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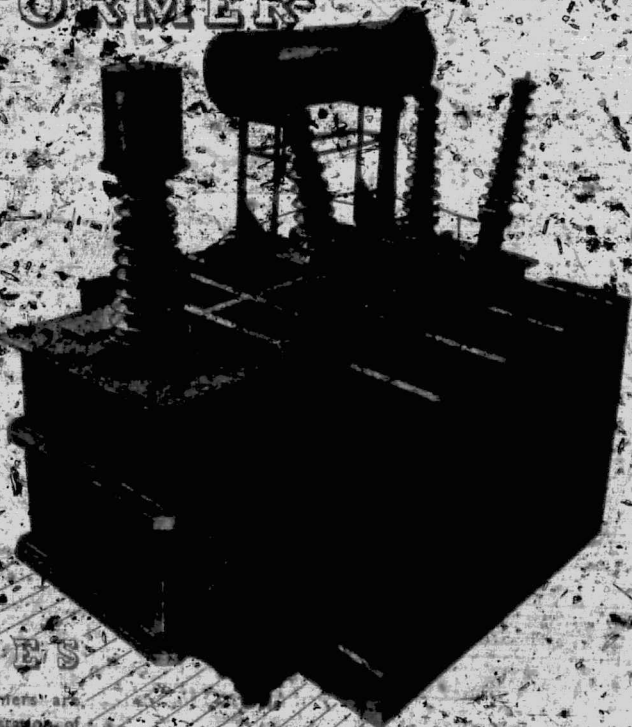
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Thursday, January 27, 1949

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L. Johnston

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE SUGGESTED in a leading article last week that "a Socialist Government which professes of nationalization in Great Britain will be unlikely to obstruct a demand for the State acquisition of mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia." A few hours after that opinion was published Mr. Dr. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when speaking in Cardiff: "There are large annual payments in royalties in some areas which the industry or private individuals have to pay, which yield a return, whatever to the public and whatever benefit to the industry upon which they pay it. This is an intolerable situation, and we are resolved to deal with it as soon as practicable. Since the only demand from the Colonies for the extinction of royalty rights now in private possession to which any real publicity has been given is that from Northern Rhodesia, the Under-Secretary was presumably referring in particular to the case of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company.

If there was scarcely any to affirm that the royalty payments yielded no return whatever to the public, and also, of course, that

to the ruling rate of income tax, which in Northern Rhodesia is seven shillings and sixpence in the pound. If the State were to acquire the mineral rights now vested in the company, it would itself levy royalties on various minerals, as it does in Tanganyika. In respect of diamonds, for instance, and has long done in other territories in respect of gold, even though that gold may have cost more to produce than the fixed price at which it can be sold. In other words, the State would substitute itself for the Chartered Company. Doubtless a geological survey would be financed from the royalties, but if they remain at anything like their present level the amount of the "surplus" to the industry provided would represent a negligible proportion of the revenue from it. There seems, therefore, to be little practical point in that course, though it has obvious value to the party politician.

Mr. Rees-Williams's oblique reply to the critics who have been engaged in sharp shooting at the Colonial Office's "sharp side" carefully avoided answering the specific reasons for a course which has been given by the "Discovery" writers, who have been in close touch with the problem in East and Central Africa.

periods ten or twenty times as long as the Minister himself. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was, we believe, the first publication in this country to suggest that the statement issued by the Colonial Office and some of the remarks made by Mr. Rees-Williams were unduly optimistic, and we shall see no reason to amend that judgment or withdraw the criticism in which it was based. We shall be delighted if our more cautious approach should be proved by events to have been unnecessary, but it is surely better to take a conservative view in such a matter than risk an extravagant optimism which might disappoint hopes unnecessarily raised to dizzy heights. As will be seen from the actual report on another page, the Minister made no reference to the part which private enterprise has played in the discovery of this drug of immense potential importance. On the contrary, anyone who heard the speech or now reads a report of it, might derive the entirely erroneous impression that atrypicide is a Colonial Office discovery. Every reference to atrypicide is bracketed with the words "I" or "Colonial Office," as though that Department of State were the only begetter of this new product. As we have already pointed out, atrypicide is a product of private initiative and private enterprise, not of official research or other public action.

It is interesting to learn that every Colonial territory is to be provided with such widespread broadcasting facilities that the Governor or some other well-known speaker will be able to go to the microphone by radio "country." We do not realize that to say that that prospect will take many years to translate into achievement. Even if a wise use be made of the facilities, a country-wide broadcasting will be an enormous expensive affair, as Mr. Rees-Williams claimed, but it would be fundamental to assume that the African communities of the territories to which this journal is devoted would automatically respond to the exhortations of their Governors and others in authority. While it is to be hoped that the extension of broadcasting will encourage Africans to expand their contributions to the national well-being, it would be folly to defer energetic action until a complete Colonial network, or anything approaching it, has been created. In the Colony after another the development committees have insisted that the heavy expenditure on post-war progress can be met only by raising the national income by stimulating Africans to do more work and better

work. There is little sign, if any, that that self-evident truth has inspired the policy of Colonial Governments, but they will continue to disregard it at their peril. They ought to face that fundamental issue now, not excuse themselves with dreams of the eager response to be expected (perhaps) when millions of Africans listen to fireside chats by their Governors and hasten to obey their behests.

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce has made progress since it was reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr. L. Dent, whose Commercial Legation held the office for an unbroken period of twenty years and more until the outbreak of the recent war. Then came a hiatus of six years and great trading difficulties in the way of the enterprising businessmen who were trying to meet the requirements of territories developing at an unprecedented pace. Shortages were general and controls of all kinds frustrated those who knew that experience could teach African requirements from British sources of supply in particular. Mr. Dent therefore began a campaign for greater frankness on the part of the Ministries operating the controls, and for relaxation of their rigidity when possible. His chairmanship was marked by readiness to give a lead but never by disposition to control the course of discussion in accordance with his own views; indeed, he was alert to ensure fair presentation of the other side of the case. Moreover, good humour was never absent from the debates, however critical they might be of the bureaucracy. Mr. Dent discharged his functions to the approval of the fact that the section kept its chair for the three years which are wisely considered the maximum period of unbroken office. Mr. G. W. Poulton and Mr. E. Pettipiece succeeded last week to the chairmanship and deputy chairmanship respectively, and can be relied upon to maintain the dignity and influence of offices which are of great and growing importance to the East African commercial community.

THE FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU, which for the past ten years has called its journal *Empire*, now admits that the title was chosen "with a nice sense of irony." Because "Empire" excites a Fabian gamut of hostile emotions, irony, the publication is about to be renamed *Venture*. The Fabians have for many months been planning a new

title, which, though the mouthpiece of a Colonial bureau, could, of course, have no link with the Colonial for "Colony" is fast becoming objectionable too. In the search for an "uplifting" magazine, titles there were sad disappointments. According to the Bureau, *Freedom* is run by anarchists, *Progress* carries news of the operations of the United Africa Company, *Advance* is a Communist organ, and *Challenge* has been

selected by the Communists. If anything better than *Challenge* was left, the Fabians have either not thought of it or rejected it in favour of this word, which has the advantage of arousing no antipathies — which *Liberty* naturally did in such company. What would our venturing ancestors, who carried British ideas and ideals to the uttermost parts of the earth and founded the British Empire, think of Fabianism and its ventures?

## African's Object Is Contentment, Not Competition

### Development Must Be Based on His Attributes

SOME TRIBES, like the Chagga of Kilimanjaro, were which was even before the white man came to Africa. Others are so backward that they seem to have no glimmerings of common sense about saving or using water. The suggestions made in this section must therefore be applied only where there seems some prospect of value to be gained.

It is little more than 60 or 70 years since the population of much of Central and East Africa was largely divided into the slavers and the enslaved, or, more accurately, the raiders and the raided. Even though this lasted at its most intense phase only for about 30 years, its effects sank deeply into the tribal outlook and character.

One cannot fully accept the statement often heard that the Native is lazy and complacent even over his scarcities and is all too ready to stand aside and let Government provide his water. He is at all events not inherently so, but has been constrained to lack co-operation because generally he is quite unable to co-operate in such works, except as "labourer." A stage in development appears to have been reached when the Native leaders, whether ranked by status or intelligence, might be given a far more direct encouragement to join in the responsibility and the practical operations.

#### Evoking Co-operation

There are two cogent reasons for this: the material one of restriction of cost, and the psychological one of the sharing of responsibility and appeal to their sense of pride and satisfaction, even if that sense be somewhat latent.

It is on the village scale that much co-operation might be sought. One method is the personal appeal and advice of the district commissioner backed as it has so often been with admirable results by the delicate hint of "I shall be displeased if you do not carry this out" — which has so often benefited the African in spite of himself, and yet does not offend by being a coercion.

The second method is that of example. If one headman or chief can be caught into some communal action which is easy to see and understand, and if others can be shown the beneficial results, the spirit of emulation or envy may well work wonders.

This suggestion is intended to extend beyond the excellent method of Native allotments and Native treasuries which, under advice, originate and carry through work which is paid for. Good as it is, that method is still apt to leave too great a gap between the people who do the work and the people who benefit, and to neglect the natural inclination of a community to help themselves by doing the work without any money payments.

Being further extracts from Professor Frank Debenham's report on East and Central Africa Water Resources (I.M.S.O. 105, 6d.).

Most operations for water development benefit the whole community, just as obviously as does the cutting and maintenance of a road, and where such circumstances, it pays in time, but labour and their tools, it seems an ideal type of operation to be done on an entirely voluntary communal basis.

#### Spoils of War

War is such a voluntary basis by any means a new thing to most tribes, however much affected they may be by the more civilized intruder that all work should be paid for in some degree. Hunting and war have in the past been largely communal, or at least, without pay except by the spoils. Whether the benefit of more and better water can be represented by village or by spoils of war remains a problem for the district officer. At least it should not be treated as a new or foreign idea to the African, who is in many respects at the same stage as we ourselves were less than a thousand years ago, when village activities, from harvesting to hunting from dipping boats to improving routes, arose from their communal enterprise as from such communal activities.

Just as such concerted action improved the national character in those days, so it should operate on the native African who now that the white man protects him from war and famine, by all that is aimed at, into an isolation and independence of village or tribe, which the world as a whole and Africa as a unit cannot afford to encourage.

Granted that the capacity for such concerted effort is there though latent, the African needs advice and practical operation and persuasion. What is being done for his agricultural abandonment in several territories should be done for water development namely, the holding of classes or training in the ordinary type of work required.

This may especially benefit a number of communities who are not supervised, who are not supervised, or supervised by Government or Native authorities, a message may to these villages would provide a nucleus of people, whom and experience of the work is valuable. The cost of such training courses should be small in any case, since, while waiting, the classes are productive works of some value, and it is not a matter for profit and loss argument, as far as fundamental for that.

#### Building Walls and Building Dams

A comparatively simple training in methods of thinking and doing less ground and lining them would quickly make the Native in a different world for his water supplies. It is almost incredible the extent of land where water is known to be within 20 or 30 feet of the surface by the Native himself, but which capillaries in the soil tend to leave alone because the class deal with the land which inevitably rolls, then the work the crafts beyond a few feet. Workings in a dam, stemming is a craft well within his powers, but must be taught.

The time is equally easy of the small-scale earth dam, which he could always build early with, but he could never see the dam without an adequate spillway is bound to be washed away in the next rains.

Drillings for water comes into a different category altogether, but the fact that there are now a number of Native captives who have worked in drilling crews and the capacity of getting down a simple bore-hole is what the Native can handle. It is





# Colonial Research, Royalties and Radio

Mr. R. Rees-Williams on African Development

MOST OF THE CRITICS who have engaged in sharp shooting at the Colonial Office over antyicide have been wide of the mark. Unlike some of the critics, we have been considering the whole problem of African development for a long time.

I would also point out that I myself in the House of Commons dealt with this subject on June 13 and November 23. I have also spoken of it on many occasions before the antyicide discovery, both in Africa and in this country, and have travelled over much of the areas which will have to be developed, assessing their difficulties with people on the spot.

As I have said for months past, the eradication of the tsetse fly is African problem number one, and the solution of this problem will be secured by a combination of various methods which were suggested in the latter issue. Shortly, these are the use of antyicide, selective flooding, and aircraft spraying. These must be accompanied by the provision of water supplies, crops, cattle, and the means of communication.

It is important to distinguish short from long-term issues in the use of antyicide. In the short term it will be a matter of protecting breeding stock, safeguarding cattle on stock routes during seasonal movements, and enabling peasant farmers in infected areas to keep small numbers of cattle for draft and other purposes. In the long term eradication might be needed to control movement of infected land, to ensure orderly settlement, and to safeguard the land in every way, by the development of State farms, collective holdings and things of that sort.

## Three Million Cattle Immunized Annually

There has been some doubt expressed as to whether it would be possible for a large number of animals to be inoculated under the conditions which are found in Africa. In Nigeria upwards of 2,000,000 doses of vaccine are prepared and used annually, and in East and West Africa already some 3,000,000 head of cattle are immunized every year against rinderpest. In times of danger, when game becomes involved, many more have to be dealt with.

The actual inoculation duties are carried out by African trained staff in the field, under the direction of veterinary officers, and, at the same time as the rinderpest inoculation, have been the opportunity is usually taken to immunize stock against other common diseases such as anthrax, black quarter, and, in the case of young stock, African trypanosomiasis.

We have long held that the question of rinderpest also has to be solved. Up to the end of the first world war rinderpest was rampant in East and Central Africa, often taking a toll of anything up to 80% of the stock. As a result of the work of the veterinary Department, and the use of heat virus, the stock population has increased, sheep and goats, stock sales have trebled and quadrupled, and a steady supply of meat was put on sale in the country market places, with an increase in the amount and quality of hides and skins exported. Rinderpest is never permitted to assume epizootic proportions, and although it may from time to time give local embarrassment, yet it does not interfere to any great extent with the live stock industry of any of the African Colonies.

\* These statements were made by Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a meeting held in Cardiff last week under the auspices of the British Committee of Enquiry and Colonial People's Organisation.

For instance, we have supplied to Egypt hundreds of thousands of doses of attenuated goat virus in the last year of so, sent to them from Northern Nigeria in ice, and the Egyptian veterinary authorities have said that as a result they have been able to free Egypt from rinderpest. So to-day, as a result of our annual anti-rinderpest campaigns, protective belts of immunity are created by immunizing all stock along the boundaries of territories to a depth of many miles, and each year the young stock which has grown up meanwhile is immunized at permanent camps of centres.

The Scientific Committee of the International Conference on Rinderpest has reported that it has never known the disease to be carried by carcasses of immunized animals, and it did not consider that the disease could be so carried.

## Water Supplies and Communications

Apart from the clearing of the tsetse, there are, of course, communications and water supplies to be solved. Professor Debenham has given us a most interesting and valuable report in relation to water supplies upon which we are working. He is optimistic about water supplies in Africa.

So far as communications are concerned, we recently had a conference at which there was general agreement as to the problem of development of East African railways and ports. We are considering, for instance, making a link-up when supplies are available between Broken Hill and Mombasa, a distance of 1,200 miles, which is 100 miles greater than the distance from Paris to Warsaw. Such there is a railway link to be made between Broken Hill and the new port of Mbindani.

In the opening up of these vast areas, how is the time for bold experimentation. We are not content to let the grass grow under our feet. We want the grass to grow under cattle.

But we do realize only too well the necessity for careful planning in East, Central, and West Africa, so as to see that the best use is made of these new weapons. The science has placed in our hands. There is no point in developing the vast grasslands of East and Central Africa if they are to be subject to erosion, steep floods, and other disabilities which have prevailed in the old lands areas.

## Looking Real Use of New Lands

Therefore the Government concerned and the Colonial Office are considering very carefully the whole problem in its relation to future developments. The necessary steps will, I am certain, be taken to see that the best possible use is made of the new lands, and that the development of the old lands proceeds on proper lines.

Colonial development schemes approved for December amounted to £2,195,122 over a wide range of projects in many parts of the Empire. In addition research schemes for December amounted to £31,340. They include virus research in Uganda, a demographic survey of the Empire, social research in Northern Rhodesia, and veterinary research in East Africa.

We are not at present spending anything like the amount we should be spending on Colonial Development and Welfare apart from research, but this position will be eased later when supplies become more readily available. The position with regard to research is that we are spending well up to our ceiling of £1,000,000 a year.

We have made a start with regard to the breaking down of virtual private monopolies in some of the Colonial areas. We believe in dealing with the

and competition into these areas by means of wholesale and retail co-operative societies. The latter is now being considered in West Africa, and it may well be we shall have to do much the same thing in Nyasaland.

As to royalties we still have a number of relics of the past. There are large annual payments in some areas which the industry or private individuals have to pay and which yield no return whatever to the public and give no service to the industry upon which they are levied. This is an intolerable situation and we have resolved to deal with it as soon as practicable.

Our aim is to have agitation in every Colonial territory where the Governor or other important broad casters can go to the microphone and talk to the whole country. We believe that a system of country-wide broadcasting will be an enormous educative factor and indeed there can be no real mass education without it. Our plans are laid to this end, but of course here we face the shortage of supplies and technicians will determine the rate at which progress can be made, but our aim is there—a complete Colonial network.

Editorial: *British East Africa Matters of Moment*

### Letters to the Editor

## In Defence of Ethiopia Cultural Background

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—Your Modern letter in your issue of January 13 contains statements which should not go unchallenged. May I refer to his categorical assertion that "Ethiopia and Somalia are danger areas for Africa as a whole from the point of view of Communism and the preaching of the doctrine of the end of white supremacy—danger areas because they have no cultural and strong spiritual background."

Apart from the heavily overstuffed Russian Legation in Addis Ababa, I can see nothing in Ethiopia which could be construed as conducive to the spread of Communism. On the contrary, the pattern of Ethiopian society should make a barren field for the propagation of Communist doctrines.

It is more than unfair to suggest that Ethiopian resistance to Communism is weakened because there is no "cultural and strong spiritual background". The cultural and spiritual background of Ethiopia is astonishingly high by African standards, and whatever view one may hold of the value of attachment to Ethiopian culture, its independent, indigenous development since the days of the Aksumite kingdom (despite strong Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew and other influences) and its formative impact on the average Ethiopian cannot be denied. Works like the *Kebra Nagast*, the *Fetha Nagast*, and many others are important literary creations which bear comparison with the best products of the Oriental and African mind. Literacy in northern Ethiopia and Eritrea is probably higher than in any other comparable area in Africa.

You I, as a student of Ethiopian languages and literature, admit that "there have been no Ethiopian theologians" and that Amharic does not possess a vocabulary which would enable it to discuss metaphysical problems. The strict and very arbitrary control which the Alexandrian Church until very recently exercised over the Church of Ethiopia has indeed restricted the number of notable Ethiopian theologians, but names like Serhaye, Fetsa Yohannan and Kidanemariam should not be forgotten, nor the considerable efforts of understanding of Abdu Kadir, Nazwan, Kassa, Abba Gebreyes, Haim, and Abba Gebreyes be overlooked.

It is true, however, that the number of theologians in Ethiopian literature is very large and that Amharic and theologians' bilingual, original and creative writers.

Metaphysical problems can be fairly adequately discussed in Amharic, although not as in any other language in which lack of tradition of the metaphysical nomenclature such as the Arabic possesses. Nevertheless, Amharic is a formidable language with a most adequate vocabulary and a firm grasp of matter that it is too suitable for the discussion of metaphysical problems and not sufficiently precise for more practical purposes.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD UNLENDORFF

Oxford

[Mr. Unendorff served in the British Military Administration in Eritrea for five years as assistant political secretary.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

## Drawbacks to Peasant Farming

### Reply to Professor Arthur Lewis

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—Your report of a speech by Professor Arthur Lewis shows that he strongly favours peasant farming by Africans. Perhaps he has not read "Peasantry or Prosperity" by Mr. Colin Leake (whose practical experience of this problem in East Africa is probably unique), extracts from which appeared in one of your recent issues.

The failure of the East African groundnut scheme to keep up to schedule and within its limits of cost is in line with most other pioneer ventures in the Colonies. The history of so much of our Colonial development has been that high production and thriving industries have been built on the struggles, losses and disappointments of early settlers. The early disaster are usually forgotten in considering statistics of rising exports, but it may be mentioned that even as recently as the period following the 1914-18 war some 50% of the new settlers in Kenya returned home, leaving in many cases lost their capital through no fault of their own. But where came after them, bought their land cheaply with all the benefits of their work thrown in, and carried the development another stage forward towards success.

The fallacy—a very natural one for anyone who is not familiar with the practical aspects of the matter—is to assume that because the Native is poor according to our ideas and with a low standard of living he will seize any chance to earn more money and better his position. That is not the case.

The late Major Cyril Browder, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office, estimated in 1947 that the average African male in East Africa did under 24 hours work a week. It was suggested that the two chief reasons were (a) inattention and (b) absence of consumer goods in the shops to provide an incentive. While inattention undoubtedly exists, Mrs. Huxley has pointed out that does not prevent African women from working all day in the fields, as well as fetching water and cooking.

Your recent trade reports show that the shops in the bazaars and villages are now well stocked, but has anyone noticed any increase in the output of Native labour? I have not heard of it, and apparently those who believed that more goods would produce more work are suffering the corruption of their optimism in silence.

Nor can higher prices or higher wages be relied upon to spur the African producer to greater efforts, in some cases they have the opposite effect. A recent article was reported by you in connection with the raising of the price of tin in Malaya.

