

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MEMBERS OF African Transport Conference and Central African Conference of General Merchants' Association Ltd., Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, etc.

Towards Central African Federation

Discussions will also take place on the form the proposed federation will take, the name of the future federation and the position of Rhodesia.

A memorandum Britain's attitude to the talks was made by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, Mr. E. G. Whitehead, who said that the British Government should be urged not to oppose federation. The United Kingdom should be told that if it votes the plan for federation, "it will be holding up the economic development of Africa," he said.

Reports and comments upon the conference have appeared in many newspapers in this country, although the coverage given has not been extensive.

Strong Elements of Opposition

The diplomatic correspondent of *The Times*, after saying that there were strong elements in Southern Rhodesia who opposed the scheme on the grounds that the Colony would have to "carry" two economically weaker partners, said that "the best way to crack would be the financial arrangements." He went on:

"After that, it is proposed to hold a national referendum in all three territories. Just how the natives are to be consulted is not yet clear. The advocates of the scheme will then have to decide on how they will approach the United Kingdom Government to obtain its approval. They hope that it will not set its face resolutely against federation, as it did in the past against amalgamation."

The part which the United Kingdom Government will scrutinize hardest is, of course, that relating to the safeguarding of Native interests. The principle of trusteeship is not the essential policy of Southern Rhodesia, as it is of the Colonial Office. Just where would the Federal Government stand? The advocates of the scheme will have to show in their favour the practical liberalism of the Huggins Government, which certainly received strong endorsement from the European electorate last summer. The conference has shown a remarkable concern for Native land rights in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Dominion of Capricornia

Native rights were also the subject of comment in the *Observer*, which said last Sunday:

"Southern Rhodesia has long enjoyed an approximation to Dominion status, but it has never been granted full self-government because no acceptable guarantees of Native rights have been given. This is the central problem. If a new 'Dominion of Capricornia' is to arise in Central Africa it must avoid the mistakes of its neighbour, the Union of South Africa. The same conditions will prevail—an enormous preponderance of backward Natives and a handful of determined Europeans. But Dr. Malan's racial policies must not be repeated here."

Cabling to the same newspaper, a Cape Town correspondent said that the "historic developments" of the Victoria Falls talks had so far been received in South Africa "with official silence." The likelihood of a great Central African Dominion emerging "is regarded" by South Africans as a challenge to the Union's leadership in British Africa, both in the economic and cultural fields.

It was pointed out to me to-day that popular opinion in Natal and the few with him a powerful African federation professor, and proclaiming a native policy sincerely different from that of the Union. Thoughts of the Union's 8,000,000 Africans would inevitably be directed "wisely, faithfully and fervently" towards them among them a dangerous restlessness. A Central African constitution now being worked out is awaited here with great interest, as is the South African government's reaction to it.

Earlier the Rhodesian correspondent of *The Times* had written:

"Today the old broad vision, which looks beyond purely domestic interests, has returned. The fear of Native起来 has subsided, helped by a declaration on the part of Northern Rhodesia that the interests heretofore of the Africans nor of the Europeans are supreme. There is also a lively appreciation of the immense influence which a Central African Dominion could play in African development."

Economically, industrially and agriculturally, the common interests and common problems which could be handled by a United Country instead of by each State individually. The operation of the Central African Council, as shown in

the accompanying photograph, it is now becoming apparent something more than a mere title. It is time, Africa, to keep at least one of these times.

Views of Africans

On Tuesday Margaret Lessing cabled to the *Daily Herald*:

"Mr. S. Magogo, Organizing Secretary of the Federation African Workers' Union, said the Southern Rhodesian Government has not consulted us before the conference or since. The promise of two Africans in the Upper House means nothing to us, and we have no hope that the more liberal policy of Northern Rhodesia will spread to us. We feel we have a right to state our views, but we will wait. We will not comment on the plan until we know the final draft."

But Northern Rhodesia took immediate steps to tell the Africans what the plan meant. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, who represented African interests as an observer at the conference, is touring the Native areas and holding meetings.

Mr. Nelson Nshumango, head of the first two African members to the Legislative Council, attended the first meeting in Livingstone. Afterwards he said: "We don't want to fetter us to be slaves. And that the discrimination of Southern Rhodesia may spread to us. But if Federation will help Britain, we will support it."

Nshumango said for though he was a member of the Legislative Council he knew his people were not yet ready for a direct part in government. He added: "But we are learning, and we shall be ready one day."

The remaining white representatives are pessimistic about the Africans welcoming it tie up with Southern Rhodesia, but confident that they would agree to it with Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Africawho, talked to me described the reactions which will be shared among the white population. All said the Africans would not understand a direct vote in the present stage of development."

East and West Friendship Council

Sir George Schuster's Appeal

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS for the East and West Friendship Council, which attempts to offer hospitality to students coming to this country from Africa and the East, was made in a recent B.C. "Week's Good Cause" programme by the council's president, Sir George Schuster. He said, *inter alia*:

"There are 8,000 students over here from Africa and Eastern countries. Thousands coming and going every year—young men likely to become leaders in their own countries. Have you ever thought what a great influence for good-will in the world it can be if they go back with feelings of friendship and understanding? And then have you ever thought what it would be like for those young men they find arriving—finding themselves here alone with nothing around them strange and new?"

"Let's look at one of them—a young African school teacher living in a hostel in London. Last month he said good-bye to his family and village school and started in his Native clothes to get to the coast. That 200 miles took him three days, and then yesterday he got in an aeroplane and off the 3,000 miles took him here in 18 hours. No wonder he's feeling a bit strange and homesick. He's going to tomorrow to a provincial university. Who will meet him? Well, give him a personal welcome—the chance to visit an English home—he's feeling that we are very interested in him and his people."

Need for Personal Help

What do I mean by these people? They already have friends, some are active members of the church, and will find themselves through them, as there are a number of organizations and clubs which help. But there's still a great need for more personal help. There are still many who miss the chance of learning anything of British home-life. There are still many who are very lonely—who go back night after night to the bar, or dig a feeling that they are in a vacuum, and are not real friends. If they get a chaperone friend, how much appreciated it is."

"Our aim is to see that every student gets a card of residence on arrival and is put in touch with people in the place where he comes. We have local committees in towns in all important cities and towns, and other Central African committees throughout the Empire. Please send them to the Secretary of the East and West Friendship Council, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. An appeal for money is also being made. Please send a small sum, even a shilling, to the Central African Fund, and the 'Friendship Council, London, S.W.1.'

Fossil remains of extinct apes in East Africa were first reported seven years ago. Then, in 1947 and 1948 an expedition, directed in the field by Dr. Leakey, met with unusual success. During those two years almost 200 specimens of fossil apes were recovered. Considering the previous scarcity and fragmentary nature of such apes found elsewhere these results were very remarkable indeed.

