss PRECIE JERRARD, S.R.N., is going to the Masasi District as a nursing sister.

MR. A. CRECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, LORD LISTOWER, Minister of State, and MR. D. R. RYAN-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State, took turns in presenting food parcels from the Colonies to the exhibitors at the "British Goods Thank You Exhibition" at the Commonwealth Gift Centre, in

Miss EMMY WHITAKER, who has been appointed matron-in-chief at Northern Rhodesia, and was about to leave Aden to take up her new post, has been the victim of a bridal attack in the hospital grounds in Aden, where acid was thrown in her face, with the result that she is now totally blind. At one time she was sister in charge of the African Hospital in Aden.

SIR GEORGE ROBSON, former general manager of Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Harbours, has been appointed Chief Engineer and Special Commissioner of Works in Kenya. He will be in complete executive control of the Public Works Department, and will be responsible for tendering advice to the Government on engineering matters and regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the recent commission held under the chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Hayne.

MR. EMAN F. MACDONA has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (Cantonium, Colonial and Overseas). After 16 years on the staff of the parent bank in this country, he served the Sudan Insurecorate, and then went first to South Africa and later to East Africa on similar duties. He managed various branches, and then became a local director in East Africa in 1942, and three years later a local director for Egypt, the Sudan, Egypt and Libya. While in East Africa Mr. Macdonna did a great deal of public work. He was a member of various Government boards and committees, including the Kenya Civil Service Board, the East African Industrial Management Board, the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board and the East African Chambers of Commerce, while among the many offices which he held were those of president of Nairobi Rotary Club, vice-president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of Nairobi District Boy Scouts Association. Very few banks in Eastern Africa, it may have served on so many public bodies of such a profile in the social, club and sporting life of the territory.

An Outstanding Book about  
*The Africa*

**THE SOJOURNERS' APPRENTICE**  
 by Elsie Huxley

In this new book, Mrs. Huxley—the author of *Red Sojourners* and *The Wallahs*—describes an extensive journey she undertook through Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Not only is it a fascinating account of the places she visited and the people she met, but also an informed, frank survey of the many problems which confront the Administrators and natives in East Africa today. Her book, we are convinced, will become a standard work for all who are interested in this vitally important area. With maps and 32 pages of



Parliament

Activities of the Bataka  
Unrepresentative Mushroom Party

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies declared that the main communications of the self-styled representative of the "Bataka" movement of Buganda do not merit serious consideration.

Sir P. MACDONALD has stated if the Minister was aware of the question which Mr. Semakula Mulumba, a native of Uganda, was raising against the British Government and the Government of Uganda, and if he would make a statement about the present activities of Mr. Mulumba in this country.

Mr. CRITCH JONES replied: "The Bataka movement, which is a local party unrepresentative of the great mass of the people of Uganda, has steadfastly refused to seek expression of its views by constitutional means through the system of local councils established throughout the Protectorate on which there is a large measure of elected representation. If it has recognized either by the Native or Protectorate Governments or by myself.

Shortly after his arrival in this country Mr. Mulumba was interviewed by the High Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Lloyd Thomas) but, as I told the House on November 19 last, no evidence was then found to support his representation that direct rule is being substituted for indirect rule in Uganda.

No further interview have been granted to Mr. Mulumba, but he has addressed many abusive communications to me and to others about events and people in Uganda. These communications do not merit serious consideration."

Crop Rotation in East Africa

Colonel Downes asked the Minister of Agriculture how was intended to improve practice of crop rotation in the hill-lands of the East African Highlands, and what steps are being taken in the development of the programme in which it is being will not involve the farmer that it has been so provided, and if he would state the difficulties involved.

Mr. STRACHAN replied: "On the food production programme such a policy is the prerequisite of failing to provide a rotation of crops. It would involve the change of procedure to suit the soil. It is not if the Member would read any of the relevant documents including the original White Paper (Cmd. 703) he would see that a full rotation of crops and other elaborate precautions against soil erosion have been taken from the outset."

Colonel Downes: "I do not understand as to how it is obtained because in Kenya I could give different information as to how it is done. I would like to see Kenya when the Government were in power that he was made to see that the Government and the Opposition I was in a position to get the Kenya Government themselves."

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "The scheme is not breaking, but in Uganda, I do not know myself, of one thing at all, which is that the utmost attention is being given to what is undoubtedly the most important question of soil erosion. It is a total misrepresentation to suggest that rotation of crops has not been contemplated from the outset."

Mr. J. H. H. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make a statement regarding the resignation of civil government in British Somaliland.

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "I have agreed in consultation with my Hon. friend the Secretary of State for War that the Protectorate, which has been under military administration since the end of the Second World War, will be transferred to the Colonial Office next month."

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "It has been agreed with the Ethiopian Government that officials from Kenya and Ethiopia should meet to discuss this problem early next month. I am hopeful that this meeting will result in measures for the closer control of the border tribes which will be to the mutual benefit of Kenya and Ethiopia."

Mr. DODD-PARKER asked what action the Minister had taken in the last six months to clear the congestion in East African ports and railways, in particular on the Tanganyika Central line.

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "I have been in communication with the East African authorities and with my Hon. friend the Minister of Transport on this matter. Steps have been taken to limit the volume of traffic passing through these ports to the quantities which can be handled. Committees have been set up in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam on which the port, railway and shipping interests are represented. These committees are responsible for reviewing the position in these ports and for any necessary recommendations for avoiding congestion or delays in shipping and goods."

Improvement at Dar es Salaam

"On the Tanganyika Central Line the supply of second-hand trolleys has enabled the filling of goods from Dar es Salaam to be increased. During the past six months additional covered storage has been provided at Dar es Salaam and additional cranes and trolleys for storage will come into use very soon."

Mr. JAMES asked what provision was made in East and Central Africa for local education committees to be financed by representatives of all communities, and what was the composition of the governing body of Makerere College, Uganda.

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "In Tanganyika there is an advisory education committee, on which the European and Indian communities and the Sultan's Arab and African subjects are represented. In all the other East and Central African territories there are separate advisory educational councils or committees, and each includes representatives of the community with whose education it is concerned."

"The Makerere Council consists of a chairman appointed by myself, the principal of the college, a representative of the academic board, and one or more representatives appointed by the High Commission and every one of the four East African Governments."

Colonel CHRISTOPHER asked how many Colonies had been approached to consider revision of their pension schemes to conform with the increase granted under the Pensions (Increase) Act.

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "All Colonial Governments have been approached. On March 31, 1948, I placed in the Library a statement of the various pension increase schemes which Colonial Governments had adopted at that date, and I am now placing in the Library a further statement showing the present position."

Census of Africa

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. Mr. R. A. S. resident in Nairobi, has proposed to conduct a census of the African continent. The plan had been made by the Government of Kenya for the census to be conducted in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and was introduced in Nairobi in the House of Representatives."

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "The results of the recent census of Kenya have been published. It may be that I understand that 70,000 Africans are resident in Nairobi of whom 20,000 are permanently settled. There is a Nairobi Government Council and eight assistant District Officers for Africans with 1000 pupils in Government schools are provided. The Kenya Government are planning to provide similar schools in other parts of Kenya under trained teachers who are a temporary half-time staff of the colony, including the staff of the non-graduate compulsory education in Africa."

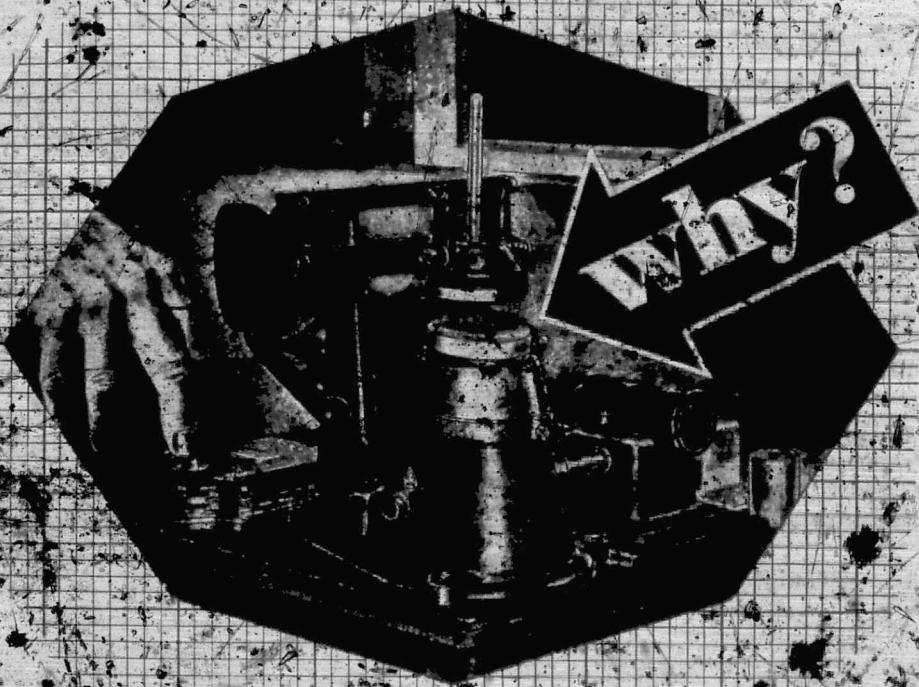
Central African Film

Mr. CRITCH JONES: "The first film to be made in Southern Rhodesia by the newly formed Central African Film Corporation is expected to appear in African theatres and will be shown in the United Kingdom in a few months."





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## Re-Union of Rhodesian Veterans Memories of Rhodes Recalled

"WHAT WOULD RHODES AND JAMESON have felt if they had lived to see a bunch of conscientious objectors trying to defeat the world's British Empire?"

Lieut. Colonel Fayrer Hosken posed this question when proposing the toast of "Absent Comrades" at last week's reunion luncheon in London of veterans of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland campaigns.

More than 50 survivors, whose average age was 77, were present at the Cafe Royal, when the Earl of Athlone, who presided, read a loyal message which had been sent to the King and His Majesty's gracious reply.

Lord Athlone proposed the toast of "The Founders of Rhodesia." He briefly traced the life of Rhodes, whom he first met in 1890 and stressed the founder's qualities as a statesman. "The more questions he was asked, the more readily came his replies." Though not always wise in his selection of men, he had many friends who stood him in good stead. His hope that he could use Krugers' co-operation failed, but he had always wanted to work with the Dutch in South Africa. The verdict on Rhodes must be that he was a great man, who triumphed over ill-health and other obstacles by sheer determination.

### Youth of Rhodes

Colonel Fayrer Hosken, who took part in the Jameson raid, said that each generation was apt to look upon the younger people as self-indulgent. In 1929, he had thought the youth of the time so obsessed with the cinema and unfit for grave responsibilities, but none the less they had fought the Battle of Britain and gallantly throughout the recent war.

He recalled the Rhodesian campaigns of 1896-97, with the names connected with them, and said that the magnificent spirit of the ill-fated Shangani Patrol had done much to break the resistance of the Matabele.

Recalling his association with the founder, he told how Rhodes had on one occasion sent him to fetch a long telegram from Joseph Chamberlain. When he returned with it Rhodes asked: "Have you read it?" "No, sir," was the reply. "I am not in the habit of reading telegrams which are not addressed to me." "That is fine," answered Rhodes. "very fine, but we might falter!"

Sir John Chancellor, proposing the toast of the president, in whose honour of the 75th anniversary he had served, said that Lord Athlone was recognized in his early days as the best horse-master in the country. When he and the speaker were respectively Governor-General of South Africa and Governor of Southern Rhodesia they had been in constant contact.

### Tribute to Honorary Secretary

Lord Athlone in returning thanks said nothing to Major T. J. May, who as honorary secretary had done so much to keep the annual luncheon in being. Major May, now in his 85th year, had obtained special leave from his doctor to attend and was out for the first time since his recent illness.

Messages of regret at their inability to attend were received from Sir Alexander Godley, Sir Douglas Gifford and the High Commissioner in Johannesburg, other Rhodesians and others.

A hostess presided.

Captain H. J. E. Astour, Captain F. W. Brook, Army

Captain J. Bruce Irvine, Captain A. O. Kaye, Mr. W. Kenyon, Major R. H. Underdale, Mr. F. J. Lutz, Mr. L. Guller, Captain R. H. De La Mare, Major T. J. May, Mr. G. S. Miller, Mr. J. A. Moffat, Marquis Del Moral, Major D. G. Dell, Major T. L. Gurney, Colonel A. G. E. Pepsy, Captain C. E. Pyke, Mr. J. C. Quinn, Mr. P. R. Ramsay, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. H. Stead, Captain R. S. Tapp, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. J. Wates, Mr. E. C. Watson, Mr. R. J. Wainman, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. T. H. Wood and Mr. F. Worthington.

## Sleeping Sickness

FIELD WORK in the Fife district of Northern Rhodesia is making to overcome a serious epidemic of sleeping sickness. Officials of the provincial administration and of the health and game and pest control departments have initiated measures which involve resettlement of the population in the valleys of the two rivers away from the hills, the cutting of motor tracks along the inner edges of the settlement to act as a barrier to the spread of the tsetse, and the explosion of all parts across the road boundary into the hills. A small hospital built at Fife is staffed by a European health inspector and seven African orderlies. All three Government departments have had specialists from sleeping sickness among them for the epidemic. Conditions are particularly difficult during the rainy season, when temperatures of over 110° are common.

## Praise for Britain

MRS. H. G. S. HARRISON, assistant municipal African affairs officer in Mombasa, who recently visited this country under the auspices of the British Council, was surprised at the energy of the British housewife. "She is the hardest worked person in England to-day," he said on his return, "and appears to me to be the only person who does not demand higher wages and shorter hours." He was surprised that more women do not persuade their husbands to emigrate to the Colonies. He also recorded his admiration of the English scene. "Africa is beautiful in parts, but Nature has been kind to every part of the English countryside. Although the type of scenery changes in different localities, it is all equally magnificent, more beautiful than I had thought possible."

## Pasture Management

DIAGRAMMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS of the work being done by the Matabele Experimental Pasture Research Station were featured at the Bulawayo show. Some 600 acres of thornland and 700 acres in the sandveld are under experiment, groups of 10 head of stock being grazed on 20-acre plots in the thornveld and 100-acre plots in the sandveld. The land is periodically photographed to record density of sward, types of grasses, bare patches, tussocking, and other features. One paddock in each series of test is left in its natural condition in order to compare final results. Other paddocks are burnt at regular periods each season. The work will take several years to complete.

## World Nations

NO GROUND NATION in the world has latent resources greater than those of the British Commonwealth, and there has to date been no real co-operation or participation in international affairs.

# EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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Telephone: ABBEY 281/2/3  
Telegrams: Bamatters, Road, London. Cable: Bamatters, London

# NORTHERN RHODESIA



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TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

NORFOLK ISLAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE

*Land of Opportunity*

# SOUTHERN RHODESIA



CHECK RHODES LOOKS OUT OVER THE LAND WHICH IS PROUD TO BEAR HIS NAME AND WHERE HIS HOPES ARE BEING REALIZED.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Two Anson aircraft have arrived in Uganda for use in pest control.

A £9,000 staff canteen is being constructed at Raylton, Bulawayo, for Rhodesia Railways.

Work has started on a new telephone line connecting Vumbi, Li-Rungu and Nazara in the Sudan.

Pilgrims to Mecca from Suakin and Port Sudan numbered 11,000 this year, against an estimate of 15,000. Of this total 2,000 were Sudanese.

A cast of the Miocene ape's skull recently discovered on Kibinga Island in Lake Victoria is to be made by the Natural History Museum in London.

"Field Women's Institute, Sussex, has been adopted" by the Women's Institute of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, from which they are receiving food parcels.

Improvements in the treatment of hides in the Sudan have resulted in a recent consignment being graded as almost equal in quality to East African hides.

The need for an artificial insemination centre at Salisbury has been emphasized by the National Cattle Committee of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

The eight Africans and two Europeans who died of smallpox during the recent outbreak in Bulawayo represented a mortality rate of 78% among unvaccinated cases.

A motion recording "strong disapproval of the Northern Rhodesian Government for its lack of courtesy in not replying to letters" was recently passed by Livingstone Town Council.

A motion that Kenya Africans have reached the stage when stricter measures of birth control should be practised was heavily defeated in a debate by Africans at the Pumwani Library Club, Kenya.

A total of 350 persons enrolled for evening classes in commercial and general subjects at the secretarial training school in Omdurman last year. About a third finished the full six months' course.

If all probability Rhodesia will have to import maize during the next few months, said Mr. E. D. Ehrmer, life acting president, at the recent annual congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

An application by a Polish refugee, a shoemaker, who has been in business in Kampala for two and a half years, for an entry permit into Uganda under the new immigration regulations has been refused.

### £800 Raised in One Afternoon

The current monthly journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa records that in Kitwe, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, £800 was raised in an afternoon to build a house for a missionary.

Two British privates, who left their convoy near Garissa, Kenya, to shoot pig, were lost in the bush for three days. The district commissioner found them in an exhausted condition after they had been spotted by aircraft.

Best training grants of 500 per annum are being offered in Southern Rhodesia for diploma or certificate courses in music or art, advanced courses in nursing, agriculture, horticulture, architecture, domestic science, and physical culture.

An African women's teacher training centre for 50 students is under construction in Vihiga, in the western

A special issue of postage stamps is announced by the Sudan Government in commemoration of the inauguration of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, in December. The design will be the same as that of the current issue, but the stamps will be larger.

An eclipse of the sun was observed from sites in Mombasa last week by Dr. D. Atkinson, chief assistant to the Astronomer Royal, who travelled to there from this country. The eclipse was visible only from a very narrow belt of land from west of Nairobi to the coast.