It is true that the so-called farm "plot" system is not a novelty, but it is a very late one, and it is like the groundnut scheme in that it is a



between 2,000 and 2,050 acres. Said an exclusively non-Native crop, which could scarcely be produced by peasants last year provided 49% of Tanganyika's total domestic exports, and even in cereals it was recently stated officially that the Kenya settler farms were the only source on which the cereal pool could rely.

Professor Lewis might reply that cotton is not good for 60% of Uganda's exports. Apart from the fact that this indicates only that peasant agriculture can succeed with high-priced commodities for which only a small section of the East Africa territories is suitable, cotton in Uganda is not strictly speaking a peasant crop, since it depends on the influx of some 100,000 labourers a year from Ruanda, Usuki, &c.

The disadvantages of the peasant system are many. The land has to be divided into plots which one family can manage. Let us say, for example, that there are 60 acres each. There must be a boundary line, which in practice is unlikely to occupy less than three feet on each side. That means a waste of roughly one-fifth of an acre for each plot, about 100 acres of a 3,000-acre block. This would be in addition to roads, paths, water, etc., which would be far more numerous than on a large farm with the workers concentrated in a village. Land divided in this way could not provide Africans with holdings suitable to their needs without further waste. Some would have farms the whole of which was arable, while others would have to cultivate marginal land to get a crop at all.

The system, besides prohibiting the full economic use of mechanized implements and making difficulties in planning large-scale soil conservation works is wasteful in labour. As Mr. Maher pointed out, if State farms were introduced the first problem would be to find somewhere for the surplus labour to go. East Africa cannot afford to waste labour. The difficulties of supervision and inspection would be enormously increased, and improvement of stock retarded.

If each peasant family were to live on their plot, all the advantages which a concentrated population enjoy in education, health and social services would be lost, and the drift to the towns by the young people would continue. It may be urged that the peasants could live in a village in order to enjoy these advantages, but what is to happen to the stock? The Native might be persuaded to live away from his cultivation, but would he leave his animals at a distance from his dwelling? I doubt it. If each inhabitant of a Native village were to keep his cattle in the backyard, the health authorities would have something to say.

No! The best friends of the African should not hesitate to tell him bluntly that he cannot have it both ways. He wants to progress towards European standards of living; he cannot retain his Native way of life. He must be prepared to follow the advice given by those who are qualified to give it.

To seek to meet modern conditions with primitive practices would be comparable to an African enlisting for the R.A.F. and demanding that he should not be required to fight except with a spear.

Yours faithfully,

EX-KENT

London W.C.

### Catching Crocodiles

BARRING LAKE CONCESSIONS, LTD., the company recently formed in Kenya by the R.A. Palham Burn for the purpose of draining the swamps of crocodiles, has started operations. Local Natives are being taught to trap the reptiles, and are paid 10/- for each crocodile brought in. The first week only five arrived, but there were 50 in the second week. The skins are being tanned at local tanneries. It is hoped to establish an export trade in due course.

### Books Reviews in Brief

**Advancing in Faith** (C.M.S., 2s. 6d.) is an exceptionally well presented and picturesquely illustrated 32-page summary of the work of the Church Missionary Society, which is about to celebrate its 150th jubilee. This, the largest missionary society of the Anglican Communion, started work in Ethiopia in 1830, and 15 years later the pioneer, Krapf, went south to Mombasa. Within five months his wife and two children had died. Krapf reported the tragedy to the Society, he wrote: "The lonely missionary grave on the East African coast is a sign that you have begun the struggle with this part of the world, and as the histories of the Church are gathered by stepping over the graves of her members, you may be more convinced that the hour is at hand when you are summoned to the conversion of Africa from its eastern shore."

Krapf and a fellow German, Rebmann, worked for many years as evangelists, translators, and explorers. Then in 1875 Stanley's letter in the *Daily Telegraph* appealing for missionaries for Uganda gave the work a great impetus. Bishop Hannington, who was murdered 10 years later, and six years after that it was to the C.M.S. that Captain (later Lord) Lugard turned to save Uganda from abandonment, and thus prepare the way for the British Protectorate. These and other outstanding incidents are recalled in this attractive brochure.

**A Demographic Survey of the British Colonial Empire**, by R. K. Kuzminska (Oxford University Press, 7s.)—This, the first volume in a series of four, dealing with West Africa in a most thorough and interesting way, promises that the next volume, which will be devoted to South and East Africa, will be of much value. The basic material of the demographer is so defective in regard to most of the Colonial Empire that conclusions cannot be drawn with confidence. The writer has therefore been scrupulous to differentiate between opinions and conclusions.

**Sudan Almanac, 1948**—This useful compendium, prepared in the Public Relations Office in Khartoum and published by the Sudan Government (price not stated), contains much useful information. There are chapters on history, ethnography, geology and geography, government and the constitution, justice, public security and defence, religion, finance, trade and commerce, agriculture and forestry, medicine and public health, communications and public utility services, education, sport, big game, veterinary and other matters.

**African Discovery**, in which Miss Margery Perham and Mr. J. Sharnold drew upon the writings of nine of the great African travellers for a mythology, which was first published in 1942, has now appeared in the Penguin series at 1s. 6d. Livingstone, Stanley, Speke, Baker and Bruce are the explorers whose descriptions of East and Central Africa have been selected for this very readable compilation.

**Over Lakeland Hills**, by W. A. Poucher (Chapman & Hall, 25s.)—This excellent volume of Lake District photographs will delight all who know that part of England. There are more than 100 photographs, most of them full page and some double-page spreads, taken mainly of and from the Highlands, though there are some lovely studies of valley scenes.

**Colonial Law**, by C. K. Meek (Oxford University Press, 4s. 6d.)—Dr. Meek has compiled a very thorough bibliography and reading list of references to African systems of law and land tenure. This is one of the booklets issued by Nuffield College, Oxford.

**Going into the Country**, by George Beardmore (Phoenix House, 7s. 6d.) comments on thirty years of his life in the country throughout an African year. There are 16 pages of photographs illustrating

# BACKGROUND

**Steady as the Googles.**—The country could not survive as a solvent entity with its major industries run on the coal-based pattern and unchanging as headwaters. It is curious that the nationalization-minded should seek to expand their activities by the addition of the new and steel industry to a collection of existing industries and one can only conclude that a limited number of men of intelligence have surrendered to the ideologies of a number of men of limited intelligence. During the past five years the birth-rate of committees, councils, working parties and kindred bodies, has passed all records. Their propaganda is one of our most thriving industries. Probably the country would benefit were this time and energy directed to planning its industry instead of talking about it. Captain E. de Eric Smith, chairman, National Provincial Bank.

**Britain's Dilemma.**—Ever since the end of the war we have been spending too much and producing too little. Together these have meant a tightening of the belt, our balance of payments, notwithstanding draft and dispiriting conditions of life for large sections of the nation. Thanks largely to generous and far-sighted American help, and an no small measure to our own efforts, we have turned a nasty corner. Unfortunately, we cannot yet affirm that we are on the safe road to national independence, much less to prosperity. The plan for a stable two-dollar equilibrium has been achieved far more by a curtailment of dollar imports than by an expansion of exports. Since the fuel crisis in 1947 our export drive has gone from freedom to strength, but the proportion of exports to the United States declined from 3.7% in the first 10 months of 1947 to only 4.1% in the corresponding period of 1948. It would require exports of nearly 100% of the pre-war level to meet the full cost of our present imports and almost exactly double the pre-war exports to pay for imports equal to those we bought in 1938. If the volume of world trade were no higher than before the war, the United Kingdom would have to secure something like half of the total world trade in manufactures. From this it concludes that, however great our own exertions, our present difficulties will not be solved, even assuming some shift in the terms of trade in our favour. A similar remark on the international trade. Lord H. D. G. Balfour, chairman, I.C.I. Ltd.

**Little Incentive.**—Performance has not equalled promise, and the year's surplus will be considerably less than the Chancellor's estimate of £227,000,000. To that extent the attack on inflation will probably have been successful. Governmental expenditure is mainly responsible—food subsidies have increased, the health and social services have become more costly than was expected, and the social rearmament has to be paid for. More disappointing still is the way in which wages claims are gathering momentum and the restraining effect of the White Paper policy is wearing off. This is an unhappy portent when such a tremendous task lies ahead and the time granted to us for its performance is so limited. We can ill afford self-imposed handicaps. At this time last year, after the shock of August, 1947, there was talk in other countries of a probable devaluation of sterling. In other words, the refusal of convertibility had diminished world confidence in sterling. During last year there was a continuous revival of confidence in the pound, caused *inter alia*, by the increase in British exports, the scale of British taxation, the budgetary surplus, and the austerity we practise. That is a not unmerited tribute to the manner in which this country is facing its difficulties. The future, however, remains grave. The sellers' market is beginning to disappear. Our costs of production require serious attention, and in that competitive state of affairs towards which we are moving a greater volume of production is one of the certain specifics for the problems which will arise. Some solutions, however, be provided by lightening the burden of taxation. Taxation which leaves little regard for the quality of achievement, coupled with conditions which exact little penalty for laziness, is hardly likely to produce a society keyed up for a prolonged industrial effort. Mr. G. J. Potbury, Dewhurst, chairman, Williams Deacon's Bank.

**Unpleasant Target.**—Ministers talk about targets, but just consider and bears no relation to facts. We are going to face competition from the United States far more formidable than anything we have known in our history. Nationalization of steel is an act of cyclical levity. It will prove a mortal blow to the recovery by Britain, and bring the worst misfortune on the working classes of this country. The government's policy can be charitably described as "tax and tax spend and tax, muddle and muddle." Mr. Beattie Bracken, M.P.

**Few Much Expenditure.**—Of economic recovery is still very slow. The measure of our success has been disappointing. A substantial increase in revenue is not enough. What is disappointing is the volume of Government expenditure, much of which could be curtailed or delayed until more normal times. Until expenditure is substantially reduced the increase of rising prices, wages, and costs of production will not recede, and we shall have no real chance of emerging from our difficulties. Sir Thomas Howard, chairman, District Bank.

**Nationalization.**—In no case has any country's nationalization been successful. It has almost invariably resulted in heavy losses and a charge on national funds. In many cases it has been abandoned and reverted to private enterprise. After World War, the American mercantile fleet, which increased as a result of the war, was operated by the Government, and resulted in losses of £600 million, and in 12 years it was dispersed. A Belgian committee inquiry into the results of nationalization of the coal industry of the Pas-de-Calais, and the words representing 60% of the coal output of France, reports: "After about two and a half years of the State regime there is not one group of mines in the coalfield which shows favourable results, in spite of the impressive sums devoted to equipment. Everywhere the number of workers has very considerably increased and production has declined vermuch lower than that of 1938. M. Robert Fabre, secretary-general of the French Mining Association, states: "In January, 1948 (compared with 1938), there was a fall of 700,000 tons on the annual rate of production in this coalfield, but a loss of 2,100,000 tons in the still un-nationalized coal-fields of the Centre and South. Nationalization therefore actually retarded recovery. Sir Charles Reid, of whose original report the technical organization of the nationalized coal industry of this country was to be based, and who has since resigned from the National Coal Board, explains that nationalization must fail because the governing bodies are political appointments, few having any knowledge of the industries they manage. Few of the members of the area boards have ever been in control of a business. Instead of being alive and enterprising, the coal industry is fast degenerating into a dull, mechanical form of Civil Service. Sir William L. G. addressing the National Council of the British Coal Producers.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marked.** — "The British Commonwealth has proved much more elastic in crisis than the United Nations." — Sir Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

"Signs of a harmful nationalism among Germans to-day cannot be denied." — *Allgemeine Zeitung*.

"The standard of British paper using is as high at any in the world to-day." — Mr. L. W. Needham.

"My organization has more than 250,000 British applicants waiting for a motor car." — Viscount Nuffield.

"It will be known as the Marshall Plan until 1952, and then as the Marshall Plan." — "Peterborough," in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"The first result of a free unattached voter should be to look askance at politicians who come bearing gifts." — *Observer*.

"The Civil Service must be cut down to about 500,000." — Mr. L. C. White, general secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association.

"All down the centuries men have talked of going to war. Our generation must learn the necessity of going to peace." — The Rev. R. F. V. Scott.

"Sales of daily newspapers in the U.K. have risen from 19 million a day before the war to more than 29,000,000 now." — *Economist*.

"There never was a time when leadership was more necessary, and safety example is the first precept of leadership." — Vice-Admiral E. J. Harman-Jones.

"I believe in high wages for high productivity. What makes no sense at all is shorter hours, stiffer work, higher wages and higher taxation." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

"Under war conditions, battles between super-submarines may be as common as surface engagements in another war." — Mr. John L. Sullivan, U.S. Navy Secretary.

"One of Canada's chief difficulties in absorbing more goods from the United Kingdom is that many British exporters charge prices which we cannot pay economically." — Mr. S. G. Dobson.

"The economic position of South Africa has been fundamentally changed by war and post-war developments, particularly by the fall in the purchasing power of gold. The present troubles of the Union are excessive consumption and serious inflation." — *Financial News*.

"It is the duty of the Government to liberate and encourage every force of energy, enterprise and economic abundance that our people possess. That is not, however, the policy of the Socialist Government." — *Sunday Times*.

"The phrase 'Red Nazis' can bring home to the people as nothing else can the fact that there is no difference between the Communists of Russia and Hitler's fellow-destroyers of freedom and decency." — Mr. G. E. Ross.

"Miss Violet Markham, a lady of the highest distinction, was removed from the Assistance Board in order that Mrs. Jennie Adamson, then Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, could be put in her place. That was the clearest example of political convenience dictating appointments." — Mr. Wm. Thomas.

"Member nations of the Commonwealth are associated through the Crown; but I prefer 'King to Crown' for Crown is a chattel stowed in the Tower of London except on ceremonial occasions, while the King is the head and pivot of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The King's powers are the continuing guarantee of its freedom and unity." — Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs.



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# PERSONALIA

LORD EGERTON OF TATTON is now in Kenya.

SIR JOHN and LADY RAMSDEN have arrived back in Kenya.

MR. J. S. KATHRONE, of Nairobi, is at present in London.

MR. M. N. MUNIER has been appointed Crown Counsel.

MR. EDUARD MEYERHOFF, the well-known baritone, is visiting Kenya.

PRINCE CARL BERNADOTTE is to lead a Swedish trade mission to the Belgian Congo.

MR. J. F. LIPSCHOMB flew back to Kenya a few days ago from a short visit to this country.

LIEUT. COLONEL C. GORDON LARKING, national chairman of the British Legion, is visiting East Africa.

MR. S. C. A. WALLAGE recently retired after 27 years service as curator of Zimbabwe, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. B. H. COOPER won the championship of the Uganda Golf Club from Mr. J. R. GOOKES at the 37th hole.

MR. W. C. MITCHELL has won the Hooper Cup competition held under the auspices of the Aero Club of Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL D. M. L. HENNESSEY, lately resident magistrate in Nairobi, has retired and started private practice.

MR. H. T. BISHOP, general secretary of the Navy League, has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

LADY MURELL JEX-BALLICE has been awarded the Veitch silver medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

LADY SIDNEY PARKER has been elected president of the Rift Valley Electors' Organization, with Mr. C. DEVLIN as vice-president.

THE REV. R. CURNINGHAM, minister of St. Andrew's Church in Nairobi, has decided to demit his charge. He will shortly return to Scotland.

MR. R. S. HUDSON, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

MR. S. H. FAZAL, who was for many years provincial commissioner of the Nyaruga Province of Kenya, and Miss. S. H. FAZAL, have been married in London.

MR. J. H. HARRIS, managing director of Messrs. Harriss & Co. Ltd., has arrived from Nairobi with his wife and their two children on a combined business and holiday visit.

KHODJA F. P. OSMAN, a member of the Sudan Education Department who is studying in this country, has been elected president of the Rhodesia University International Students' Association.

MAJOR GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON, resident member in Tanganyika of the Overseas Food Corporation, whose illness was reported recently, is expected several weeks in this country on sick leave.

M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and Mrs. GOODENOUGH will sail on February 17 for the Colony in which they will spend six or eight weeks. They hope to visit almost all districts.

AIR COMMANDER DOUGLAS MACFARLANE, C.B.E., who has been appointed Director of Plans, Air Ministry, served in H.Q. East Africa Command on organization duties for a few months during the recent war.

MR. G. G. KEYSER, leader of the Eboran elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has indicated his wish to resign from the Legislative Council, but has expressed his willingness to reconstat the Trans-Nzoia constituency.

THE REV. K. H. COLLINS, of the Mission to Seafarers, will leave early next month with Mrs. COLLINS for East and South Africa and the Mediterranean. He will visit the mission's stations in African ports, and return to this country in May.

These Wimbledon Testists, Messrs. and Mrs. C. F. O. LISTER and Mr. G. L. TUCKERT, are to play a number of matches in Kenya and Uganda between February 1 and 11, when they will resume their journey to South Africa by air.

CAPTAIN G. HERBERT, who has been general manager of Messrs. Allen, Wash and Shepherd, Ltd., since 1937, has assumed the position of resident director in the Rhodesias, with headquarters in Salisbury. Mr. R. HAY COCHRAN has been appointed general manager in Beira.

The George Medal has been awarded to FLOYD REUBEN WILLIE, a Bechuanas soldier serving in the High Commission Territories Corps in the Suez area. In March last, although attacked and seriously injured, he arrested four Egyptians attempting to escape with stolen Army property.

MR. A. P. SIMOLETON, the former Worcestershire county cricketer, who served with the R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia during the war and returned to settle in the Colony some time ago, has been selected to play for Rhodesia against the M.C.C. touring side in Bulawayo next year.

BRIGADIER S. GAREAKE, Commander of the Southern Rhodesian Military Forces, who is attending a course at the Imperial Defence College in this country, is the first Rhodesian to do so. During his absence the Colony's forces are commanded by Colonel R. E. B. LONG (Chief Staff Officer).

DR. G. R. ROSS, Director of Creative Services, and Mr. J. K. CHOLEY, Director of Research and Specialist Services, will be the Southern Rhodesian delegates to the conference of scientists in London next month, when the best means will be considered of using the new drug, cytricyde, in combating the tsetse fly.

MR. WILLIAM HARRIS, who served in the Tanganyika Police from 1920 until a few months ago, is on his way back to East Africa. During the war he organized and gained the police in the Hagai Province of Ethiopia, which he left on being recalled to Tanganyika as superintendent in charge of the Southern Province.

MR. RONALD STEAR SHEPARD, at one time an advertiser with various London publications, and since 1947 chief of the local advertising manager, Debenham and Freebody, Ltd., will sail for Kenya in March to join Messrs. W. B. Kerr and Co., Ltd., of East Africa, founder and active head of which business is his uncle.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3s. per line per insertion.

MR. F. S. JOHNSON has been on leave completely for some months, and will be glad if he can be spared all available correspondence. Letters on editorial matters will receive prompt attention if addressed to the editor, rather than to Mr. Joel, in by name. Those on business matters should be addressed to the manager, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

### MANAGER FOR TEXTILE FACTORY

Wanted administrative manager for textile factory in East Africa. Good prospects and salary for suitable man. Housing provided. Applicant's experience in the building industry and conducting of inquiries connected with establishment of similar industry in East Africa. For particulars apply to Messrs. W. B. Kerr and Co., Ltd., 100, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MR. ROGER E. NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, will leave by air on February 10, for a visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar of about six weeks. Miss V. C. YOUNG, secretary of the East African Office in London, the staff of which she joined some 18 years ago, is also to pay her first visit to the territories.

Seven children are sailing from Southampton to-day on the DURBAN CASTLE en route for the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College at Indiana, Bulawayo. They are the 10th party to go to the school, and are accompanied by Miss F. L. CLODE and Miss C. BURNELM, house matrons, and Captain G. F. THISE, who is also joining the staff at Indiana.

Among the outward-bound passengers in the ATHLANE CASTLE are LORD and LADY BEFER, LORD and LADY BORWICK, the NON, G. S. BORNACK, LORD and LADY DUNFELTON, LORD HAZELBRIEG, MR. and MRS. JARVIE, LORD LYLE, SIR DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE, LADY ELEANOR SHACKLETON, and LADY STRATHCOMA. Most of them are likely to visit Rhodesia.

In the House of Commons a few days ago it was suggested that few air marshals could fly a modern aeroplane. Air VICE-MARSHAL SIR BASIL EMERY, who is about to become Chief of Fighter Command, recently flew to Southern Rhodesia and back in a Mosquito with Air MARSHAL SIR RALPH COCHRANE, C. in C. Flying Training Command, as his navigator. Sir Basil has also flown jet aircraft.

SIR DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE-KENNEDY and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. MACKENZIE-KENNEDY arrived a few days ago in the EDINBURGH CASTLE. Sir Donald, who went from Nyasaland to Mauritius as Governor in 1922, is returning from the Colonial Secretary which he first joined in Northern Rhodesia in 1912. He was Chief Secretary in Tanganyika from 1935 to 1939 and then for a short time Chief Political Liaison Officer with the East African Forces. He has held a seat in Canada.

*Obituary*

**First Socialist Colonial Secretary  
Mr. J. H. Thomas at the Colonial Office**

THE RT. HON. J. H. THOMAS, who died at his home in London last Friday at the age of 74, was the first member of the Labour Party to become Secretary of State for the Colonies, being appointed to that office on January 23, 1924, in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's first Ministry. In November of the same year he was succeeded by Mr. Amery following the change of Government.