One of the outstanding features of these Early Miocene apes from East Africa is that they showed such an astonishing variety in such a remote time, for although different kinds of extinct apes are known from other parts of the world, they are almost all of much later date, the latter part of the Miocene or even the succeeding period, the Pliocene.

There is some reason now to suppose that at the beginning of the Miocene epoch East Africa anthropoid apes were evolving very rapidly, so as to show a great profusion of types, large and small. The smallest of these were little gibbon-like creatures, but there were larger apes to which the generic name *Proconsul* has been given. Of these there were at least three different species.

Most Exciting Find

Most of the fossil remains of these different kinds of *Proconsul* consist of teeth and jaws. A few limb bones have also been discovered which probably belong to the same creatures. But the most exciting find so far was made on October 2 last year, when a skull of *Proconsul* was discovered. The discovery was actually made by Mrs. Leakey, who, like her husband, is an accomplished archaeologist and who was taking part in the excavations. The skull is fairly complete except for

the back part near the base. The teeth are perfectly preserved.

The importance of this specimen lies in the fact that it is the first skull of a Miocene ape ever to be found. So it may be expected to show much more certainly what jaws and teeth alone, what these early apes were like. Here are some of the inferences from studying the skull, together with those which can be drawn from the more fragmentary specimens.

In the first place, the skull is very lightly built and does not show the strong muscular ridges and massive construction characteristic of the large modern apes. Great protruding brow ridges overhang the eye sockets of the gorilla and chimpanzee, but these are altogether absent in the Preconsul skull, in which the forehead region has a distinctly more refined appearance.

Again, in modern apes the front part of the jaw is expanded into a broad muzzle associated with the much enlarged lower teeth, and at the same time the bony aperture of the nose is greatly widened in a characteristic fashion. These features, which are distinctive of the large apes of to-day, had not developed in the *Proconsul* skull, and in this respect the fossil ape is actually more like one of the smaller modern monkeys than the modern apes.

The modern apes and monkeys, though both members of the same zoological order, the primates, form two different groups within this order. The tail-less apes, such as the gorilla and chimpanzee, show more numerous anatomical resemblances to man, and are adapted for swinging about the trees with their great arms, while the tailed monkeys are fast-footed creatures which in their general build approximate more to lower mammals.

Facing the Menacing Problem of Soil Erosion

Need for Urgent Measures Stressed in House of Commons Debate

SOUTH AFRICA.—Africa was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons a few days ago.

Mr. J. W. STRETTON (Labour), who raised the subject, said that soil erosion was of undoubted importance to the whole world, and of particular significance to the British Commonwealth.

Many members had recently seen the remarkable "Poor Road to Nowhere," by William Vogt, and while Mr. Stretton did not wish to be associated with all the conclusions of that book, it certainly contained great many points which could not be ignored. Much of the future happiness and prosperity of Africa undoubtedly depended upon how it was partitioned in the Commonwealth, he stated.

"The continent of Africa," said Mr. Stretton, "is particularly exposed to the menace of the ravages of the desert. Apart from the northern and southern deserts, there is scarcely within the tropics, most of its elevation is an average of about 2,000 feet, and so blazing temperatures are experienced over a very large proportion."

Inadequate Rainfall

Rainfall is in many cases hardly adequate for certain crops, and in the few places where there is excess rainfall, if the thin forests are removed the soil is removed as well. In addition, in most of the continent a coast mountain barrier prevents the moderating influence of maritime factors.

The problem of East Africa was brought home to me very vividly when I dug over considerably an area just over a acre, then turned up a single seedling, and, so far as I can remember particularly, was told

that 100 years ago a very considerable proportion was covered by rain forests and where to-day less than 2% is now clothed with vegetation.

The Kikuyu tribe is in large measure responsible for some of this devastation. In 1910, before they could be stopped, they had destroyed very considerable proportions of the forest land, which made soil erosion much more rapid. Mr. Vogt says in his book that the arid land south-east of Lake Rudolf in Africa is also wasting, is being lost to the desert at the rate of about six miles a year. "It really is a very menacing problem."

African Leader Realizes Danger

Looking over the Tana River, particularly at its mouth, so that the Indian Ocean is stained for 30 miles off with soil washed down from the Mount Kenya area, a fertile area.

In the inter-war period, there was a great deal of hillside development by Europeans, sometimes coffee, cotton and even corn plantations, going up the slope elevations as much as seven degrees, which means again that soft woods had taken place from this very scarce but fertile land.

I was interested to see that this fact was realized by some of the responsible leaders of African opinion. M. Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union—though some people regard as the devil incarnate. I think, when I was talking to a group of African leaders, said recently to Sir L. S. I. I have that he was extremely angry with the people of Ndeinya. He said that they were particularly bad offenders respecting the cultivation of land. When a had been given them, it was good fertile land with plenty of trees and power, but they were more important than the people who cut down one, would plant another in its place.

I am afraid that at least one writer of African opinion is liable to his own people about the problem because he is in the sort of difficulty that can only be solved by co-operation and measures of a very comprehensive kind.

Skinner pointed out that the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had said on a previous occasion that steps must be taken to cultivate land which should

these measures, whether they were individual African cultivators or others, were exposing the territories to the most dire consequences, particularly when one remembered the increasing population.

The present population of British East Africa as far as could be estimated was about 1,600,000. There which was likely to double itself in the next 10 years. In itself, there was no necessity to import food, and if a considerable area of the remaining fertile land was not preserved, the dire consequences would follow.

Regulation, however, is only a negative approach, continued Mr. Steffington. "We must do something much more positive. I should like to know whether there is any general scheme for East or West Africa, and whether indeed we have even got started. It was shocking to find in Kenya that nearly all of the territory had yet been mapped on a one-inch scale. Until one has a general survey picture of the places where this country is at its best, and where it must be tackled immediately, practical measures will not get us very far."

"I estimate that a great deal could be done for African agriculture by an agricultural adviser. When I was in Kenya it was obvious that there were far too few of them who were being trained at Makerere College. The work is well done, the trainees are given a valuable service, but it is clear that only a small number of people are being affected, and that much more broad instruction must be given to many more local cultivators."

"The work will have to be done on a fairly large scale. I would like to hear something of what is being done in the way of contour ploughing and strip cropping. I should like to know whether there is a general plan which will give us some idea how far the seriousness of the problem has been realized in Africa and what measures are being taken to meet it."

Food Bowl in Africa

Mr. A. E. BALDWIN (Conservative) said that members were obliged to thank Steffington for calling the attention of the House to a tragedy. Anyone who had been in Africa must have realized that something was happening there which must be tackled without delay.

"Books have been written on the subject; many men who have devoted a lot of time to the problem have repeatedly called attention to the trouble, and yet no tangible steps have been taken to meet it. We are creating a desert now in Africa, alas, fast but. Stronger steps should be taken in the way of compulsory powers to ensure that this is stopped."