A Japanese naval sword about 100 years old, which was handed over to the Admiralty at the time of the surrender in 1945 and presented to Tanganyika Territory as a memento of the latter's part in the naval war against Japan, is now on view in the King George V memorial museum in Dar es Salaam.

One Sudanese was killed and another seriously injured following the explosion of a bomb or grenade close to a fire which the men had lighted. An examination of fragments of the explosive proved that it was not of a kind used by the Sudan Defence Force. The bomb was probably set off by the Italians during the war.

### Kubies Epidemic

Rabies is causing increasing concern in Northern Rhodesia and more than 400 dogs have been shot in the Nkana area alone since May. Several cases of people being bitten by mad dogs have been reported in the Copperbelt and two deaths from hydrophobia occurred recently in the Mwindimu area of the North-Western Province.

An international competition offering \$20,000 in awards for designs for an imperial palace for Ethiopia has been announced in New York by Mr. John Shaw, Ethiopian Consul-General. The specifications call for a "palace ensemble of sober and majestic style, with a frame of reinforced concrete, masonry of stone, partitions of brick, and faades of cut stone."

Sereeta Khafia, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, and nephew of Chief Chetedi, said on his arrival by air in Johannesburg that he had been ordered to return for some unknown reason. South African newspapers assume that his arrival is connected with his recent marriage to a London typist, whom he loved, he told newspaper representatives, to bring from England to Bechuanaland at an early date.

Retail prices of maize meal per kilo, in Tanganyika are as follows: Dar es Salaam and Tanga, 28 cents of a shilling; Meshi, Dodoma and Tabora, 28 1/2 to 29 cents; Morogoro and Mbeya, 26 cents. Dar es Salaam is estimated to require 172,000 bags in the coming year for its African population of 50,000. A subsidy of £54,000 provides the difference between these retail prices and the cost, which is approximately 37 cents per kilo in Dar es Salaam.

Mild coercion, a firm directive, or economic persuasion must be applied in African cultivation if Southern Rhodesia is to avert famine. That conviction has been expressed by the Natural Resources Board. It is emphasized that 20 years of demonstrations to Natives of how to increase yields have been effective with a small minority only, that Native cattle have been spoiled by the indiscriminate introduction of European strains, and that efforts to improve stocks must be continued.

Six schoolgirls who recently ran away from the

## WHAT DO THEY MEAN BY:



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## African Camera Hunts

### Colonel C. H. Stockley's Book

MORE IS TOLD OF AFRICAN game than in one year's photography than from 10 years hunting, writes LIFE. COLONEL C. H. STOCKLEY in "African Camera Hunts" (Country Life, 25s.). It is a 182-page book with 73 plates, many of them full pages, almost all the pictures having been taken in Kenya.

Camera hunting, the author insists, gives better sport than the rifle and at least as great a thrill from danger, for the nearest sportsman can be sure of killing game, not just wounding it, at 150 yards, the photographer muscled within 75 yards of large animals even with a large telephoto lens, while for small animals the distance must be 50 yards or less. The aid provided by the telephoto lens is often much exaggerated and Colonel Stockley points out that a 12-inch lens of that kind used at 250 yards on an animal five feet tall gives an image only one sixteenth of an inch high on a quarter-plate negative.

### Difficulty of Photographing Bush Buck

The practical problems of camera hunting are well described in the introductory chapter, which mentions failure to get even one bush buck photograph in 10 years because these animals come into the open at the close of the bush only during the early morning hours and towards dusk. The author's practice is to try to get every living thing, biped, quadruped, bird or reptile, which comes within range of the camera. "Even underdogs," he says, make lovely pictures, but none are included in this book.

There is much about elephant, lion, buffalo and rhino. Colonel Stockley regards the buffalo's reputation for ferocity as rather exaggerated and considers really wild lions (not the hand-fed ones of national parks) and mice to be more dangerous. "Insects" alone is normally

push over trees with their foreheads, he once saw a 40-ft. acacia pushed down to the ground legs. What would have been a valuable photograph was unfortunately ruined by a leaky slide.

The author is much interested in animals which are never seen at water and get their moisture through vegetation. He is sure that crocods and duik never drink, but not quite sure about lesser kudus, though he has found them in pools in Somalia and quite without surface water. Great kudu drink irregularly, and eat thick-leaved plants. "I have seen them nip off the ends of the candlebush, probably as a condiment for the juice still on human skin."

The theory is that all these are independent of water and insects only, occasionally as a luxury. From long acquaintance with Thomson's gazelle in Kenya and Stockley and Petzell's gazelle in Malindi he considers that they have no interest in water. Frodoctions incidentally that he found the gazelle watching their sheep only once to seek in the wet season and their gazelle, once at night, at the same time his own being chased from water when taken to drink every fourth day, the water being being ample for their liquid wants and his ponies, if given eight hours, grazing each day, did not seem distressed by being ridden for two days without water.

### Occasional Intruder

Once on the Loriani plateau he noticed a nasty snake on entering his tent but failed to find the cause. In the night the offensive odour grew worse. To his relief, however, with a torch, and finding nothing returned to bed. "Then he was struck by the fact that the smell was worse at the end of the tent nearest to his head, so he took a very early start on the morning to discover the cause, puff ahead under the tent and within a foot of the head. Awakened by the light, the reptile slithered away, leaving only an indistinct, "decidedly snake-shocked."

This, "Will-Bowen," is a book likely to appeal strongly to many East Africans. Its author is a keen, energetic, ardent naturalist and painstaking and proficient photographer.

### Missionary Agriculturists

W. B. BULLOCK, Agricultural Missionary School, near Mandelas, one of the finest Native training institutions in Southern Rhodesia, has celebrated its jubilee. Its head master, Mr. W. M. Tregidger, said that Weddell's new set of 10 trained teachers annually, as well as all the 100 Methodist schools. "There was an agricultural training scheme parallel with the academic course to raise the farmers expressing a preference for work on the land. More than 200 acres were under cultivation and the maize crop reached the record figure of this year of 27 tons in the acre. Nine of the 28 boys trained since 1910 were teaching agriculture, seven are working as demonstrators, two are employed on the farm, eight would complete a Government training certificate this year, and another was training in the mines."

### New Native Township

A WOMEN'S NATIVE TOWNSHIP, with business and residential areas, secondary industries, and sharing and other amenities, is being built 20 miles from the town of Namatjira, Bechuanaland, meaning "Red Soil."

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## Trade with Australia

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES who visited East Africa at the attending the congress in Johannesburg of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, in a letter for the Commonwealth greatly impressed with the possibilities of expanding Australian exports and of increasing imports of East African produce. In Beira, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, and Mombasa they attended meetings of the chambers of commerce and met leading businessmen and officials, but they had unfortunately to omit the intended visits to Nairobi and Kampala in order to reach Bombay in time to connect with the vessel in which they had booked return passages. An interesting comment was that the next steamer due in East Africa from this departure was the RIVER NORMAN, one of 9,000 tons and one of the many ships built in Australia during the war, and it is a fine encouragement of 6,000 cases of Australian apples. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the delegation will advocate greatly improved shipping services between Australia and East Africa in order to promote trade.

## Dehydrated Vegetables

FOOD FOR THE THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS employed on the East African ground, schemes may come from Unal's dehydrated factory. Samples have been flown by Tanganyika, where the possibility of using tons of dehydrated vegetables from Rhodesia is being considered. Dehydrated vegetables generally weigh only one-fifth of their wet weight, and the equivalent of 300 lb. of potatoes can be packed into a four-gallon tin. With the present equipment the central factory could shell, wash and dry 20 tons of peas in a day. In a few weeks or in a few months of the year, but it is hoped that plans for expansion, particularly through the use of bananas, may keep it open all the year round.

## Statutory Controls

COMMODITIES concerned in the relaxation of United Kingdom Government statutory controls on mineral last week included:

**Tobacco.**—Relaxation of statutory control of buying and selling of manufactured tobacco.

**Tea and Oil.**—Relaxation of statutory control of acquisition, disposal, and use.

**Silver.**—Checked from public to private purchase.

In answer to a question regarding the abolition of tolls on the Nyali bridge between Mombasa and the mainland, the Governor of Kenya said that he accepted the principle of toll free access, and that preliminary investigation would be made into the construction of a new bridge or a continuation of the causeway and bridge. Negotiations would be opened immediately with Nyali Bridge Ltd. for reduction in tolls in consideration of a subsidy.

## Beira Traffic Record

DIRECT IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (excluding transshipments) through Beira during the first nine months of this year totalled 1,194,237 tons, equivalent to 2,600,000 tons a year, which would be a port record. Imports for the nine months totalled 532,000 tons and exports 664,000 tons. Petroleum and oils were at the head of the import list with 125,000 tons, compared with 77,000 tons for the same period in 1947, followed by cement, 62,000 tons (57,000), ironing and constructional materials, 60,000 (37,000), railway materials, 26,000 (20,000), timber, 37,000 (33,000), motor vehicles, spare parts, 34,000 (36,000), wheat, 28,000 (20,000), textiles, 12,000 (28,000) and maize, 10,000 (30,000). Copper heads the list of exports with 199,000 tons (184,000), followed by chrome ores, 128,000 (113,000), cobalt, 28,000 (28,000), asbestos, 25,000 (39,000), zinc, 24,000 (24,000), and rubber, 30,000 (31,500).

## Secure Cattle Disease

A FARMER in Rhodesia, breeding stock for export, is commemorated by the Sir Frank Leckie by the Cattle Veterinary Surgeon in the colony. Mr. J. H. Hunter-Smith writes about a cattle vesicular disease which has attacked at least 66 bulls and 400 cows in the Mashbury district during the past four years, causing sterility and in many cases resulting in abortion. Mr. Hunter-Smith says that Kenya is the only other country in which the disease is known, and that the extent of it has not been discovered. It affects mainly pure-bred and high-grade cattle, and although treatment is carried out, the results are not satisfactory. The disease has become more widespread. Known as epizootic in bulls and pyemia in cows, it is at present diagnosed in the early stages.

## Mini-Mini Tea Syndicate

THE MINI (NYSALAND) TEA SYNDICATE LTD. reports profit for the year ended June 30 last of £28,569, compared with £26,826 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £2,650 against £9,000 general reserve received £2,000 (£2,000) and dividend equalization reserve £1,000 (£1,000). Dividends totaling 35% (the net result) £4,898, leaving £336 to be carried forward, against £1,143 brought in.

The fixed capital consists of £29,888 in shares of £1 each, capital reserve stands at £7,000, general reserve at £13,000, and current liabilities at £21,983. Fixed assets are valued at £14,221 and current assets at £39,944, including Government securities valued at £13,230 in cash.

During the year 74,613 (68,225 lb. of tea were produced at a cost of 8s. 27.5d. per lb. The whole crop was sold to the Ministry of Food at an average price of 2s. 7d. 7.5d. per lb. The syndicate owns 602½ acres of tea, of which 528½ are in full bearing and 422½ acres of fuel plantations.

The directors are Mr. J. A. Loring (chairman), Mr. S. Brown, and Commander J. G. Wrentham. The 25th annual general meeting, which will be held at London on December 2, will be preceded by an extraordinary general meeting called to consider a resolution enabling directors who are over 70 years of age to retain or be re-elected to directorships.

# Pelletier, Ltd.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

Associated with Pelletier & Wheller, Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

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Mitcheil (Bulawayo) Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia Industries Ltd.

Olsson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.

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Rhodesian Milling & Milling Co. Ltd.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Which interest is being shown in Rhodesia and Africa in East and South Africa in their's experiment in palletization, which embodies the use of "fork" trucks able to lift stacked goods hydraulically on projecting arms in front. Some of the trucks and pallets may be sent to Rhodesia to demonstrate their usefulness in railway and business yards and depots. Officials in Beira report very favourable views on the system. In tobacco sheds fork trucks can lift and stack bales, cases and horse-heads much higher and with less damage to the leaf than ordinary manual handling. With 20 Africans, a fork truck driver can lift one 950 lb. horsehead and stack a four tiers high in about one-tenth of the time normally taken by a gang of eight boys and a foreman.

Japan producers in the Northern Province of Tanganyika are concerned if the rains fall in the price in the U.S.A. so between 10s. and 12s. per lb. Not long ago the price was over 20s. Stocks of approximately 50 tons have accumulated. There is an increase in the acreage of cereals in the Matigara areas of the Arusha and Moshi districts, and the tapping life of the trees is now about half of what it was a few years ago. A few of the factors growers are considering in compensation to Government for the restriction of new acreage, planting only under licence, and the reduction of the acreage of trees over two years old.

Motor vehicles registered in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of the year were 2,062, of which level-tyres private cars, 2,032—commercial vehicles, and 323 motor cycles. While the private cars of British origin outnumbered those from the United States and Canada by more than two to one, in the case of commercial vehicles there were almost 50 American and Canadian models to every British vehicle.

### Dividend

Messrs. Dalziel and Co., Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 5% amounting to £140,000 for the year ended June 30, 1948. Profits after tax for the year ended June 30 last were £246,767, an increase of £227,000 on the previous year. Contingencies received £125,000 (£40,000) and a provision fund £25,000 (the same), leaving £181,767 to be carried forward. Dividend £77,373 brought in.

Stag and Seal Fish (Holdings), Ltd. of Kenya have declared a dividend of 10% for the year ended May 31 last. The authorized capital is to be increased from £50,000 to £100,000 by the creation of an additional 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 15,000, together with the balance of 5,000 unissued shares, are to be issued at a premium of 5% per share.

Llangrove Bay Canning Company, incorporated in South Africa, which is engaged in an important fishery, reported in 1947 that its net profit for the year ended a final dividend of 10% amounting to £50,000 for the year.

A schedule of minimum wages for African shop assistants has been announced by the Middle and District Chamber of Commerce following representations from the Native Shop Assistants Union, which was formed recently. The advice of the Government trade union officer in Northern Rhodesia. Agreed monthly rates range from 27s. 6d. for untrained staff to 40s. for trained workers. Retail allowances were fixed at 1s. a week of 10s. a month.

Incentive scheme for African labour proposed by Kenya farmers includes the division of a percentage of annual profits among labourers who have served for a full year and a monthly "good behaviour" bonus amounting in some cases to 1s. Other employers pay the hut tax of all Africans who have worked well for the year. These schemes are reported to have produced good results.

### De Beers' New Shares

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd. propose to offer 1,000,000 £1 ordinary shares, at 35s. each, to shareholders in the ratio of one new share for every four held. Participation of shareholders in the United Kingdom will depend on permission from the Treasury. The new shares will not rank for any dividend in respect of 1947, but will otherwise rank *par passu*.

The United Africa Co., Ltd. plan to create 1000 scholarshipships for the children of African members of the staff in West Africa. The scholarship, from £20 to £50 a year according to local conditions, will enable an approved secondary school for periods up to two years, and will not oblige the students to enter the company's service after completing their education.

Dora Plantations, Ltd. are declaring the ordinary dividend for 1947 of 20% compared with 11% in the previous year, and the participating dividend of the 6% shares from 14% to 4%. Profits before deduction of tax increased from £9,989 to £15,329.

Exports of 38% in Southern Rhodesia exports in 1947 for the first eight months of that year compared with the corresponding period in 1947. The increase in imports is approximately the same percentage.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. report a profit of £276,005 (£57,789) for the year ended June 30 last, after making provision for amortisation, depreciation, etc., of £17,324 (£9,850).

Lower Rainbow Estates, Ltd. have announced dividends on the participating preference shares of 15% (112%) and on the deferred shares of 5% (the same).

Sudan imports in August were valued at £1,961,572 and exports at £2,038,364, of which armed forces accounted for £2,322,969.

Output production of sisal and tow by Arusha Plantations, Ltd., was 58 tons and by Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 435 tons.

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## Mining

Roan Antelope Copper Mines  
Greatly Increased Profit

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., in a preliminary statement announce a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £90,014 compared with £49,668 in the previous year, an increase of 131%. General reserve reserves £600,000 (nil), and the carry-forward is £241,918, against £113,560 brought in. The operating surplus is £2,834,493 (£1,485,675), an increase of 93%.

After charging administration, etc., long-term interest, and providing £250,000 (£250,000) for replacements and contingencies, the profit is £2,584,493 (£1,046,668). Taxation amounts to £1,318,151 (Nil) and the balance brought forward is added a surplus on realization of shares amounting at July 1 amounting to £7,213 (nil) and credit on winding up the former mine pension fund of £123,235 (nil), making the appropriation account £1,583,322 (£276,495). A dividend of 7s. 11d. (9s.) less tax will require £617,062.

The report and accounts will be posted on November 11 and the annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

## Mining Share Prices

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

Bushick, 2s. 6d.; Anglo 18s. 11d.; Chartered, 6s. 3d.; Kibich Alamos, 1s. 11d.; Pelindaba, 1s. 11d.; Phoenix, 18s. 9d.; Gold Fields, 10s. 9d.; Kawitona, 7d.; Kwinana, 1s. 10d.; London & Rhodesia, 111d.; Anglo-Siam, 12s. 10d.; Motopa, 7s. 11d.; Northern, 7s. 3d.; Northern Union, 3s. 9d.; Phoenix Mining & Finance, 17s. 6d.; Prices: Rhodes, Broken Hill, 19s. 3d.; Rhoad Copper, 17s. 6d.; Rhodesia Anglo American, 36s. 7d.; Rhodes Cons. 6s. 9d.; Rhodesia Trust, 27s. 4d.; Rhodesia, 14s.; Roan Antelope, 15s. 7d.; Robinson, 1s. 10d.; Selection Trust, 43s. 3d.; Selkirk, 6d.; Silverwood, 1s. 10d.; Selection Trust, 10s. 11d.; Tansam, 3s.; Tanganyika Stars, 4s. 11d.; Southern, 10s. 11d.; Tansam, 3s.; Tanganyika Concessions, 41d.; Taita, 1s. 11d.; Urutiwa, 5s. 4d.; Wanderer, 5s. 12d.; Wankir, 20s. 6d.; Witwatersrand Consol., 10s. 11d.; Zambesia Exploring, 19s. 9d.