The second Labour Government separated the Dominions and Colonial Offices, and in that Ministry and the National Government later formed by Mr. MacDonald he was Secretary of State for the Dominions for five years, except that from the end of August, 1931, until the beginning of November he was Colonial Secretary also. Following Lord Passfield and being succeeded by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (now Lord Swinton). For six months from November, 1935, he again held the office following Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and handing over to Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech).

*Peace and No Peace*

Of humble birth and little education, Thomas made his way first as a trade union leader and later as a parliamentarian by his broad humanity, high courage, keen sense of humour, shrewd judgment, and strong common sense, qualities which won him friends in all quarters. He had poise but no pose, and was thoroughly at home in any company, especially that of men of achievement and sportsmen.

It pleased him greatly to affirm that when he sat at the Colonial Office to take up his responsibilities in his head a doorkeeper viewed him with doubt and refused to accept the explanation that he had come for a job—the top job, as "Jimmy" Thomas added with relish. The story, whether true or invented, was one which he delighted to repeat.

He was unfeignedly and justifiably proud of being the first Socialist to be charged with responsibility for the Colonial Empire, and though it cannot be said that he infused into its administration the vigour which characterized his actions in other spheres of public life, probably because he was called upon for so many other political tasks, he approached his problems with balance and would not allow himself to be stampeded by doctrinaires and ill-informed colleagues or by his own sentiments. He set an example to be followed later by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Caccia Jones in refusing to be guided by pre-conceptions, insisted on judging in the light of the facts, and if they clashed with the assumptions of people in his party who had shown special interest in Colonial affairs, considered worse for their theories.

*With Friends on our German Colonies*

During much of his time in the office he had to stand against a strong campaign—unhappily supported by every national newspaper in London except the *Morning Post* and *Telegraph*—for the return to Germany of her former Colonies, and especially Tanganyika Territory. Many members of the Parliamentary Labour Party and numerous a few of the Conservatives, were in favour of that form of appeasement, but "Jim" Thomas would not place national considerations before party politics in the 1914-18 war, would have no truck with such proposals. His staunchness and business acumen, valuable at that critical time, his robust patriotism also served him and the country well in his relations with representatives of the Dominions and Colonies with many of whom he was on terms of basic affinity.

He represented Derby in the House of Commons from 1910 until 1926, when a Tribunal of Inquiry found that

WHILE MEN DARE to try new things, and harness new gifts, forces of white fire work for better results in every sphere—air, land and sea—there is still the unending struggle of an old-fashioned, the danger that is helping to solve this immediate problem.



Players Please

he had made an unauthorized disclosure of information concerning the budgets to two friends, who had made use of it for private gain. The tribunal did not find that the disclosure had been deliberate or made for Thomas's own enrichment, but he resigned and withdrew from public life, declaring in a personal statement in the House that he had not consciously disclosed a budget secret. In the following year his autobiography, entitled "My Story" was published.

## Lord Melchett

LORD MELCHETT, who has died in Rhodesia at the age of 50, had owned property in Rhodesia for many years and visited the Colony more than once, and had been seen by the writer in East and Central Rhodesia on developments. His early ill-health alone prevented more frequent visits.

He was at Winchester when the 1914-15 year broke out, but he was commissioned at an unusually early age in the South Wales Borderers, and was wounded in France soon after his 18th birthday. After the war he carried the first chemical business established in the field in the first years, and became a director of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Mond Nickel Co., Ltd. and British Bank.

At the age of 25 he was elected Labour M.P. for the Rife of Ely, but he resigned from that party in the following year, returning to Parliament in 1929 as a Conservative. When his father died in 1930 he vacated the seat on accession to the peerage; his wife was elected to fill the vacancy, but could not accept the invitation.

### Studies of Industry and Economics

His commercial responsibilities, increasing with the death of his father, he gave less time to politics, but as to industry and economics, of which he made a serious study.

Though of Jewish extraction, he had been baptized in the Church of England, but when organized for the treatment of the Jews became a leader of the Zionist in Germany, he became a convert to Judaism, and was thereafter an ardent champion of Zionism, believing that a strong Jewish State in Palestine would eventually take its place as a British Dominion. His views were expressed in a book entitled "My Neighbours" which dealt with "Modern Jewry," "What is the Jewish Problem?" "Hunting and Shooting."

In 1928 he married Miss Amy Wilson, a South African and they had two sons and a daughter. The elder son was killed in 1945 whilst serving in the R.N.V.R. The younger son, Hon. Julian Montagu, born in 1929, is heir to the title. He also served in the R.N.V.R.

It is interesting to note that the Kaffrarian Museum in King William's Town, South Africa, who died recently, was a well-known hunter and collector, who went to Northern Rhodesia after his first world war and joined the British Museum. In 1939 he again volunteered for active service, but was over-age, and therefore worked in Harbours and Ports, preparing a valuable small gazetteer of Ethiopia and Southern Africa, which was of much value in the Ethiopian campaign, when he fell over on Captain Bourdieu's motor launch collecting trip to Lakeashan after the war.

CAMON JOHN SHAW HENNING, a former Archdeacon of Uganda, died at Elizabethville, Rhodesia, at the age of 68. He was in Bristol, he went to Uganda as a layman in 1904, returning to this country to be ordained five years later. Henning went back to Uganda, becoming Rural Dean at Ngora. In 1930 he was appointed to the incumbency of the Bishop, The Holy Albright, of the Congo Mission, four years later, and in 1939 he became Archdeacon of Uganda. He later held the same position in the Uganda Mission until 1940.

## African Nutrition Problems

### February Course at Makerere

A NUTRITION SCHOOL, the first of its kind to be held in the Colonies, is to open at Makerere College, Uganda, on February 1, and last about one month. Its purpose is to provide intensive technical training to teams of officers from the departments concerned with different aspects of nutritional policy, in order

- (a) to emphasize the need for a joint approach to nutrition problems;
- (b) to equip them to undertake nutrition surveys and carry out investigations on common scientific lines; and
- (c) to enable them to formulate nutritional programmes for consideration by national committees or by Government, where such co-ordinating committees do not exist.

Teams of departmental officers drawn from the common law and the medical, agricultural, education, social welfare, and labour departments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia will attend, and an administrative class will be sent by Seychelles, and one or more by the Overseas Food Corporation. Mauritius and the Sudan may also be represented.

### Three Lectures Only

The work will be led by three lecturers, who are visiting East Africa for the purpose. Miss M. W. Grant and Dr. Dean Smith of the Central Nutrition Organization for the Colonies will give respectively on the food consumption and associated aspects of nutrition, and Mr. K. E. Kubit of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Harare, will deal with the agricultural and food production aspects. Miss Grant, a member of the staff of the Colonial Office, has been working in the nutrition department of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, at which Dr. Smith is lecturer in human nutrition.

The programme to be followed during the course will include the following:

- (1) A review of past and present nutritional work in each party, the day starting based on information provided by the teams.
- (2) A teaching session, during which the schools will be split up into vocational groups, who will work with one of the lecturers. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the Uganda Government, clinical or field demonstrations may be arranged.
- (3) The teams, reforming on a territorial basis, will devote the remainder of the course to consideration of future programmes.

In view of the possible attendance of a representative of the Sudan, the word "Colonial" is being avoided in connexion with the schools.

## Groundnut Film

AN EXCELLENT film of the groundnut operations in the Kogwa area of Tanganyika, made by Miss M. D. A. will shortly be released for exhibition in this country. The picture, which runs for 20 minutes, in which Miss M. D. A. and Rhodesia has had the opportunity of seeing privately, tells the story from the inception of the idea in a way which ought to hold the interest of an audience. The main criticisms are given in a candid but unbiassed fashion, and the photography is excellent. Mr. Rice, who was in Tanganyika in charge of the filming, has called the Williamson diamond mine and the Mpanza lead mine and made notes on those properties, but this picture is restricted to the groundnut scheme.

No Asian cases of poliomyelitis were recorded in the recent epidemic in Nairobi, which caused the deaths of three European children and affected 100 Europeans and 100 Africans. The latest case that occurred in the district was that of a 10-year-old girl.





## Value of European Leadership

### Testimony of Nyasaland Government

THE EUROPEAN AND ASIAN sections of the Community in Nyasaland are tending to become more stabilized, states the annual report on the Protectorate published by H.M. Stationery Office, (2s. 6d.).

Of about 3,500 Asians, mostly of Indian or Pakistani descent, more than one-third were born in Nyasaland. The European element, numbering about 2,000, also includes an increasing number of children and young people brought up in the country, and tends to work in the conditions, education, in Southern Rhodesia or South Africa. At the end of the age-range is the growing number of Europeans who remain in the country on permanent or permanent residents.

There is therefore a small but very important and growing group of non-indigenous Nyasalanders to whom the Protectorate is their home, and who have a good claim to regard it in that light as many of the African population of the Southern Province, whose presence there results from immigration during the last 50 years. That official recognition deserves to be noted.

In 1901 the number of Europeans was merely 314. Thirty years later it was still under 2,000, and the 1942 figure was 2,000. Of those gainfully employed, approximately 25% are in Government service, 20% in military service, and 25% occupied in agriculture.

The European tobacco industry gave seasonal employment to at least 20,000 Africans on field work, and a further 4,000 were employed in the tobacco factories at the peak period. The tea industry employs about 30,000 Africans. The latest estimate of Africans in domestic service is 9,000.

### Trade Increase of 42%

The combined value of imports and exports, excluding Government imports and exports, increased by 42% from £4,364,000 to £6,274,000 last year. Imports rose from £2,000,000 to £3,513,000, and exports and re-exports from £2,365,000 to £2,761,000.

### The Chapter devoted to production states—

It can confidently be said that little economic production of progress would ever have been possible without the initiative, courage and expert of the European section of the community, and that at present it could be hoped to continue without European supervision and control, and management, whether these are official or non-official.

One of Nyasaland's missionary-based welfare organizations work as living and fruitful and practical out effective social situations. It is to be hoped that this definition be accepted almost every organization and institution in the country, most of the organizations and many of those of other races engage in social welfare work, although the majority may not realize it.

From these welfare organizations requires the European employer and the African laborer have traditionally the duty of dealing with the domestic and social difficulties of those for whom they are responsible. The professional welfare officer is therefore only now beginning to make his appearance outside the mission staffs to deal with the problems arising from industrialization and urbanization.

There is as yet no Government Social Welfare Department, nor are there welfare officers in the employment of any of the industrial or commercial concerns except the Nyasaland Railway, which has recently appointed two European workers of African origin, both men with considerable experience of the country.

As yet as a combined manager at railway headquarters in Limbe and the base is responsible for the welfare of all African employees elsewhere on the line from Beira to Lake Nyasa. They act as liaison officers between management and workers and undertake the organization and supervision of welfare and recreational activities, the former forming a co-operative business society.

### Long-Term Welfare Plans

Similar activities on estates and the like are among the responsibilities of a member of the European staff, and by the manager himself, and several of the European staffs have formulated long-term plans for the welfare of their employees, including improved housing, water supplies, and sanitation, the establishment and improvement of dispensaries, cafeterias and libraries, and the addition of concerts and general exhibitions including recreation activities. The idea has been proposed for the field officers on the estates had a least one concern now operates a canteen, many which also provides hot food in the field.

In the undeveloped areas, which still comprise the great bulk of the country, the surface of the land fertility has been widely underlain by a deep ground water and is expected to expand, with the result that the country would become considerably richer in the individual areas, and particularly to the west.

The African Provincial and Protectorate Councils have not taken and carried their share as yet in the part of the country's political machinery. Each has a wide range and a very wide range of subjects has been discussed almost every aspect of Native life, including the education and conditions worked well together on these Councils, and a genuine spirit of give-and-take characterized the deliberations.

Considerable attention was given to the problems arising from changing conditions of Native life as the result of cultural changes, and a number of suggestions have been formulated for alterations in Native customary law to meet these changes. There is also a growing sense of financial responsibility, and the Government is endeavoring to realize that the Government has to maintain a purse of which to draw, and that new improved services must be paid for by those who will benefit from them.

In this connection it may be noted that the Native members of the Provincial Councils were elected during the year, and that the aims of the Councils and the welfare of the Native population of the Province, and the African Provincial Council. Many districts and the Councils of Chiefs and other prominent Africans which deal with matters of common interest, and the Councils have their local councils. Action was taken during the year to establish Native group councils within the areas of the various Native Councils to improve relations between the Native administration and the village and so further the latter's social education.

The pocket of the year's work is interestingly and comprehensively with the affairs of the Protectorate.

## COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE

Imperial Hall, London, S.W.1  
 19th to 24th July 1943

12.30 to 5.00 p.m. (Nov. Days)  
 10.00 to 12.00 (Days Session)

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, International Tuberculosis Conference, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

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### Priority for Official cargoes Demand for Definition

MR. E. W. BÉVILL was unanimously elected chairman and MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE vice-chairman at the second annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. L. A. DENT, who had completed three consecutive years in the chair, was not eligible for re-election. He was, however, paid to clear the way in which he had discharged his duties.

Further progress was made in regard to the priorities granted in the shipment of Government cargoes and attention was drawn to the fact that, whereas it had been repeatedly pointed out at the higher levels that such discrimination was practised, members next letters from shipping company representatives explaining that delay in the dispatch of their goods had arisen from the preference given by the Central Government, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the Overseas Food Corporation. It was decided to press for a categorical definition of the position.

A representative of the United Africa Company said that for six months he had been trying to ship some 400 tons of supplies from the Nairobi Municipality, but had been unsuccessful primarily because the Government of Kenya was seemingly unwilling to sponsor the shipment which would have been made between decks in space which was, however, given to motor vehicles.

### Municipal Stores of Motor Cars

The Chairman commented that while Nairobi town council wanted piping for essential postal services officials of the Government apparently preferred motor cars.

It was agreed to ask chamber of commerce in East Africa to inquire what measure of substance there was in a report that Public Works and other departments of the Government, the Railways, and other official organizations were building up unnecessary stocks of various kinds while business houses were still starved for such stores.

Mr. Roger Norton, the African Commissioner in London, replying to a discussion of port facilities in Dar es Salaam, said that the quay space was to be extended by 500 feet this year, and that the East African Transport Conference, which he held in London had concluded, like with the first conference in the way of tug, lighters and cranes which were to be provided the essential requirements would just about be met this year if shipments were well timed. By next year there would be considerable improvement, and by the year 1952 the first deep-water berth would have been built, with a second to follow in 1952.

The meeting concluded by a tribute to Mr. Norton for his services during the year, particularly in shipping and banking matters.

Mr. Bévill pointed out that forward sales of goods were made possible only because of the assurance that the goods were being put for the fulfilment of the contracts would be available at the right time.

Mr. Trotter agreed that this was the case.

### Inhabitable Officials

A SHARP ATTACK on the Zanzibar Government was made in the Legislative Council by Sief bin Hamoud bin Faisal when opposing the proposals to increase official salaries. He said: "It is inhabitable enough to have a Government and a Legislature whose form and constitution enable them to crush all opposition and ride rough-shod over the wishes and desires of the people. The iniquitous, official majority system that unmistakable half-mask of Colonial bondage is employed by this Council with mechanical regularity. Like the sword of Damocles, it is always made to hang perilously over our heads, forcing agreements which are unwhilled and compelling acceptances which are undesired. It is clearly necessary for me to express the inherent injustice of a system which denies its strength and mandates, not only the will of the people, but from the indiscriminate and capricious use of brute force. But when to this is added the unnecessary, inept and senseless bureaucratic, arbitrary Government machinery, then the wrath of our Almighty God indeed, be said to have fallen on our unhappy country."

### Advisory Council

SIR GEORGE SANDFORD, Administrator to the East Africa High Commission, is chairman, and the Scientific Secretary vice-chairman, of an advisory council which the Commission has established to cover agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. The Council will include the Members for Agriculture of Kenya and Tanganyika, the directors of the territorial departments of the three East African territories and Zanzibar, the directors of the East African research organizations connected with the subjects, and one non-official representative, each, from the Overseas Food Corporation, the Empire Cotton Growing Association, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. The first meeting will be attended by the Agricultural and Veterinary Advisers to the Secretary of State, possibly the Fostery Adviser, and the Secretary for Agricultural Research. Observers from the Central African territories and from British Somaliland have been invited.

### Kenya's Electricity

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has been asked by the chairman and directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association (So. of Africa) to set up a special committee to examine the financial position of that enterprise and its wholly owned subsidiary, K.E.P. Ltd., at the time of the issue of the prospectus inviting the public to subscribe further capital last year. In a statement issued on January 5, the directors maintained that the facts and figures available to them at the time fully justified the call for increased capital.

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ments great numbers of the world's principal buyers are making visits to Britain.

Every year, from over 110 countries, trade buyers gather at the British Industries Fair. The Chamber of Commerce in Birmingham and manufacturers from every part of Britain join with the British Government to welcome them.

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Information about exhibitors, special displays and facilities at the Fair, can be obtained from the nearest British Embassy, Legation, Consulate or United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

State Legislatures

**Rates and Taxes of African  
Science Courses in Kenya**

Mr. Wm. Harris Gale, Member for Coast, Kenya.

"Per cent of population the Masai live out of the richest farms in the Colony."

"The Government are determined that the African should be educated according to his aptitude."

"With the exception of the University of Nairobi and Mombasa, and the Education Council, the African community is the only one in the Colony to tax itself for local government purposes, and the Africans taxing himself more heavily in proportion to his wealth than any other community."

Mr. V. V. Cooke, European official member for the Coast, Kenya.

"I have information that the Masai would not accept an increase of population."

"The Member for Finance has concluded his opinion. So far as the Masai can be found within the precincts of Mombasa, they are none."

"We are looking the Director of Agriculture that the fertility of the soil in the Colony has lost something like 25 to 30 per cent in the last 30 years."

"It would like to see a great clearing of the bush from the high-altitude areas, to be left open to farmers of all races who can provide the necessary capital. The big African population which we are going to have in the next year or two could be very beneficially employed on clearing the dense bush in the coastal zone."

Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Member for Finance in Kenya.

"Education is an indirectly productive service."

"There is no point in having previous consultation with taxpayers about an increase in their taxation. The answer would invariably be a lemon."

"The time is very far away when any appreciable amount of the work carried out by the British district officers in the Colony can be devolved on African administrative assistants. These African assistants I have found are far more interested in what they are going to get every month and the volume of leave than in the work which they are doing and the contribution they can make to the welfare of the community in which they are stationed."

Major J. W. C. English-Bentley, Member for Agriculture in Kenya.

"In the Kiambu and Fort Hall districts of Kenya, 100 miles of forest was made in 1938, and in 1939 the total was 200 miles of forest."

"I still have great hopes that we can get something in the lower Tana area of 200,000 acres, possibly in the middle of the next year."

"The Government are determined to do this."

Mr. W. G. Kenyon, Member for Nairobi, Kenya.

"I have information that the Government are determined to do this."

"I have information that the Government are determined to do this."

"We have now in Kenya about 50,000 acres of plantation forests. In the last three years we have increased our soft wood plantations, which are producing the most valuable wood, from 17,000 to 24,000 acres. In 1947 the total value of the Forest Department's earnings was £21,000, and in 1949 it was £20,000, a decrease of 5 per cent."

Mr. E. A. Vasey, European official member for Nairobi, South.

"One of the great things we will get out of the development scheme is that it will put out the average population of the Colony from 1949 to 1954. It is to be a great benefit to the Colony in the medium of long-term investment."

"The difficulty of the development of the Colony is not with the Government of the future, but are looking out for the present. The Government are looking out for the cost of the development scheme, and the cost of the development scheme is to be a great benefit to the Colony in the medium of long-term investment."

Mr. M. Randall, European official member for Rift Valley.

"I have a letter which took nine days from Kampala to Londiani, and another which took eight days from Thomson's Falls to Taita."

Mayor A. G. Kevess, leader of the European non-official members.

"The Veterinary Department is one of the most important in Kenya. It is also one of the best-run departments in the Colony."

Mr. A. J. Patel, an Indian non-official member.

"The majority of the litigants in the Colony today are Indians, and, unfortunately, the majority of litigants are Indians. There is the worst of cases for the appointment of Indian magistrates in Nairobi and Mombasa."

**British Capital in P.E.**

"THE ATTRIBUTION of the bulk of the work undertaken in Beira by British capital was expressed by a speech in Lisbon by the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Castro de Mello. Apart from the Beira Railway and port, £12,000,000 of British capital had been invested in Mozambique and Sofala. The Portuguese Government was not in the least hostile towards British capital, but it had to be found that difficulties arising from the nationalization of the Rhodesia Railways had developed from the nationalizing of the Beira Railway."

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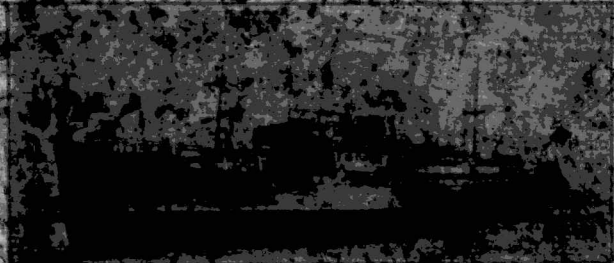
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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Air ferry routes can now be seen by registered post. Routes of air ferries have been extended for a further two days.

The office of the South African Consulate in London has been moved to 17, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

The House of Representatives of the United States has passed a bill to amend the Government Code.

Some 3,000 acres of land in the district of Kanya has been bought by the Government for a colony of the Dromedaries.