A great deal of the trouble is caused in the Native reserves by overstocking and over-cultivating—corn, tobacco—and also by the fact that insufficient trees are being planted. That is what is happening in the above reserves, and I think that the same thing will happen in Kenya under the Government when, unless they start to plant some shelter belts, to replace the bush."

"There is the difficulty of getting the Natives to cultivate their land properly. They look upon the cattle as the only wealth upon which they can count, and they will not sufficiently cultivate their land. The way to tackle the problem is to train some of the African people themselves as cultivators. I admit that I have used strong language about Makerere College before, but I think it should be pointed out that African agriculturists in the like of Kenya and that part of the world is an agricultural country which must maintain itself by agriculture, instead of training lawyers and so on."

"This college ought to be producing trained cultivators who will be able to make a response when they go back to their own reserves. They will be able to instruct their own people on how the job has to be done. I think the Natives are much more likely to respond to one of their own community who will be responsible, and that they will cultivate their land properly and encourage their people in the right way."

The persistent thought that wants talking about is one that affects us all, and I hope that the Colonial Office will have something to tell us about how they propose to meet with it without further delay. In this country, we are being led to believe that Africa is the chief provider of food for this country; but Africa is going to have the biggest job in the world to maintain itself."

"With a population which is itself over 20 million due to the actions of the British Empire in keeping Africa and preventing the spread of disease, if they are to tackle the cultivation of that land properly, they will need all the help available."

COLONIAL SECRETARY (Mr. Alexander Cadogan) said that the problem was the most important facing the present generation.

On the one hand, we have a great responsibility for this increasing erosion and, on the other, we have a great responsibility in the fact that we administer a great Empire, that we are the leading nation in the world, and that we have to lead other nations to salvation.

Africa's Mist Particular

This is an urgent problem. We must get the Africans into our ways and bush all the resources we can in this country to get from Africa every possible blade of grass that can grow there with all the research, experience and the great knowledge that we have in the country of agriculture, and from industry itself.

I was discussing this matter only this morning with a man who has travelled all the territories we are discussing at present. He told me that a rainfall in this country could dig down two feet of soil, but in Africa the soil is only a matter of inches deep and the grass grows without营养的营养. Up to now the Natives have been largely ignorant of the use of fertilizers and have been afraid, been inveigled, largely by us to grow cotton in Uganda, which has ultimately ended in eroding the soil more than if it had been left alone."

Mr. R. B. PARKER (Labour) supported previous speaker, but said that there was one aspect which had not been emphasized. This was the fact that when we entered the continent of Africa we entered places where there was already a balanced environment. It may have been primitive, but it was, nevertheless, balanced, the population did not exceed the carrying capacity of the land.

One result of the advent of the white races in Africa had been the upsetting of the balance at both ends—at the population end and at the agricultural end. A solution must be found by approaching the problem not merely from the point of agricultural regeneration, but also from the point of view of population.

Five Lines of Action

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. D. REES-WILLIAMS) agreed that no more important subject faced the Colonial Empire and, indeed, the world. It was the constant preoccupation of the Secretary of State to see that the best possible measures of soil utilization, stocking policy and the rest were adopted.

There were five ways in which the problem was being tackled. The first was by the extension of cotton growing; the second by the conservation of rainfall and proper irrigation. A paper had been received from Professor Debenthum on that subject, and he was exceedingly optimistic about our water supplies in Africa so long as they were properly conserved.

The third way, continued Mr. Rees-Williams, "is by the control of stock generally, and cattle and goats in particular. The hon. member for Leominster (Mr. Baldwin) asked about this question of animals, and of how they are faced as a post office savings bank or a bride's price. He is perfectly correct, but I feel that to some extent the blame is not all on the African. I am informed on very good authority that up to now there has been very little incentive for the African to set his cattle at an economic price. I am glad to say that the Government of Kenya, under the inspiration of the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, is remedying that state of affairs. They are erecting an abattoir and a factory."

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: "Light did not go into the pros and cons of it, but the Governor is hoping that this factory and abattoir will manage to do what is being done, that is to say, give the whole of the animal and not just the prime joint, as it were."

Fourthly, we come to the conservation of forests and the control of the burning of forests or agriculture. I have seen this done in the case of the Malagasy, in various places, especially by the Chinese, where it is difficult very often for them to get land on the plains. I have seen it on the frontier of Burma, for example, where whole regions are burnt out with disastrous consequences. Therefore, we have a very strong policy for the conservation of timber forests."

(Continued on page 778)

Problems of East African Sisal Industry

Dr. Paul L. Wilson Discusses Improved Methods

SUCKER REGENERATION technique is to be deprecated, and advantage should be taken of the findings of Mr. Tock at the Mbinga experimental station as to the excellent methods available for rotational planting by sowing from nursery bulks. The double-row system, or narrow inter-row, never crop appears the ideal method of planting sisal. Cultivation should be mechanized as far as possible.

ESTATE PLANTING. In centralized factory technique, as practiced at present, yet devised, no estates could gain advantage by planned with a permanent main railway down their centre; thus minimizing the necessity for temporary track-laying. A long thin estate would have advantages over a circular estate with the result that the centre of the latter layout had to be cleared before the leaf were pushed to the factory by hand. Such an advantage disappears now that efficient mechanical traction is available.

How Cutting Time is Wasted

Cutting Technique. Now that labour is cheap, the finding of an adequate cutting force is becoming increasingly difficult, and attention has been directed to the possibility of mechanizing the operations performed by the cutter. Much time and trouble have been wasted in trying to devise a cutting machine, but actual severance of the leaf is the simplest act which the cutter has to perform, and its mechanization is not only technically difficult, but not really necessary or desirable. Half to two-thirds of the cutter's time and labour are expended in carrying out the leaf he has cut, and it would appear that some form of inter-row transport is required; possibly a small tractor-trailer could be evolved. A good cutter will traverse 10 miles in a day, though certain cutters a load of some 70 lb. in the performance of his daily task, and this effort constitutes by far the most arduous of his labours.

Revolving Leaf from Rotating

Cutting Threshold and Frequency. At present there seems to be a good case for early incidence of cutting the generally practised at present, since such procedure tends to give increased fibre yield owing to avoidance of loss of leaf by rotation at the base of the bolt and increase in the total number of leaves produced. In addition, cutting the leaf which subsequently produces fibre coarser and the young leaves less fleshy, so that high fibre percentages are obtained; and less leaf must be transmuted to obtain a given yield of fibre.

As far as possible cutting frequency should be related by the speed at which the plant grows, i.e. plants should be cut when they are ready to be cut rather than on the basis of a fixed time cycle. Rate of growth varies considerably, being particularly related to rainfall and water-supply.

Factory Technique. The guiding principle of factory technique should be the over-riding priority of clean production, fibre and the necessary elimination of handling and instrument batch processes. The cross-feed decorticator provides the only element in present day production methods which perfectly fulfils these requirements, and an attempt should be made to bring all other processes into line.