## Wanderer Consolidated

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £300,414 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £16,608 in the previous year. To this is added £8,526 from reserves no longer required and £134,252 brought forward. Taxation absorbs £192,771, and dividend of 6% net requires £19,800, and £141,424 is carried forward.

The issued capital consists of £900,000 in shares of £1 each, revenue reserves stand at £167,424 (including unappropriated profit carried forward), and current liabilities are £74,892. Fixed assets are valued at £730,566 and current assets at £625,750, including £90,000 in Savings Bonds and £26,211 in cash.

A total yield of 43,621 (33,240) oz. of gold was recovered during the year from the treatment of 30,000 (392,000) tons of ore, an average of 1.724 oz. per ton. The mine working cost per ton was 13s. 7d. (13s. 8d.). Development amounted to 14,330 ft. of an average grade of 31 dw. Ore reserves are shown at 263,000 tons, averaging 2 dw. Employees averaged 53 (103) Europeans and 3,167 (2,445) Africans. The directors are Mr. Robert Zinn (chairman), Mr. H. G. Dulla, Lord Walsingham, and Sir Samuel H. Wilson. The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 17.

## Company Progress Report

Wanderer 2,009 1/2 tons gold were recovered in October from 12,007 tons of ore milled.

Wanderer's working profit of £1,926 was earned in October from the recovery of 5,313 oz. gold from the crushing of 30,000 tons of ore. Operations were affected by outages of hoists.

Motopa 7,000 tons of ore were treated in September for 500 oz. gold, with a decrease of 859. The small tonnage milled and metallurgical and operational adjustments to the plant and considerable absorption of gold, particularly in the footwall section, account for the low average result. The first 600-ton tub mill units were put into commission on September 1, and a third completed on September 27. In view of the excellent result obtained in one of the borholes drilled on the block of Oamir Trail 25,075, the option to purchase these claims has been exercised. Diamond drilling in the Isabella group has been continued to a total of 323 ft., no payable values were disclosed. There is an acute shortage of underground labour, 13,000 tons of ore were milled in October for 917 1/2 oz. gold. The working loss was £17.

## Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., have declared a dividend on the ordinary stock of 8% for the year ended July 31 last, compared with 12% in the previous year and for 1945-46. The maximum dividend of 20% less tax will again be paid on the participating preference shares. Dividends will be paid on or about December 27 to holders registered on November 7. The profit, subject to audit, and after providing £160,000 for taxation, including £100,000 for profits tax, amounted to £272,000 compared with a profit of £362,000 in the previous year after providing £30,000 to meet tax and providing £262,000 for taxation including £90,000 in profits tax. Revenue for the previous year included the sum of 6,694,000 accumulated dividends and royalties from the Union Mine, du Haut-Kananga.

## Consolidated Gold Fields

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., have announced a dividend of 12 1/2% subject to confirmation by the annual general meeting in London on December 3. The profit, subject to audit, of the wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., amounted to £1,374,322 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,427,657 in the previous year, adjusted to a comparable basis. After deducting preference dividends, £100,000 for depreciation, £200,000 for taxation, £697,105 for taxation, and providing for the dividend, there remains a balance of £297,716 to be carried forward against £366,249 brought in.

## Tin Mining Option

AMBROSE TIN MINE, Southern Rhodesia's largest in production under option to the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., The tinfields are situated about 40 miles south of

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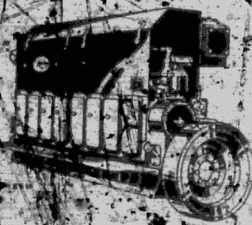
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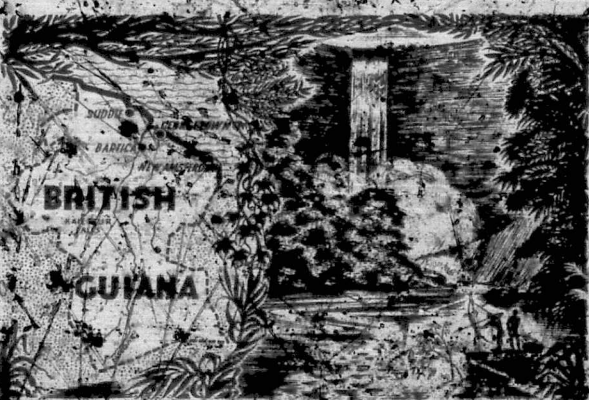
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ATTENTION has often been directed in these columns to the dangers of loose use of the term "self-government" which we have argued ought always to be coupled in

respect of the Colonial  
Future of  
The Colonies with the words  
the Common-

On several recent occasions the welcome course has been followed, firstly with deliberation, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, once at least in a regular dispatch to Colonial Governors, and at other times in public speeches.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., who did excellently as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies until he was suddenly unseated from that office a year ago in a reshuffle apparently designed to assuage Left Wing pressure within the Parliamentary Labour Party, is emphatic in an address which we report in this issue that there is to be no question of granting self-government outside the Commonwealth to any Colonial

Members of the Opposition may seize the opportunity presented to-morrow by the second reading of the Colonial Loans Bill in the House of Commons to ask the Govern-

ment for a statement on  
Where Stands policy on the future of the  
Sir Stafford? Colonial Empire for many

conservatives, and doubtless some Socialists, are astonished and angry at the recent affirmation of Sir Stafford Cripps that he adheres to the statement which he made in 1935 that the liquidation of the British Empire is essential to Socialism. There is a wide difference in the world between "liquidation" and the "self-government within the Commonwealth" which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has declared to be the considered policy of the present Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is one of the most precise of Ministers, might certainly give Parliament, the country, and the Colonies a clearer definition of his view. Sir Stafford Cripps fully impressed the representatives of East

colleagues, and himself as probable future Prime Minister. Colonial opinion would be seriously shocked to find the Chancellor among the liquidators, and we hope that he will be able to make a considered statement and declare himself a supporter of the policy of self-government within the Commonwealth.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S** new Parliament met for the first time on Tuesday, a few days earlier, Sir Godfrey Higgins announced the composition of his Cabinet, in which Mr. R. F. Halsted, a new-comer to the House, is entrusted with the portfolio of Industry and Development.

**Rhodesia's New Cabinet**

**EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** was, we believe, the only newspaper to suggest at the time of the general election that he would enter the Cabinet, in which he fills the vacancy created by the retirement from public life of Sir Ernest Gyles. The Prime Minister is also Minister of Native Affairs, Defence, and External Affairs (they being the first time external Affairs have constituted a separate portfolio). Mr. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, has added Lands and Telegraphs, another newly created portfolio. Mr. Davenport, lately Minister of Mines, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, is now responsible for Home and Transport. The latter duties that the new portfolio follows the same arrangement as Rhodesia's Railway. Mr. Flanagan, Minister of Agriculture and Cattle, and Mr. Beak, continues as Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.

The Prime Minister has announced the foundation of a new branch of the post office and telegraph when amendment of the constitution permits the appointment of a Prime Minister. The new branch will have three Ministers, Sir Godfrey Higgins, Mr. R. F. Halsted, and Mr. Gyles. It will in respect appear so financial as to liberally allow Natives the portfolio which would be the prospect of Central African Federation. Mr. Gyles has as the new branch of men who have the conviction of the importance of a main line of the and through time the potential both. The

temporary civil servant throughout the recent war. In various testing posts he then showed that he knew what he wanted and would not be deterred his way by red tape, procrastination or other obstructionism. His reward, at a time when Rhodesia has to integrate vast development projects, is to be given great responsibilities, his successful discharge of which would contribute enormously to the general good of the country, and, of course, to the strength of the Government. We believe that he will quickly prove the wisdom of the Prime Minister's choice, and that the Cabinet will do all that lies in its power to bring about early federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and to deal courageously with the many development projects now before the Colony.

**EAST AFRICA'S** Commissioner for Transport, Sir Reginald Robins, who has long advocated the integration of the public services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, reveals in an interview which appears in this issue that surveys and a be made as soon as possible of the means of providing an outlet from the Rhodesia Railway system to first-class service on the Kenyan and Ugandan railways. A rapid preliminary reconnaissance is one of the which of the two main routes is the more attractive, and they will follow a hurried and lengthy examination. Both in the most favourable circumstances will take some years to provide physical connexion between the Rhodesian and East African systems, for the difficulties that there will be engineering difficulties in some and man-power, and equipment are now. But recognition of these facts has shown the urgency of expert investigation of matters of the highest importance, strategically, economically, and politically to the East and Central African Dependencies, which will be done with pleasure that the Colonial Transport has been able to support the application of the British Government to the African Transport Loan of £17,500,000. It is a most significant decision.

**Birth of the Prime**

# Railway from Rhodesia to East Africa

## East African Transport Loan of £17,500,000

### Important Interview with Sir Reginald Robins

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner of Transport in East Africa, left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi after a short stay here. On his departure for East Africa and Rhodesia on the eve of his departure for the progress made in the construction of the East African Railway and Harbours since the establishment of the East Africa High Commission on January 1st had exceeded his expectations.

The main achievement, he thought, was the success of the new machinery necessary to operate the terms of the Kenya and Tanganyika in some cases and the Tanganyika Territory in other cases a little routine and paper work as possible. Because he felt very strongly on that point, he had determined to keep his staff to the minimum and simplify the channels of communication with superior and subordinate authorities. The Colonial Office, the High Commission, the local Governments, the Central Legislative Assemblies, the Legislative Councils of the West Indies, and the Railways and Harbours Administration had given him every support in his plans which had in great measure found since there had been no similar inauguration of transport elsewhere in the Colonial Empire.

#### Accomplished Objectives

Though the small number of staff employed was itself a worthy objective, it could not have been achieved in a more difficult period, save for the fact that in the first place, there was the inauguration of a scheme resulting from the wise shortage of staff (mostly of senior and technical men) shortage of locomotives and rolling stock of all kinds, lengthy process of obtaining men and materials, and because what was still inadequate to the work of the call upon the handling of vessels at the ports, more time, together with the inevitable consequences of congestion.

In the second place, there were the difficulties of dealing with such a large and detailed development programme, the first of which seems to be the Army stores depot at Mombasa, the Army Messines, and many other industrial and commercial enterprises, all of which make their demands upon a transport system which cannot do so much, not least because a large percentage of vessels in the last two years is being military (other than the Army) and the opportunity of a doubling the engine power of each had to work themselves out.

#### Receipts for the Loan

One of the main purposes of my visit continued Sir Reginald, was to discuss with the Colonial Office and the Treasury the urgent need for a large loan to pay for the transport requirements of Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. We have reached the stage at which a decision could no longer be postponed and it is very desirable to say that there is very much to be done. The Treasury will agree to support the application which the High Commission will make to the Capital Issues Commission in this country for authority to raise the loan. It is a very important financial transaction and of

great importance to the Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar Railways, and to improve the transport system.

The major works have been financed, and additional works are being done, but they have been financed only at a high rate of interest, particularly Tanganyika in good times. There is no question of East Africa being advanced in a favourable circumstances from its own standpoint, which we have done to the United Kingdom. I should like to see the other way round, and I think the decision of His Majesty's Government in regard to the proposed project and the stores holding of it could not be beneficial, without this railway and port development, in which case, therefore, it should be considered as a loan to the East African people themselves.

#### Success of Alternative Schemes

A second important decision reached in London in the last few days is that there should be expert assistance in the study of the existing physical conditions between the Rhodesian and East African railway systems. There are two obvious possibilities, and no other alternatives, because either a shorter route will be required and necessary, I am sure. But even if money were not available, we could not hope to get all the requisite materials, progress unaccelerated, and the same time to build a large railway extension, at least not until a large work of drainage for the rail rolling stocks.

Many of the railway lines in use can be continued through easy country to sea fields and new openings of iron ore which are now being investigated. The preliminary reports of the geologists in this respect are very favourable, and it is possible that some industries may be situated in the Tanganyika Territory, and there have been suggestions that other derivatives can be made on the spot from the coal. However, they may be the development of a series would be a very serious business to the whole of East Africa, and it is our duty to investigate the matter in the most thorough manner possible.

I am most anxious to see the loan made available to the East African people, and I am sure that the Government will be able to make a very good use of the money. There would be a great benefit to the East African people, and it is our duty to see that they are not being disappointed.

If it is found that the proposed route to the East African coast could reach the Indian Ocean at a point where it could be reached by a new railway connection, the advantages to both countries could be very great. At present we do not know enough to be able to estimate the possibility of this, and it is our duty to see that we assemble data as quickly as possible.

The other possibility is that of a longer new line, but some of the work has been done in Northern Rhodesia, and it is our duty to see that the money is well spent.

British dependencies in East and Central Africa, and in connection with the absence of north and south railway communication.

It was made very evident during the recent war. Their accessibility to the German submarines were evident many times in the Mozambique Channel. We had to rely on the unsatisfactory Great North Road for the carriage of men, munitions and other materials from the Union of South Africa to the East coast. That was a nightmare for our commanders. Fortunately for us, everything went splendidly in the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia and Somalia. Nevertheless, we have had our lesson.

It has been decided in principle while I have been in London that both these schemes shall be examined as soon as we can find the right people to undertake the work. There will be two distinct stages. In the first we shall hope for fairly quick results from preliminary surveys, which may show that the proposed communication lies nearly on the edge of the Atlantic. If that is so, we shall need a more detailed topographical and economic survey of the more attractive propositions. Within a few years at any rate, we ought to be able to give Rhodesia access to the world through a first class port on either Tanganyika or Kenya, and also, after stages, the alternative of Wikindani or Mombasa.

#### Deep-Water Berths for Dar es Salaam

Port congestion. So far as Mombasa is concerned there is hope and not likely to be any, except perhaps for very short periods if too many ships arrive at the same time. The fears expressed in some quarters strikes me as unwarranted, and Captain Hamley, the very able port manager at Mombasa, shares my opinion on the subject. I am not worried about Mombasa.

Dar es Salaam is less happily placed. The position has improved a great deal in recent months, but we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that there will be congestion, though I hope on a diminishing scale, for about another two years, by which time we should have the first of two new deep-water berths finished. Meanwhile we are trying to get more lighters and more rolling stock to expedite the clearance of cargo by porters.

There is a port pilot, and everything considered we are managed pretty well there with the great amount of tonnage passing through for the ground number.

Wikindani will of course be their permanent port of entry in the south, and by this time next year two deep-water berths should have been built in that magnificent harbour. Not many months ago there was absolutely nothing there except a few African huts. Fairly soon it will become a busy seaport city.

#### Administration of the Ports

Misjudging the position because of temporary difficulties, some people, I know, have been canvassing the notion of a separate port administration, ultimately responsible to me as Commissioner for Transport, but otherwise an entity distinct from the system as we have known it in East Africa for many years. I do not hesitate to say that I do not know of any convincing arguments for that proposal.

Of course, I do not speak here as a railwayman when I say this. Before I came west to East Africa, and especially with the Great Western Railway, I had working experience with the Great Eastern Railway and the London and North Western Railway, and I can assure

me as to a man who thinks essentially in terms of railways. I recognize no division between railways and ports—or, for that matter, roads or airways. I think always in terms of transport, and I say that there could be nothing more representative than to separate, or seem to separate, ports from railways.

#### Progressive Co-Ordination

Suggestions of this kind would, I think, be justified only if the present system has shown itself to be unsatisfactory. Can anyone here show that has been the case? Did Mombasa not believe that the military and naval authorities were to be unco-operative during the war?

What I mean is progressive co-ordination of the working of the ports, but too much haste might easily do more harm than good. There is no need, I would like to tell you, who have pleaded for closer co-ordination between the territories for 25 years or more, that there are still people who are lukewarm about the steps taken under the aegis of our High Commission. We want to carry out our work as it is, not appear to ride roughshod over it, and it seems to me to be sound policy to exercise a little patience before thinking of other measures. I am confident that we can get what we want by picking the right men and inspiring and encouraging them to do their particular jobs as well as they can be done.

#### But I have talked quite enough about transport.

Perhaps I could conclude with a few words about Makerere College, Uganda, since I have been appointed chairman of its Council following the deeply regretted death of Sir Geoffrey Northcote. That college has an immense part to play in the rapid development of education in East Africa.

#### London Degrees for Makerere Students

Because we must expect Africans to have critical ideas about diplomas which are not recognized outside the territories, I am sure that we ought as soon as possible to make arrangements for the best students to sit for the external degrees of London University. At this stage, of course, the number who can be expected to reach that standard is not large, but it should grow rapidly.

I have been discussing this matter with the authorities at London University, who are wholly sympathetic, not merely to this principle, but to our plea that some adjustments should be made to their syllabuses in order to relate the content of studies and examinations as far as possible to African conditions of life. I am not suggesting any dilution of the standards, but merely such adjustments as our conditions justify.

There is good reason to hope that the Inter-University Council and London University may accept our invitation to send a small committee to Makerere next July or August to look into matters of the sort. They would have a very warm welcome, and I hope and believe that the result would be advantageous both to London and East Africa.

#### Unique Telephone System

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is joining the world with the first installation of a new system of radio-telephone communication invented in Britain. On a very low frequency—one and a half to two metres, and using the frequency modulation system of transmission, it will link Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma, and Salisbury. The system is the result of 10 months' hard work by



# East African and Rhodesian Contacts

## Major A. G. Keyser on Shaping Policies in Concert

### £30,000,000 in Kenya Banks Awaiting Investment

Major A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European Mission on Rhodesia, in the Legislative Council of Kenya, who left London by air on Saturday for Kisumu, in order to attend the session of the Legislature which was to be opened in Nairobi on Tuesday of this week, told us that a track had been trodden just before his departure that was new, even though he had spent in London but too valuable for the contacts he had established him to make, not least with East Africans and Rhodesians.