When the United States Commission on Balance of Payments made their official visit to the United Kingdom in 1947, several of the South Sea Islands for the first time.

The 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War is being celebrated in many parts of the world.

The best knowledge of the state of local affairs in Rhodesia is given by the Rhodesia Local Government Commission.

## Local Government Proposals

The Rhodesia Government has announced its proposals for the re-organisation of local government in Rhodesia. It is suggested that the question of local government should be referred to the people in order to solve the problem.

It is now possible to cross the Limpopo river by ferry. The power house at the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia is now being completed. The East African Power and Lighting Corporation is installing heavy lighting equipment from Zambia.

Reports from Washington suggest that the Economic Cooperation Administration are preparing a case for the United States to provide more aid for long-range work in Rhodesia as part of the Truman's programme for the development of the world's resources.

A series of meetings had place on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January. The Rhodesia Branch of the Rhodesia Association will be held at 30, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of January. The Rev. Arthur E. Paxton, organizing secretary of B.E.L.R.A., will preside.

The adult population resident in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000.

The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate is estimated to be 1,000,000.

Vacancies in all branches of Southern Rhodesian trade, commerce and industry except farming still far exceed the number of unemployed. There are nearly 100 vacancies for building artisans, 74 for engineers, 35 in mining, 25 in the motor industry, and a strong demand for plumbers in electrical engineering.

The latest news from Southern Rhodesia is that rains have restarted after a break which gave rise to fears of another drought. Good rains could, it appears, still save the crops. There has been anxiety also in Northern Rhodesia, which had counted on purchasing maize from South Africa, which, owing to its own drought, may now be unable to deliver the grain.

## Italian Claims to Colonies

### By Prof. Thomas, Vicenza

THE SUTURE OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES is the most outstanding issue between Great Britain and Italy. British diplomacy has not fallen into the unfortunate position of being regarded as responsible for the failure to achieve a solution satisfactory to Italy, writes Prof. Thomas, who in *Nations* has just returned from a visit to Rome. He says that an arbitrary decision by the United States to force the issue of the colonies is a mistake.

It is widely believed in Italy that the Colonies could be an outlet for the surplus population. The Government of Italy almost certainly shares no such optimistic views. Difficulties could be made to afford any large number of immigrants on account of the existing political and economic relations with the existing inhabitants. The real problem is psychological. Italy resents being singled out among European Powers as unfit to administer Colonies.

### Distinguished Achievement in Barren Soil

Leaving out the Fascist attack on Ethiopia and Mussolini's other adventures in the East, the achievements of Italy were condemned by the present rulers of the Empire as by anyone in England—the Italian Colonial record is one of distinguished achievement in barren soil.

Italy finds, not without some justification, that while much play is made with the virtues and misdeeds of the local inhabitants, the Colonies are being disposed of in accordance with the cynical demands of power politics. She fully understands the British case for a lease in the Pacific, in view of the changed strategic position in the Middle East, and would not only meet but welcome it.

Italy is ready to administer her Colonies in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Colonies. She is not prepared to be told that she is to administer Colonies in the name of a family dynasty, outcasts to the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish. This elementary international principle should not be overlooked when the dispute of the territories under discussion is a question only which all Nations must be satisfied.

## About to grind in 1949

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## Marketing Tanganyika Sisal World Shortage of Hard Fibres

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LTD., TASMA, which represents about 70% of the sisal estates of Tanganyika, including the largest producing group, writes, *inter alia*, in a report issued a few days ago in Tanga:—

The policy of TASMA is to sell forward regularly, at prices economically not only to the grower but to the consumer. There is no intention or desire to inflate prevailing prices, but to do what is possible to ensure better stability in the industry to the interest both of grower and consumer.

During the next five years world production of hard fibres can be expected to exceed by more than 50,000 tons, which will be insufficient to meet the world's increasing requirements. Further, whereas before the war two tons of sisal were consumed against one ton of manila, production of three tons of sisal will now be needed to make up for the decrease in manila production.

### Steadily Increasing Demand

Before the war world hard fibre consumption was 59,000 tons of sisal and 173,000 tons of manila. With cessation of European and American supplies between them over 250,000 tons of hard fibres, or over half of the present total world production. In recent years they have been virtually out of the market. During 1949 and onwards the economic recovery schemes in Europe and Japan will provide means of payment for their consumption needs on a greatly increasing scale. This will result in an increased demand for hard fibres in 1949 amounting to at least a further 100,000 tons on that of 1948, and hence a world steadily expanding.

This serious world shortage of hard fibres is the dominant overall factor affecting the sisal position for some years to come. It is estimated that within five years the world's hard fibre demand will be 600,000 tons, against a current production of less than 500,000 tons.

East African growers who are members of TASMA are pursuing a policy of maximum production with prices which will maintain future business with consumers throughout the world and sufficiently attractive to producers to maintain and wish to extend their production.

Some reference has been made to the so-called surplus stocks of 30,000 tons of East African sisal held by the British Government at the end of 1946. These stocks are surplus supplies in the firm hands of the British Treasury and will be no weight whatever on the world market. The trouble is that these stocks are not much greater for they would then be a convenient cash stock available to meet urgent raw material needs for economic rehabilitation in Europe and elsewhere.

## Of Commercial Concern

New companies registered in Southern Rhodesia in November numbered 41, with nominal capital of £942,800. Registrations for the first 11 months of 1948 were considerably greater than in the two previous years, the comparable figures being 1948—393 companies (£8,628,100); 1947—282 companies (£8,628,100); 1946—220 companies (£7,931,900). In addition to new registrations last year 780 companies already operating increased their nominal capital by £6,041,850. For the first time in the Colony's history bond registrations in one month have exceeded £1,000,000, the November figure being 368 bonds amounting to £1,253,047.

A record tonnage of goods was handed at the port of Beira in 1948, the last year's operation under private enterprise. Exports totalled 800,000 tons, including 250,200 tons of copper, 230,500 of chrome, and 125,300 tons of tobacco. Imports at 726,000 tons revealed a big increase in cement from 54,200 tons in 1947 to 95,200 tons in 1948.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announces profits, including those of the wholly owned subsidiary, Bred and Co. (Africa), Ltd., for the year ended June 30 last of £192,266, compared with £25,541 in the previous year. The final dividend of 12½ pence a share, a reduction of 10% (the same). This annual report meeting will be held on March 19.

Shell Chemicals Distributing Company of Africa, Ltd., has been incorporated in the United Kingdom for the purpose of distributing Shell chemical products throughout Africa. These include detergents, wood preservatives, sprays, and D.D.T. in dust and solution form.

As a result of the initiative of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., the export of cassava from the Southern Province of Tanganyika has developed during the past year to a value of some £12,000. Cassava had not previously been exported from East Africa in bulk.

Uplift of cargo by Central African Airways during 1948 showed a 240% increase over 1947, and the increase in passenger services is estimated at 65%. The corporation's main fleet now consists of five Vickers Vikings and two Bristol 170s.

### Cotton Prices Raised

On Monday the Raw Cotton Commission raised the price of Sudan Zaidab by 2d. per lb. to 31.75d. and of Sudan L type 4 and below by 3d. to 27.15d. The new cover quotation for East African is 24.25d.

Sabena, the Belgian air line operating a fast service between Brussels, the Belgian Congo, the Rhodésias and Johannesburg, is to increase the capital from 30 to 300 million Belgian francs.

Mambré and Gatton Ltd., a concern with sugar-growing interests in Kenya, announce a final dividend of 14% making 19% for the year (the same).

The Compagnie Maritime Belge and the Lloyd Triestino S.A. di Navigazione have joined the South and East African Steamship Conferences.

Central East African Estates, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 10% (7%). Profit before deduction of tax amounted to £2,000,000.

Aberdeen & Co. of South Africa, Ltd., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of 24%.

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**Rarelaybank Economic Report**

**Rhodesian and Nyasaland Conditions**

BRUCE'S BANK (L.C. & C.) write, *inter alia*, a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland:

**Southern Rhodesia:** Rainfall in the early spring was well above normal, some farms having received up to three times the usual amount. In December, however, the country experienced a dry spell. In spite of a rapidly increasing local demand for meat, the total output of the country European farmers rose steadily from 739,169 head in 1938 to 1,039,788 head in 1947. Dairy cows regularly milked increased over the same period from 46,705 to 250,019, but the maximum was reached in 1943, when the figure stood at 36,164. Non-dairy cows increased from 193,695 in 1938 to 288,554 in 1947. Over the same period the production of milk increased from 690,000 gallons in 1938 to 7,900,000 gallons in 1947. This increase was accounted for by an increase in the annual production per dairy cow from 122 to 148 gallons.

**Increase in General Production**

General production in the first 10 months of 1948 was over 17% greater than in 1947, the comparable figures being £2,914,975 and £3,395,767.

At the first 10 months of the year, immigration was nearly one-third as high again as in 1947, the comparable figures being 2,149 and 11,838, but the 1948 figure includes 294 R.A.F. personnel and their dependants, whereas in 1947 (January to October) there were only 336. In 1947 there were more arrivals from the Union of South Africa than from the United Kingdom (4,597 against 4,832). In 1948 the Union supplied 4,867 immigrants, against 5,970 from the U.K.

**Northern Rhodesia:** Good rains have fallen, and farmers have made progress with their maize planting. Whilst the rains have enabled tobacco planting to be started, the very satisfactory average price has encouraged planters to increase their acreage.

**Nyasaland:** In general the food situation is good, there being no serious shortages in the Central and Northern Provinces and only two areas in the Southern where the position is bad. The tin crop is generally good, exports to October amounted to 23,900 lbs, compared with 849,174 lbs. in September. The summer of tobacco growers is expected to be rather less than last year.

**Minutes of the 1948 Annual Meeting of the Federation of Mining Companies of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia**

THE BRITISH BUSINESS MINING ASSOCIATION have sent a message of thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer drawing attention to the fact that Government proposals mining enterprises under the present income tax laws in this country and asking for suitable relief.

Housing erected for the accommodation of employees at a mine can now be written off within a period of 35 years, which means that a proportion of such expenditure and, possibly a large proportion, is not effectively allowed for tax purposes. The association can see no logical reason for treating housing differently from other capital expenditure on a mine, and submits that the continuation of such expenditure within the life of the deposit should be gratified.

In regard to the incidence of the tax on bonus issues of capital in the case of developing mining concerns, the association writes:

With a new mining company the practice is not to raise the whole of the capital at the outset, but to raise only sufficient to cover the purchase of the property and the initial exploration and development. If the results of the latter are satisfactory, further capital is raised for the purpose of mining shafts and the erection of treatment plant. The capital may be raised in two, three or more stages, and the normal practice is to offer further issues of capital to the existing shareholders on terms sufficiently attractive to ensure that the issue will be taken up. This involves making issues at margins substantially below the current market price of the shares. In other words, the issue has to be made of what are called "bonus terms".

As this is the only practicable method by which the majority of new mining ventures can be financed, the tax on bonus issues bears particularly heavily on mining companies. It is pointed out that the object of the law is to prevent tax-free distributions of profits to shareholders, but this question cannot arise in the case of a new mining venture which has not yet reached the production stage.

**Institution of Mining and Metallurgy**

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY report the following transfers and elections transferred to membership: Mr. C. B. PENGLYV, of Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. G. M. STROOPER, of Tlokoeng, and to associatehip: Mr. G. F. SHERMAN, of Kakamega, Kenya. Elected to membership: Mr. F. E. FRIZZIBON, of Kakamega, Kenya; Mr. H. T. PLOP, of Bulundu, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. B. SAMUELS, of Gatocha, Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. G. VALENTINE, of Kakamega, Kenya. Applications have been made for transfer to membership of Mrs. F. C. WILKINSON, of Bulundu, Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. W. R. J. LUCE, of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. W. MULLINS, of Bulundu, for election to associatehip by Mr. F. PETERS, of Que Que, Transvaal, and to associatehip by Mr. W. H. BATHURST, of Bulundu, Northern Rhodesia.

**Wankie's Possibilities**

WITH EXISTING MACHINERY, Wankie Colliery was capable of an annual output of 3,000,000 tons, said the Economic Secretary of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. R. A. Nicholson recently, in anticipation of an increase to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons annually, additional equipment worth £500,000 had been ordered. The present annual labour turnover was about 2,000 Africans a year, but to meet the increased commitments another 1,500 Africans would be needed by 1958, together with a further 600 Europeans. Mr. Wankie has one of the best reputations as an employer in the whole of Southern Rhodesia," added Mr. Nicholson. "It is in their code of ethics that they have up to the present very rarely 100% voluntary unskilled labour."

**Kimberly, Tin**

FOR THE FIRST TIME Southern Rhodesia's largest tin deposits, situated about 40 miles north of Bulundu, has been thoroughly mapped by the Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Co. Ltd., which has an option on the Kamatin mine, the colony's leading tin producer. The mine has produced consistently since 1936, when it was discovered by Messrs. S. F. Sautman and R. H. Aldworth, who still own the property.

**Company Progress Report**

Wanderers—200 tons of ore were treated in the last quarter of 1947, and 6,943 tons of gold and a working profit of £1,162. Development tonnage of 833 ft. compared with 1,015 ft. in the first 9 months of 1946. The 145 ft. shaft is now 1,000 ft. in length, and will be 1,200 ft. by the end of the year.

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A casual observer of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the skyscrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such pleasant decoration to the country of the Orange River.

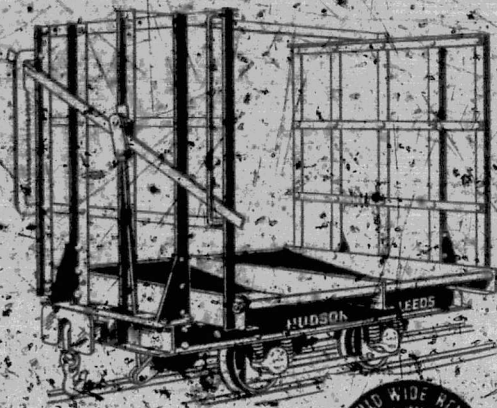
There are, however, numerous examples of this attractive form of architecture still remaining. Many of these, as in the case of Groot Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as mansions for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centres for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in turn

has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the Port of Cape Town in particular, and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

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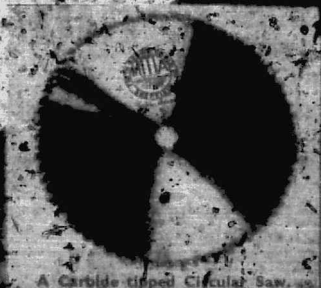
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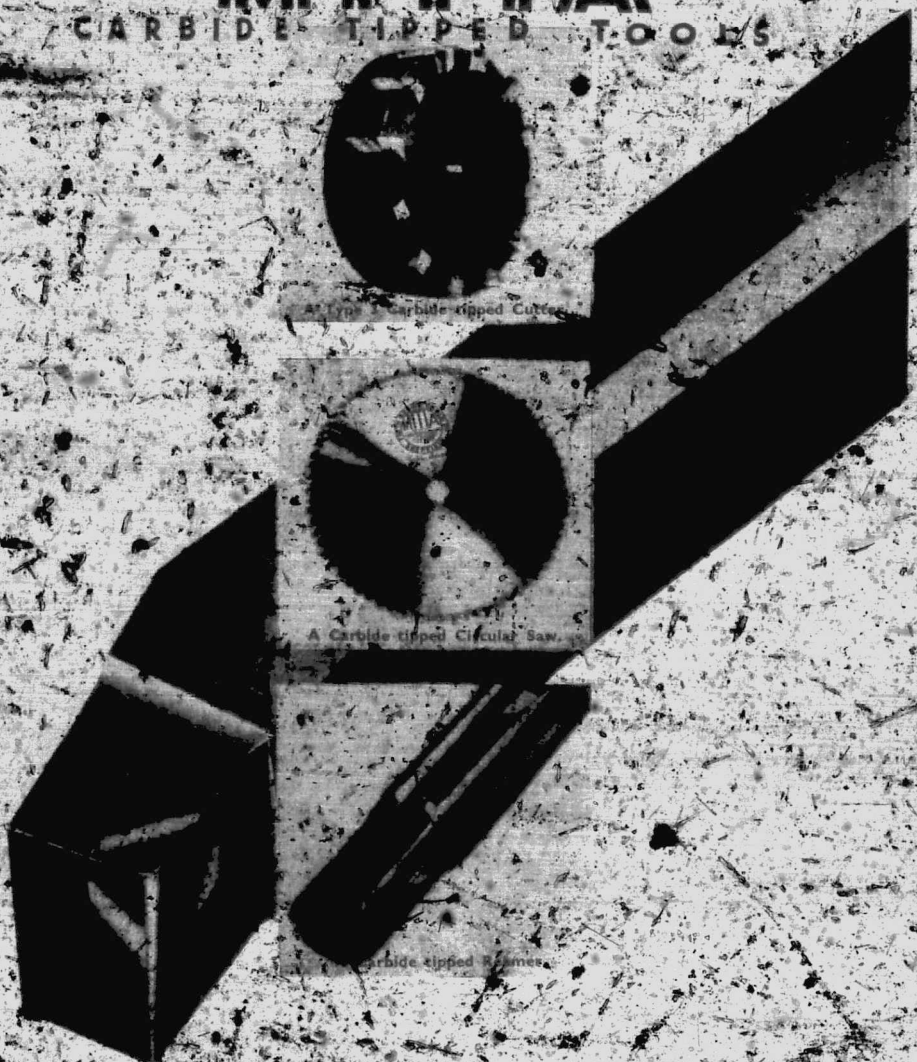
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. TRUMAN has shown a remarkable boldness for doing the unexpected, and the last of the few points which he laid down in his inaugural address to Congress— "Broad new programs for the improvement and growth of the Colonies in under-developed areas"— has aroused much speculation because it is something new in American policy and may have a profound effect on Colonial development, not least in Africa. Some commentators have suggested that the idea was thrown out by Mr. Truman without much consideration or without any clear policy behind it, but Mr. Harriman's statement that the Economic Co-operation Administration were already equipped for the task and already had an International Committee on the Development of Dependent Territories shows that it must be taken as a serious new departure in American policy complementary to Marshall Aid. Mr. John S. McCloy, the American President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has long been known to have felt a deep personal interest in Colonial development, and the Colonial Loans Bill which he recently received a second reading in the House of Commons has to some extent embodied the aim of American participation through financial development. Under the

Statute the Bank can make loans to a Colonial Government only under a guarantee, and the Bill enables the Treasury to guarantee such loans up to £50,000,000. It will be some time yet before any question of a loan arises, but as the capital of the Bank is mainly American, the Bill raises the whole question of American participation in Colonial development which Mr. Truman has now brought so prominently into discussion.

There can be little doubt that the prime need of Colonial territories is capital development. It is beginning to be realized what a magnificent job private enterprise did in developing the new world, and the need for agricultural resources of the world, and now that private enterprise is so crippled by taxation and hamstringed by regulations, statesmen are looking round anxiously for someone else to carry on the work. At the present time the United States alone has surplus capital resources on a scale sufficiently large to make an impression on the under-developed areas of the world. It is therefore natural to look to the United States for help in developing the Colonies, and it is equally natural for the United States to look to the Colonies for the sources of supply of essential raw materials. It is to be welcomed for the



assumption of a "Dual Mandate" by the American Government, it cannot be overlooked that the United States is committed to commercial policies, such as general free trade, the most-favoured-nation clause and non-discrimination, which in the opinion of competent British opinion would hinder the effective development of such areas. But it does not appear that the forms of assistance now proposed are such as can raise objections. Financial assistance made through the Bank, which, as Sir Arthur Salter observed in debate, "is under international control and has an international outlook and policy, can only be to the good. As for Mr. Truman's new policy, it appears to be primarily concerned, not with direct financial investment with all the possibilities of financial control, but with making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of under-developed areas." This accords with a statement by Mr. McCloy that the "under-developed" areas need "technical advice and skill more than dollars."

To a modest extent that skill and advice is already being utilized. An American is running the Colonial Development Corporation's poultry farm in the Gambia, and American survey teams and American survey teams are to be employed in the projected railway extension in East and Central Africa. Provided that American skill is invited to supplement British skill, and not to supersede it, this policy need not give rise to criticism. But the Americans should be made aware that colonial development is a long and arduous process which may bring no return for a long time and little return thereafter. They should understand that the setbacks encountered in our own grounds there are not exceptional but are to be expected in "under-developed" areas. It could only do harm if Mr. Truman's speech aroused expectations that the desert, watered by American capital, will quickly blossom like the rose. There is another danger which needs to be borne constantly in mind. American technology is the most advanced in the world, and to superimpose it suddenly on a primitive African economy is bound to create great social tensions. In a letter in this issue the Bishop in Central Tanganyika draws attention to the spiritual needs that have been created by the groundnut scheme at Kongwa, and Mr. G. C. Turner, on whose stimulating remarks we shall hope to comment in a later issue, has given an inkling of some of the educational problems. These social strains

will be avoided only if provision for meeting them is made *par passu* with every step in economic development. There is a wise French saying that "Time takes its revenge for what is done without it." And the sure way to minimize these strains is to seek the advice of the man on the spot, and not to plan from Whitehall or even from Washington.