Dr. Paul L. Wilson was employed by the sisal association of East Africa and Rhodesia nearly a week in East Africa and the Department of Textile Industries, at Leeds University. He hopes that his records of his studies will be published in due course, but in the meantime he has been asked enough to make the above observations on the East African and Rhodesian sisal industries.

The present methods of cutting, carrying, and drying sisal are subsequent to decortication require only a little labour force but in many ways tend to destroy the good alignment of the fibre as isolated from the leaf. Insufficient emphasis has hitherto been laid on the importance of good alignment of fibre in the formation of even slivers by the spinning process.

Decortication. The cross-feed decorticator is the machine which has enabled the sisal industry to develop into a vast mass production concern, and in general the technique is well adaptable to its principle, are quite satisfactory.

So far from abandoning this principle in favour of cutting or crushing devices, there is ample evidence that the industry would best be served by improving on the existing machine without modification of essential design. In addition, all subsequent processing of fibre should be made as efficient and reliable as may be practicable.

There is much to be said for the development of a single-drum decorticator dealing with the full blade of the leaf, only leaving the butt-end to be gripped at a subsequently cut off and discarded. Fibre losses on such a machine need not exceed those obtaining on the present machines and its mechanical construction would be much simpler since the necessity for change of grip would be avoided. Finally, the fibre left from the butt-end of the leaf is the least undesirable from the spinner's point of view.

Decortication Methods

Clearing of Fibre. Decortication may be carried out satisfactorily without the aid of water, but the resulting fibres left bathed in any sort of sugary sap substance become loosened and fibrous. The next attempt in the cross-feed decorticator is to remove these substances at the same time as decortication is being carried out is not wholly satisfactory.

It might be better to decorticate dry material in a suitable system of pipes using a device similar to a brushing machine, but with water. This would ensure perfect washing out sap, after the great bulk of the soft tissue has been removed. In addition, the water requirement would be greatly reduced, since the major function of water in the present decorticator is to clear the vast quantity of sap present and provide simple carriage of waste away from the machine. If washing of pre-decorticated fibre were adopted, it is likely that only 2,000 gallons per hour would suffice to clean 5 cwt. of fibre per hour.

A system of secondary cleaning of this nature could be adopted with advantage only if applied to a single-drum decorticator; it could be applied to the present machines, but there would be little virtue in it.

Removal of Water. Although hydro-decortication is the most effective method of removing loose water, it can only serve this process is necessarily intermittent. Hence there is a good case for adopting a somewhat less efficient but continuous process of decortication.

Existing practice at present is based on massive bundles of fibre passed between rollers under great pressure. A far better technique would be to pass a thin layer of fibre as it emerges from the decorticator between absorbent rollers under low pressure.

Sizing Unit of Fibre. After separating the fibre from the stalks into the ultimate unit size, head, body and tail, it is usually in such a state subsequently to be treated by hand and basket. The former weighing up to 5 lb. per lb. is a common method for the smaller producer and the spinner.

To be continued

International Anti-locust Convention

Strengthening Collaboration in E. Africa

A INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION for the continued control of locusts in areas of the red locust was signed at the Foreign Office on Tuesday.

The signatories were: Mr. H. G. McNeil, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the United Kingdom; the Viscount Alan Abercrombie Thesiger (Belgium); M.R.C. H. Torrance, Deputy Commissioner, South Africa, and Mr. A. J. Chittaway, Acting High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia. Lord Latourel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, represented the British Colonial territories.

Under the terms of the Convention, an International Council for the Control of the Red Locust will be established with headquarters in Accra, Northern Rhodesia. The Convention will run in force for 10 years. In the first instance, and other countries invited to participate.

Ordinary annual expenses of the Council and Control Service will be covered by contributions in the proportion of 12% for Southern Rhodesia, 10% for the Belgian Congo, 5% for Ruanda-Urundi, 2% for South Africa, and 3% for the British Colonial territories. The capital cost of buildings for this service is to be met by the United Kingdom Government from a grant made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Electrical Developments in Kenya

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES for the Nairobi district of Kenya will be doubled when the Wanini hydro-electric scheme, part of post-war development plans of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., has been completed. First mooted in 1927, the scheme involves a tunnel three miles long for which 1,500,000 cubic tons of rock will be excavated in order that about 118,000,000 gallons of water per day may be brought from the Mathioya River, a tributary of the Tana River, to the power house on the banks of the Maragua River, another tributary, from which a further 37,000,000 gallons daily will be supplied. Two turbines of 2,500 kw capacity and one of 1,100 kw will be installed.

On the Mathioya River a dam 260 yards long and 45 feet high in the centre will form a 25 acre reservoir. While this acre dam will be constructed on the Maragua River, these works will permit the installation of an additional 2,000 kw Maragua Company generating station at the junction of the Maragua and Tana Rivers. Together with the oil-powered stations projected at Pilkington and Ruiru it is estimated that Nairobi's requirements will be secured for several years to come.

The scheme, which is named after the local Kikuyu tribe, together with local Africans, has given enthusiastic support and co-operation, will cost £11,500, exclusive of transmission lines and distribution system, and will occupy a total of 25 acres of land, for which the Company has given 17 acres between the Maragua and Shaba Nabo Rivers, as well as a shock route individual compensation to all affected. It is expected that work will be started in May.

B.A.W.L.

THE ENGLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Women's League will hold its annual general meeting in the Hall of India, Over-Saint House, Park Place, St. James's, London, on March 9, at 2.30 p.m. The Duchess of Gloucester has expressed her intention to attend. A film Review of East Africa will be shown with a running commentary by Miss Helen Lester. The programme for the coming year is: Mrs. Arthur Fawcett, chairman; Mrs. Eden-Powell, vice-chairman; Lady Althinchurch, vice-chairman; Miss E. Sharp, hon. treasurer; Mrs. G. L. Jewell, hon. secretary. The committee consists of Miss G. de V. Allen, Elizabeth Courtney, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Christopher Gammie, Miss E. Miller, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. E. W. Fawcett, Dame Edith Sitwell, Mrs. G. L. Jewell, Mrs. G. de V. Allen, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. E. W. Fawcett, Dame Edith Sitwell.

Soil Erosion Lecture

(Report continued from page 99)

The fifth point is the conservation of the existing soil, good sanitary and methods of improved cultivation. I would say that in Kenya in 1946 a £1,000,000 scheme to build up soil-conservation services over the next 10 years was started, and the necessary staff is being engaged and is necessarily assistant-trained. At Makere College there is already a student scheme no longer use agricultural assistants, and many of them have already earned high prizes.