There will be no need, he said, for much closer contacts between East Africa and the Rhodesians, who had a great deal to learn from each other. The territories ought to consult together a great deal more and share their points of contact.

#### Co-Operation with Central Africa

"Thinking do not call it by that name, we have this year achieved something indistinguishable from federal control of a number of important services common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika," he continued. "It is a step and a half, which will set us long before the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the example, and as soon as they take that step the same steps ought certainly to do everything practicable to the ordinary progress."

"Mechanism we should have had at the meeting of the public leaders of East and Central Africa, and after the end of these conferences I think there would be a good case for a regional conference in Africa of official and non-official representatives from the British territories between the Nile and the Nile."

"Some people would argue that we ought not to talk of jointing the two territories, but there is a practical possibility that might be a halfway between the Rhodesians and the Kenya. Both systems which is a clear strategic necessity. We do not wait for such developments. As soon as one of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were to be disposed, which all are prepared to leave to the public authorities there, would be matters on which it would be to the advantage of all territories to collaborate. In matters of defence and air communications, for instance, there would be no reason for delay on other subjects we might well reach agreements as a prelude to amalgamation later."

#### All Directorships Should Be Surrendered

"In Kenya meantime, these are bound to be constitutional changes, the first being the appointment of more non-officials to take charge of Executive departments. That innovation of Sir Philip Mitchell has abundantly justified itself, and on our side of the House we have men who could give a good account of themselves in such executive offices, and who, from a strong sense of service to the country, would make the sacrifice entailed. If some cases it would mean a substantial financial loss, for, of course, the Government has a portfolio must, involve the surrender of all commercial directorships, in conformity with the practice elsewhere within the Empire."

But the fact that I have spoken first of the

criterion we should have constantly in view in regard to our social services is the standard of what Great Britain provides. They forget that the national income per head of the population in this country is about 16 times the figure in Kenya to-day. Indeed, it is pretty accurate to say that for every pound of national income per head in the United Kingdom we have Kenya can show only a shilling, and you cannot do much with the post-war shilling."

"Unfortunately, we do not really know what our national income is, and there are plenty other things about our economy which the Government statisticians are trying to discover. But we do know that our exports, which are almost wholly agricultural, had by a wide margin to pay for our imports, that there is no present indication that that gap is likely to be narrowed, and that there will be greater demands on agriculture to feed Kenya's rapidly increasing population."

"Kenya is at present essentially an agricultural country and the most practical and effective means of expanding the national income is through greater returns from agriculture. There are vast problems of soil chemistry, plant breeding and veterinary science awaiting solution, and the formation of the inter-territorial Research Institute will be the beginning of a new agricultural era."

#### Example of Southern Rhodesia

"You have the paradoxical labour shortage for the most efficient agricultural enterprises at the very moment that scores of thousands of Africans in their own areas are unemployed. In some parts of the country the situation of the land has not reached the stage, but even there it is moving almost impossible to get Africans to help themselves under the conditions which the Government itself offers. I am nevertheless convinced that it is the African who must be used to instruct his less fortunate brother."

"I have been immensely struck in the description of East Africa by the contrast between the system of the Southern Rhodesian system of partly agricultural demonstrators and it seems to me that as an example might well come from Africa. We are doing something similar work, but nothing like it has been done. Perhaps that is one of the things we should be doing."

"Our animal husbandry schools in Africa have, I think, been a great success in various ways, but of course the African who shows up quite well under instruction is by no means always the same kind of person a few weeks later when working on his own account in the employment of a settler. What he has been taught often he very lightly spurns, and his practices may differ widely from the concepts enfolded upon him."

#### Africans Must Make Greater Effort

"All too often there is the same old, same old, same old African craftsmanship. The best of them, and many of them give a good account of themselves in employment under constant European supervision. Where they have to run on their own, the quality of their work falls so much to a level that we can only see it as

increasing the prosperity of the country on which they well know depend.

People like me really doubt even development of our secondary industries. There is room for expansion in Kenya, but not only leather, which has special regard for significance, higher promotion for our African labour force, industry which I should like to see established in Kenya as well as in Uganda, is a large textile mill, and paper industry, some soon.

**Colonial Development Corporation's Misconception**  
 Your ask about the Colonial Development Corporation. It seems to me that they have an entirely wrong

conception of the position of the 20 in East Africa. They are concerned as to the first place, they care for nothing interests in the enterprise, and secondly, they appear to think in terms of interest rates of 3%.

What possible management can there be if Kenya to deal with the corporation on such a scale. I have recently estimated that we have in Kenya to-day some 100,000,000 on deposit in the banks awaiting investment. Why, then, should the Corporation imagine that it can obtain our business on that basis? We should be better advised to employ the money now in the country, and I am sure that that is what will improve increasingly.

## Colonial Policies of Other Powers

Mr Ivor Thomas, M.P., on Lessons for the Commonwealth

THE GREAT DIVIDE between systems of Colonial administration has been that which separated the devolutionary and centralist tendency from the centralizing and centralist.

The devolutionary tendency has been most notably manifested in the consistent British practice since an earlier lesson was learnt in the loss of the North American Colonies. The centralizing tendency is usually regarded as exemplified in French practice, but it has been typical of all Continental systems of Colonial rule, and is seen in its fullest form in Portuguese practice.

There has been considerable measure of control of the Belgian Congo from Brussels since 1908, when the free state was annexed. The Budget of the Colony must be approved by a law of the Belgium Parliament, which in principle has full legislative powers; in regard to the Congo, by in practice laws for the Congo are made by decree. With the assent of the King, they are submitted before enactment by the Minister to the Colonial Council, a small Colonial Parliament of 12 members. Though it is merely an advisory body, only once in 38 years has the Minister acted against its advice.

### British Inhibitors of Roman Conception

The Belgian, Dutch, French and Portuguese empires until 1939 all exhibited a tendency to centralization. It is tempting to connect this fact with the inception of Roman law on the Continent, and no doubt the Continental advocates of centralization believed themselves to be the inheritors of an idea which had spread to common citizenship from the Atlantic Ocean to the Euphrates, and from the Gihine to the Sahara. It was certainly a brilliant inspiration which led the Romans to confer citizenship first on their allies in Italy and then on the various parts of the *sub-terra* that fell under their sway, and this novel idea did more than anything else to bind together into common loyalty the most remarkable polity that the world had seen until the arrival of the Third British Empire.

But it can be plausibly argued that the British idea is really nearer to the Roman than is the Continental, for the essence of the Roman idea was that a man had two loyalties, one to the sovereign Roman State, and the other to his local fatherland that begat him. This is remarkably akin to the fundamental conception of the British Commonwealth.

Power bent of centralization will naturally direct

French preference has been for direct and not indirect rule, as the Portuguese.

It is natural for a Power working for the self-government of a Colony to use Native languages as media of instruction and culture. Great Britain is doing this in her Colonies, though the advantages of technical terms make English essential for higher instruction. The Portuguese attach no value to Native languages and fluency in Portuguese is the most essential step along the path to social and political advancement. In this respect the French are scarcely behind the Portuguese. In the Belgian Congo the medium of instruction is the vernacular; only Natives living in close contact with Europeans learn French.

### Race Relations

The division of the centralist and centrifugal systems is also reflected in social habits, particularly in the relation between white and coloured peoples.

The British attitude in all Colonial territories has been completely equal before the law, combined with a discouragement of intermarriage and a consequential measure of social aloofness. This is a logical attitude for administrators who regard themselves as trustees for local peoples, for one day the ward will come of age and the trustee's work will be done.

The centralizing tendency encourages a much closer social mingling, even to the point of intermarriage. Mixed marriages are rare in British territories; in Portuguese, French and Dutch territories they have been common and to-day are not uncommon. In France mixed marriages are so common that I heard of one candidate for the Colonial Service being punished for giving to the questions "Where do the coloured races begin?" "The north." "South of the Loire."

A Colonial Government which regards itself as a trustee for the local inhabitants will be rather cool towards metropolitan commercial enterprises than a government which believes the Colony to be the motherland to be interdependent. Long before the advent of a Labour Government, many British business men spoke of the Colonial Office as though it were staffed by Bolsheviks, whereas the relation of French, Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese administrations to business has been intimate.

### Summary

Before 1939 the average British official in the Colonial Service would have scouted the idea that he could learn anything from other European administrators. He has even meditated on how the French can do this.

and the best he could find to say for the Portuguese and Spaniards would be that they had had their day. True, the most experienced British administrators lived on a higher mental plane, and Sir Harry Johnston said that if he were an African he would prefer to be under Portuguese rule to any other European rule.

As far as we are sure that the generous motives which have animated Dominions copied by her own king and she will evoke a similar response in the Dominions yet peopled by British stock? The writer of a brilliant article in the *Royal Tablet* feels the problem so acutely that he quotes *Eschylus*: "They have seduced my People, saying Peace, and there is no peace, when one buildeth up a high wall, and behold, they daub it with untempered mortar; say unto them, which daub it with untempered mortar that it shall fall."

Untempered mortar

#### Should There Be Right of Secession?

We have no right to be in our overseas territories, except in pursuance of a moral objective—trusteeship leading to partnership. Can we maintain that we have discharged our task when we have handed over a territory to murder and rapine, as Burma has been handed over? After spending generations of effort in vain to bring peoples to self-government, can we wash our hands of their fate?

The French and Dutch constitutions make no provision for the possibility of secession. The written French and Dutch constitutions differ also from the unwritten British constitution in that they make provision for central organs. The President of the French Republic is also President of the French Union, and there is a High Council and an Assembly of the Union.

The great British dilemma is resolved for France, so far as it can be resolved by a constitutional law in Article 6, which reads: "The members of the French Union put into a common pool the totality of their means to guarantee the defence of the whole of the Union. The Government of the Republic assumes the co-ordination of these means and the direction of the policy to prepare and assure this defence."

In the case of the projected Netherlands-Indonesian Union it is laid down that the Union shall have its own organs to promote its joint interests, which shall be co-operation in the field of foreign relations, defence, and so far as necessary, finance, as well as subjects of an economic or cultural character.

#### Case of the Colonial Empire

It does not appear likely that any central organs or any limitation of the right of secession can be introduced in the foreseeable future among the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth. Even the old "Imperial Conference" has a now been almost overcast.

But there is still time to act within the British Colonial Empire. Hitherto it has been tacitly assumed that the destiny of the various dependent territories as Dominion status, perhaps after a preliminary regional grouping, for example in the West Indies, and East Africa. This tacit assumption has been enshrined by the attainment by Ceylon of a status indistinguishable in practice from Dominion status.

But let us face the facts. If the constitutional development which was evolved for the Dominions of British stock is precisely followed throughout the Colonial Empire, there will be many more Burmas. Education will inevitably produce the crop of agitators, and inevitably they will be exploited by international Com-

There are a number of Colonies which for reasons of defence we could not possibly allow to secede from the Commonwealth at any stage of their constitutional evolution. Gibraltar, Malta, St. Helena, the Falkland Islands, and perhaps Cyprus are cases in point. This should be said quite bluntly. Yet we are pledged to promote the self-government within the Empire.

#### Self-Government within the Commonwealth

In Malta the problem has been solved by diarchy. Full self-government has been granted in all local matters, but defence and external affairs are reserved. This may be the solution in other fortress Colonies, but I am attracted by the idea, borrowed from the French, that some of them might achieve their destiny of full government within the Empire by incorporation within the United Kingdom, sending one or more representatives to Westminster. They would then be as self-governing as York or Chester, and more truly self-governing than Burma is today. Alternatively the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may provide a model.

For the rest of the Colonial Empire let me express what I wish to say in this manner: Hitherto the ultimate destiny of a Colonial territory has been put in the form of "self-government within the Commonwealth" with the emphasis on "self-government." In future there must be at least a much emphasis on "within the Commonwealth." Other people may prefer to say it is "self-government within the Commonwealth" not "independence outside the Commonwealth."

## Customs Duties Reduced

### Kenya Surrenders £150,000 of Revenue

CUSTOMS DUTIES have been substantially reduced in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the main change being:

the lifting of the surcharge of 400% on artificial silk piece goods, and of 40% on cotton piece goods, motor-cars and spare parts, bicycles, children's foods, and miscellaneous clothing (including shirts, socks, singlets, jerseys and cardigans) and the reduction from 66 2/3% to 33 1/3% of the surcharge on kerosene and power kerosin, bringing the duty down to 26 cents of a shilling per gallon.

Customs Duties are removed from many building materials, including baths, sinks, sanitary hardware, cisterns, sycs, window accessories, door locks, ventilators and expanded metals.

The Government of Kenya expects to lose about £150,000 a year as a result of these reductions.

## New Plans for Jubilee Celebrations

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS, planned for Southern Rhodesia in 1951 are likely to be postponed until 1953, following a recommendation to the Government by the Salisbury City National Co-ordinating Committee. Explaining this change of intention, the Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr. H. M. Holmes, M.P., has said that the success of an international exhibition in 1950 as part of the celebrations, could not be guaranteed owing to difficulties in the supply of essential materials, railway transport and suitable accommodation for the large number of visitors whom the exhibition would attract. It was therefore felt that the celebrations should be put off until 1953, the centenary year of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, who was born on July 5, 1853. (The 1951

# Communism Seeking to Enslave Uganda

## Sir John Hall's Statement on African Dupes

**THE SPIRIT OF COMMON LOYALTY** and unity of purpose which sprang from the determination to win the war were the strong cement which held our armies together in war. That same spirit, that cement, is needed in Uganda in the uneasy peace-time conditions of to-day just as much as it was needed in war.

In peacetime your officers are your own rulers, your governments and administrations, and the Protectorate Government and, above all His Majesty the King, whose loyal servants we all are. You may sometimes grumble against your governments and criticize them, but you do know that fundamentally their aim and our aim are the same, namely the progress and welfare of this country and its people.

In the past two years a new danger has arisen to threaten our peace, security, and freedom. That danger is international Communism, so called and promoted by Soviet Russia. At some ways this new threat is more dangerous than were Germany and Japan, for it is secret and insidious. Communism does not in the early stages of a campaign insist on its weapons, are not guns, mortars, and

### Lies, Slanders and False Promises

Communism seeks to win its initial victories furtively in the street corners, in the fields, and in secret meetings. Its weapons are lies and slanders, false promises and unjust exhortation. Anything that will destroy national unity or undermine loyalty to established institutions of government or of religion, anything that will breed disunity, suspicion or discontent among the people, Communism feeds on and draws its strength from. It sows African distrust and disharmony that it strives always to create among the people whom it hopes to conquer and enslave. Therefore it strikes first at all established authority, and especially at governmental authority, of the sovereignty of the Churches and the great religions.

Already, Communism has overrun much of Europe and the Far East by these underhand tactics, and it does. Promising freedom and prosperity, it gives servitude and the concentration camp. No one outside Soviet Russia, which is the centre and source of Communism, knows or can know how many millions are now being worked to death in concentration camps. Communism is making a savage and desperate attempt through the strategy which it has fomented to overrun France. Many of you will have read what has happened, and is happening in Burma, North China, Java and Malaya where Communism is openly promoting rebellion, murder, and pillage.

### Shaking Confidence in Church and State

Now it seems that Communism is looking at East Africa, and that already it has made the first moves in its campaign to penetrate and enslave Uganda. Employing its usual tactics, it has found a few misguided, or self-seeking Africans who are content to be used, possibly not always knowing that they are being used to promote the first stages of its campaign by spreading the lies and slanders, the false claims and false promises with which Communism hopes to shake the people's confidence in their governing institutions and to destroy loyalty to the established Church. By so doing it is hoped to create

Although one of these Africans has been so unwise as publicly to identify himself as a supporter of Soviet Russia in a telegram recently published in the local Press, the others, I suspect, either do not realize that they are working for Communism or hope to be able to use Communism for their own purpose and then to escape from its toils. They will indeed be lucky to do so.

The anti-Government and anti-Church campaign which has been launched by these few African helpers of Communism has attracted the support of a certain number of other Africans, who feel perhaps that Uganda's progress in the political or economic fields should be accelerated, and perhaps feel also that they themselves are capable of playing a more active part in that progress.

### Door Must Be Bolted and Barred

Many of these innocent supporters may well have been deceived by the lies and false accusations which the African helpers of Communism have recently been spreading to the British and Native authorities in Uganda and at the Churches. But I do not believe that any one of these supporters realizes that in giving his support to this campaign of vilification and abuse he is aiding in the unwitting tool, the glove, of international Communism, and that he is helping to open the door so that Communism may penetrate into Uganda. It is up to all of us, to you and me, to see that that door is kept bolted and barred.

That is the danger which is beginning to threaten Uganda. As yet this threat is not great, but still small and remote; but you have only to read what has happened and is happening in Europe, and in the Far East to know how quickly the danger develops and how quickly it becomes formidable unless it is recognized early and dealt with firmly at the beginning.

Happily, the danger to Uganda can still be averted, Communism can be resisted and thrown back if all good citizens will present a united front against it, rallying to each other and to their Governments and Churches in that spirit of common loyalty and mutual trust for which you of the British Legion stand.

During the war African soldiers withstood the shells and bombs and bullets of the King's enemies and conquered. I now ask you, ex-soldiers and members of the British Legion, to go out and withstand these new weapons of falsehood, slander and deceit, and to help to conquer this new enemy. By so doing you will set an example for your fellow countrymen to follow.