**IN A WRITTEN REPLY** in the House of Commons the Secretary of State for the Colonies was now made a statement on the use of antrycide and its effect on malaria production in Africa. **Reasoned Claims for Antrycide.** Mr. Creech Jones's carefully phrased reply is a welcomed contrast with previous statements on the subject that have emanated from the Colonial Office. It is claimed that the new drug, one of the two most important trypanosome killers in cattle and has proved effective in trying some diseases in other animals. This also claimed that antrycide affords protection against the trypanosome diseases, but trials are continuing to establish the duration of the period of protection. Finally Mr. Creech Jones says: "I am not in a position at this stage to estimate its ultimate effect on malaria production in Africa." This statement puts the new discovery in its proper perspective.

**MR. CREECH JONES** says in a foreword to the first issue of *Civona*, monthly journal of the Colonial Service, that its purpose is to "distill the lessons of experience and to furnish the Colonial Service, and constructive ideas for its better work." It is a journal of individual officers giving of their best in articles and correspondence about the subjects which are closest to their hearts and their colleagues stimulated thereby to thought, criticism and discussion. If that is the purpose of this publication, which could scarcely have more useful aims, future issues will bear a lessening resemblance to this first number. It has 12 pages of advertisements, four photographs, three editorial notes, and three each on "hot safaris in Kenya" and "in Borneo," and book reviews. Two pages are given to Parliament, the New Year Honours, a career sketch of Mr. Grant Adams, and articles on Malaya and Colonial economic development. The first issue allowed a page, and the Secretary of State's foreword occupies a page and a half.

Much of this matter, it will be found, is equally well or more appropriately to be found

in many other general publications. Yet *Corolla* will achieve real success only if it has a stamped thought with a clear aim of its own. The sources of supply for the right type of material are unrivalled and from them can be drawn original, enlightening, challenging material of the first quality. With respect we write that we can find no originality and no vigour in any of the articles from the Colonies. None of them compares for inspiration and ideas with Mrs. Leach's long short message. There is great scope for a specialist journal of this kind if it be essentially specialist and quite distinct from other Colonial publications, and among our readers

are many members present and past senior and junior of the Colonial Service who have stimulating ideas which could be usefully offered for the consideration of other officials. *Corolla* would be likely to welcome this news, and we suggest that they should offer them to the editor at the Colonial Office at this early stage of the career of what deserves to become an important organ of informed and experienced opinion. The best men in the Colonial Service—who are not necessarily the most senior—ought to use their professional journal for the recording of their experiences and convictions, and the ventilation of their misgivings. If they use to their opportunity and responsibility, this will soon become a most readable and authoritative publication.

## Mr. G. C. Turner on African Education

### Constructive Criticisms of Former Principal of Makerere College

**CENTRAL BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL** in full measure has a few experience at home, and many of us have seen it, but it dominates in the usual form of Colonial Government, and the systems administered there are, inevitably, it is likely to be, it is perhaps inevitable, wherever public revenue is small and the demand for expanding social services is urgent, but even, at least in the British experience, local public responsibility is the best school of dispensing with central control and doing much an outside as an aid to social and political development.

One chief concern is over the Colonial Service. Concurrence has been with the fixation of responsibility to some authority, and the stimulation of initiative in African society. It is with problems coming in this context in the field of education that I shall attempt to deal. My three topics are the official and the schoolmaster, the discovery of initiative at school, and the school and its home in Africa.

#### Separation of Responsibility

There are natural tensions between the man who teaches and the man who administers education. We schoolmasters have our own pride in our work, which is very personal and very local, and our reaction to regimentation and criticism from outside is apt to be one of sensitive suspicion. But the education officer must think less locally and less personally; he has his own, or his director's, criteria of efficiency, and his own idea of how a school ought to be run, which is not always illuminated by the experience of having had to run one. He must deal with records and returns, and check expenses; and these are not ingratiating ways of approach.

If, however, we have had professional associations, mature enough to be concerned with other matters than our rates of pay and other conditions of service, and strong enough to criticize public authority freely, we seem to bring pressure to bear upon the Ministry. To those who care to use them, the gates of an influential Press are accessible. We frankly believe that it is we who are the essential wings of education, and even if the average view of our administrators is higher than our own, it is our content as to what we are and what to do that counts.

Being a member of the British Association for the Advancement of African Education, and Royal Empire Society,

In Africa the picture is widely different. The central Government is very large, powerful and luminous. In many Dependencies it is barely responsible to the Governor in the political sense. As a result, it is much more impressive and respectable to a Government officer than any sort of private citizen. When I last visited Tanganyika I was depressed to find young African teachers longing to be called assistant education officers, as though that ponderous title would somehow add to the dignity of their calling.

If you add to official prestige the racial prestige which our British administrations have been concerned to preserve, it is not surprising that the visiting European officer is sometimes looked upon as a sort of *dux* (or *magister*) *ex machina*, rather than as a friendly person who has looked on to help.

The last thing a schoolmaster wishes to be called is a Colonial Education Officer. I have seen the devoted work of many of these officers in the field and in the quartermaster's tent. I think that part of the tradition, and of the conditions in which they are expected to work, may easily sap the performance of their personal lives.

My first point may seem trivial, but it seems to me symbolic. It is the custom, convention, which is a form of official correspondence. Many of us resent, at great sorely by the fiction that they are the impersonal agents of august authority, and in some circumstances this is a valuable device. Indeed, in some instances, such as that between the taxpayer and the Board of Inland Revenue, this impersonality is a necessary dignity to ward off transactions.

But I never understood why, when I wrote to someone, knew, perhaps a headmaster or a lecturer on some important, and started "Dear Smith" or "My dear Mr. Smith." I might receive a reply thanking me for my dear official letter, for presumably it found due repose in some official file and its substance was not affected by the manner of its address.

#### Courtesy without Loss of Dignity

Or if a headmaster writes to his education officer for a ruling on some point, it is surely better, on the point to reply, "Dear Jones, the Director's ruling on the point you have raised is so and so," than to write, "We have the honour to inform you that the Director has carefully considered the matter dealt with in your letter of the 16th instant, and has decided so and so," and finally to sign himself the "obedient servant" of the Director under whom he acts, but of the correspondence and who has not the remotest voice in the selection of that, or so pedantically serve him.

I know of one who appreciates the dignity of the century's ceremony, but may play this game with some zest, but to Africans there is to be more than another sign that Government is present in the matter, and why do we bother to do it? I think that they also, great as that in call to follow in the tradition of the ornament and circumspection, it surely is possible to be





# Transport Problems In African Colonial Development.

Debate in House of Commons on Need for Rapid Progress.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN THE AFRICAN COLONIAL territories was the subject raised on the adjournment of the day last week in the House of Commons by SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN (Labour). The formulation of the groundnut scheme, he said, it had been found that the greatest deficiency was in transport. Hundreds of miles of good railways and roads were needed, and there would be a deficiency for years to come.

During the war, Squadron Leader Kinghorn continued, when American troops landed in West Africa, they were amazed to find that we had no direct east-west access to the ports. They were surprised to find, although Africa is cut across by natural difficulties from east to west, that roads, apart from railways, and even canals, had not been laid down in the years of peace. If we are to develop the ports on that great continent we shall have to plan for a great expansion of railways and roads, followed by a great extension of aerial transport.

## East Coast Development

On the east coast we have a number of ports—Beira, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa and Mikindani. A comparison between a stretch of coast such as that where these ports lie and a similar section of coast, say the Channel ports, would show a great difference in the number of ports for the same area. Or we could compare the hinterland behind the ports in Belgium and Holland, which proved so valuable during the war. We should think in East Africa of a great expansion for economic progress and defence. We hope we shall develop these ports with the groundnut scheme which, it is to be hoped, may be only a small forerunner.

We need further development. Consider a port like Beira. It has its natural hinterland, but there should be some other means of serving the great hinterland, going through Northern Rhodesia, up to Nyasaland, and even beyond that, considering what lies farther away in places like Bechuanaland. We need some new line of approach now, and we ought to discuss the possibilities and probabilities until we can get some progress in this direction. For instance, there is the west coast part of the old German territory of West Africa. Beyond this, there is Bechuanaland, and beyond that we come to Southern Rhodesia, and to Beira. There is a 600-mile gap between Southern Rhodesia and German South-West Africa, as it was known, and a survey of this was made something like 15 years ago. I think, but nothing was done as a result of it, under the idea that practical difficulties must be coming in the conviction that the time now appears that this mission to be bidged, and be left open to the west.

## Transport Conference in London

A fortnight ago we learned that representatives of two of the governments from our African territories had come to London and that there was a conference on transport. It would be interesting if the Under-Secretary of State would give us some news of the conference. Are we on the verge of development to benefit these territories? Were matters of the kind I have mentioned discussed? Was any long-term plan hammered out, or any big plans brought out again and re-emphasized, like an outlet to the west? As I considered that it might be of joint Commonwealth interest, I made a similar kind of inquiry to the Under-Secretary. He knows now that Canada is on the verge of great economic difficulties, she cannot sell to us a great deal of produce which she used to before and since the war. She is suffering from a dollar shortage. Would it be possible for some of her resources to be used in the further building up of transport facilities in Central and East Africa?

Mr. DODDS-PARKE (Conservative) supported Squadron-Leader Kinghorn's comments on the importance of developing transport in East and Central Africa. Many members had heard Mr. Truman's four-point inaugural speech, and the first of these, a suggestion that the United States should participate in the development of these African territories, was one of the first things which struck me. It was so necessary providing adequate

roads and railways before the whole of the great production resources could be brought into effect.

A tremendous amount was done in the past, continued Mr. DODDS-PARKE, but I think we appreciate that in the new circumstances in which we find ourselves in this country with the need for developing our raw materials, we cannot hope to do that work adequately unless we have, first of all, the transport system to carry the loads.

After Lord M. Trimstan's suggestion, I should like to ask the Under-Secretary whether it is premature to suggest that a conference be called with our Western Union allies who are concerned particularly with Africa south of the equator, so see whether we cannot produce some over-all plan for transport development throughout this territory. I believe the Portuguese, the Belgians, as well as the Belgians, are fully so anxious to begin to discuss, to have longer discussions on the immediate development of the transport system, so that they may have the production we all hope for.

I believe that the British alone, who could undertake as well as any firm in the world the construction not only of railways but also of roads, could do this in 16 months ago, and I saw some of the people concerned, who are only too anxious to undertake the survey and development work. In this connexion, a certain amount of information might be available from the Italian development work on roads in semi-tropical conditions in Ethiopia. I might ease the great pressure of their population if we could employ Italian road constructors as foremen, and so on, in their work and, as second-opts, to the British.

COLONEL HARGREY (Ulster Unionist) said that it would be interesting to hear whether the Government could give members an assurance that the Colonial Office had a plan and an estimate of the necessary transport requirements in Africa.

## Problem Too Great For One Country

MR. A. C. DAVIES (Labour) said that the dimensions of the problems raised were too great for any one country to tackle. Anyone who knew East and West Africa realized the enormous possibilities of that great continent and appreciated the urgent necessity, as Mr. Churchill had written in a book 40 years ago, of some great scheme of socialization, as he had called it when, if a solution was to be found. Had the international organizations, the World Bank, the American and other organizations, which purported to take account of such problems, been considered in relation to these? Here was a field where the world in general could profit, but that could only be done if the pooled resources of money and man-power were brought to bear in Africa.

MR. SEEFINGTON (Labour) asked whether the Colonial Secretary could say anything about the progress of the part of Mikindani and of the railway behind it, in which much interest was taken. Some time ago Sir Reginald Hobbs had referred to two proposals—the projects from Broken Hill to Mikindani, and from Broken Hill to Mombasa. Could the Government say anything about those?

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. REES-WILLIAMS, said the short debate had shown the great interest, the House was taking in Colonial matters. He proposed to concentrate on East and Central Africa, where, as he saw it, there were three main problems: first, the eradication of the tsetse fly; second, the construction of communications lines; third, the provision of water.

The second of those great problems had been raised in this debate, and Mr. Rees-Williams went on to the Colonial Office had discussed the question of communications generally. "We have decided that the object should be, in the first instance, to get an outlet from Central Africa and parts of East Africa to the coast at Mikindani; and to join up the Central African railways with the East African system.

It so happens, owing to the fact that Tanganyika was formerly German East Africa, that there was not under the German administration, and has not been since, any connecting link between the Central African system, which joins up with the South African system—and the East African system. Further, the railway lines in East Africa run from east to west, and not from north to south, a fact which added to the difficulty during the war, when goods had to be brought up to Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia by rail, and then transferred by road, with all their equipment and supplies, to the East African system. We consider it essential, not only for strategic reasons, but also for economic reasons, to investigate the possibility of a link between the Central African system and the East African system, so that if necessary it would be possible to get on a train at Cape Town and to go right through to Nairobi or Mombasa.

One great difficulty, explained Mr. Keel-Williams, was that the Central and Southern railways were of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, while the East African Railway was metre gauge. However, they had been given a plan to convert the metre gauge, and were not buying equipment which was not suitable for conversion to the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. Some idea of the magnitude of the problem was given in the fact that the length of the proposed link was slightly more than the distance between Paris and Warsaw, or about ten times that between Newport, in Southamshire, and London. Moreover, the country was uncharted and had never been surveyed. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had already indicated to the African governments that, in his view, it was urgently desirable to have a survey made from Broken Hill to the central Tanganyika line, thence up to the Kenya and Uganda line.

**Survey from Lake Nyasa to Mikiindani**

It is additionally unfortunate that not only is there no connecting link between the Central African system and the Tanganyika system, but also between the Tanganyika and Kenya systems. If there were such a link, it would give us a outlet in three ports so far as traffic in Tanganyika was concerned, although it would not have to compensate on Dar es Salaam, but would have a spill-over at Mombasa and Tanga. The Secretary of State declared that it was essential to have a survey made from the east side of Lake Nyasa to Mikiindani, where they would develop the whole of their Nyasaland, and give access to the sea, and then operate in southern Tanganyika. The Secretary of State declared that the position of the port of Dar es Salaam, which he wanted to be satisfied that all was done to put the port in order, not only for the groundnut scheme, but for other traffic passing through the port.

MR. DODDS-PARKER: Does this mean that the rail link from Broken Hill has second priority after the Dar es Salaam link?

MR. KEEL-WILLIAMS: The investigation will go on at the same time. I personally think the first portion of the railway to be built will be from the east side of the Lake to Mikiindani. Other surveys will go on at the same time.

The decision had been taken at the Transport Conference held in London in January to proceed with the survey, and the East African High Commission had decided in any case to link up the Tanganyika central line with the Kenya line, because they felt that it would have an immediate economic centre, which would not necessarily be the case with the Broken Hill link. It would also ease the strain on Dar es Salaam.

**American Survivors**

There had been a considerable amount of criticism about the engagement of surveyors and survey teams from the United States, but he felt that there had been much misunderstanding. It was never intended that Americans and British survivors should be engaged, and that the only reason being made to obtain as many Dominion and British survivors as possible.

Turning to the question of road transport, he said that although the proposed road, the Great North Road, from Broken Hill to Londolozi and Haroni and over to the Uganda border, was supposed to be all-weather roads, this was not really true. Therefore, £1,750,000 had been allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for its improvement.

Consenting to Beira was a matter which gave the Colonial Office considerable concern, as it did to the Portuguese authorities. The use of the port was threatened, and the Government were negotiating with the Portuguese to see what could be done to ease the position.

The calling of a conference of Powers with African responsibilities on the whole question of transport in

Africa is now being considered. The Under-Secretary concluded, "We readily appreciate the point made by Mr. Dodds-Parker, that it is as most desirable that these problems of Africa transport, water, etc., all of which are common to these vast areas—shall be considered as a whole by whatever Powers have the responsibility, so far as we are concerned all the various solutions found by our scientists and the technical skill we have, are always freely at the disposal of other Powers who have African responsibilities."

As to the International Bank, about which I was asked, we already have a Bill, which has passed its second reading, dealing with loans from the bank, and another under that Bill are now being discussed with the directors of the bank. On the whole, I think the House will be satisfied that we are using every possible power to make the great continent of Africa what it should be, and to develop it in the way we all wish it to develop.

**Colonial Secretary's Statement**

Two days later, the Secretary of State, Mr. A. Creech Jones, made the following statement on the East African Transport Conference held in London: "At my invitation the Chairman of the East African High Commission, the Acting Governor of Tanganyika and the East African Commissioner for Transport, accompanied by certain transport advisers, came to London at the end of December for discussions with the Minister of Food and the Minister of Transport and myself on general transport problems in East and Central Africa. Representatives of the Overseas Food Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, the East African Conference Lines and officials and advisers of the United Kingdom Government Department concerned took part in the discussions, which lasted from 3rd to 7th of January.

"The Conference brought under review the particular and immediate problem of the capacity of the port of Dar es Salaam and learned from the East African representatives of the steps which had already been taken and which are projected to enable the port to handle the estimated tonnage of all users in the immediate future. These measures include the provision of additional lighterage, errand and rolling stock, the extension of the lighterage quay, the more expeditious handling of cargoes on the quay-side, an efficient system of port management, more storage and, ultimately, two deep-water quays, the first of which is expected to be completed by the end of 1951 and the second in 1952."

**Long-Term Development**

The Conference also considered the more general problem of the long-term development of communications in East and Central Africa. It was agreed to give priority of consideration to a survey of alternative routes to provide a railway link between the Rhodesian and East African railway systems and also the route Broken Hill-Mikiindani. The Conference regarded that part of the North-South link which would join the Tanganyika section of the East African Railways with Mombasa as of the greatest importance, particularly as it would provide a spitway through Mombasa and Tanga, should the port of Dar es Salaam prove incapable, even with the addition of two deep-water quays, of handling the increased volume of traffic likely to emerge from the economic development of Tanganyika. A technical committee in East Africa is at present investigating the possibilities of Dar es Salaam being developed beyond the present contemplated extension into a major port. Its report will be available in March, 1949, and in the light of its recommendations, it will be possible to take decisions on the urgency of that part of the North-South link which would join the Tanganyika system to Mombasa."

[Further Parliamentary news appears on page 684.]

The Union-Castle motor-liner **DUNEDIN** of the **CASCADE** Line, 15,000 tons, which is to sail on February 9 for East and South African ports via the Suez Canal, arrived at King George V Dock, London, on Monday, after being accompanied at Harland and Wolff's Belfast yard by the following service. The journey to Africa will be the first voyage in the combined service since September 1949.

# Reorganization of East African Groundnut Scheme

## Need for Thorough Overhaul of Administrative Control

CONSIDERABLE REORGANIZATION of the East African groundnut scheme is about to be undertaken. Mr. Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, who has flown to East Africa to take personal examinations on the spot, spoke before he left London in a realistic appreciation of the situation.

In a first leading article, which we are permitted to quote textually, *The Times* wrote:

It is known that transport is to be given precedence. The taking over of rail and port construction work by the East African High Commission will make available experience which the corporation itself does not command. Two deep-water berths are to be constructed at Dar es Salaam, and the first of them will be ready by 1951, when the first deep-water berth is also expected to be ready at the new southern port of Mombasa, where little work has been done so far.

### No Halt in Bush Clearing

Relatedly, more lighted, cranes and rolling stock are to be obtained for Dar es Salaam, and later it may be possible to link the whole Tanganyika railway system with Mombasa as port of call, or, alternatively, expanding Nairobi transport facilities will be paid to horse building, workshops and offices. While all this is going on there will be no halt in clearing the land for cultivation.

If a radical reorganization is intended, it is important that it should go on the right lines. The story of this scheme has not been happy. The White Paper which started it off was too optimistic. This would have mattered less if the time had been done within the scheme's inevitable limitations, to secure administrative efficiency.

The need to lessen the British fat shortage by one-third within the Marshall Aid period no doubt justified some haste as well as a considerable initial outlay, but much too little has been done up to now to rule out waste or correct mistakes, even after they have become apparent. The Overseas Food Corporation has now made one attempt to discover what is required.

From now on the public will demand nothing less from the corporation than efficient business organization as well as more effective co-operation from the authorities in Tanganyika who initially had the scheme thrust upon them. One trouble is that whereas the corporation is the concern of the Ministry of Food, the Tanganyika administration is the affair of the Colonial Office.

### Consolidating Control at the Top

It is generally agreed that the remedies should be in the direction of consolidating control at the top and decentralizing work in the field. Staff needs a thorough overhaul. The board of the corporation needs strengthening. On the plantation there are too many Europeans who lack experience in handling African labour. A clearer definition of responsibilities is indispensable. Too many people are treating on each other's ground, and the proportion of European to Native workers is altogether too high.

The problem of the African workers, dropped as they are from their normal life for the purposes of the scheme, is likely to be the most stubborn of all to solve. The right type of European is required to attract them and keep them from drifting away. Shows and accounts, unneeded sitting in order—which should have been done long ago—and housing in which some recent good pro-

gress can be recorded, is singled out by Mr. Plummer as a first requirement.

On the agricultural side, it is questionable whether it is wise to stress so indiscriminately with bush-clearing, as seems to be intended. Good transport and administrative arrangements, it would probably be wiser to use areas already cultivated, for deliberate trials of mixed farming, in which other crops, besides groundnuts and sunflowers will have their place.

### Anti-cyclone May Help

The discovery of anti-cyclone, the new drug against malaria, if its performance comes up to expectations, may help by making it possible to keep more cattle. Grass, if it can be established, provides cover against soil erosion and can be used for grazing. Before too high hopes are placed on this, however, it must be remembered that in many of the groundnut areas sufficient water has not yet been found for domestic purposes, let alone for cattle.

Finally, the size and ownership of the units of cultivation will have to be considered afresh. Lord De la Warr suggested in *The Times* last June that the land should be parcelled out in units of 3,000 acres upwards on long lease to approved individuals, farming companies, or African co-operative associations. Such units would be worked under local managers within the framework of the corporation. The larger the part played by Natives in groundnut production the better, but it must be appreciated that it will be a long time before the East African Native will be ready, financially, to produce cash crops sufficient for the British housewife as well as supply his own needs more adequately.