The question of getting trained agriculturists from beyond our own boundaries. This is the way we find the question of training of these people. They have come with extraordinarily short supplies. Therefore we have urged upon governments to take diploma students if they cannot get degree students, and it is necessary also to take students from the schools which the Ministry of Agriculture has set up in this country. Only last week the Colonial Secretary's adviser in agriculture went to one of these schools to discuss the whole question of our needs with the students. There is no lack of activity on our part. The fact is that we are in complete agreement in agriculture in this country, with the immigrants and with others who have the services of these students.

The statement placed before us to-night is of immense importance at this moment in view of the recent scientific discoveries such as the new drug, antivoksine, and others which may very well prove of immense benefit to the cattle situation in Africa. The Secretary of State has decided that this particular time in history is so important that it calls for an examination by all the Governments of East and West Africa of their stock policy and also of the control of their cattle.

Mr. J. H. HARVEY-CRABBE, C.M.G., the Under-Secretary of State, advised us that he is taking into consideration the great knowledge which exists in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. This is not merely a Colonial problem. We will take into consideration what is already learned by the two self-governing Dominions?

African Governments To Meet in June

MR. REX WILLIAMS: We have taken that into consideration. The Secretary of State wants to be assured that in those areas which possibly may be opened up for cattle and husbandry over-stocking will not take place which will then not be still erosion, as unfortunately there has been in the case of some of the older areas. He has therefore invited the Governments in East, West and Central Africa to meet in Nairobi in June when these matters will be discussed, where and when suggestions will be made to the governments for land utilization and stocking policy.

We regard this as of immense significance at this particular moment, and it would be a tragedy, not only for our own people but for the human race, if we did not make the best possible use of the land, which may become available through the inventions of science and the work of the economists. We are, also, having in Jos a little later in the year another conference on aspects of the problems of Africa, mainly to consider the mixed farming which may be possible with the discovery of the new drug. Furthermore we have, held in the Congo, an International Conference at which all Powers responsible for African territories have had these matters under consideration.

Hon. members can rest assured that the very proper and indeed reasonable fears they have expressed to-night on this problem are having the Secretary of State's constant attention and that he is taking all the necessary steps to ensure that the evils of the past shall not be repeated in the future. At this Nairobi conference it is intended that members of the various governments in East, West and Central Africa shall be present, thus those territories for which the Colonial Office is responsible and that observers shall be present representing other Powers who have responsibilities in Africa. I agree that that point is important. Southern Rhodesia will be invited to be represented as well as South Africa, Belgium, France and Portugal, but they will be represented by observers.

I hope that in the short time available to me you will be convinced hon. members that we are taking this matter extremely seriously and doing everything possible to meet the very proper fears that have been expressed.

MR. SKEEN: Before the Under-Secretary of State concludes, would he say whether it is possible to step up the number of students at the Makere college? There seems to be such a disproportionate number on other subjects with only 20-30 students a year for agriculture. That seems to me to be the practical solution.

MR. REX WILLIAMS: Here again the question of teacher arises. The Secretary of State's adviser is in Africa and that is one of the subjects he is looking into.

Colonial policy is not just a matter for colonial assistance in the Colonial Office. It really concerns the whole Cabinet. — West Africa.

Ladder and Ladders of Government

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, a Broadcaster

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, editor of the *Journal of the Colonial Service*, who spent 22 years in the administration of Central and West Africa, and is a broadcaster in the Home Service on Monday afternoons.

The following talk in the series on imperial subjects, rightly, has dangers of giving Colonial peoples too much political responsibility before they were ready for it, but economic development was stressed so much. The development of education, health and other social services is even more important. Three Colonial development plans which already have been approved, are estimated to cost nearly £200,000,000. Others are still in course and the total sum to be invested in Colonial development may well exceed the neighbourhood of £500,000,000. Of which, only a quarter will come from the pockets of the taxpayer in this country.

But of those £100 million, only 38% is to be spent

on economic development, feeding, communications, etc., the other proportion to be spent on social services. The democratic way of life does not demand any freedom from want. People must be fit and able to think. Balanced development is what we are after.

Case for Federation

There is no conflict of opinion on the principle of Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The only question is whether the Africans north of the Zambezi will have to go along.

They were generally bitterly opposed to outright amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, but yet no European in Rhodesia resists Federation. Federation would give them a common government without prejudicing existing Native councils.

"This is only, surely, a matter of time," said the

British in the north will understand and accept it and no one be afraid. The danger is that the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia may try to crush their forces and to bring a change about before they can carry the Africans with them. If I plead for caution it is not because I am a bureaucrat but from

experience with the natives, both about the necessity for unity in East Africa and about the terrible question of pressure of population on land. And it is by far the most serious problem in almost every Colony, and most of the rest of the world as well. Colonies, if involved, civilisation, will degenerate into chaos, and if we neglect what our colonies shall merely be nothing while Rome was.

Danger of Too Rapid Progress

In the Colonies, however advanced or backward they may be, this is common; they are all climbing the ladder of self-government. Some are nearing the top rungs. Others are still near the bottom, but they are all climbing. If you run up a ladder too fast, or if it is not firmly planted on solid ground, you will fall down and you may never recover from your injuries. We are trying to consolidate the ground under the ladder by improving standards of living, health, and education.

We have the most genuine sympathy with those patriots who are trying to climb the ladder as fast as they possibly can, but will they please give us time to try to prevent the ladder crashing to the ground and bringing them and everyone else with it? We are proud of the Colonial Empire. We are proud of our achievements and we believe whole-heartedly in the great enterprise that is the Empire-building of to-day.

The Colonial peoples are proud of the Empire too, and they are our true friends. What comes next in the Colonies will depend on the self-restraint of some of them and on the enterprise and energy of all of them. We will give all the help we can. Our future depends on them, and not on us.

New Air Service

A NEW B.O.A.C. flying-boat service from the United Kingdom to Tanganyika was initiated yesterday. The service, operated once weekly by Short Solent's between Southampton and Dar es Salaam, will take three days, with an intermediate stop at Augusta (Sicily), Luxor and Port Bell. The Solents are equipped to seat 34 passengers and this introduction marks the withdrawal of the present B.O.A.C. twice-weekly landplane to Dar es Salaam flown with 18-seater York aircraft. Fares for the 5,200-mile journey are £144 single and £224 return.

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TABLES HILIPSHIRE LONDON

Letters to the Editor.

Germans and Tanganyika

Letter in African Press

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—A journal which shall be nameless; but which in the years between the wars favoured the separation of Tanganyika Territory to Germany—a course which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was most alone in resisting for many years after 1918—has allowed a German author of its columns in great earnest that his countrymen who once lived in Tanganyika should now be re-established in that territory at the expense of the British taxpayer, of course! This German argument is that "this would be a contribution to the achievement of unity in Western Europe."