## Ancient Sites

THE FIRST MEETING of the Ancient Monuments Commission of Northern Rhodesia was held in Lusaka recently to consider the proclamation of several prehistoric and historic sites as national monuments. Among these are the Mumbwa Caves, 130 miles west of Lusaka, where quantities of Middle and Late Stone Age artefacts and fossil bones have been found, an area in the Kasamba stream on the south-west coast of Lake Bangweulu, where there is evidence of Neolithic hunting in the cave at the Chitubwa stream near Solwezi, containing the only painted rock engravings known in Northern Rhodesia, and painted caves in the Senjezi

# Message to British Somaliland S. Rhodesia's New Cabinet

## Re-Establishment of Government

On the resumption last Monday of civil government in British Somaliland, which has been under military administration since March, 1947, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., sent the following message to the Governor, Mr. Gerald Reece:

"On the occasion of the resumption of civil government in British Somaliland, I take the opportunity of conveying my greeting and good wishes to you as civil Governor to your officials, and to the people of British Somaliland.

"I know that since 1940 British Somaliland has passed through difficult times, but during the period of British Military Administration, which has now come to an end, much has been done to make good the damage which was caused in 1940 and 1941, and great progress has been made in the building of hospitals and schools, the cure and prevention of disease and the spread of knowledge among the people. I would like to pay tribute to Major-General Chater, Brigadier Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, and all the officials who have worked so hard to help bring this about.

"I am glad to note the increasing cooperation of the people of British Somaliland with Government in its attempts to improve their conditions. I hope that there will be even closer co-operation in the future. His Majesty's Government is giving very generous financial help to British Somaliland. Every year, another £250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the country.

"I am sure that you will not bring prosperity and happiness to the people of Somaliland unless they themselves make efforts to improve their conditions of life. I hope, therefore, that the people will work with Government in all these matters, so that their standard of living and economic prosperity may be raised, and they may play an increasing part in the administration of their country."

## Transport Adviser's Tour

Mr. J. F. BURNING, Transport Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is touring East and Central Africa, said on arriving in Salisbury that it was quite coincidental that his visit should happen to be at a time when efforts were being made to arrange a preliminary meeting to discuss a possible linking of the East and Central African railway systems. Railway development in the Colonies had hitherto been limited by the financial resources of the territories concerned, but the Agency now was to take a broader view. Attention had been focused on the possibility of an all-British route from the Rhodesias to the sea; the constructional problems could be overcome but the capital cost must be heavy. Before working out a definite scheme the Governments would have to consider whether the economic development of their territories justified the expenditure.

## Election Riots

SOME 4,000 persons participated in demonstrations organized in Hararum by the pro-Egyptian National Front on the eve of last Monday's elections for the first legislative Assembly. Meetings had been banned following clashes between the rival parties. Sixty-five arrests were made, and those charged with inciting demonstrations disturbing the peace included Bardis Ahmed Ismail, leader of the Unity of the Nile Valley Party and Hamed Iyeffik, leader of the Ethiopian Party. At the moment of going to press it was said that 200 persons were killed during rioting in Powsand and the in Athara.

## Ex-German Properties

PARTICULARS of ex-German properties in Tanganyika which are likely to be available for sale in the future have been published in booklet form at the Ministry of Overseas

## Mr. R. F. Halsted Appointed

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, Minister of Native Affairs, Defence and Internal Affairs.  
Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. G. C. Davenport, Minister of Mines and Transport.

Mr. F. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.

Mr. P. B. Fleicher, Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

Mr. R. F. Halsted, Minister of Industry and Development.

Mr. Halsted, who enters Parliament for the first time as a United Party member for Bulawayo East, replaces Sir Ernest Guest, who has retired from Parliament. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, we believe, the only newspaper to predict when the results of the general election were known that Mr. Halsted would enter the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister has announced that he intends to divest himself of the portfolio of Native Affairs when the necessary amendment to the constitution to provide for a seventh Cabinet Minister is made.

Parliament, which opens on Tuesday, will sit until about December 10, in order to clear up Bills remaining on the order paper when the last Parliament was suddenly dissolved.

The Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday stated that the Prime Minister, who had previously had the status of an observer at Commonwealth Conference, had taken a full part at the recent gathering in London, that the Southern Rhodesian Government was co-operating in matters of Empire defence, which excellent headway was being made, and that a Bill to permit the appointment of a seventh minister would be introduced.

Income tax relief was to be applied to farmers affected by the 1946 drought; a new basis of help to the gold-mining industry would be introduced next year; and full assistance was expected from the United Kingdom in supplying requirements necessary to development of Rhodesia's economy potential.

Relief was also made in the speech to the need for increases in the Civil Service, which is now considerably below the necessary strength.

(Editorial comment on the new Cabinet appears under Matters & Comment.)

## Sifts For Archives

SEVEN volumes dealing with the early history of Southern Rhodesia, which have been presented to the Central African Archives by Miss Joan Meikle, arrival in Salisbury recently from Portugal. Four volumes covering the history of the Order of St. Dominic in the Kingdom and Conquests of Portuguese are dated 1767. Some Dutch maps of the interior of the country south of the Zambezi show the Portuguese expedition of 1678. Seven years later 20 members of the order transferred from Goa to Mozambique, founded a religious house there, and mission work then established along the East African coast. The other three volumes, written by Manuel de Sousa in the dialect of Castelo, deal with Portuguese explorations in Africa, India, and the Far East. Another volume of interest is dated the

# BACKGROUND

**Nationalizing Steel.**—Doyle, the market first and then, "Shake" companies purchases at the market price, as is done in the Steel Bill, is plain dishonesty."—*Economist*.

This is the most sweeping measure of nationalization. The powers of the corporation to be established will not be bounded by the normal activities of iron and steel manufacture. They will embrace everything the companies or their subsidiaries are authorized by their memoranda of association to do. The corporation will control the raw material of many of its competitors. It will in the field almost unfinessed power over the country's economy.

**Financial Crisis.**—The Bill provides no practical plan or programme of action. The common-sense over the bare capital of the 100 major steel-producing companies, while in theory preserving the present management structure of the industry, has every appearance of a facade to conceal the absence of constructive thought. The Bill can do nothing to assist the economic recovery of this country and is likely to do so by impeding it by creating a split and dislocation. There is no evidence that the drastic changes of ownership proposed would benefit producers, consumers or workers of the nation. The Government asks powers far in excess of those obtained in any previous nationalization measure, yet the intentions are less precisely defined. The Grand Council of the Federation are completely opposed to the Bill. — *Public Affairs of the British Industries*.

Stock exchanges prices do not form a fair and equitable basis for compensation purposes under the Steel Bill. Moreover, in March in response to an invitation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the policy of reducing the limitation of dividends was accepted by British industry. Many companies whose securities are to be acquired were in a position that justified increased distributions but for the voluntary limitation. Consequently, the prices of the equity stocks of these companies have been held below the levels which increased earnings and dividends would have justified. The Council of the Stock Exchange calls it to be its duty to make the strongest protest against the use as a basis for compensation of Stock Exchange prices which have been artificially held down in this way. The Council desires to repeat its con-

**The Infant Prince.**—Through his father the Infant Prince will bring to the throne for the first time since the death of King Harshchut in 1042, a family derived in direct male descent from the Danish race—which, as the most recent historical studies all go to show, is to be credited with a full half share in the ancestry of the English. As Princess Elizabeth attains the age of maturity, the people will surround her with a fuller measure than ever of the affectionate pride which is the atmosphere of their loyalty. Next year, when the first Councillor of State shall be for a time the infant prince, the Society for the United Kingdom, we will think that by virtue of having a family of her own she will be all the more completely qualified to play a part of the supreme representative which its modern times make more royal function than any other of state. The representative monarchy has made every one of its subjects feel friend and neighbour to the Royal Family, and so the simple joy which the coming of this child has brought to them is shared by all. — *The Times*.

**Cold War of The Red in Blockade costs Stalin Nothing.**—In view of the Western Powers' economic and political intransigence in Paris over Russia nothing, but it creates widespread fear in the democracies and impels them into military expenditure which retards their economic recovery and imposes sacrifices on the civilian population which in turn provide the Communists with the raw material for further trouble. The cold war, waged through international Communist Parties and such unions as the Communist controlled ones, is plain nothing, but the French and strike shows, it inflicts on the democracy the economic and financial consequences of a considerable military defeat. The military successes of the Communists in Manchuria and other fields, but if they are not arrested they will cost the Western Powers the whole of the Far East. As Mr. Churchill put it: "Stalin does not start wars. He waits the results of wars which others start. He is waiting them. Nobody wants a military showdown with Russia, but no sane man wants a continuance of the present drift for the sake of that." — *The Times*.

**Japanese Atrocities.**—Torture, murder, rape and other cruelties of the most inhuman and barbarous character were freely practiced by the Japanese Army and Navy. Atrocities were committed in all theatres of war on a scale so vast and on so common a pattern that the only conclusion possible is that those atrocities were either secretly ordered or wilfully permitted by the Japanese Government or members thereof, or by the leaders of the armed forces. Whereas only 4% of Allied prisoners of war taken by the German and Italian Armies died, the death rate among prisoners of Japanese hands was 27%. Captured servicemen were murdered, or, as they thought their fate would be, tortured the Allies from aiding Japan. In Hankow three Allied airmen were paraded by Japanese troops through the streets of Hankow and tortured, their hands and feet bound and burnt alive. At Ballabjan in Persia the entire white population was murdered because the Allies were not surrendered immediately. The massacres were ordered by commissioned officers, some of them generals and admirals. Inspection was practised by the Japanese upon prisoners. Japanese doctors and medical students tied down healthy prisoners and removed their hearts and livers while they were still alive. Toward the end of the war cannibalism was authorized. The Japanese were allowed to eat their prisoners, but not Japanese ones. Occasionally the consumption of prisoners' flesh was made into a festive occasion. Of 10,000 prisoners employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway, 3,000 died of torture or privations. — *Fielding of the International Military Tribunal on Japanese War Crimes*.

**Empire.**—The conception which appears to inspire the Government, that the Empire of the Commonwealth need not differ in any way from any collection of States which in isolation has many weaknesses, does not satisfy and is not sustainable in a large section of the Empire. It divides and weakens the essential link of the Empire, the Commonwealth, as it would break it up. The birth of a new Commonwealth of that name, with the blessing of the people, by dropping words such as

# TO THE NEWS

"A.R. warned for safety has in rising action to warn our economic circulation and to raise the standards of discipline." — Sir Stafford Cripps.

"The Government policy in Malaya is vacillating, complacent and unrealistic." — Lord Mansfield.

"It is nicer to get your living with your feet on." — Mr. George Tomlinson, Minister of Education.

"Public opinion is the only force between Christianity and the scientific Communist creed." — The Bishop of Chichester.

"Hospital administration is a science and should more fully be required to meet the needs of the existing organization." — Lord Crook.

"The impact of Communism in Malaya, though well known, has been ignored by the Government for two years." — Viscount Swinton.

"Poverty and misery have always given the peasant his opportunity." — Major Forster, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

"One pound of rubber will now buy only a quarter of a ton of rice, flour, sugar or kerosene." — Sir Francis G. Giffon, Governor of Malaya.

"Nationalization has given us a Coal Board with a top management governing more than 200,000, every 10,000 men employed in the industry." — Mr. Lewis C. Ord.

"More freedom, more incentive, more wealth, and more leadership are needed to bring the country back to something like its former prosperity." — Sir Miles Cover Stanley, M.P.

"The industrial production of Africa has advanced four times as fast as its national production." — Dr. F. J. Schöndland, Director of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

"Scientific discoveries tend to increase the possibility of exploitation of the public through mass propaganda, one of the fastest and surest methods of which is enlightened leadership." — Professor D. Hughes.

"Why has the head water nationalized here with 25 years' service and 45 years' that grade had his pay reduced from £10 a week to £3 17s. 6d. without any warning, and why has a hospital secretary across the pond had his pay increased from £400 to £1,250 under nationalization?" — Sir T. Moore, M.P.

"Trade in the 7,000 public houses in and around London has dropped during the past 120 weeks by 40%, and over the whole country by 20%." — Mr. A. J. Dixon, Chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Retail Liquor Trade.

"Casualties suffered by the British military forces in Malaya in the six months ended October 31, including the brigade of Gurkhas and Colonial troops, were 31 killed and died of wounds, and 38 wounded." — Mr. G. S. Stewart, Secretary of State for War.

"The United States has now checked its programme of disarmament and it has done so because of the world fear of Russia. The United States must be certain that it can contain Communism to prevent the integrity of its nation." — Mr. J. E. Dulles.

"If I ceased all commercial activities and became a passenger in life, it would make a difference to me only a few weeks. That is what I am paid after making tax and the responsibility of running your company and being a director of others." — Mr. J. E. W. Johnson, Chairman and Managing Director of Quilcast Ltd., Chairman of Am Heat Ltd. and a director of Allied Ironfoundry Ltd. and other steel companies.

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# PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDDUE has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University.

Colonel G. F. GRIFFIN has returned to Nairobi by air from a visit to London.

Mr. A. L. REYNOLDS has been appointed Director of Prisons in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. J. VAN RYB is now honorary secretary of the Nekuru Township Association.

Mrs. R. C. ARMOUR, of Strik, and Miss ELIZABETH GAYNE have announced their engagement.

Mr. A. B. GINNS, representative of Central African Airways in Nairobi, is leaving for Southern Rhodesia.

Sir GEORGE USHER, who has been elected on his way to South Africa and the Rhodesias, has been nominated sheriff of Berkshire.

Mr. VICTOR JACKSON, the representative professional cricketer, is coaching during the winter months in Bulawayo for the Matabeleland Cricket Board.

Miss HONORABLE HARRISON, general secretary of the National Association of Girls' Clubs and Mixed Clubs of Britain will visit Southern Rhodesia next month.

Mr. A. E. DAVIES, of Que Que, was recently elected president of the African Grand Lodge of the Sons of England. He is the first Rhodesian to hold this office.

Mr. H. J. MULLER, M.L.C., has been appointed a member for Northern Rhodesia of the Standing Committee on Public Relations of the Central African Council, West Africa House, Fairs.

The Rev. HERMAN CARTER, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian District of the Methodist Church, broadcast in Johannesburg, "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.C.S.

Mr. W. J. LOMAX, director of the G.M.S. Film Unit, who spent four months earlier this year filming in Kenya, is flying to Lagos next week to make a documentary film of Southern Nigeria.

Mr. G. R. M. VAN EEDEN, M.L.C., and Mr. E. D. KIRBY have been appointed members of the Northern Rhodesian Land Marketing and Control Board; together with Mr. C. H. CAMPBELL has resigned.

A 10-year-old boy, COLIN CHEFFIN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. CHEFFIN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was recently attacked and fatally injured by elephants and is lying in a hospital attempting to take photographs.

Miss G. A. W. GOSDEN, honorary secretary-treasurer of the Southern Rhodesian Society for the Blind and Physically Defective and a past president of that Colony's National Council of Women, is visiting New Zealand.

Miss N. MARUYA, an African teacher in England, who trained at Makerere, has been awarded a scholarship to take a teacher's course at the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education, Brunel University.

Mr. JOHN BLACK, secretary of Flan Linn Steamers, Ltd., will retire at the end of the year after 47 years' service. The new secretary will be Mr. ANNE IRVING, formerly accountant of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The marriage took place recently in Mauritius of Mr. ROBIN MACKENZIE BURNETT, second son of Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, Governor of Mauritius, and Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, and Miss J. H. GIBSON, daughter of the late Mrs. and Mr. Ernest Gibson, of Glasgow.

Mr. C. D. SCHWARTZ, son of a dental surgeon in Nairobi, who has been educated at the Prince of Wales School, has obtained his B.Sc. in chemistry at Union College, Schenectady.

Mr. R. W. BICKLAND, a Tanganyika representative of the management board of the East African Army Benevolent Fund, attended a meeting in Nairobi at which a grant of £2,000 was made for a hostel for ex-servicemen in Dar es Salaam.

The marriage will take place in Kharitouni Cathedral on January 4 between the Rt. Rev. ADRIAN MORRIS GELSTHORPE, Bishop in the Sudan, and Miss EFRIDA HURWITZ, third daughter of the late Rev. G. F. and Mrs. Whidborne, of East Grinstead, Sussex.

During a short absence from Kenya, Mr. THOMAS EDYE, an elected member of the Legislative Council, Mr. R. PEARCE, of Koru, is acting in his stead. Mr. Pearce, who has not previously sat in the Legislature, is chairman of the Nyanza District Council.

Mr. F. J. BICKNEEL, who is resigning the management of the Uplands Bacon Factory, has been elected chairman of the League branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, of which Mr. J. G. DENWY is the chairman and Mr. G. A. CANNON, honorary secretary.

Miss J. G. OF PAKE, entomologist in the Forestry Department of Kenya, has for several months been breeding a variety of ladybird beetles from live insects brought by air from Hawaii. The first batches were released recently and appear to be doing well. They are being reared in a special laboratory.

By a Special Committee we were made to report last week the departure of the Jot Malaya of Mr. Donald Groat. The references should, of course, have been Mr. DONALD G. Groat, a Director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Mr. A. G. KAY, one of the European-elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, Major F. W. CAYEHOUS, Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. WALTER TRENCH, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Major General J. K. EDWARDS left London by Skyways on Saturday morning on their return to East Africa.

Continuing the university in Southern Rhodesia designed for undergraduates from all parts of the Empire is authorized by Mr. J. C. HOWELL, a British business man actively concerned in youth welfare work, who is traversing the Colony after 22 years' "The idea of a Commonwealth university has never been so high as here, Botswana, and Rhodesia except the ideal of a Commonwealth university."

Mr. H. H. HEBBLY has been appointed Deputy Governor of the British South Africa Co., the Honorary Chairman of the Council of the Rhodesia Co-operative Society, and was an R.F.C. player in the 1914-15 season. This was one of the first sports in the R.S.A.C. since the war ended. The new Assistant Commissioners are Lieut. Colonel A. J. HEKMAN and Lieut. Colonel E. H. ROWLEY.