The present efforts to straighten out the groundnut scheme in East will be watched closely in this country. The costs which fall upon the British taxpayer were originally estimated at £25,000,000 and now may be double that sum, according to the guesses, or even three times as much, according to official estimates in Nairobi. Against this outlay, current production of groundnuts is negligible.

### Efficient Business Organization Essential

Britain's need for one and a half tons a day, as when the scheme was first mooted over two years ago, but experience has shown that the hasty roads set in this venture the sure one. Without efficient business organization, groundnuts can neither be grown nor transported at an economic price.

The report by the Overseas Food Corporation on the present position and future plans of the groundnut scheme has now been received by the Minister of Food, Mr. Streatfeild, who told the House of Commons last week that he would be making a full statement in the coming convenient opportunity. Mr. A. Wilson, general managing director of Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co. arrived last week at Mtwara, Tanganyika Territory, where a new harbour is under construction in connection with the development of the Southern Province groundnut area. He had flown from this country, and was met by Colonel G. E. Howorth, the company's representative in East Africa, who then accompanied him on an inspection of the work now proceeding at Mtwara. The chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. L. A. Plummer, on arrival at Kangwa, some 600 miles up the coast, remarked that the groundnut scheme had been moved to Mtwara from some 100 miles inland, and that Mtwara headquarters is right off the picture.



## America and Colonial Development

### Significance of President's "Fourth Point"

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S recent pronouncement on American participation in the development of the resources of the colonies has quickly become known as the "Fourth Point" and has aroused widespread comment in political and commercial circles. Last Friday Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, in a speech before the American Embassy in London, declared that the President's plan for development of the world's backward areas had already given a new impetus to the programmes being considered by Marshall Aid countries. Five such nations, he pointed out—Britain, Holland, France, Belgium, and Portugal—had dependent territories, and by working within the O.E.C.E. framework, they could increase vital supplies of minerals, raw materials and food.

Although development of Colonial areas would have to be primarily financed by the funds of the metropolitan countries concerned, some Economic Co-operation Administration funds might be used for obtaining American equipment and machinery. Mr. Harriman expressed the hope that the backward overseas areas would prove a more attractive field for private American investment than the O.E.C.E. nations appeared to have been. E.C.A. money could be used in dependent territories when it fitted in with the overall purpose of European recovery.

### Development Committee Formed

The Economic Co-operation Administration were already equipped for the task suggested by Mr. Truman, the Ambassador at large pointed out, and even before the speech a committee on the development of dependent territories, on which the metropolitan Powers were represented, had been set up. Mr. Belin's immediate response to the President's speech has been most gratifying. Another aspect of E.C.A. activity in this situation, he added, was the use of its \$6,000,000 technical development fund.

Mr. Thomas G. Fingleton, E.C.A. Chief in London, who is in Washington for Congressional hearings on foreign aid, also commented on the Fourth Point, saying that two joint Anglo-American projects were already under consideration. One was a survey of the British Colonial areas in Africa which were possible sources of raw materials needed by the United States, which included a survey from the air, assistance in the insecticidal campaign, and combating malaria. The second was the link in the Cape to Cairo railway. Mr. Fingleton commented that the British Government was very anxious for American participation in these schemes.

### Parliamentary Debate Awaited

M.P.s in this country who are anxious to know whether the Government has detailed information of what the U.S. Government has in mind, are hoping for an early debate on the President's speech. The view is expressed in some quarters that American participation in overseas development is envisaged by the State Department largely on the basis of private investment rather than through U.S. Government loans. It is widely noted that American aid in Africa will take the form of deliveries of rolling stock and other transport materials, importation of which is at present impeded by the fuel shortage.

During the debate in the House of Commons last week on the American Aid and European Payments Bill, several speakers commented upon the significance of President Truman's remarks. Mr. Lord Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, stated that some substantial implications for the investment of American funds in the Commonwealth had already been received by the British Government, which was mainly development. Suggested schemes would be added to be considered on their merits, dependent on the country

tion they made to the main objective of stability by 1952. Mr. Harold Macmillan, for the Opposition, had earlier urged encouragement of the use of American resources to expedite schemes of Colonial development.

On Tuesday, Lord Trefarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, said in Kingston, Jamaica, that he hoped in a few weeks' time to sign an agreement with the World Bank for a loan to finance British Colonial development. Terms would have to be approved by the British Treasury, but he anticipated no difficulty. Agreement had almost been reached, Lord Trefarne explained, in his recent talks with Mr. McCloy, the Bank's president.

A loan was needed for the purchase of U.S. equipment for some 20 new Colonial projects. The present loan was about \$15,000,000. This was a commercial proposition in a different category from E.C.A. transactions. Lord Trefarne emphasized, and the interest rate might reach 4%, including all charges. The undertakings proved economic, funding loans might be negotiated.

## Wages and Conditions for Africans

### New Regulations in Southern Rhodesia

PROMISUAL REGULATIONS governing conditions of employment of Africans in Southern Rhodesia will come into force on March 1. Natives employed on farms, nurseries, or in private households, or by the Government or Rhodesia Railways, will not be affected, but all others must be graded by their employers, given minimum cash wages, and granted accommodation, rations and fuel allowances in lieu of salaries not more than 40s. monthly. In the preliminary news, recently reported, the following details can now be added.

Industries within 30 miles of a municipal area will pay the following minimum monthly cash wages: grade 1, 25s.; grade 2, 30s.; grade 3, 35s.; grade 4, 40s.; special-grade, 190s. Those outside the 30-mile limit but within areas controlled by town management boards will pay 25s. less in all grades. Rates for juniors, based on their apparent age, are: 20s. monthly in the 17th year; 22s. 6d. at 18, and 25s. at 19.

Employees who have received no increase in pay since January 1, 1948, will be entitled to higher wages with effect from May 1, 1948, on the date when they exceed their present employment. It is suggested since 20s. monthly laid down for these increases will follow a 10s. monthly wage on December 31, 1947, or later date of employment, if the wage was less than 70s., to be increased by 10s. per month; from 70s. to 130s. increase of 7s. 6d.; 130s. or more increase of 10s. Those who began January 1 and May 1, 1948, received increases of 10s. to 15s. in excess of 50s. per month are not entitled to a further increase, but in cases where increases have been given, employees will be entitled to the difference, if any, between these increases and those now awarded.

### Ration Allowances

Each municipal employer must provide rations, according to the scale laid down, or pay a ration allowance of 20s. monthly. They must supply fuel for cooking purposes, or pay a fuel allowance of 5s. monthly, and provide accommodation, or on production of a receipt for rent refund the cost of accommodation up to a maximum of 13s. monthly.

Employees will be entitled to 16 days' leave on a calendar year, with allowances for every day of absence on service after May 1, 1948, less any leave taken on cumulative leave period not exceeding 10 days. Up to 10 months' cumulative leave will be allowed, with allowances, which will apply to employees who have completed 1 year of service and who leave their employment. A gratuity will be payable on each completed year if unavoidable, health reasons, or on retirement after 10 years' continuous service.

Municipal councils are required to engage trained social welfare workers and appoint standing committees to consider all cases of proposed summary dismissal of the employees. Employers must keep records of all natives in their employ, as in each case being entered in 72 columns, showing employee's number, registration certificate number, district, date of birth, date of arrival, tribal chief, or kraal, district, employment, nature of contract, grade, rate of wage on agreement, ration, fuel, accommodation, and allowances in lieu, date of absence, wage and mode of discharge.

Letters to the Editor

## Spiritual Challenge of Groundnut Scheme Christian Invasion of East Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SINCE my first visit to England for the Lambeth Conference I met very many who were about to leave for Tanganyika to take up posts in the groundnut scheme, and also came across very many who had relations and friends already there. The reactions were varied: some viewed the whole thing with doubt and disappointment, and others were full of hope and confidence in this venture, which is the greatest agricultural undertaking in the Empire. I am now back and write from Kongwa.

1) To what was a vast open plain seeming with game in front of my home, there has now come the full impact of the modern invasion of agriculture, and particularly of oil, which are essential in the present world-wide shortage. Here we see four isolated missionary large numbers of European and European and many thousands of Africans are employed amid bulldozers, tractors, and modern machinery. To the 10,000 acres already under cultivation has come a railway, through the bush, and aircraft come and go on the airfield which has been constructed.

What concerns me as bishop of the diocese, and I know the Bishop of Masai and the U.M.C.A., who are working in the southern part of the territory where there will be even larger developments—is the human problem which is arising where so many are thrown together under rather temporary conditions in a tropical country. The Overseas Food Corporation is as conscious as we are of the repercussions which will result, and of the moral and social problems which are already arising.

To meet the spiritual challenge of the groundnut scheme I have sent a team of six to Kongwa where will, I hope, be two European chaplains, a Church Army captain and two South African chaplains. I am not at all aware of the local resources, but, though I pay tribute to the readiness of the members of the Corporation to co-operate and to provide facilities for regular worship, there is besides the Anglican Church no other European ministry at Kongwa except the Roman Catholic Church. The Europeans are asked to have their own church and already have plans for building it. Many are ready to do some of the work of building themselves.

Behind the work of the Overseas Food Corporation are the millions of pounds which have been voted for the scheme. The Church's contribution must be stable, come from other sources in matters which are essentially spiritual. I am grateful to the Church Missionary Society, the Church Army, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which have undertaken heavy responsibilities, all of this, and commend their efforts.

To establish a strong Christian impact and provide for better churches and accommodation will call for unflinching contributions from those at home who feel that the spiritual issues at stake are of vital importance. As people of all denominations are involved, the response will, I hope, come from a very wide circle, and to this end I feel that I should make a plea to the Christian community at large that to establish a base, to maintain an adequate provision in the past, a concern will need upwards of £100,000 for which will exceed our first Church of England contribution for the base that can be done. For our own people, I should commend that all those who are engaged, and both they and their children will be provided for in the Church's spiritual work.

Here is a challenge to make not only an economic but a Christian invasion of East Africa. The prayer and fellowship of those at home will mean much to all who are concerned, and requests and contributions to the task which faces the Overseas may be sent to me at 108 King's Road, Windsor, Berkshire, or direct to Tanganyika.

Your faithful,  
Dudona  
Tanganyika Territory  
William J. Central  
Tanganyika

## Roman and British Colonies Laws of Col. G. B. Pausonby, M.A.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Mrs. Elsie Huxley was asking for comment when her recent correspondence in *The Times* she expressed her contempt for Great Britain and Rome as colonizing powers and to compare the African of to-day with the native inhabitant of North Africa about 200 B.C. The two are incomparable.

When the Romans went to North Africa they founded a human civilization which had been in existence since 3000 B.C. They were able with their vast resources and organization to build on their background and tradition. The same thing has been done by the U.S.S.R. in Central Asia, in Uzbekistan, for instance, material prosperity and development have been achieved in the short period of 25 years. But even again, the U.S.S.R. have built on a foundation, the proud nationalism and tradition of a people whose past goes back to the time of Alexander the Great.

On the other hand, had no foundation on which to build in East and Central Africa. Sixty years ago we had many fighting tribes of Bantu stock, without background or tradition, without literature or art, with different languages, with no common cohesion, and with no loyalty except to their chiefs. We had to start from scratch.

We had two alternative ways of building up these new countries. We could follow the Roman method, to some extent the Russian method, of discipline and unrelenting order, or the inhabitants, or we could try the democratic methods of discussion, persuasion, and compromise. Though there may have been unthinking and unsuitable to the uneducated mind, they were adopted. This may have slowed down development, and progress certainly seems slow to-day when there are so many calls for increased production in the meantime, as Mrs. Huxley pointed out, people have multiplied and lands have decayed.

Miss Perham however, is quite right. The control of the process, we cannot easily find a compulsory method, and we cannot go away to leave the Africans to get on with the job alone. The chief and the people situated. African realization was that chaos and anarchy would immediately ensue without us. What is more, we do not intend of leaving a "white" North while we do not only to build up these countries but to lead the African to taking a full and equal part in their development too. But this cannot be done in a hurry.

Miss Perham says that "the Colonial peoples least qualified by their past degree of civilization and only to conduct a modern State are likely to have the steepest apprenticeship as the art of it would be hard to master the process of it and be able to do it of the present community of different races to day. We wish of the machines to be to know them to a fraction of the for an expression of it."

Continued on page 68

# BACKGROUND

**Honesty and Policy.** Mr. Justice Lynskey and his two colleagues deserve high praise for the manner in which they conducted what will long be known as The Tribunal. Their published report is generous to those whom it excoriates and severe on those whom it commends. No fair-minded citizen can read it without feeling that substantial justice has been done. If Mr. Belcher emerges as a man led into indiscretion by unwise friendships and unjudicious acceptance of benefactions from unimpressive business contacts, the condemnation of Mr. George Gibson is more severe. He too was the victim of the Stanley approach. The Tribunal is satisfied that Stanley offered Mr. the chairmanship of a proposed new company in order to induce Mr. Gibson as a public servant to assist in obtaining from the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Financial Issues Committee permission for a public issue of the shares of the new, both easy and hard. Mr. Gibson realized the reason for this offer, although for other reasons he refused the offer. Mr. Belcher continued to assist Mr. Stanley. We are satisfied that Mr. Gibson did this in the hope of material advantage to himself although in fact all that he received apart from some trivial gifts was that present of a pair of clothes. The respect for leadership irrespective of political colour, which used to be such a strong British characteristic has sadly depreciated. It will only recover when we learn that character of high class and high repute is based on ability, behaviour and not on many reasons and that it is no accident that many of them are merely trade unionists. In several of the recent appointments Mr. Attlee has sought to overcome this weakness, but the Labour Party as a whole must reflect that amidst all the ways up a higher level of ability is to be cast into the political wilderness. The British public demands not merely good intentions but energy and capacity in government. They must put in their own share upon the quality of the war-time government. The Tribunal has reminded the public that the standard of honesty in British public life remains high. But it has also revealed that the standards of ordinary judgement and discretion among politicians can sometimes be disconcertingly low. The nation is disappointed in its leadership by the way in which it has treated the public and not merely of keeping the men and most of the slaves out of the time. — *Exponent*

**Indonesia.** The Indonesian Republic is a very short of men of the character required to run a State. There are 400 with a medical degree, 300 with a law degree, 60 with an agricultural or engineering degree, 20 with engineering and natural science degrees, 200 with university degrees. The intelligent men number about 2,500 or 3,000. The number who can discuss affairs with understanding is estimated by pessimists at 300 and by ardent optimists at 5,000. All this for a population of 12,000,000. Democracy is being forced on people not ready for it. The men in charge at Djakarta are the men who rule 75,000,000 of their immediate subjects and aim at hegemony over the remaining 50,000,000 in the rest of Java, Sumatra and the outer islands. They are really war criminals who were discarded by the Japanese. Aiming solely at power they are ready to see Indonesia and their people sink back to any conditions so long as they themselves ride them. — *Lord Milverton*, speaking in the House of Lords.

**Public Opinion.** The third of the Gallup Poll's special surveys of the political state of mind of Britain shows that although the Labour line continues its slow downward trend it has recently become steadier and has fluctuated less. The most marked recent change is the rise of the Liberal vote to 7.2% of those with a definite opinion, some 14% of the public said they would vote Conservative, while 49% said the would vote Labour. But although only 1% said they would vote Labour, a spokesman has been kind for the coming year, recent times only 2% of the public voted for the Conservative Government. 2% wanted a National Government and 7% a Liberal Government. Increasingly a party is being formed like to see a decision take place straight away. Of those who said they would vote Labour the best Government for the country at present, but 34% would prefer a Conservative or National Government. Asksie of the public and Stephen is crystallized with 51% disapproving and 28% approving. No one can predict how the political trend will continue, but it can at least be said that the most accurate evidence is that the public at the present time shows an inclination to have the old middle way is the only way. — *News and Notes*

**Towards Recovery.** The results of our recovery effort for the second half of 1948 will not be available for some weeks yet, but I think we shall find that we were very close to a balance in our overseas payments for that particular period. We shall not be able to maintain our position without a great effort and constant care, but with all the necessary reservations and qualifications admitted, this achievement can be described as one of the very highest order by our people and one in which we can justly take pride and from which the democratic world can draw comfort and inspiration. It was one of the improvements has been the very vigorous expansion of our exports made not only by a greater effort is due to managements, technicians, scientists and workers in our industries. It has also been helped by the continued restrictions on imports from overseas and on home consumption, which the people as a whole have shown themselves intelligent and patient enough to tolerate. We must remember that our accomplishments would not have been possible without the very important outside assistance we have received. Not only has Marshall Aid enabled us over the past year to maintain our essential imports from the Western Hemisphere, without which we could have done a little of nothing, but we were enabled to build up to this position of recovery over the earlier part of the war, only by the help of the loans granted to us by the United States and Canada. Despite our progress very difficult and stubborn problems still remain. We have to deal with the dollar deficit and the need of either by expanding our dollar earnings or reducing our dollar expenditure, and that we must accomplish in the comparatively short time before E.R.P. comes to an end. If we succeed by our endeavours in accomplishing our programme by the end of four years we shall be regaining our economic freedom with all that that means for our self-respect and our position in the world. — *Sir Stafford Cripps*, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We who were closely concerned with the introduction of the food subsidies hoped that the scheme, while saving the taxpayer hundreds of millions a year, would reduce the cost of the war to the nation by thousands of millions. In fact, the cost of living from wage negotiations. I believe that I achieved that result. — *Sir Henry L. French*



# TO THE NEWS

E.A.B. market. Hold hard to the jewel Christianity. — General Smith.

What I lack in dignity I make up in weight. — Mr. Ernest Bevin.

The total number of registered disabled persons is 903,000, of whom 825,000 are estimated to be in employment. — Ministry of Labour.

Initiative is stifled and incentive lacking. Austerity is to be our lot for several years ahead. — The Hon. Rupert E. B. Keck, chairman, Westminster Bank.

About 30% of the tobacco consumed in this country now comes from non-dollar sources. — Mr. Arthur Schomley, M.P., Secretary for Trade.

No decision as to how the world British has made at the October meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. — Dr. E. Pratt, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

The body economy like the human body must have its tissues constantly renewed and this implies a continuing stream of fresh resources in adequate volume moving into productive investment. — Sir William Goodenough, chairman, Barclays Bank.

Sir John Boyd Orr wants the West to win over Russia with compliments. Maybe he can suggest something that the communists can be complimented about. — *New York World Telegram*.

I feel anxious about the increase of sadistic literature directed to the young and particularly about some of the stuff coming from America with C. S. Lewis. — Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Relations.

A little more of what Professor Brogan is pleased to call pathological, nationalistic nonsense in this country might have saved us from two world wars, and might have saved us from striking the international Communist. — Mr. E. M. Brogan, Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Royal Society of St. George.

An advertisement by British Airways urges you to travel by the Channel ferry route to Paris. You are promised a comfortable night in a sleeper. What are the facts? There is no ventilation in the steamer and the sleeper windows cannot be opened for fear of smugglers. The advertisement says: "There are no customs delays. This is a lie." — *New Stephen Lang-Hall*.

I have never met any national leader so smiling as Chiang Kai-Shek. Mussolini was an actor who knew his Italians; Hitler was a self-centred fanatic; Stalin's laughter could be heard above all the other noises at a Kremlin banquet; but Chiang sits bolt upright on his chair, remained courteous but embarrassingly cold and remote. — *Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

The Labour Party is like a train with one locomotive in front and another in the rear. Driver, Attlee, and Fireman Morrison in the front engine would like to slow down and put on the brakes. In the rear engine Driver Cripps is opening the throttle and Fireman Bevan is pulling on the foot. The train rushes on ignoring all red lights to its totalitarian destination where there is only one employer and one landlord. — *Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.*

Members of the professions should put integrity first in private business, and public life. Professional integrity is more important than technical qualifications. Never was there a better reason for the middle class, including professional people, to observe the code so that their influence percolate through society and spell the doom of the gutter and the street. — *Mr. A. Gale Johnson, president, Chartered Institute of Secretaries*.

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# PERSONALIA

The Duke and Duchess of Saragossa have left on an early date.

Mr. A. E. POLLARD has rejoined the staff of the East African Office in London.

Mrs. J. G. PERKINS, mayor of Gwelo, Northern Rhodesia, returned from a three months' trip to South America with Mrs. Perkins and their three children.

Miss V. C. YOUNG was graciously designated as our last issue as secretary to the East African Office in London. She is, of course, secretary to the Commission.

THE RT. HON. F. J. NOEL-BAKER, M.P. for Derby and Secretary of State for Commonwealth Schools, has been adopted as prospective Labour candidate for Derby South.

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Northern Territory, who has been ill in this country, is now convalescing, but is not expected to return to the Territory until April.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., is to address the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society at a joint reception, to be held on February 23, on the Communist Propaganda and Africa's Relations.

MR. N. S. HIBSON, Joint Secretary for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, who has arrived in this country on leave pending re-appointment to the Colonial Office, is putting in Glouc. Hershing.

MR. NIGLEY PARSONS, author of a new book on the United States, which has attracted the attention of the publisher of the forthcoming book, "Kenya: The New Jewel," "Sons of Noah," which is published in London in the middle of this month.