The letter gives not the slightest sign of contrition for German treachery in Europe and Africa. On the contrary, there is the cool assertion that all British and German people who took part in the East African campaign of 1917-18 will agree that the fighting was fair and honest, having served in that campaign. Egotistically repudiating such a claim, proof of which is easily available in the State papers from which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA often quoted in its long campaign in defence of Tanganyika.

The next piece of rotgut is the statement that the voluntary return of Germans to Tanganyika between the wars demonstrated that they felt no necessary confidence in the British Mandate Government. Memories are surely not so short that East Africans will swallow that whopper. The plain truth is that most of the Germans who settled in Tanganyika between the wars did so because they were directly or indirectly subsidized by the Nazi Government. Once in the territory, they were strictly disciplined by an organized network of Nazi agents who, far from extolling German confidence in the British administration, set themselves to undermine it.

There are other misstatements of fact, followed by the characteristically German claim that "the British authorities would have to recognize our financial predicament by granting us an advance or loan to buy our necessary supplies from a minimum of tropical equipment." Perhaps the Germans, remembering the joy of the exorbitant payments made to them from British public funds after their first attack on the world, think that the sentimental "Beefs" are now in the mood to repeat that folly.

And it is an African paper which allows itself to be used for the propagation of such monstrous nonsense without a word of editorial comment or a footnote or otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, W.C.

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Dangers of Too Much Optimism

Limits of Scientific Aid

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—I am glad that you have taken a cautious view of the new drug against trypanosomiasis. Science, which gives us more power almost daily, has to control whatever of the use we make of it. It is a sobering thought that each new discovery carries the seeds of disaster as well as those of progress.

Antivets may well prove to be an important step in the establishment of a large cattle business in parts of Eastern Africa, now almost unhampered. That is a vision which we should study until it can realize. But let us not forget that we have in extensive areas of land which have been ruined by overstocking with cattle of negligible economic value. We cannot exclude the possibility that unwise use and distribution of antivets, together with inadequate control of the numbers of cattle now available, might increase the number of worthless cattle, destroy future herages of good land and thereby the African's reluctance to sell the beasts which he rears. The recent defence in the Kenya Legislative Council of the bride-price system by Mr. Madiso the senior African member, and his colleagues, gives little encouragement to the hope that Natives will readily accept sound principles of stock management.

I greatly doubt if a successful meat industry can be established on the basis of small herds tended by individual families. If the animals belong to the Africans, he will accept no interference with them from anyone; if the cattle are not his, he will give the herdsman charge of them only under close supervision and believe he has been in the place for a few months will clamour to have his own beasts as well. This will problem will be almost insoluble; and it must be borne in mind that a calf may be ruined as a beef animal in the next few months of its life by overmilking it by another.

Apart from the production of a few high-priced commodities like cotton and coffee, I am satisfied Mr. Colin Maier is right in stating that the alternatives for the African are peasantry or prosperity.

Scientists cannot give us prosperity. They can but provide the means by which we may achieve it. Whether the tools which they have given us, in this case are used for constructive or destructive purposes depends upon the Governments and the policies of the territories.

The ridiculous optimism which has followed the announcement of this new drug can do great harm. The discovery of antivets without itself solve many棘 problems connected with Native-owned stock. Rather will it bring into prominence the real problems which have always existed but have been kept in the background. The drug offers help in their solution but only on definite conditions.

Yours faithfully,

M. ENGLAND

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Helicopters for pest control cost £27,000 each.

Four cases of Mollie's Paralysis in Miwara, Tanganyika, have been reported.

Heavy rains in Southern Rhodesia recently have been much to relieve the seriousness of the drought.

Five southern Sudanese officials are to undergo a two years' course at the School of Administration in Khartoum.

High prices are paid for big motor tyres by Uganda importers—the mud and rubber impregnated cord invaluable for nets.

The Royal African Society are to hold an informal dinner and discussion at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, W.1, on Thursday, March 26.

Hospital Scholarships

The British Red Cross is offering a nursing scholarship in London, valued at £350 and tenable for one year, to a selected nurse from Nyasaland who has qualified in her profession and has had three years practical experience.

The Central Film Library is responsible part of the Belgian Congo Government's mass education organization, contains more than 1,000 films. Last year a total of 1,200,000 Africans attended 1,100 cinema shows, and 10 films were produced locally.

Two parcels from this country to destinations abroad may now include 1 lb. of rationed food or sugar. This gives a weight of 1 lb. 1 oz. gross and 2 lb. of any one commodity still allows.

The Bush Club has been opened by the Mackinnon Road Stores Depot in Kenya by the Mission to Mediterranean Garrisons. In large marquises there are 200 tiered seating more than 50, a lounge, and a quiet room. A shop has also opened in a mission hut.

African Elections

One of the first African elections by popular suffrage to be held officially in Northern Rhodesia took place recently at Kasempa, where councillors for the Manyanya Native authority were elected by ballot of the whole community. The district commissioners report that although the poll was not heavy, the successful candidates were all excellent choices.

To-morrow's problem for Europe was Africa, said Count Stoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, recently in Paris. Europeans had "already lost Asia by their stupidity; let them guard against the same result with Africa." To save itself democracy Europe must develop Africa, the opening up of unexploited territories in that continent was of interest to all western European countries, and might tell of O.S.E.C.'s response to Mr. Truman's fourth point.

Atmosphere of Vigor Progress

Rapid Advance in N. Rhodesia

SIR MILES THOMAS, 72, director of the Colonial Development Corporation, and chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Commission, who attended last week's federation talks at the Victoria Falls, recently attended meetings of the Development Authority, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Agreement was reached regarding the Colonial Development Corporation's participation in financing the Chilanga cement works, and it was decided that the public should be given an opportunity to invest in the project.

Sir Miles declared he considered the rate of economic progress in Northern Rhodesia to be as rapid and healthy as in any British colony, where in his recent extensive travels from the North-West Provinces to Ceylon.

"Nowhere," he said, "can I have found such an atmosphere of virile progress as pervades the Central African areas, and of the country Northern Rhodesia is, in my opinion, outstanding."

Livingstone Airport

There is a shifting of the focus of trade and development northward across the Zambezi. With the establishment of the Livingstone airport, Northern Rhodesia is plainly destined to be firmly placed on the world's air map. As chairman designate on the British Overseas Airways Corporation, I am greatly interested in the livingstone hotel project which can readily be regarded as an item of Colonial development.

I envisage three trunk services of the British air routes down the African continent—a land route service down the central spine of Africa, from the United Kingdom to Johannesburg via Egypt, the Sudan, Nairobi and Livingstone; a sturdy flying-boat service which stopping at centres of tourist attraction, including the Victoria Falls, and, finally, as new high-speed pressurized aircraft come into service, a fast route from the West Coast—via Eddystone Bank and Livingstone to Johannesburg to link through transatlantic air traffic.

With this broad plan, it is evident that Northern Rhodesia's opportunity as a long-distance world air communication is considerable.