Mr. A. DUNCAN JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. R. COPEL, the assistant under-secretary of State in charge of the African Division of the Colonial Office, and Mrs. W. N. DUNCAN, the Assistant's private secretary, left this country on an air-trip to Africa to meet the Colonial Secretary in Pretoria and a meeting of the West African Council in Cape Town. Mr. Copeel will be accompanied by Mr. J. H. HEBBLY.



The Countess of Moray, and her eldest son, Lord Doun, are visiting Southern Rhodesia. The Countess is the daughter of Mr. B. Wilson, formerly of Battlefields, and the Earl of Moray has for some years owned a ranch at Mahalapye.

Mr. C. H. THORNLEY is Acting Chief Secretary in Kenya. Mr. C. H. GORMLEY, Acting Deputy Chief Secretary. Miss A. WEAVING, Acting Administrative Secretary, and Mr. H. L. ADAMS, Acting Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

The formation of a Mombasa branch of the United Kenya Club has been agreed at a meeting held under the chairmanship of CAPTAIN E. W. HAMLEY. The committee appointed to elect 60 representatives of all classes its formation members is composed of Mr. P. H. BROWN (Convener), the Rev. P. BOSTOCK, Mr. S. A. SHATRY, M.L.C., Mr. RANA, M.L.C., Mr. SANGAT SINGH, Mr. A. SALIM, Mr. H. G. S. HARRISON, and Mr. E. K. BIRNIS.

MR. FRANK W. BERKEFORD, the noted British artist, who is following the route taken by the Royal Family in their tour of Southern Africa last year, recently spent several days in Bulawayo and Salisbury and then visited the Victoria Falls. He has travelled some 10,000 miles in his caravan studio, and has painted more than 80 scenes on the Royal route, 40 of which have been sent back to Britain. One of his most recent works is a painting of Rhodesia, made in the Matopos.

COLONEL M. J. WHITLEY, who had been made a Conservative Whip, is a former member of the Sudan Political Service. He served through the South African War, joined the Egyptian Army in 1907, and went to the Nuba Mountains Province of the Sudan four years later as a district commissioner. He brought back to Hararoum in 1911 as Assistant Civil Secretary, he was private secretary to the Governor-General and Sirdar from 1917 to 1921, and then for seven years Governor of the Bahri-Ghazal Province. Since he was elected to Parliament in 1945 few back-benchers can have had a better voting record than he; in the last full-session he was present at 92% of the divisions. He represents Dorset East.

**Colonial Service Appointments**

MR. ALEXANDER ACNIST, of Portadown, Northern Ireland, and education officer in Tanganyika, was educated at Bletch School, Portadown College, and Trinity College, Dublin, and served in the Intelligence Corps in India, Indo-China, Singapore and Japan.

MR. H. S. BRITTON, L.D.S., formerly a dental officer in the R.A.F., who has been appointed a dental officer in Bulawayo, was born in Stratford, Birmingham, studied at Birmingham University, and has been in private dental practice.

MR. MICHAEL HARRIS, of Plymouth, is administrative officer in Nyasaland. He was educated at Leighton School, Reading, and served with a British Ambulance Unit in France, Norway, Burma and China. In China, he was Secretary to the International Relief Committee, and was a member of the board of advisers to UNRRA in the Far East.

MR. J. F. HETHERINGTON, of Cockerham, Cumberland, was appointed an education officer in Northern Rhodesia, studied at Sheffield City Training College, and has held a number of teaching appointments in Cumberland. An officer in the Territorial Army, he served during the war in France, Belgium, Italy and Burma.

MR. C. R. MCCREERY, of London, appointed a Resident magistrate in Kenya, was born in Leeds. He is a graduate of Oxford University, and has been a barrister since 1936. He volunteered for service with the Rifle Brigade in 1940, and was discharged in 1945 with the temporary rank of Captain.

**Officials en Route**

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS en route to the country.

**Obituary**

MR. EDWARD WILSON WEST, one of the oldest residents in the Lupa district of Tanganyika, was recently found dead in his house near Gitunga.

FATHER FRANCIS MADDEN, of St. George's College, Salisbury, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 76, first went to the Colony in 1909.

MR. WILLIAM DE LANG LANG was killed recently in a blasting accident at the Mindola mine, Northern Rhodesia. He had represented Northern Rhodesia on several occasions at hockey.

MR. FREDERICK CAVENTISH-BENTING, father of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick, Member for Agriculture, Animal Health and Natural Resources in Kenya, has died in London this week at the age of 91.

MISS EVA WALTERS, who went to the Universities Mission to Central Africa in Tanganyika last February, died recently in Luikwika from burns received when a tin of methylated spirit caught fire in the hospital.

MR. BARNARD CHARLES DEERY, a well-known Salisbury chartered accountant, has died in hospital in the city after a fall in his horse. He was the first secretary of the Automobile Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CLIVE STAYN LONG-INNES, late of Kenya, has died in Walford-on-the-Hill at the age of 77. He was the son of the late Sir George Long-Innes, a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and Lady Long-Innes.

MR. HENDRICK DAMES FOUTCH, an early Rhodesian settler, died recently in Bulawayo. He is survived by his wife, nine children, 27 grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren. He first went to Rhodesia in 1890, and fought in the Matabeleland Rebellion and the South African War.

LIEUT. COLONEL ERNEST ARTHUR THORNTON, D.S.O., died recently in a Johannesburg nursing home at the age of 69. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he entered the Army in 1899, served in the South African War and the 1914-18 war, and afterwards lived in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. and MRS. CLIFORD NELLIST were drowned whilst on their honeymoon at Ploegberg Bay, South Africa, recently. They had been married in Bulawayo only a fortnight earlier. Mr. Nellist was a Johannesburg solicitor, and his wife was the only daughter of a former Bulawayo city treasurer, Mr. Stanley Perle.

MR. REY. GEORGE ALVAIR WEAVERBAIN, formerly of the Church Missionary Society in Ibadan, was died in this country at the age of 72. He first went to Ibadan in 1896, serving at Ilorin, Onitsha, and Mengo. His chief remembrance for his work in Ibadan was the inauguration of the King's School at Ilorin for the sons of chiefs and other Africans of high rank. He retired in 1912.

MR. ALBERT EDWARDS MATTAN, a pioneer of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, died recently near Bulawayo, at the age of 83. Born in the Cape Province, he went through the 1877 Kaffir War as a trumpeter, served in Bechuanaland with the Warren expedition of 1884, as a captain in the Jameson Raid, and as a Cooper in the South African War. In 1943 he received the freedom of Bulawayo.

MR. N. L. THOMPSON, a former pupil of the WIMBORNE Castle public school, died at London.

## Points from a Police Report

A SHARP RISE in the number of motor accidents in Tanganyika is revealed in the police report for 1947. With an increase of more than 1,000 cars and more than 1,600 lorries during the year, the total number of accidents rose to 724 compared with 429 in the previous year, involving 244 (55) cars, 557 (36) lorries and 302 (58) public vehicles. Resultant deaths numbered 85 (61) and injuries 672 (510).

It may surprise some readers to learn that 108 muzzle-loading firearms were registered during the year, and that total registrations of such primitive weapons at the central registry number 3,309.

The measures taken against the "lion" murders in the Siigida district are described. Again the non-co-operation of the local tribesmen as a result of the terror exercised by the "lion-men" hampered police action, but 53 arrests were eventually made. Ten persons were sentenced to death and two sent to prison. The reports state that there was no evidence of any kind of society or centralized organization behind the killings; they appear to have been merely unconnected murders carried out under the guise of a number of unscrupulous individuals who took advantage of a weakness in the Native authority.

## Gandhi Memorial

THE SUB-COMMITTEE consisting of Dr. K. V. ADALIA, Mr. S. C. AMIN, Mr. M. P. BYRAMJEE, and Mr. D. D. PUNJ elected by the East African Indian National Congress to consider the form of the proposed memorial to Mahatma Gandhi has recommended that it should be an institute for better education "capable of making a lasting contribution to the cultural development of the people of East Africa" and that it should include a chair for the study of Mahatma Gandhi's life and teaching.

## Aerial Rescue

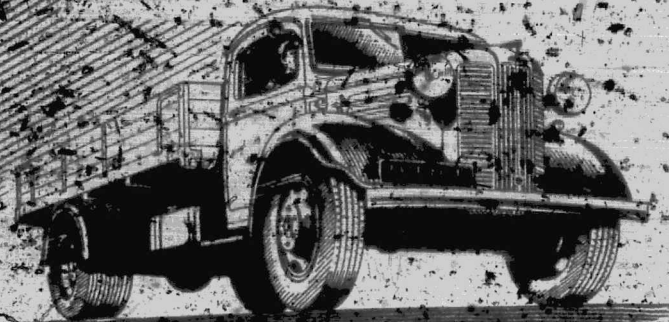
START WORK by the R.A.F. in Khartoum in co-operation with the South African Air Force resulted in the rescue of 17 passengers and a crew of four who had crash-landed in a Dakota about 150 miles from the town. Ascertaining that the plane was overdue, the officer commanding the Khartoum station sent messages to all north and south-bound aircraft, and within a quarter of an hour the pilot of an Assouan-bound wrecked machine. He landed on the sand and was joined with six women and six children. A South African Dakota, which had just landed in Khartoum, went to recover the remaining persons, landing at the scene of the crash only 15 minutes before dusk and taking off in the dark.

## Fish Rising

RESIDENTS in Mombasa have complained that the withdrawal of price control of fish has resulted in higher prices and reduced supplies. Nairobi hotels and restaurants are stated to be ready to pay very much higher rates than those which were allowed under control, and fish merchants having discovered that they can earn as much more per catch as only two-thirds the price of those which they formerly landed, merely bring in fewer fish. Mr. A. E. Selve, deputy fish controller at the coast, has said that the withdrawal of control was experimental and that rationing would be reimposed if necessary.

"Has the time now come for the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat, with more than half its officials recruited in the Dominions and Colonies? There ought to be machinery to regulate relations inside the Commonwealth at least as detailed as that now set up to regulate relations in Western Europe." — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

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Letters to the Editor

**Plea for Definite Targets  
Planning with Specific Aims**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The plea for a courageous policy in East Africa expressed in your recent leading article should surely appeal to all planners. Would it not be beneficial to Africans and fully in line with Government principles if definite time limits were set to achieve definite aims?

Suppose that district officers were informed that they would be expected to persuade the Natives under their administration during the next five years: (a) to agree to the establishment of at least one State farm in each reserve; (b) to approve the imposition of a definite standard of farming on all peasant farmers in view of eviction; (c) to adopt limitation of stock and the regular marketing of all surplus animals when they reach their peak in economic value. It is true, as you say, that the introduction of any definite plan will require great courage, but it will at least supply a sense of direction—which has been almost completely absent in the past.

The opportunity has been lost of making development and welfare aid dependent on the tribal authorities doing something to help themselves—a measure of co-operation for which you have headed the plan. This would not only have been most valuable in accelerating progress, but would also have made the African feel that he had an actual part in the various schemes.

By forming a particular plan on the lines suggested, it would be possible to ascertain the attitude of African representatives. If it is, they would express their views on a purely racial issue. What are their opinions on the same subject in the above plan? Have they ever been asked? If the Governments of the territories are going to stand by and see the Native heritage plundered and despoiled by the present generation of the tribes concerned, surely we are entitled to know whether the Native representatives approve or not.

Incidentally in looking through past issues of your paper, I note that a full statement of the case for what Mrs. G. Williams calls State farms appeared in your issue of August 18, 1946—before the groundnut scheme had been accepted by the Government.

Yours faithfully,  
KENYA... JUST A FARMER.

**Training of European Children  
Responsibilities of Parents**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THEY speak of European parents by the headmaster of Afrika School in Tanganyika must give cause for concern to all the wishers of the African Territories. Not that there is anything new in what Mr. Hainshere says, for similar complaints have been made publicly by masters in Kenya, and the inquiry some months ago into the conditions of boarders in Lusaka provided further evidence that the general behaviour and outlook on life of a large number of European children has reached a very low level, and that it is the home training rather than the schools that is responsible.

It is not only for the sake of European parents that the matter should attract immediate attention, but for the sake of the territories as a whole. As a General Superintendent writes, the European community is to provide the main frame-work round which development is to be

Africans, the need for character and integrity as well as qualifications in European children becomes the more pressing, and the Governments might well wish parents that their children will have to meet far keener competition than their fathers experienced.

Those of us who lived for many years in Africa and know what the British housewife has to do in England today will see little reason why their counterparts in Africa should hand their children over to quite unmanageable tasks—and the vast majority of them are quite unsuitable to have charge of European children. The European wife in Eastern Africa has to do it all if any housework, cooking, washing, cleaning, dusting or mending. These things are all done by African servants. In such circumstances the mothers might look after their children themselves, even at the cost of missing morning coffee, cocktail, bridge and golf parties for a few years while the children are young.

It is urged that it is necessary in many cases for the wife to work to maintain the family standard of living, may it not be that the standard could be reduced by the elimination of drinks and other luxuries? Is it the care of European children by Europeans the most important item in the living standard? The plight of the young white man or woman who cannot hold his or her own in the employment market because of neglect by parents will be desperate. Yet it will not be their fault, but that of those who handed them over to Native schools in their early years.

Yours faithfully,  
LONDON... A PARENT.

**Comments from Writers**

**Uganda's Alliance**

YOUR criticism in the Uganda Press Bill was the most convincing I have ever read, and was backed by your argument that public opinion in Africa is being propagated mainly to be generally accepted by all the Governments of South Central, East and West Africa. In one word, the faced war zone will be, with irreparable loss, newspapers edited by Africans with little experience, many with a Communist outlook. Was that paper meant to have made the point that the Government of Uganda by taking power to compel censorship, has laid itself wide open to the new and greater danger that Africans will now be brought to believe that anything not contradicted must be understood to carry official approval. That is the Government's real dilemma now. In other words, the new powers granted in such haste by the Legislature are not likely to meet the test.

**Recent in Public Life**

THE long extracts which you have published from Colonial Papers, showing the firm stand which British spokesmen at the United Nations have had to take against most unjust attacks on British Colonial administration, prove how in advanced countries British Governments have been so assured that no world authority will be injured by nothing less than an Imperial authority. The League of Nations became a market place for diplomatic and political bargaining, and the United Nations already afford depressing proof that great member States, not just a few, are concerned solely with their own material advantage, no matter the establishment of international justice. The

Parliament

## Officials as Landowners

### Procedure Not To Be Changed

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. RANKIN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many senior Government officials in Kenya owned or leased land in Kenya; whether he was aware that if an official bought land he was regarded by public opinion as having identified himself with settler interests; and whether that practice would now be prohibited.

MR. GREECH JONES: "I do not know how many senior Government officials hold land in Kenya, but I am aware that some of them acquire residential plots in order to settle there after retirement. The permission of the Governor-in-Council is required in every case, as is satisfied there is no abuse, and there is no reason to change the present procedure. I cannot accept the view that the acquisition of land by officials identifies them with settler interests."

MR. RANKIN: "Is my right hon. friend aware that his answer means that the Governor in Council is giving himself land, and that this practice is spreading to senior officials causing serious disquiet in Kenya, because the Africans are of opinion that it means that the Government are identifying themselves with settler interests and cannot avoid being partial?"

MR. GREECH JONES: "I do not accept the view which has just been expressed by my hon. friend. There has been no abuse and the Governor has behaved with perfect propriety. There has been no irregularity in this matter at all."

MR. R. REID: "Is it not a fact that a great many officials, indeed many of the officials, in the Colonies are Natives of the Colonies? Surely it is not fair to demand that they should prevent Natives of the Colonies from becoming landowners if it discriminates between Native officials and European officials?"

### Secretary of the Uganda

MR. RANKIN asked in what circumstances the Kisumu Muroke was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Uganda for publishing a seditious document, what was the nature of the document, and what parts of it were held to be seditious.

MR. GREECH JONES: "I would like to reply to my hon. friend the member for Stroud on September 17. Kisumu Muroke is one of the persons referred to in that reply. The sentence of six months' hard labour passed on him has been reduced on appeal to three months. The trial magistrate adjudged the document to be seditious as a whole."

MR. RANKIN: "Is my right hon. friend aware that the publishing of this case consisted of circulating a letter written by Semakula Muteba of Uganda to a high steward of Uganda? On view of the fact that copies of that letter are in the possession of members of the House, would they be in danger of receiving the same privately if they circulated?"

MR. GREECH JONES: "The case has to do with the Government, and the decision of the lower court has to do with the person concerned, who was found guilty in three counts of publishing a seditious publication, being in possession of and publishing a seditious publication."

MR. PATT: "Would the right gentleman put any copy of the document in the library?"

MR. RANKIN asked the charges against the editors of the Ugandan newspapers, *Gombura* and *Mugobanga* in Uganda, and the nature of the seditious matter alleged to have been published.

MR. GREECH JONES: "The editors of *Gombura* and *Mugobanga* were convicted of printing and publishing seditious articles. I have asked the Governor for the information requested by the second part of the question."

MR. RANKIN asked some of the alleged seditious articles consist of a letter written by a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda to a high steward of Uganda, and whether the

MR. GREECH JONES: "The only service provided by Kenya newspapers by the Regional Information Office in London comprises the relayed cable London Radio service transmitted by the Central Office of Information. During September two Kenya newspapers used 1,004 inches of that service. A similar service is provided for the office for newspapers in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Somaliland and Portuguese East Africa, whose usage in September amounted to 1,630 inches."

### Army in East Africa

MR. SARGENT RAYNER asked the Minister of Defence if he would consider raising the number of Africans in uniform, whether the Empire would be able to do so, and if the plans were vacant by the Indian Army.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE: "The Minister of Defence has considered this, and I have been asked to reply. The Army and Air Force are recruiting in a wide range of countries, including East Africa and West Africa. Their future size and composition is under constant review. On grounds of population there is no comparison that can be drawn with India."