WALCIBITA KALONGA, who has been appointed Prime Minister of Barotseland in succession to Wiga Nama-kondo, who was removed from office last November, Mr. Kalonga was in 1946 provincial education officer in the Superior Authority at Lealui, and last year was provincial advisor for agriculture and development under the Barotseland Native Government.

MR. ROBERT ASHBY, chairman of the Copperbelt Development Co. Ltd., and a director of the B.C.S. Company, left this country by air on Tuesday for the Victoria Falls. He will return in the Rhodesia until February 21, visiting the Copperbelt and other areas, and will then travel to South Africa, returning to this country at the beginning of April.

The 25th anniversary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was commemorated in a service last Sunday at St. Martin's, the Fields. The service, arranged by Toc H, was conducted by the Rev. AUSTON WILLIAMS, and among those present were Mrs. MILVERTON, chairman of the Association, and Dr. WILSON RAE, Director of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Select Committee of Parliament on Broadcasting in Southern Rhodesia has recommended that when the new Broadcasting Corporation is established, the post of senior members of the programme staff should be given to Mr. JOHN PARRY, at present studio controller of the broadcasting staff. Mr. PARRY, who was educated at Cambridge, has been a teacher, actor, film-maker, journalist, and announcer with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

MR. F. S. JOELSON has been ordered complete rest for some months, and will be grateful if he can be spared all readable correspondence. Letters of editorial interest will receive prompt attention, but should be addressed to the Editor, rather than to Mr. Joelson, by name. Those of a business nature should be addressed to the manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 26 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

The marriage took place in Durban recently of Mr. JOHN G. HUGHES, elder son of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huggins, and Miss PATRICIA BOWEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bowen of Durban.

Four young people, who have been granted Nuffield bursaries, and who are coming to this country to take a six months' course in agricultural methods, namely Mr. MESSIAS M. KHVON MEMBERTA (Arcurus), G. M. FOREMAN (Bulawayo), F. G. WALKER (Norton), and C. M. LENNARD (Darwendale). While they are away their farms will be cared for by the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

When SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, and Lady MITCHELL, give a house-warming reception at his farm in the Rift Valley Province, to which he has moved for a few months in order to give temporary quarters in Government House, Nairobi, to the Colony's new secondary school for boys, an ancient ceremony of "blessing the house" will be performed by the Rev. J. E. HORSING, provost of Nairobi Cathedral.

MR. ANTHONY GEORGE W. BERRIDGE has been temporarily appointed to the Colonial Service as Crown Counsel in Kenya. Educated at Dover College, H.M.S. Worcester and Exeter College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1936, having served in the R.A.F. since 1927. During the recent war he was mentioned in dispatches three times, was awarded the M.B.E. in 1945 and the D.B.E. last year, and as a group captain (acting) was in charge of War Crimes Group in North West Europe.

THE REV. A. A. CREECH, M.A., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and MR. J. W. THOMAS, M.P., Member of Parliament and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and JOHN WILSON, are to address a evening school to be held at Durham University from March 28 to April 4 under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society. The object will be to consider the present pattern and probable future of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Further particulars may be obtained from the Royal Empire Society.

At the annual meeting of the Masin-Gushu branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union the following officers were elected: chairman, Mr. J. W. NEWTON; vice-chairman, Mr. A. CLOER; Council delegates, Mr. A. MUEBA, chairman; Mr. J. S. NEWTON, hon. secretary; Mr. J. S. NEWTON. The executive committee will be composed of the above, in addition to the following representatives from the Farmers' Association: Turko Kipkaren, Mr. J. H. B. RUTSCHAARS, Neils Bridge, Mr. L. J. WELLS, Southey, Plateau, Mr. S. JORGENSEN, Plateau, and A. CLOER, Sergus, Moiba, Mr. J. FFW.

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Mr. N. K. BERTRAM has been appointed Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Trade and Industrial Development, with effect from April, 1949. Mr. C. W. GIBSON is the new Acting Secretary. Mr. S. A. ROWE, Secretary of Commerce and Industries, will become Southern Rhodesia's representative on the newly formed Council established by the Southern Rhodesia-Union Customs Agreement.

A young Rhodesian cricketer, 16-year-old C. R. S. WOOD, has been invited to come to this country to sign for a professional. The Leicestershire player, Vic. Jackson, who is now coaching in the Colony, recommended the player to his county after watching his performances in the Nalfield tournament, and he believes that Wood is the only coming power in the Colony. Wood, who came from a well-known cricketing family—two of his uncles, J. A. and H. D. Spinks, are well-known South African cricketers. He captained Zimbabwe last year, and gained his Rhodesian cap in Salisbury. As a golfer he won the North Beauchamp and Protectorate championships in the same year.

## Obituary

### Major S. N. G. Jackson

MAJOR STANLEY NETTLESHIP GOWEN JACKSON, a former Assistant Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia and at his home near Salisbury, recently died. He was one of the earliest Native Commissioners appointed to serve under the late Sir Herbert Taylor, who was appointed Chief Native Commissioner of Rhodesia by Cecil Rhodes. Major, serving in Malaya for many years. Major Jackson was made Superintendent of Salisburies at Fort Victoria in 1913, holding that office until 1917, when he was transferred to Africa for Southern Rhodesia as a Resident. He subsequently held the posts of Superintendent of Gwelo and later Bulawayo, and in 1927 was appointed Assistant Chief Native Commissioner in Salisbury, serving under his brother, the late Mr. H. M. G. Jackson. Major Jackson resided in the town of Gwelo in 1942, and later served in several capacities as an assessor on the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. James RICHARD ADAMS, of the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service, died in Salisbury recently at the age of 60. He was born in Calcutta, he was educated at the Barrow, Brighton College, Sussex, and Nelson College, Oxford, where he took his honours degree in jurisprudence. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1911, joining the District Courts, and in 1914 transferred to the Department of Internal Affairs, where he held the post of Assistant District Officer. Mr. Adams was chairman of the Town Property Transfer Commission and a member of the Police Reserve.

Mrs. THELMA MARY, wife of Mr. T. I. F. Wilson, of Eastern Southern Rhodesia, died recently at her home in Penabaza, after being ill for two years. Her daughter, Mrs. and Miss Arthur Strickland, who went to the Colony in 1895, she married Mr. Wilson in 1927. She took an interest in the welfare of the district and was a member of several social societies.

Mr. J. W. HAMMAN, the last Colonial superintendent in road-making in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 86. A resident in the district for 55 years, he had engaged in railway work, farming and mining.

Lady MARY BEATRICE CROFT, wife of the late first Baron Croft, has died at a nursing home after a long illness at Corbridge, near Peterborough. Lady Croft was born in London in 1861, and was the wife of the late Rev. Canon Croft, a distinguished theologian and a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. J. H. GIBSON, who has held the position of Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Board for the Colonisation of Africa, has been succeeded by his husband, the late Rev.

## Training Africans as Film Makers

Scheme Costs £20,000 a Year

NINE YOUNG AFRICAN TECHNICIANS left London on Tuesday for East Africa for the purpose of the Colonial Office scheme of making the African peoples their own film directors. They are to be trained among Africans, concentrating those who have never seen a film, and seek to achieve the best way of using the cinema for community education.

Selection was made on the basis of special aptitude of the work from the physiological, psychological and anthropological standpoint. The young men asked for their quest are to be trained on the senior officers of the East African Governments in matters which the authorities are particularly anxious to have emphasised upon the peoples. The scheme is designed to teach the African peoples to make short films for themselves ultimately, though a great problem will be a long time before this can be achieved.

Before the start of the training for the film unit, the 20 young men, who are the Colonial Film Unit, spent several weeks in the industry of information at the outbreak of the recent war. They made propaganda films for African-appealing purposes, and this has had considerable experience in the Colonial Film Unit, and last year spent two months in the States.

Mr. J. H. GIBSON, who is in Australia, was educated at Ballarat School of Mines, and at Cambridge. He spent two years in the States, and did two years' work on the film unit. He is a member of the Royal Society, and has travelled widely in the Commonwealth, the U.S.A., and the Continent, and in Russia. He served in the Royal Air Force in 1940-46.

Mr. J. H. GIBSON, a Scot, became interested in films in 1930, and has since had experience of producing camera work and script-writing.

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Mr. NORMAN W. SPRINGATE, who formed the film-making unit in 1936, formed the company of his own in 1942, joined the R.A.F. as a photographer in the following year, and in 1943 was seconded to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for film propaganda work. Later he became films officer to the Northern Government, and last year joined the Colonial Film Unit in Rhodesia. He has made 15 short films, and has produced plays in the West End of London and toured on feature films but broadcastly was commissioned to the Royal Armoured Corps in the present war.

Mr. J. W. HEWITSON, now working in Kenya for the Colonial Film Unit, was commissioned in 1942 and demobilized as a major. He produced and photographed a military film for the Northern Command, created the cinematographing school at the Colonial Command, was responsible for cinematographing the second Gwelo conference, and in 1947 joined the Colonial Film Unit as a director. He has made films in Egypt, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Mr. JOHN ERIC SHEPHERD WHITE, a Canadian who was educated in Australia, had long experience in this country before joining the R.A.F. in 1943. After the war he worked for a year or another year, and then took a photographic course at the Polytechnic. While in the Air Force he served in Egypt, West Africa, and Malaya, and returned in the U.S.A.

Mr. GEOFFREY DUMAR BLINES, who has been in the repertory company and studied the film technique at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, has been on the staff of British Movietone. He served in the R.A.F. as a pilot and after demobilization joined the Colonial Film Unit.

Mr. H. L. BRADSHAW, who will be in charge of administration for the unit, is already in East Africa.

A school museum service is being prepared in Southern Rhodesia by the National Museum, Bulawayo. Cases containing specimens will be sent to schools on request together with lectures prepared for the teachers. The assistance of industrial plants is being sought for the preparation of exhibits dealing with the country's economy.



## Encouragement of African Initiative Developing True Social Responsibility

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies presided over a Press conference in London a few days ago to introduce the *Journal of African Administration*, which Mr. C. B. Carlisle is editing, and the first number of which has been published by His Stationery Office at 1s. 6d.

In the course of the British Colonial administration, said Mr. Carlisle, there had been a 'natural concentration of central government machinery, with little enthusiasm in matters of local government.' Reliance had been placed mainly on the existing structure of African society, especially on the chiefs and their councils, so that the system was largely one of indirect rule. We had even introduced the system artificially in some areas.

As Africans began to clamour for increasing responsibility, more attention had to be given to local administration, for there could be no real responsibility at the centre unless it also existed in the locality in order to train people for wider duties. New economic and social conditions and new standards brought demands for new services, many of which could be properly sustained only by local machinery.

### Extension of Local Government

For these reasons, with extension of local government, the African dependencies had essential needs that could be met only with health, education, sanitation, roads and other services, which were transferred thus, encouraging mutual help and the growth of social responsibility.

There was a definite endeavour also to bring the people into deliberative assemblies for the discussion of their problems. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had their provincial councils of the tribes and a national council each composed entirely of Africans from among whom would come the African members of the Legislature.

Colonial administrators had been encouraged to study local government in this country, for it was important that British experience should be adapted to African requirements. Educated young Africans, who thought the chiefs' councils too conservative, would have some share in the tasks of local government and it should thus be possible to avoid the acute social stress which would otherwise be experienced, and give them some outlet for their ideas and energies.

The African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, which had given much thought to this problem since 1947, had assembled comparative information, organized conferences, and had the satisfaction of finding the resultant proposals accepted by the recent African Conference in London. Some of this country's best experts

on local government matters served on an advisory committee.

The new quarterly journal would make essential knowledge readily available to all engaged in African administration, though not necessarily of a somewhat technical nature, and of great general interest to all concerned with the growth of British policies in African affairs. The experience of America and continental powers would be brought into the survey from time to time for comparative purposes.

Encouragement of initiative in Africans was a matter of the highest importance, said the Secretary of State. Governments should not be too paternalistic. Africans must increasingly accept social responsibility and make their own decisions.

As a further means of helping them it had been decided to send a team of 40 young film technicians, carefully selected, for qualities rarely found in the studios, to East Africa to teach the people to become their own film-makers. There was also a plan for a great expansion of Colonial broadcasting.

### Historic Moments

Mr. John Grierson, contractor of films at the Central Office of Information, said that the departure of the film team would mark an historic moment in the history of the cinema for educational purposes.

Never before had a party of film technicians set out to live in Africa among Africans and train these people in the use of films on carefully planned basis. African film had gone out to the bush and come back, quickly and cheaply. The teams were to be sent to localities with high potential in Nairobi and one unit each in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, with the possibility of a fourth in Zanzibar later.

The fundamental purpose was to train local people to carry on the work. It was to be done in the Colonies for the Colonies, and it ought to be done in the Colonies. At best 16 mm. films would be produced in East Africa and 35 mm. stock in this country, but it was hoped that all the work would later be done in Africa.

The scheme, for which the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was providing £29,000 a year, would be set in motion by the East African High Commission.

## Improved African Housing

AN IMPROVED AFRICAN HOME, to improve the housing of Africans in Southern Rhodesia, is one of the major responsibilities of the National Native Council Board, who propose that the Native Engineering Department should undertake the planning, erection and servicing of urban Native housing on a house-by-house basis and should be reserved within the Native urban areas for industrial and commercial undertakings, willing to build native houses, with a special credit fund for the use of their own employees, and that new industrial areas should allow industrialists to lease their own Native garden villages or close proximity to their factories.

**Eggs of Birds Breeding in Southern Rhodesia.**—(By Captain Cecil D. Frost (Jackson, Son & Co., Ltd., 24).)—In this admirable, well-illustrated, 16-page book, the first comprehensive account of the eggs of almost all the birds known to breed in Southern Africa, roughly the area south of the Zambezi River. Twenty coloured plates show the eggs of more than 400 birds. The descriptive paragraphs give the English and Latin names of the birds, their nesting places and periods, and particularities of incubation. No fewer than 70 birds are thus described, and the indexes run to more than 40 pages. The book gives the year when the work was undertaken, it is a clear, easy, one-volume work, and the birds of Africa would find this a valuable volume to possess.

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 67.)

The process of evolution of East and Central Africa provides a far more complicated problem than ever faced the ingenuity of the Romans in the past or the Russians in the present time. It is, in fact, the plan for the development of a huge territory by and for peoples who represent distinct and utterly different civilizations, European, Indian and African.

It can be done only by recognizing the differences, by sinking racial differences, and by all races working together to learn the art of government. It is a great and gradual task, but not impossible with mutual tolerance, understanding and good-will and, I would add, with the advice and help which we in this country can contribute out of our centuries of experience.

House of Commons  
London, S.W.1

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES WILSONBY

Views on the Modern African  
Professor Debenham Challenged

To the Editors of East Africa and Rhodesia  
Sir, Professor Debenham's article in your issue about the African, reported by you in your column, is a report on East and Central Africa. I am a Rhodesian and I am sorry that I do not have the time to give a longer reply when he begins the paragraph by writing "The Professor who cannot but observe that the African...". I visited his observations are those merely of a passing visitor then one can understand how he came to make some comments on the African character that must not be taken too seriously.

For instance, there is the statement that "the idea of amusing personal wealth is, on the whole, foreign to the African." I do not support the Professor's opinion that the African is not instinctive for business. Like most of the other generalizations, this is presumably meant to apply to Africans in the less developed parts of the territories. I can think of the chattering reply that some of my African friends in these parts could make: "Just give us the chance and you'll see." Surely the test of the African's business instinct is to be found in those more developed parts of the continent where the African has the chance to test his business instinct. Did the Professor not meet any typical members of the Kitoko tribe? They speak Nyanja's highly developed. Are they not sometimes called "the Jews of East Africa"? Had their tribal home been in one of the less developed parts of Tanganyika territory, their obvious instinct for business would have led to their death.

As for the Professor, writes: "The African usually prefers to use his muscles rather than his brain. A more operative word here is 'prefers,' and it simply isn't true. If the Professor had written: 'The African has had to use his muscles rather than his brain,' that would have been nearer the truth. How can the Professor, if he stands fast to his contention, explain the terrific demand for education from all parts of the continent? Even the older people want to learn. Reports on mass literacy show this. The Professor even brings out that hoary chestnut about the contractor who built the narrow-gauge railways only to find the natives, not on their heads. Was it an African who told the Professor this story? I very much doubt it, but it is the kind of story that one has heard so often from European employees of African labour, the kind of employee whose knowledge of the African has to be supplemented by the traditional mythology relating to the African labourer.

It must be the supposition from this that I would generalize about the African's nature and call him unintelligent. Professor Debenham has taught me, although I knew it before, the danger of making generalizations on any subject, most of all of the African character. The most that can be said is that there may be certain reasons for the African's lack of thought according to the European pattern. The Professor dogmatically asserts that the African lacks the contemplative faculties of the Oriental. Did the possession of these faculties ever result in the women of an Egyptian village digging a furrow to bring water to the village to save labour? What evidence can he produce to show that "the African does not sit and think, he just sits." It may be that in the rural areas the African has during certain periods in his history had little food for thought, but it is becoming abundantly clear that his own leaders are now providing him with plenty to think about. We may be making a tragic mistake in supposing that it will all go into one ear and out through the other" come of these matters, by the way, belong to that type of person which Professor Debenham states the African is incapable of producing—the plotter or the agitator. The Professor should have spent more time in the Kitoko Reserve.

School of Oriental and African Studies,  
University of London,  
L.C.

Yours faithfully,  
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### Barbaric Custom in the Sudan Eradicating Pharaonic Circumcision

THE "BARBARIC CUSTOM" of pharaonic circumcision of women was the subject of a recent letter in the Times by Sir J. Angus Clark, sometime Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government. Following the raising of the question last week in the House of Commons, Sir Angus wrote:

"The recent inauguration of the Sudanese Legislative Assembly is a very important stage in the constitutional evolution of the Sudan. Those of us who have served the Sudan in the past as its rulers will watch this evolution with interest and anxiety. For one I have little doubt that the Sudanese will proceed to their new responsibilities. But one will hope and feel that in the areas of sociopolitical activities the social values will receive their full share of attention. Education is unlikely to be neglected by the Sudanese. Health services have, in general, a good record of development, which one hopes will be maintained. But the barbaric custom of pharaonic circumcision, unendorsed or indeed condoned by the educated Sudanese, is one which must be eradicated if they are to take their place in the world as an enlightened and civilized community. The assertion that it has a religious sanction is without foundation; in point of fact, the Koran specifically discourages excessive mutilation such as the pharaonic method involves.

#### Refrain on Sudanese Civilization

It may be a matter for argument whether the British Government should have taken a stronger stand against the practice. On the last public speech in the Sudan, Sir J. Angus Clark referred to this possible sin of omission. "I say emphatically it is not a question for the alien administration but for the Sudanese to tackle on their own lines." Since then preventive legislation has been attempted and most of the propaganda has been directed against the practice. But it is

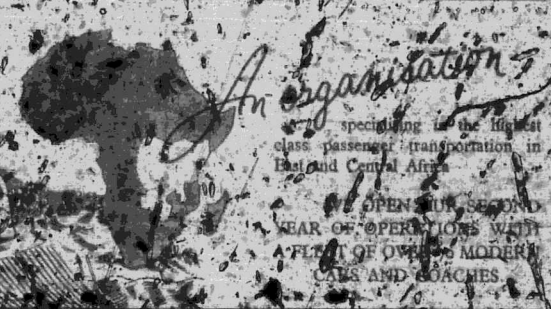
openly in the educated Sudanese has been lamely lacking and there appears to be no doubt that the evil is spreading all over and aries where it was almost unknown 15 or 20 years ago. Every year thousands of children are subjected to the torture which physically and psychologically affects not only the whole of their own sex lives but potentially their offspring. The responsibility, not only moral, but constitutional, for removing this reproach on Sudanese civilization now lies with the Sudanese themselves. An friends of the Sudan will hope that they may shoulder it sincerely and bravely.

#### New G.N.C.

MR. J. POWYS JONES has been appointed Chief Native Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. E. Hudson Beck, who is retiring. The son of a well-known Powys Jones, a well-known magistrate of Bulawayo and Umtali, who went to the Colony when Cecil Rhodes selected men from the old Cape Colony Service, the new G.N.C. received his early education in Rhodesia before going to Blundell School, Victoria College, Jersey, and then as a Rhodes Scholar to Oriel College, Oxford. After serving in the 1914-18 war with the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, and the 4th Rifles, Mr. Powys Jones joined the Native Affairs Department, he became Native Commissioner at Mbuluzi in 1924, at Mazenod in 1926, and Provincial Native Commissioner at Umtali in 1935. After three years ago he was appointed Assistant Chief Native Commissioner.

#### Community Collaboration

WHEN SENIOR CHIEF KOINANGE recently held a party at Kiamba to welcome his son, Mbiya Koinange, home from his studies at London University, he completed the progress of a Kenya Kikuyu oakum mat which, placed on three stones, would collapse if one of the stones was missing. Collaboration between the four communities of Kenya—European, African and Indian—was, he said, essential to the Colony's progress.



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**Parliament**

**Granting of Air Licences in East Africa**

**Private Company's Clash With B.O.A.C.**

AN ATTEMPT by British Overseas Airways Corporation, with the full knowledge and approval of at least one Government department, to "rush out of existence" a small private enterprise company in the Colonies "was the subject of a discussion made by an adjournment of the House of Commons last week by Mr. G. M. Macpherson (Lancaster, National), which resulted in a sharp debate.