Sir Miles arrived back in this country by air a few days ago.

Under-Secretary's Visit

Mrs GODFREY DE CARTERET, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air, left this country last Friday by air for Southern Rhodesia, where he will inspect R.A.F. units of the Rhodesian Air Training Group. He will return on March 2.

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Nyasaland Merchants Defended

Wild and Inaccurate Criticisms

A SPIRITED DEFENCE of the merchant community was made recently by the president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Marshall, who referred to allegations made in the last session of the Legislative Council that traders, unlike agricultural producers, did not contribute adequately to the country's revenue, or keep abreast of the times.

"Describing the allegations as 'idiotically damaging and grossly inaccurate,'" Mr. Marshall said that the Government claimed to have obtained additional revenue without any financial burden on the public by reducing excessive profits made by traders. As price control had been "operative since the early part of the war," that could only bear strict condemnation of the cleverness of the Government's control.

"I am really deeply annoyed."

He added, "I went up, that the traders will suffer and will not share any of the additional burden of providing increased revenue. May I point out that the trader is already more heavily taxed than the producer. He has considerable sums in trading and other licences which in total are a very substantial source of revenue."

Dealing with allegations that traders failed to cater for the Africans' basic needs, "we were not interested in giving a quick turn-over and instant gratification," Mr. Marshall commented. "We are urged to provide lighter and better goods for Africans. Do people realize how small a percentage of the native population are able to dispose of such expensive articles as tinned foods, clothing, gramophones, pianos, radios and the like? The capital outlay on such stocks is many times out of all proportion to local demands."



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Beira Imports Committee Established

Ensuring Imports Distribution

A BEIRA IMPORTS COMMITTEE, established with the aim of ensuring equitable distribution of imports into the port, has been constituted by representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and the Central African Council.

Anticipating this meeting, Mr. G. A. Davenport, Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Transport said that the committee would include representatives from the Rhodesia Railways, Beira Railways, the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Northern Rhodesian Department of Civil Supply, and the Nyasaland Department of Controller of Essential Supplies and Prices. Its chairman is Mr. T. G. Gisborne, Secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet.

In addition, said Mr. Davenport, a high level committee of which he would be chairman, would be set up, composed of representatives of the two Rhodesias to advise its respective Governments in case of disputes referred to it by the Beira Imports Committee.

The committee is endeavouring to keep down imports as far as possible to the capacity of the port of Beira," the adder, "but if that is found to be impossible it will have to find ways and means of transporting necessities to other ports of entry. In the past few months the port has been handling as much as 67,000 tons of goods a month, but this figure fell off in December owing to lack of labour."

Beit Bridge Traffic

As far as Beit Bridge is concerned, the railway handles only about 100 or 300 tons a month, although the railways' road transport department says they can increase that to about 1,000 tons a month. The most urgent requirement of the territories concerned are coal handled at Bulawayo, Beit Bridge, and Marange at the moment, but this does not mean that our necessities for increased exports are being met."

Cement, which is a highly mobile commodity and difficult to unload, was seen the port at Beira, the Minister explained. The problem with cement probably becomes fluid by the end of May, provided the necessary import arrangements made due to recent developments do not materialize.

The development of Beit Bridge as an alternative port to the colony relieve the congestion at Bulawayo, the experts discussed at the recent annual general meeting of the Central Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Knob, secretary to the Portuguese Chambers of commerce, Southern Rhodesia, said that it was hoped that the Portuguese representatives of the Beira Committee would be able to supply accurate figures of the port's handling capacity. An excess would be directed through Lourenco Marques, by rail to Beit Bridge, thence by road to Feira Victoria or West Nicholson. Transport Association representatives had proposed a tentative plan to handle 10,000 tons a month through the port of the first bridge within the next 12 to 18 months, possibly within a year.

Mr. F. J. H. Jones, vice-president of the Federated Chambers of Southern Rhodesia, estimated import requirements were in the region of 500,000 tons a month, while his estimates for the other territories were Northern Rhodesia 60,000 tons a month, and 10,000 tons of South East Africa.

Tourism in Rhodesia

I WISH to impress on the people of Southern Rhodesia the importance of tourism as an economic factor. It is easily the best controlled and it is a fact that in many parts of the world it is the preoccupation that tourism is one way of making money quickly. Lord Hesketh, chairman of the British Travel Association, when he recently addressed a meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, commenting on tourism was the third greatest money-making business in the Colony. Lord Hesketh suggested that the older districts should co-operate with each other in attracting tourists. One of the main attractions is the thousands of miles of rivers and streams which are responsible to receive utmost to give satisfaction.

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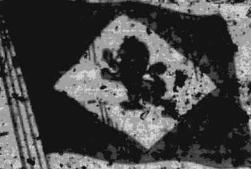
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Company Meeting.

Central Line Sisal Estates.

Mr. E. W. Boivill's Review.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1949.

MR. E. W. BOIVILL, chairman of the company, circulated to shareholders with his report for account for the year ended June 30, 1948, the following terms:

"The accounts before you show after deduction of London expenses besides depreciation of buildings and machinery £1,000 well provided for rotation planting, but before allowing for taxation a profit of £34,992. On this sum taxation will reduce £12,324 and we are placing £20,000 to general reserve. We recommend the payment of a 10% dividend, less tax, which will absorb £10,725 leaving us a balance of £1,156 to carry forward."

"You will have noted that during the year under review the production of fibre again declined, the output at 3,319 tons being 551 tons below that of the previous year. The shortfall in production was wholly due to circumstances beyond the control of our staff. Once again the chief cause was labour shortage, especially shortage of cutters; shortage of water, notably Native, was a contributory cause. The shortfall is particularly unfortunate for the potential output of the estate was far above what was achieved."

Labour and Costs.

"Our labour difficulties have, of course, adversely affected our costs of production, not only through keeping production down, but by forcing us to employ contractors to do work which we ought to be able to do for ourselves at less cost. Similarly, work of a capital nature had to be effected by outside contractors, and this therefore cost us more than it should have."

"The mechanization of your industry is being pressed forward, but this work proceeds slowly owing to the strain imposed on our staff by the difficult conditions under which they are working. Work rates are expected to go up this year or another P.D. 10 tractive, which will facilitate mechanization and enable us to get up to date with our original plan of development. In the meantime we have delayed certain work in accordance with the sum of £9,250, which represents the estimated value of the areas in this work at June 30, 1948. We have already deferred for a new prime move for the Pangawu factory, where our old engine has been caused us concern, and the factors involved entirely rebuilt on the most modern lines."

Improved Welfare Arrangements.

"Native welfare continues to engage our close attention. The building of new camps has proceeded more slowly than we expected owing to shortage of building materials, notably cement, but nevertheless, as much as £10,425 was spent on the maintenance and construction of Native houses during the year. Of this sum £5,826 has been deducted for inclusion expenses and the balance of £4,600 has been collected and provided in last year's accounts. We have recently engaged the services of a medical officer to care for our Native labour, and I am fortunate to have re-engaged the doctor we employed before the war."