BRIGADIER RAYNER: "I am a former member aware that there exists a pool of 1,000,000 Africans, of whom 200,000 received some military training in the last war. It is also aware that Major-General Gromboulé, who has just returned from being General Officer Commanding East African Command, has given me the opinion that a first-class force could be provided out of those men if they had good British officers to lead them."

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY: "This matter is under review, but of course there cannot be any comparison on the man-power of India and East Africa."

VISCOUNT FINCHAMCOCK: "Will the right hon. gentleman please state a statement on this most important matter should be made very soon?"

MR. RANKIN: "If the right hon. gentleman were that two years ago the Secretary of State for War told this House that an early decision would be made on the question of recruiting the Colonial Army's surplus, we ought not to have to wait such a long time."

MR. SARGENT RAYNER asked what special measures were being taken to meet the large numbers of vacancies in the Colonial Service, particularly in East and West Africa.

MR. GREECH JONES: "The main shortages are in those professional and technical services where demand in this country is also substantial. Improved salaries have been introduced in some East and West Africa. Those in East Africa have been announced in the last few months. Book-keeping departments in the Colonial Service are being re-organised and will be given a special publicist, and facilities are being given to extend education and professional training. Salaries in certain branches of the Colonial Service are not provisionally covered."

MR. H. DEWAR: "Which does Mr. H. De Gaulle intend to be his position of duty in this and other matters raised in my recent report on the West Committee on Unemployment?"

MR. GREECH JONES: "The Colonial Office has charged the responsibility of this to the report."

### Postmaster-General

MR. MURPHY asked the Postmaster-General whether he has ever been able to deliver his postal services to East Africa to newspapers.

MR. MURPHY: "My hon. friend no doubt refers to the possibility of carrying newspapers and other second class mail for East Africa at a reduced air postage rate. The matter has for some time been under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The British Overseas Airways Corporation has an offer to give me a position to say that it will be possible to introduce such facilities."

MR. SKEFFINGTON: "Will the Postmaster-General bear in mind that the provision of adequate news from posts is most important, and does he see any area that the present rate of 2s. for a daily newspaper is too high?"

MR. PATT: "Those are considerations we have in mind, Mr. DUMFREES asked when the Fisheries research worker in the Seychelles was expected to return."

MR. GREECH JONES: "The research workers are engaged in a survey of the fisheries of the Mauritius Seychelles area, which is expected to take about two years to complete. The first survey was done in 1947, and the chief two in January and May 1948. The first interim report has been received and is

Mr. H. WALLACE asked how many trade unions there were in the Seychelles, and whether the Government welcomed the formation of such organizations.

Mr. CREECH JONES: According to the most recent information at my disposal, the trade union has so far been formed. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

**Cost of Groundnut Scheme**

Mr. F. MACDONALD asked the Minister of Food the estimated cost of the current year of the East African groundnut scheme.

Dr. SAMMERSKILL: The Overseas Food Corporation are at present engaged in a thorough and comprehensive review of the scheme. Until their report is received I cannot give the information.

Mr. F. MACDONALD asked the result of the recent trials of the Sherif Bush-clearing machine; how many of these machines had been ordered for the present scheme, and how soon they would be operating.

Dr. SAMMERSKILL: It is the responsibility for procuring this information rests with the Overseas Food Corporation. I have passed the inquiry to the Corporation, who will communicate with the hon. member direct.

Mr. H. WALLACE asked whether the Government in the Seychelles was taking steps to secure a better distribution of the agricultural population.

Mr. CREECH JONES: Yes. The Government of Seychelles has been engaged since 1943 in plans for the resettlement of agricultural labour on specially selected sites. With the assistance of a grant of £3,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, a scheme involving the settlement of some 300 persons and their families was started in 1945, and details of a further scheme for the construction of four villages with monthly accommodation for persons at a total cost of £1,300, the completion of a further area under the Act for new fish-ponds.

Mr. DUMFRIES asked what steps were in hand for the economic development of the Seychelles with a view to raising the standard of life for the people of the colony.

Mr. CREECH JONES: A five-year plan for the social and economic development of the Seychelles has been approved in principle at an estimated cost of £2,000,000 of which £250,000 will be provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The plan includes provision for the development of fisheries and agriculture, diversification programmes and re-afforestation, and also for land settlement. The total estimated cost of £90,000.

Mr. DUMFRIES: In view of the low economic level of the Colony, is the Minister satisfied with the progress of the plan?

Mr. CREECH JONES: This plan has been closely scrutinized in the territory in consultation with the Government, and it does seem to me, I think, the maximum contribution which they themselves can make, supplemented by an over-estimated larger contribution from this country.

**Minimum Wages**

Mr. H. WALLACE asked whether the minimum wage Acts for men and women employed on the Seychelles had been increased since 1943, and the present rates and the rates of 1943 for 1,000 in 1938 and 1943.

Mr. CREECH JONES: The rate for men has been increased from an average of 24 rupees per month to a minimum wage of 33 rupees per month for women from an average of 23 rupees per month to a minimum wage of 28 rupees per month. The minimum wage is based on a woman 1/2 hour working in a 1/2 hour for men to earn at least 24 rupees per month. The average price of coconuts in 1938 was 12 rupees per thousand, and present at 33 rupees.

Mr. GAMBETTA asked what taxpayers in the Seychelles had been asked to produce full statements of their income between 1927 and 1947.

Mr. CREECH JONES: I am informed by the Governor that in a few cases in which declarations had become over many years were obviously not in accordance with the standard of being or the known expenditure of the persons concerned, accounts for 20 years back have been called for in order to ascertain whether or not there has been efficient and regular tax evasion over a long period of years.

Mr. GAMBETTA: Is not this waste of time of which many speak arising out of the incompetence of the Government?

**In Praise of Groundnuts**

THE NUTRITIONAL QUALITIES of groundnuts were praised recently in a lecture by the Hon. Member for Mr. L. M. SMITH, who spoke of the great experience of the Japanese who learned the food value of groundnuts and the benefit to the many sufferers from beriberi and pellagra. May I urge that the present shortage of beef be regarded as an opportunity to stock up a Colony on a basis the nutritive qualities and protein content of groundnuts? It is generally accepted that there will be a shortage of beef for some years. The most satisfactory solution will be to intensify immediately the production of groundnuts both in and out of the Native reserves, and to initiate a campaign to popularize this nutritious food. The value to the cattle industry of increased quantities of groundnut cake should also be borne in mind.

**Polish Refugee Camps**

ALL CAMPS FOR POLISH REFUGEES in the Northern Rhodesia will be closed within the next few months and the remaining inhabitants will be transferred to holding centres in Lusanyika. Missions from various countries are to visit that centre in order to examine likely immigrants. Inquiry has already been received from the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Australia and Argentina, and Northern Rhodesia itself has received some 200 applications for permanent residence from the refugees. Although most were peasants, there are several professional men and women among them, and one a former judge of the South African Court, has for some months run a farm attached to one of the camps in the territory. The Abercorn, Mafua and Fort Jameson camps have already been closed, and that at Lusaka is expected to close in the near future.

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and  
WHEREVER YOU GO  
THEY'RE GOOD.

**Stone Age Relics**

RELIQS OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS of Northern Rhodesia—small-statured hunting people who roamed the territory in the late Stone Age—have been discovered on the farm of Mr. Lamberton, about 18 miles west of Chingola. Mr. J. Desmond Clark, curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, said the relics were the only extant evidence of the cultural associations of these people since the previous most valuable finds—those of the Italian scientific expedition of 1933 to the Mumbwa caves—had been destroyed in a fire at Witwatersrand University. The discoveries were made when Mr. Lamberton was digging for clay near some dolomites. The implements included an axe, a chip-shape mortar, a number of beads and a gourd stone used as a weight for a digging stick.

**Modern Great Trek**

A MODERN TREK from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia and other Northern territories has been taking place in a route comparable with the Great Trek from Capetown in 1837. It is outlined in reports published by the Union Office of Statistics for the first eight months of this year more than 4000 people left the Union permanently for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and Tanganyika. The number of people who took part in the Great Trek of 1836-38 was estimated to range between 5000 and 10,000. The powerful men which industrial and commercial development in Central Africa exert is shown by the fact that in 1947 over 70% of emigrants from the Union to northern territories were engaged in industrial and commercial activities.

**Deplorable Start**

DEPLORABLE the very high starting salaries sometimes offered to boys leaving school in Kenya. I know it costs an up-country boy at least £12-10s a month to maintain himself in Nairobi. But that does not justify offering an untrained lad £20 or £25 a month for a start. I tell the boys that they ought to be thankful for £3 a month for the first six months and they have proved themselves. As for the head-master of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, in a recent address, in which he stated that 14/150 boys who left last year had gone over to universities or apprenticeships, 32 to Kenya farms, 10 to local businesses, 32 to local apprenticeships, and 12 into Government Service in the Colony.

**Bulawayo's £1,875,000 Budget**

EXPENDITURE BY THE CITY OF BULAWAYO for the next financial year is estimated at £1,875,000, including capital expenditure of £650,000. Mr. H. Macfarlane, Mayor, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, said recently that that amount still required services at virtually the same price though European labour cost about 50%. African labour 40% more than in 1939, while the cost of allowing sewers had risen 40% of making roads 45% and of extending electricity fences 55%. Rates and leverage for sanitation fees were only 10% higher and the average cost of electricity rates was lower.

**Quintuplets**

A CASE OF QUINTEPLETS is reported from the Nile Province of the Sudan. On receiving the news a Government ambulance and a nurse went to find the family, 500 miles to the hospital, where special arrangements had been made, but they were unable to find the babies. It

**Education Problems**

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION in schools is still the Education Department's biggest problem in Southern Rhodesia, according to the latest annual report. An average of 101 children of school age entered the Colony during each month of 1947 in addition to the normal annual increase of Rhodesian school population. The shortage of science and mathematics teachers is still marked, and the lack of single teachers in residence also causes concern. Twenty-seven men and 61 women teachers were recruited in 1947 from the United Kingdom; 11 others were recruited from South Africa, and 33 Rhodesians were appointed on completion of training. The total number of teachers increased from 629 to 690. Of 90 Rhodesian students training outside the Colony to be teachers only 15 were men.

**Khami Ruins**

WELL-PAVED STONE WALLS, forming a passage off from a deep passage way, and a number of interesting relics were unearthed recently at Khami ruins near Bulawayo by Mr. H. S. E. Robinson, Inspector of Historical Monuments in Southern Rhodesia, who has been living on the site for the past 18 months. Among his recent finds are carved bone and ivory ware, metal objects, broken pottery and a few gold beads. Museum officials are particularly interested in the discovery of a stone-lined passage-way running through the centre of the ruins, which in places is about 10 feet deep and over four feet wide. Ditch-like basins are large, flat-bottomed, which were once foot-baths. Great labour was expended on the construction of the walls and terraces, the floor on the wall face having been smoothed off with a stone hammer. The ruins are thought to have been last inhabited about 200 years ago.

**Africans in Industry**

WE ALREADY witness the spectacle of Africans attaining considerable skill in such industries as the manufacture of clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, chain-link and the weaving of cloth. It is pleasing to note that certain semi-skilled grades are being opened to African employment in the heavy industries, and to encourage both the employers' and employees' organizations and the trade unions to give the matter very serious consideration. The process of evolution will have to be gradual, and the ultimate aim of building up the Africans' education, earning power and standards of life equal to that of the European. This is a worthy but not a pleasant and must be done slowly with foresight and wisdom so that the Africans may be encouraged to develop along some dignified lines. It is a pleasant prospect of the Salisbury, Harare and Bulawayo Southern Rhodesia.

**Butlers Strike**

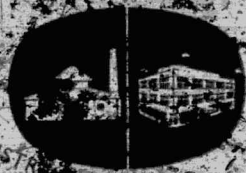
TWO THOUSANDS of women in Zanzibar are reported to have attended mass meetings of protest against the high price of *laundries* and to have agreed to buy no more such goods for three months unless prices are reduced. Banners have been posted outside shops selling the cloths, with the consequence that there have been practically no sales in the past two or three weeks. The controlled price of *laundries* is from 9s. 25 cents upwards according to quality and pattern, with some out-of-date designs at cheaper rates. Fashion in these matters changes quickly and buyers have then to cur their purchases in order to



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## Can Africa Feed Europe?

DEVELOPMENT of Africa's resources for food production is discussed in the current monthly report of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd. who write, *inter alia*—

It is commonly hoped that Africa will quickly be able to replenish the depleted food supplies of Europe, but it must never be forgotten that the agricultural methods of the Natives of Africa are most primitive. This continent of sun-scorched soil offers conditions that are unpropitious for intensive agriculture.

It has yet to be proved whether or not mechanization will be entirely effective as a means of producing bountiful crops. Many factors must be taken into consideration, such as irregular rainfall, almost entire absence of irrigation, and, in East Africa especially, insufficient rivers to effect irrigation on a large scale.

The Native system of shifting cultivation, while it has proved adequate for thousands of years, depends upon access to a sufficient area of land to permit of long periods of rest and regeneration. Increased population has brought increased pressure on the available land and deterioration follows. Moreover, the cultivators are driven to encroach the steep slopes and mountain forests with consequent effects on the regularity of the flow of streams.

### Study of Soils

It is well known that ploughing must be carefully judged to avoid digging up sterile soil from below and thus impoverish the fertility. Further, every care must be taken to provide cover crops to avoid insolation. The choice of cover crops must depend upon the type of soil.

Little attention has hitherto been bestowed upon the study of soil fertility in East Africa, and although they are of great importance for the security of the country in the financial context, and structure of the economy, little work has been done in this regard. With that study, however, agriculture in East Africa is dark.

It can be seen that there is a vast amount of fresh soil over a long range of altitudes, the necessary temperature can be gathered, to make soils fertile. If it is recognized with enthusiasm that the fertility of the ground is affected by temperature, hence in the cultivation of large areas, the necessary temperature could be gathered from scientific study and from pilot schemes.

Advances will be gained in the field of practice, but it is doubtful whether the higher food production would not have been derived from an equal amount of skill and expenditure applied in training the Native in better methods of cultivation, especially as the ground requires individual care and attention to produce in large crops rather than small cultivation. Methods employed in the bushlands, but these had to be led by trained officers.

The necessity of increasing population in Africa is becoming acute. The war *Brihantion* brought the cessation of these wars and the termination of tribal warfare. Increasing control of epidemics and prevention of famine have helped the population to mount.

These facts have an obvious bearing on the future of world development and on our own situation as the population of an Empire and the maintenance of a wide group of people of like culture and Empire.

## Of Commercial Concern

The Standard Investment Trust Co., Ltd., has been registered in Kenya with a nominal capital of £250,000 in 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. and 150,000 5s. participating preference shares of £1 of which 30,000 ordinary and 100,000 preference shares are on offer at par. The objects of the company are to purchase the issued ordinary share capital of Standard Buildings Co., Ltd. to finance that company in completing the purchase of 273 acres of residential land at Ngong, develop residential plots, and deal in builders' supplies. The directors of the company are Mr. Walter French, Colonel C. Mackinnon, Mrs. M. I. Ryan, Mr. V. A. Wells, Mr. F. W. V. Elverts, and Mr. F. H. Spreth (the first four of whom were among the six holders of ordinary shares in the Standard Buildings Company).

Mr. E. E. Blake, chairman of Kodak, Ltd., and general manager of the Kodak overseas organization, Mr. H. S. Carpenter, the managing director, and Mr. W. E. Warden, general manager of Kodak (South Africa), Ltd., recently visited Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Blake said that there was an acute shortage of photographic materials throughout the world, and he had little prospect of the Colony obtaining a greater supply in 1949 than this year.

### Increased Share Profits

Anglo-Tanzania Ltd. announce that net profits for the year ending June 30 amounted to £26,694 (£215,655 last year) before providing £13,554 for income tax and profit tax (against £972 for profits tax only last year). The directors recommend a final dividend of 4s. 6d. making 15s. 6d. in the year (11s.). The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

Imports from the Sudan in September were valued at £1,188,095 of which raw cotton accounted for £427,712, cotton seed for £127,161, maize for £10,449, and gum for £101,586. Imports valued at £1,031 including £1,017,112 for cotton products in Great Britain heading the list of battle suppliers with £154,901, followed by Spain with £126,432.

African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. reports a better profit for the year ended January 31, 1948, compared with £74,845 in the previous year. The cash absorbs £45,000, deferred maintenance reserve receives £20,895 (£13,000), a dividend of 8% (the same) as declared, and £5,710 is carried forward against £5,587 brought in.

### Import of Belgian Stock

Fifty nine pedigree cattle, the largest consignment ever imported into Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Salisbury from Great Britain recently. They were bought in this country by the Southern Rhodesian Government purchasing commission on behalf of farmers in the colony.

Central African Airways Corporation are to sell their entire fleet of De Havilland 1200 aircraft traffic having increased so much that most routes are to justify the use of larger machines, such as Vickers Viscounts and the Bristol 170 trimotors.

The Rosebank Company hold an interest of £10,000 in Metchath (Zanzibar) Ltd., a private company with a capital of £15,000, recently registered to acquire a tea estate in the Mianje district of Nyasaland.

National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd., has been registered as a private company. The board of directors is the same as that of the National Bank of India.

Raw Cotton standard cotton was fixed at 38s. per lb. on Monday, 11, 1948, per lb. by the Raw Cotton Commission.