In the summer of 1947, said Mr. Macpherson, the B.O.A.C. was still operating the regular air route between Aden and Nairobi and between Aden and Kampala. The traffic had been officialy mainly military. At the same time, the American Government, operating from Libyana, offered to run a service from Somalia to Nairobi, but the British authorities, naturally preferring a British company, asked the Director of Civil Aviation in Nairobi to arrange this. Accordingly C.L. Air Surveys, a British company, was asked to operate a regular service, financed on a charter basis, by the means of:

"It would," added Mr. Macpherson, "have been sheer nonsense if, in the General Lloyd, head of C.L. Air Surveys, had not asked that there should be a reasonable guarantee that British Overseas Airways Corporation would not come in on the route as soon as his company started operating. It was the opinion of the Director of Civil Aviation, on an assurance that B.O.A.C. would not interfere."

The East African and Trinidad Advisory Board recommended a licence to C.L. Air Surveys for one year, on condition that the company should seek to provide the necessary aircraft capacity. It was indicated orally by General Lloyd in September 1947, and the services were started at once. As a result of this it was decided that the new services would, from November 1, 1947, under the name of Clairways, take the balance of the traffic still carried by the B.O.A.C. Nakota service.

**But to B.O.A.C.**

Having submitted the necessary plans, General Lloyd received approval of financial support which was used to found a complete organization, and within three days the Commercial Director of B.O.A.C. had had advice. In going so far, it is probably the assurance from the Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa that B.O.A.C. were not interested in the route which told that Colonel Lloyd had decided to give Clairways to the Commercial Director of B.O.A.C. "I threw up my hands in terror and said: 'Don't do that, hold your hand,'" adding that Skyways was not in touch with H.M. Government. It was only as a last desperate and interested appeal from a State Corporation, Colonel Lloyd broke conversations with Skyways, and accepted another offer.

Imagined his feelings when he arrived back in Nairobi and found that B.O.A.C. had in the meantime indicated their intention to obtain a licence to operate the same route. The application was registered on December 2, and it was not until December 14, a month after Colonel Lloyd had started operating, that his licence was issued. The licence was different from the original. It was on the basis of the original document that he had increased the time period and long-term agreements, but the altered licence officially registered B.O.A.C.'s application for operation. What, if an ultimatum, B.O.A.C. intended that they might call a "total aggression" against the Government. And the what object? The object was to crush the private company, the B.O.A.C. intended to remain the only regular service, not only in

themselves, but for another country in which they would have a partial interest.

B.O.A.C. had given an assurance that they would charge the same fares as Clairways, but had soon afterwards increased their prices. Moreover, B.O.A.C. had been granted the licence on condition that it ran only one service to each. Clairways subsequently made a formal complaint to the Air Transport Advisory Board that the B.O.A.C. manager was proceeding to break that condition, and, as was proved at the hearing, an additional service had been advertised in the *Small Courier*.

Mr. Macpherson said that he had taken the matter up with the Minister for Civil Aviation and after an exchange of correspondence and two interviews, in which he felt bound to say he was heavily handicapped with great courtesy, he received a letter from the Minister denying responsibility. The Minister claimed that neither the Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa, nor anyone else, was instructed or authorized by B.O.A.C. to give an assurance that they would not be operating on the route. He had gone on to evade the issue by claiming reciprocity as between Nairobi and Aden; arguing that if he had the right to license Clairways to operate to Aden, then the Director at Aden had the right to license B.O.A.C. to operate from Aden to Nairobi.

**The Financial Argument**

Mr. Macpherson said that he was astonished at such an argument, which seemed to be based upon right and hypocrisy. The chairman of the East African Advisory Board had stated publicly that they had known of B.O.A.C.'s intention that they had not given Clairways a licence. That implied that B.O.A.C. could not be refused. Yet in asking the Aden Government to agree to Clairways operating, the Director of Civil Aviation had said that it was in the interests of H.M. Government that every encouragement should be given to a British company.

"What is to happen if Clairways are forced to pack up through these losses? The one or two ships must happen... Either B.O.A.C. must be based on Aden and have a monopoly, or the Director has a monopoly and where as reciprocity then, it calls B.O.A.C. enters into a reciprocal agreement for a route to run with another operator. It is very unlikely that the Board in Nairobi will licence another operator in view of the present experience. It is very likely already decided to operate the far air Aden. Therefore the reciprocity argument is absurd."

To mention this case is absolutely overwhelming. I expect that the Parliamentary Secretary will be briefed to say "No," but I hope that he will undertake to consider the matter further, and not give an answer which is a decision which would so severely damage private enterprise in the Colonies in the future.

**Minister's Reply**

THE HON. MEMBER ASKED THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION, Mr. G. Macpherson, said that he maintained that the case as an air operator which concerned the Ministry of Civil Aviation was the Colonial Office. The company concerned felt that it was an essential matter for the House of Commons to be aware of the matter.

The Minister of Civil Aviation had examined the case in detail and informed the House that he had himself, after sending East Africa the original Clairways' facts, had had them into the Director of Civil Aviation. There appeared to be no cause whatever for the attention of the Minister. Nevertheless, in view of the allegations made against B.O.A.C. by Colonel Lloyd and Mr. Macpherson, he would deal with the question of general air services.

(Continued on page 68)

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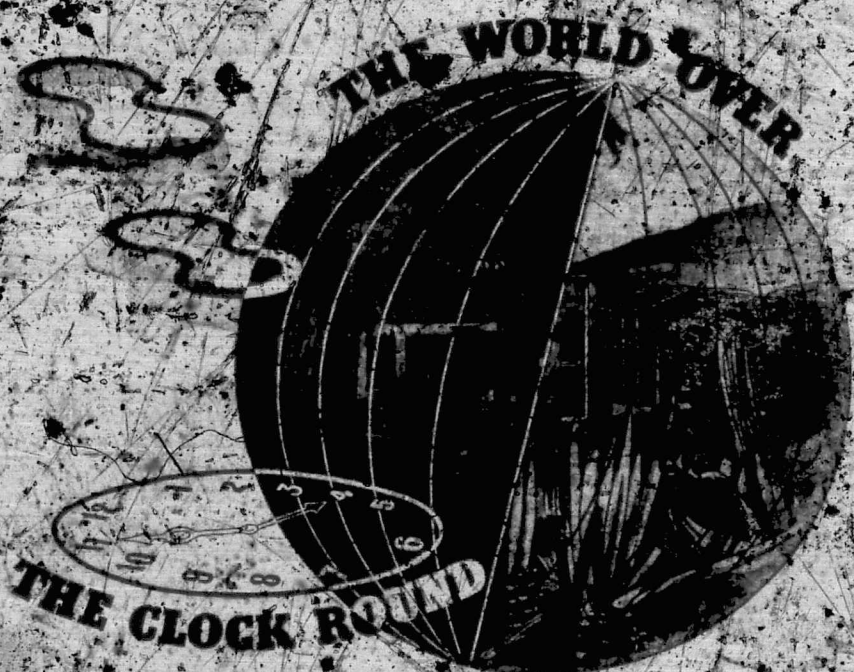
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A house-to-house delivery of letters has been started in Kimberley.

The British Warbler camp in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, is to close in March.

An Injira, a large fish, fined £75 in Kaimosi for buying leopard skins without the written permission of the Game Warden.

A 15-year-old European motor cyclist was killed recently whilst taking part in a race-track meeting at Mafikeng.

The meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, arranged for Wednesday, February 29, has been postponed.

The Colonial Services Club, Oxford, has had to give up its premises in Broad Street and has moved to 3 South Parks Road, next door but one to Rhodes House.

Representatives of the Northern Province Council of Tanganyika Territory, and of the Southern Highland Union are shortly to meet in Dodding to discuss matters of mutual interest.

### Zoo Stocking

Annual stocking of the London Zoological Gardens shows that a black African rhinoceros is valued at £2,000, an okapi at a similar amount, elephants at £1,500 and lions at £700 each.

A booklet on methods of producing building materials for protection against deterioration due to tropical climates has been compiled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and published by H.M. Stationery Office at 9d.

Early last year we published a letter from the Governor-General of the Sudan commending the offer of the Bishop for £15,000 to build a cathedral, hall and social centre in Khartoum. About £9,000 having been received or promised, the Bishop makes a second appeal for the balance of £6,000, which Sir Robert Plims warmly commends. Contributions should be sent to Mr. O. Springfield, 52 Clarence Gate Gardens, London, N.W.1, or to Mr. E. A. Turner, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Khartoum.

A 10-year-old Bristol girl, Jacqueline Parsons, was recently presented with a wrist-watch by Mrs. A. Creech-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for suggesting the name "African Enterprise" for the new Bristol aircraft which is now on a 17,000 miles demonstration tour of Africa. Stops are being made at Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, Salisbury, Elisabethville, Leopoldville, Addis Ababa, and Addis. At the Ethiopian capital the Emperor watched several special demonstrations of the aircraft.

### New Church Province

Establishment of a new Church Province for Central Africa is under consideration. The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. B. F. Page, said recently that he had discussed the matter with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that it had been decided to consult the Church of the Province of South Africa before action was taken by the diocese to the north. It was no fight matter in ever connexion with the Church of the Province of South Africa, of which the Southern Rhodesian bishop had been a member for 50 years. "Geographically and politically," said the Bishop, "Rhodesia is tending more and more to look north rather than south. Some day a United States of Southern Africa may be formed, but it would seem likely that there will be an intermediate stage during which a Central African Federation of some sort may be formed."

### New Rates of School Fees

NEW RATES for education based on the recommendations of the Glancy report have been introduced in Kenya as follows:

**Europeans**—(a) primary schools, tuition from 20s. to 60s. a term; (b) secondary schools, tuition from 30s. to 120s. (c) primary schools, boarding 30s. to 50s. (d) secondary schools, boarding from 60s. to 100s. (e) standard VI to pass at secondary school rates.

**Indians**—Standards 1 and II, boys 5s., girls 3s.; net grant standards III and IV, boys 2s., girls 15s.; standards V, VI and VII, boys 5s., girls 27s.; forms 1 and 2, boys or girls 48s.; forms 3 and 4, boys 90s., girls 60s.

**Arabs**—Kafila class, sub-standards and standards 1, II and III, 10s. a term; standards IV, V and VI, 12s.; forms 1, 2 and 3, 28s.

These fees are fixed for 1949 only.

### What's in a Name

A FEW WEEKS ago, England's cricketing twins, Alec and Eric Holder, attracted much attention by attending the christening in South Africa of twin babies, named after them. Last week, when the M.C.C.C. during its visit to Kaimosi Island, on the Zambezi river in Northern Rhodesia, another christening ceremony took place. A pair of monkeys were hand-picked on this occasion, when Mr. F. G. Mann, the captain, awarded them the names of Alec and Eric.

### Leather Trade Mission

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**Cricket**

**Rhodesia Draw With M.C.C.**

**Colony's Stout Performance**

ALTHOUGH RAIN ROBBED THE M.C.C. of almost certain victory on Tuesday in their match against Rhodesia in Bulawayo, the Colony nevertheless achieved the notable feat of dismissing the M.C.C. in their first innings, for the same total of 117 runs. Some correspondents described Rhodesia's bowling as comparing favourably with any ever encountered by the English batsmen.

The M.C.C. managed 11 wickets in hand, required only 31 runs for victory on Tuesday when storms which had been threatening all afternoon finally burst, and the match was abandoned after tea. Bad weather also interrupted the first day's play.

Features of the game were the bowling of Bob Newson, the veteran Springbok who played against Chapman's 1930 touring side and against Hammond's eleven just before the war, who took five M.C.C. first-innings wickets for 54 runs; a fighting stand between Gladwin and Jenkins for the eighth wicket, which averted a collapse of the tourists; the maintenance of Young's return to form; and four batting for the Rhodesians by Singleton, Curran, and Martin.

Many Rhodesians must have been disappointed not to have seen Curran, Redden and Bram, but their place was taken excellently by Singleton, the former Worcestershire amateur, who served with the R.A.F. in the Colony during the war, and Harris reached the half-century before being separated, but the home side's fortunes rapidly changed. Jenkins's flight and spin worried the batsmen and wickets fell rapidly. Newson seemed set for resistance but a superlative running chase by Washbrook's extra cover dismissed him.

Although Young troubled the tailenders, the latter never troubled him, a brighter complexion upon Rhodesia's batting Franklin contributed a maiden 26, and his partner Curran kept on the vanguard action with 21 runs.

Snijder Martin, the Rhodesian captain, also a former Worcestershire amateur, opened the Colony's attack with Newson and struck a quick blow when he had Washbrook taken by Mansell after the Lancashire man had scored only 4. In their success came when Singleton was brought on for he induced Simpson to mistake his spin, giving a chance to Curran. After however continued to bat comfortably and was joined by Denis Compton, to whom the Rhodesian crowd gave a warm welcome. When he had brought in a close for the day, they had carried the M.C.C. total to 84.

Newson's opening day in the Rhodesian tails were up once more, and the tourists had a series of shocks. Palmer was once a victim of Newson's medium-fast swingers, and the same bowler brought outment to a halt by Blaxwing Magn, Watkins, and Tremlett in quick succession, and finally the great Compton, Mansell. In only four overs Newson had completely restored the situation, and five M.C.C. wickets had fallen for the sum of only 35 runs.

Roland Jenkins and Cliff Gladwin, the Derbyshire and Lancashire were the tourists' avengers, and while the former, who Gladwin attacked the bowler lustily. The Rhodesians' and was passed, although once Gladwin was bowled by Mansell, the M.C.C. innings quickly ended.

You can find Rhodesia in trouble in their second innings, three wickets being down for only 57 runs. But Martin played a captain's innings, and, stormy as it was, finished the home side to recover, and to finish the second day 102 ahead with five wickets in hand. On Tuesday morning the Colony's tailenders managed to resist for a further 1½ hours, aided by a surprising crop of dropped catches and a bit of defensive bowling by Freresious and Carey.

Set to get 948 for victory, with storm clouds gathering, the M.C.C. started briskly, and although Tavild eventually had both Simpson and Washbrook beg before noon after 50 runs on the board; Palmer and Compton were not unusefully troubled and seemed set to collect the necessary runs. With the score at 117 for 120, however, the rain intervened, making further play impossible. The last few overs were played out in extremely bad light, punctuated by violent lightning.

**RHODESIA**

FIRST INNINGS		SECOND INNINGS	
P. Singleton, c Mann	12	b Young	12
Young	24	b Young	10
Martin, b Jenkins	3	b Compton	14
A. Mansell, c Griffith	3	not out	14
Went	10	b Gladwin	2
C. Freresious, b Tremlett	7		3
B. Newson, c Washbrook	7	b Young	11
Jenkins	16	b Jenkins	36
F. McDonald, bow, b Young	26	b Compton	
K. Curran, not out	26		
C. D. Franklin, c Compton	26	b Young	
b Jenkins	17	b Compton	
A. Mansell, b Mann, b Young	17	not out	
H. Tavild, c Griffith, b Young	4	b Compton	11
b Extras	8	b Extras	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>

**BOWLING—FIRST INNINGS—** Young, 6-2-8-0; Palmer, 2-1-0-0; Tremlett, 8-0-3-0; Young, 18-5-3-4; Jenkins, 20-3-7-8; Compton, 2-0-1-0.

**SECOND INNINGS—** Gladwin, 6-2-8-0; Palmer, 12-0-0-0; Young, 2-1-0-0; Jenkins, 16-2-0-0; Compton, 13-3-3-51; Watkins, 2-0-0-0.

**Colony's First Innings—** Singleton, 16; Washbrook, c Mansell, b Martin, 3; Palmer, b Newson, 3; Compton, c Singleton, 60; not out, 26; G. Mann, c Curran, b Newson, 6; M. Freresious, b Newson, 20; A. Watkins, c Mansell, b Newson, 20; R. Jenkins, not out, 4; Gladwin, b Martin, 0; S. C. Griffith, b Singleton, 0; Young, b Singleton, 0; Extras, 1; Total, 117.

**Colony's Second Innings—** Newson, 16; Mansell, 10; Martin, 10; not out, 4; Total, 40.

**Colony's Third Innings—** Newson, 6-2-8-0; Singleton, 13-3-3-51; Watkins, 2-0-0-0.

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### Of Commercial Concern

The Board of Trade announced last week that Britain's purchases of tobacco from the United States will probably this year be greater than last. The discussions between representatives of the two Governments ended a few days ago, and the official announcement stated: "The U.K. representatives told that United Kingdom purchases from the 1947-8 U.S. tobacco sales crops had been restricted below the maximum necessary for the present level of consumption, which had been maintained only by drawing on stocks. The imperative need to balance the United States dollar payments as such as possible would continue to impose a strict limit on the sums which could be spared for the purchase of American tobacco." But, provided that there was no substantial adverse change in the dollar position, the United Kingdom expected to buy in 1949 more than in 1946 in order to maintain the present rate of consumption. Full allowance has been made for all supplies which could be obtained from other sources.

#### Land Bank Loans

Land Bank loans to farmers in Southern Rhodesia last year numbered 488 and totalled £16,727, not including £3,000 granted to Co-operatives. The bank has again issued a warning against the excessive prices being paid for land, which cannot, it is emphasising, be accepted as reflecting the true economic value. The bank is not prepared to be a party to the purchase of land at grossly inflated prices.

Mr R. J. Vernon, the founder of the well-known Nairobi hardware and agency house bearing his name, has retired from active business. The enterprise is to be registered as a private limited company under the title of R. J. G. Vernon Limited, Mr. A. E. Vernon as managing director, and Mr. C. G. Stannish as the principal assistant.

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The new model township of Salisbury, near Bulawayo, has been opened by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. M. W. Beadon, who said that it embodied all the best principles of modern town planning, and that great credit was due to the promoters, Messrs. J. H. Breeze and Co., Ltd.

New industries started in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia last year included the manufacture of agricultural implements, pre-cast housing, sugar refining, motor assembly and maintenance, building and steel, metal working, clothing factories, and dyeing and bleaching works.

#### Mombasa Shipping

During the week ended January 14 the berth-waiting time in Mombasa was 88 hours by two ships and a tanker waited 43 hours for the oil berth. The average daily sailings from the port were 2,500 tons, of which 700 was general cargo.

Salisbury Municipality has agreed to reduce its licensed area of electricity supply from 2,500 to 600 square miles. The Electricity Supply Commission in Southern Rhodesia will take over the relinquished zone. Mr. A. Tiddy has been appointed manager of the Commercial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

Wool production in Southern Rhodesia increased by 500,000 gallons last year to 8,500,000 gallons.

### Central Line Sias Estates Decision

#### Transfer of Registration to East Africa

Mr. DIRBOROUGH of Central Line Sias Estates have announced their decision, subject to shareholders' approval, of transferring the East African registered company, all the shares of which will be held by the Central Line Company. The chairman, Mr. E. Borthwick, comments in his statement accompanying the 1947-8 accounts: "With the present rate of taxation in this country, we are finding it impossible both to meet the reasonable claims of our investors and to provide adequately for the future."

The history of Central Line has showed the imperative need of building up a reserve fund required against troubled times, so that although they have strengthened the balance sheet, the necessary reserves were not available.

#### Building of House

Mr. Bovill points out that the locally registered subsidiary will be taxed 20% in profits at a comparatively low rate current in East Africa, and would therefore be in a far better position than a London registered company to build up essential reserves. Central Line Sias Estates, which would become purely a holding company, would be subject to United Kingdom taxes only on dividends declared by its subsidiary. Final formalities are now being completed, and a shareholders' meeting will be summoned to give a resolution in carry through the measure.

The report for the year ended July 30, 1947, shows that though output of fibre declined by 31 tons to 9,310 tons, the 22,000 lbs. of seed of sisal increased from 21,000 to 24,000 lbs. in 1947-8. A total of 100,000 lbs. of waste, however, rose to 21,827 lb. in 1947-8. Total administrative accounts for 1947-8 are £14,423, 9,000 less than in 1946-7, £14,111, 17,000 less than in 1945-6 (£12,202) (£7,499). The result of the statement of profit and loss, after the provision being slightly less, £1,897, than in 1946-7 (£5,092). Taxation absorbed £2,307. Following the resignation of dividend in 1947 with the payment of £2, the board now recommends a distribution of 10s. 18.72d. with 10s. 18d. in arrears of £7,000 (£8,000) being £1,193 18d. carried forward as £1,204 brought in. Current assets are £136,783 (£131,123). Current liabilities and provisions £10,227 (£10,507). The £1 share has a price of 17s. 6d.

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, 24, Pall Mall, London, W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on February 27.





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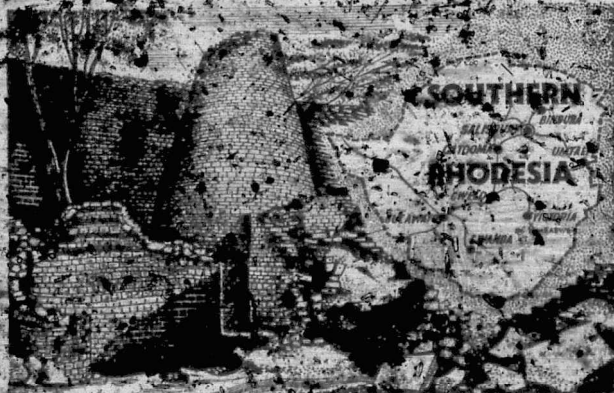
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The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be fully established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

One theory, a romantic explanation, suggests that royal Zimbabwe is the site of the goldfields of the ancient Phoenicians. Solomon's mines, from which were obtained the gold used for the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bagwayana of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Indian Ocean of the east.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia. For today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. For and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining, industrial and commercial activities, is readily available on request.



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