**EAST AFRICA**



**THREE SAILINGS MONTHLY**

from **ANTWERP**

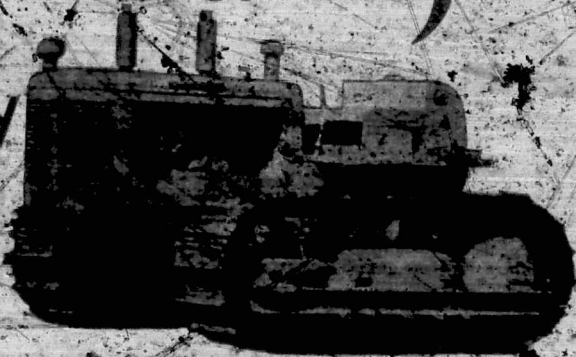
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**INTERNATIONAL CRAWLER TRACTORS**  
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As a Planter who moves with the times, you need no persuasion that the Crawler Tractor is the ultimate solution of your land-clearing and land-levelling problems. In its working capacity and efficiency, in the vast expanse of time and labour in the economy with which it operates, the Crawler is the greatest money-saver you can acquire.

Naturally, you would prefer a new tractor; but new Tractors, besides being in very short supply, are a dollar expenditure. Meanwhile, you are dependent upon manual labour, the expense you might have been saving by tractor power and piling up your profits are being eaten away by ever rising labour costs.

Your obvious policy in the circumstances is to buy a Saville rebuilt International Crawler Tractor. As Official Distributors, Saville are specialists in the rebuilding of International machines — a fact fully appreciated by such important bodies as the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Ministry of Agriculture; Forestry Commission; Ministry of Food; The East African Trade Commission; The Kenya Soil Conservation Commission; Tax and Shal Estates; Mining Engineers; and Public Works Contractors. Many of these Saville rebuilt tractors are working in the tropics and more are ready to follow.

For the average size estate of 100 to 1,500 acres, the TD 8 (30 h.p.) or the TD 9 (39 h.p.) is the ideal machine. A number of these machines is available for early delivery and you are invited to write and advise us of your requirements without delay.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Kenya National Farmers' Union report that membership has passed 1,100.

There were 1,157 Native cases of smallpox recorded in the outbreak in Matabeleland between January and August.

A compulsory registration of dogs in Kenya has been advocated by the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A monument to Chief Kazimia Umtasa was unveiled recently 300 miles from Umtali at the kraal where he lived until his death in 1943.

Charges of starving ten adzees have been raised from 6d. to 1s. per pot by members of the East Africa Hotel Keepers' Association in Kenya.

British Colonial Scouts have assumed military control of the Mijikenda area, where they recently captured bandits from whom they recovered stolen cattle.

## New Statistical Bulletin

A monthly bulletin is to be published by the East African Statistical Department. It will deal with the population, external trade, transport and industries of the three territories.

Maseby Estate, the 1,700-acre tract of land near Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, which was recently the subject of a commission of inquiry, has again been offered to the Que Que Municipality by the owners.

Plans for an area of 200 acres of land in the Mackinnon Road district of Kenya to be developed as a ranching land for Indian and Arab stockowners have been submitted by the Asiatic Land Board of the Colony.

Eight boys and three girls leave to-day in the WARWICK CASTLE for Southern Rhodesia to join the Fitzbridge Memorial College, Bulawayo. Their ages range from seven to 13, and they are accompanied by two house maids.

More than 300 people in Southern Rhodesia recently attended a wreath-laying ceremony on the Ceciliana Voortrekker monument in Malsetter. This ceremony takes place every five years in commemoration of the different trucks of Afrikaners and English between 1897 and 1895.

A new block of offices for the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council will shortly be completed in Bulawayo. Including a library and conference room, the new quarters will fulfil a long-felt need for, in the past, non-officials have had to conduct all their business in a single large room.

Books about Kenya are given briefs in an illustrated brochure issued by the Kenya Information Office under the title "Kenya's 77 Questions answered." The book is intended mainly for intending settlers and visitors. Copies are available from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

A cheque for £2,054 was sent recently to the Polio (infantile paralysis) Research Fund in Johannesburg by the townsfolk of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

A rhinoceros in the Chama district of Kenya killed a bull, wounded a cow, and pushed down a house. Later it forced an African chief up a tree. This series of indignities appears to have been too serious for the authorities to overlook, and the beast was shot by the district officer.

A record for spear-throwing, which, as previously reported, was established in Kenya recently when a Nandi tribesman threw a spear between four and five pounds in weight, a distance of 238 feet, proves to be 12 inches better than the British javelin record with a weapon less than half the weight of the Nandi's spear.

The absence of the insignia of the Sultan of Zanzibar from the posters used by the Government during the recent strike has drawn from the Arab newspaper *Al-Fatah* the following comment: "This is a regrettable matter, and we do not understand why this procedure was resorted to. We find instead the posters bearing the mark of the King of England, in spite of the fact that this country is a Protectorate with its own ruler."

The young Rhodesians, Roberta Faling (12) and Colin Barlow (13), have returned to school in Salisbury after earning £330 in four months as the stars of a Gaumont-British film called "The Saakeskin Belt," which has just been made in the Colony. A serial in seven episodes, it will be distributed throughout the world for exhibition to juveniles. Most of the scenes have been shot in the neighbourhood of the Zimbabwe Ruins.

## Survey Flight

A Qantas Empire Airways Lancaster left Sydney last Saturday on a survey flight across the Indian Ocean to South Africa. After being delayed at Perth, Western Australia, by reports of bad weather, it took off again yesterday. The aircraft, carrying seven official passengers and a crew of seven, is expected in Johannesburg on Sunday. The longest lap of the journey—2,670 miles from Cocos Island to Mauritius—has never yet been covered by air.

The Congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union having passed a resolution expressing concern at the Government's failure to implement its promise of a sufficiency of labour for the 1943 maize season, and that unless labour and mechanical equipment are available for the coming season, there will be a considerable cut in the acreage planted to maize. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, replied that the Government had made no promise in regard to labour, and was never in a position to do so. A complete survey of the use of labour throughout the Colony is being undertaken.

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## Dalgety and Company, Ltd. Greatly increased profits.

MESSRS. DALGETY AND CO., LTD., earned a trading profit of £1,005,036 and a net profit in the year ended June 30 last of £248,267, after providing £585,000 for taxation. There was a net profit of £186,825 in the previous year. Contingencies reserve receives £125,000 (against £40,000), and staff provident fund £25,000 (the same). Dividends on the preference shares absorb £1,350 and dividends totalling 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. on the ordinary share require £78,375, leaving £181,975 to be carried forward, against £77,835 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £500,000 in preference shares of £10 each and £1,500,000 in ordinary shares of £10 each. Reserves (less the £985,000 for taxation) total £5,263,333, and current liabilities amount to £5,917,138. Debenture issues comprise £7,000,000 at 4½% and £1,725,754 in 4½% irredeemable form, and £500,000 in 4½% irredeemable stock.

Freehold and leasehold land, premises, plant and furniture at cost are valued at £1,500,000. An independent valuation of the freehold and leasehold premises on June 30 gave a total of £1,854,346. Investments in subsidiaries appear at £55,946. Trade investments at £15,584, and current assets at £2,561,743, including £2,790,884 in British and Commonwealth Funds, £3,761,000 in cash, deposits at £2,141,189, advances on land and stock at £2,570,525, and merchandise at £1,333,333.

### General Progress in East Africa

MR. D. ABEL SMITH, the chairman of the company, writes in the course of his review:

Mr. G. S. Hunter has been appointed general manager, and we have every confidence in his ability to carry on the company's high traditions. His experience as manager in East Africa for a number of years, and more lately as London manager, coupled with the extensive knowledge gained during his recent command tours throughout Australia and New Zealand, affords in him for those added responsibilities.

The Hon. J. Leslie Melville, one of your directors, has paid a visit to East Africa, where he spent some six weeks touring the branches and making contact with many of the com-

pany's clients. Government officials and prominent business men in Kenya and Tanganyika, and Mr. H. D. Cooper, Superintendent for New Zealand, also visited East Africa.

Our business in East Africa continues to develop satisfactorily. Great interest has been centred on the future of the sisal industry, and various schemes for organized marketing have been under consideration, but whereas Kenya has decided upon a system designed for co-ordinate offerings on the market, Tanganyika has so far preferred not to join in any of the schemes proposed. Government purchase was extended to cover production up to December, 1948, but will then cease, when your company hopes to assume its full function in marketing a large proportion of the East African crop.

### Kenya Coffee Crop

The coffee crop in Kenya for the current season is expected to yield only about 2,000 tons, which compares with last year's final figure of 14,250 tons, when representatives of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd., handled 10,347 tons of the total crop. In addition to the total production, it is expected that the quality of the new crop will be inferior to that of last year, owing to adverse weather conditions during April and May. The British Government is under contract to take 6,000 tons of Kenya coffee for a minimum of five years from June 30, 1947.

The dating industry, which has shown a steady expansion in recent years, unfortunately suffered a setback this season owing to unsatisfactory rainfall, and the production of rubber latex fell quite considerably. This not only affects rubber growers within the country, but also export sales, who are interested in an increasing variety of other East African commodities, and are, of course, always ready to handle any crop of commodities where we can do so with advantage to our producers.

The salaries of employees of the company total 2,271,000, of whom 400 are in East Africa.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (chairman), Major-General Sir John Davidson, Sir Lionel Hatcher, the Earl of Gowrie, Mr. A. K. Graham, the Hon. J. Leslie Melville, and Mr. Basil Sanderson.

The 64th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 2.

## East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a net profit, subject to taxation, of 276,403 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £54,221 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £41,769 (£27,195), general reserve receives £45,000 (£10,000), and the proposed dividend of 25% will require £130,662, leaving a balance of £11,209 to be carried forward against £11,616 brought in.

Fixed capital consists of 95,700 in shares of 10s. each, and the general reserve, made up of £10,000. Fixed assets are valued at £89,213, and current assets at £146,826, including Government securities at £34,000 (market value on June 30, £25,345), tax reserve certificates at £50,000, and £43,022 in cash.

The company owns a total of 10,300 acres planted with sisal on the Kilosa and Ntengeru estates. The output of sisal, and low for the year amounted to 2,205 (2,131) tons, and the percentage of No. 1 or No. 1A was 59.91% (68.82%).

The directors are Mr. C. T. Harman (chairman), Mr. G. R. S. Doyle, Mr. W. A. Lops, Mr. A. E. G. Du Bois, and Mr. G. M. Harman. The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 3.

## University for Rhodesia

A GALLUP POLL of M.P.s in Southern Rhodesia on the question of a site for a university has been suggested by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P. in the *Rhodesia Herald*. Members should, he proposed, put a list of sites in order of preference, the choice being made on the basis of proportional representation. Mr. Hodson wrote:

Surely it was inherent quality, combined with full use of what cultural environment existed, which made the ancient universities of the world grow from strength to strength, and not some little thing like the size of the town. Except in so far as the town had to be large enough to provide some cultural influences. He revealed that the Rhodesia University Association spent £335 on publicity during a year, and received as a result £7,400 in cash and promises. This was additional to the £20,000 promised by Mr. Kapnek and the further £20,000

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## Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company Progress Report

The CAM AND MOTOR Gold Mining Company, Ltd., reports a profit of £24,677 for the year ended June 30 last compared with £164,302 in the previous year and £276,003 in 1938. To this must be added the net proceeds for Southern Rhodesian taxation to the value of £3,984, and £8,204 for stores reserves (including stock). General reserve receives £15,000 (£25,000) and £50,000 reserved for future taxation. Dividends total £1,388,888, a further £56,250, leaving £20,365 to be carried forward against 1,673,330 brought in. The issued share capital is £1,673,330 in stock units of 1/200 each, and we have shares of £1,673,330, general reserve of £320,453 and creditors at £121,055. Property, development buildings and plant are valued at £57,847, and current assets amount to £2,338,721, including £317,638 in cash.

During the year under review 199,500 (224,000) tons of ore were treated for 49,841 (54,814) oz. of gold, for a gross working cost of £1,811,817, and revenue of £1,401,611. 304,740 lbs. of copper were produced, valued at £1,615,400, and 994 ore concentrates weighing 1,331,500 (1,334,000) tons, averaging 71% copper content. The year was severely hampered by shortages of fuel, and a strike at the Bulwer, Selawati, Marikana, Mafikeng, and other mines. The year's production was 11,700 tons of copper, valued at £1,615,400, and 994 ore concentrates weighing 1,331,500 (1,334,000) tons, averaging 71% copper content. The year was severely hampered by shortages of fuel, and a strike at the Bulwer, Selawati, Marikana, Mafikeng, and other mines. The year's production was 11,700 tons of copper, valued at £1,615,400, and 994 ore concentrates weighing 1,331,500 (1,334,000) tons, averaging 71% copper content.

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### Rhodesia Exploring

The ZAMBESIA EXPLORING Co. Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 3% less tax, which will be paid on December 1 to the shareholders registered on the 15th.

### East African Minerals

Sir EDWARD TEALE, former mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and now a member of the Executive of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, has promised to read a paper on the mineral resources of East Africa when the Fourth Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress meets in this country next year. The president will be Sir Henry Flitcroft, Chairman of the Advisory Council of Scientific Policy.

Wood class—Sundry revenue in October, the amount at

Resside—8900 tons of ore were milled in October for a working profit of £1004.

Hankie Colliery—October sales amounted to 121,117 tons of coal and 6,946 tons of coke.

East & West—1,300 tons of ore were treated in October for a working profit of £1,157.

London & Rhodesia—A working profit of October £2,700 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £17,490.

White & Phoenix—A working profit of £11,770 was earned in October from the treatment of 2,000 tons of ore for £37,750.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output in October consisted of 10 tons of zinc, 1,130 tons of lead, and 22 tons of fused vanadium.

Resside—2,600 oz. gold were produced in the quarter ended September 30 from the treatment of 27,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £718.

Tanganyika East and West—In the quarter ended September 30 about 28,990 lbs. of diamondiferous gravel were treated for £2,700, the equivalent to 43.21 carats per 100 lbs. of gravel.

Bulwer—A working profit of £1,472 was earned in the quarter ended September 30. From the treatment of 35,000 tons of ore for £103,000, £19,000 of gold, £370 oz. of gold were recovered for £7,400.

Coronation Creek—At the Bulwer, Marikana, and Marikana mines respectively 8,000, 900, and 2,400 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £4,522, £4,074, and £716 in October. The dredges dealt with 102,000 cubic yards for a working profit of £755.

Bulwer Mines—At Bulwer and Bay Hugs mines respectively 6,245 and 2,248 tons of ore were treated for £9,994 and £52,020 gold and working profits of £9,095 and £1,215 in the third quarter of the current year. Ore reserves on September 30 were 2,600 tons of an average value of 6.5 dwt, and 18,600 tons averaging 2.1 dwt. Total footage advanced on the Dalny and Tuckos sections of Dalny mine amounted to 2,970 feet, of which 2,957 feet was reef. Footage sampled in Dalny and Tuckos was 2063 feet, of which 70 feet were payable, averaging 71 lbs. of ore per ton. Ore reserves at the Dalny mine on September 30 were 180,000 tons averaging 4.3 dwt, over 111 in.

### Lead and Zinc Prices

A sharp rise of half a cent in the American price of zinc since the quotation is 154 cents per 100 lbs. equal to £46 per ton. The British price was raised recently to £32 per ton. The U.S. price for lead has been advanced by 10 cents per lb. to the broad value of 21s 6d, the equivalent of £119 10s per ton, against the British price of £112. About 60% of British imports are supplied by Australia and Rhodesia. Only 30% coming from Canada and Mexico, and little or none from the U.S.A. As deliveries in this country are controlled by a quarterly allocation, the British price of lead is unlikely to be affected this year. Stocks, which have declined sharply, since consumption is 5% above that of last year and imports have been 20% below last year's level, was 40,000 tons at the end of August, compared with 40,000 tons at the beginning of the year.

### Union Interest in Rhodesian Mines

A FEATURE OF MINERAL ACTIVITY in Southern Rhodesia this year has been the number of proposals examined by South African interests, particularly in the Selawati and Marikana asbestos areas. A Union syndicate now has a development and operating licence for the Inyang mine in the Gwanda district, one of the older mines in the Colony. The Inyang Gold-mining Company was floated in 1902 and carried on development for about 10 years, when the mine was put on tribute and later abandoned. It was re-opened in 1909 by New Rhodesia Mines, Ltd. and let on tribute. The mine was again abandoned in 1913, and reopened as the First Asbestos mine in 1940, to be worked in 1919, since which little work has been done on the property.

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first seven months of the current year were £688,076, against £641,574 in January-July, 1947. Exports in July were valued at £69,088, compared with £61,839 in the same month in 1947.

### News of Our Advertisers

Progress, which in a few days was published in the monthly

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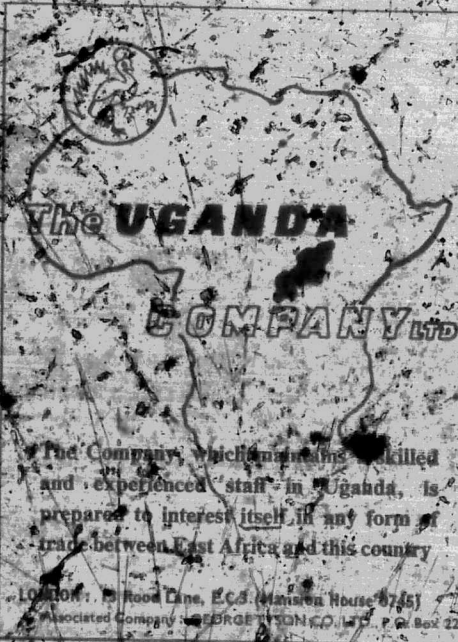
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A casual observer of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the sky-scrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such a pleasing decoration to the countryside of Cape Province.

There are, however, numerous examples of this attractive form of architecture still remaining. Many of them, as in the case of Groote Drakenstein near Cape Town, were designed originally 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 fact has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the part of Cape Town in particular.

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