"Turning to the current year, our potential production of sisal is less than 4,000 tons per annum, with little sign of any marked improvement in the labour position, there is no very remote hope of achieving so much as a figure of 4,000 tons in the end of the year. At present we have 2,000 tons equivalent to 3,812 tons of the year, a marked improvement over last year, but still far short of the required number. The difficulties are mainly due to the water shortage at Pangawu over which we have no control. The fall from that estate

preceded at the King's Mills factory. It is hoped, however, that our water problem at Pangawu will soon cease to cause us concern, for we have made progress in encouraging rainfall on the new portions of land we have recently sunk there. We hope the coming year will shortly be transferred to King's Mills and the water supply has also considerably, if not to the same extent, at Pangawu." Our difficulty there has been the brightness of the weather, which is disastrous to our labour rather than the quantity."

"I addressed you last year a message and I now with pleasure bring you with thanks our new general manager Martin Hinchliffe's report on the estates. Mr. Hinchliffe's report has not yet reached me, but I have had from him an encouraging personal letter, in which he says the improvements I note have maintained and he regards the future with optimism. His letter especially stresses the financial position of our staff on the encumbering side, on which, for some time, we have been weak."

Government Control of Salsi Limited.

"This will have led in the Press to a certain amount of criticism from the sale of sisal, and I am glad to be able to report that, contrary to our expectations only a short time ago, prices have been maintained and we already have satisfactory sales on our books."

"A fresh difficulty arises with our dependence on the British East African Government for the utilization of our fibre. The carriage-contract them by way of the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the difficulties in this connection are becoming a serious problem."

"Our Estates are in a far better order than they were before and with a reasonable prospect of sisal production at a comparatively level for the next few years we are reasonably optimistic regard the immediate future with confidence. But the responsibilities of the Directors of this company extend beyond the immediate future. This is the explanation of the difficulties which will arise when peace falls seriously, as surely they one day will, and of the considerable persistence of labour difficulties with resulting high costs of production, has led us to a decision of a far-reaching nature."

Local Registration of Subsidiary.

"The history of the planting industry, and of the sisal industry in particular, teaches the imperative need to build up reserves against troubled times. By pursuing a reasonably conservative policy we have strengthened our balance-sheet, but we have not yet the reserves we need. With the present rate of inflation in this country, however, we are finding it impossible both to meet the reasonable claims of the shareholders and to provide adequately for the future. We have therefore decided, subject to the approval of the shareholders in general meeting, to sell our estate to an East-African registered company, of which this company will hold all the shares. Our locally registered subsidiary will be taxed on its profits at the comparatively low rate current in East Africa and it should thus be in a far better position than a London registered company to build up the reserves which we believe to be essential to our future security. Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., which will, of course, become a pure holding company, will be subject to United Kingdom taxes only on dividends declared by its subsidiary."

"This decision has been reached with reluctance and only after the most careful consideration of the best professional advice available to us. I mention this matter now, because we expect shortly to complete the initial formalities and to summon a general meeting to consider resolutions which would enable us to carry through a scheme which we believe will be of great advantage to the shareholders."

The report and accounts were adopted.

Standard Bank Economic Report

The STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, with headquarters at Durban, in a report received a few days ago, describes the economic conditions in the East African territories.

Kenya.—In Kenya unusually generous showers fell during the whole of December throughout the area east of the Great Rift Valley and these brought some well-needed moisture to the coffee areas which had fared badly during 1948. In the Rift Valley the harvesting of cereals is regarded as very successful.

In most trading and shopping areas business was brisk during December. The harvests, the cotton in Uganda, cotton麻子, and the approach of the Christmas season released their supplies of spending power. Overstocking, which has been a feature of trade of the last few months, has not entirely disappeared, but the position is reported more comfortable.

Throughout the whole of Kenya building construction is very active, even at very high costs. Both railway and road programmes are being pressed forward, and the *piste de ferre* township outside Nairobi is being extended. Farming properties and building sites have been in strong demand, but the prices have fallen considerably below peak levels reached last year.

High Price for Coffee

Coffee auctions in Nairobi realized high prices: December 4, 1,769 bags averaged 197.35/- per cwt.; December 13, 1,722 bags averaged 201.44/- per cwt.; December 22, 1,784 bags averaged 202.14/- per cwt. At Mombasa auctions 2,010 tons Uganda Native robusta averaged £99 to £107; 400 tons Uganda Native robusta averaged £89 to £104.

Uganda.—Trade will brisk in preparation for the opening of the cotton season. Bullock teams are in great demand and are active throughout the principal centres. Weather conditions on the whole remained favourable for cotton, and Government repeated its estimate of 350,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—Some overstocking persists in trading centres in Tanganyika. Textiles came into demand from Uganda, and the position is reported slightly easier. Building is very active, but programmes are held up on account of labour shortages. Costs have reached an all-time high level.

In the southern and western areas preparations for the sowing of the new season food crops are proceeding. Coffee is now going on demand in the Kilimanjaro area.

Sabah.—The Far East has evinced some interest in the copra market and shipments to India and China east amounted to 13,000 bales. New export prices for copra came into effect in January, and stocks have been steadily mounting in expectation of the rise. An export tax is to be imposed on copra, coconut oil, and soap.

Sisal Estates, Limited

SISAL ESTATES, Ltd., and its subsidiary company, Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., earned a profit of £272,101 in the year ended June 30, 1948, compared with £151,892 for the previous year. Taxation absorbs £78,835, reserves provide £41,964 and the net dividend £20,000. Interest on the 6% preference shares amounts to £6,600 and dividends totalling 20% on the ordinary shares measure £10,500, leaving a balance of £172,791 to be carried forward against £75,589 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £200,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £250,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £100,000. Net assets are at £250,896, reserve for taxation at £78,835 and current liabilities at £12,101. Fixed assets are valued at £107,960, and current assets at £379,183, including £4,500 in prepayments and £181,760 in cash.

Production for the year amounted to 9,040 tons, of which 95% was long fibre No. 1 and 5% the respective figures for the previous year being 7,292 tons and 78.4%. The crop for the first six months of the current financial year is 5,240 tons, and conditions indicate that production should not be less than in the year under review.

During the year 948 hectares were planted and 606 hectares harvested. The total area under sisal at the end of the year amounted to the stated figure of 14,648, or 8,137 hectares of which 3,180 were immature. A further 3,000 hectares are available and suitable for future development.

The 1,000 acres of Mashindini Estate, previously owned by Sisal Estates Ltd., have been transferred to Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., and as a result Sisal Estates, Ltd., has acquired for cash at par a further 500,530 shares of 5s. each in Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., making its total holding in that company 1,374,300 shares of 5s. each, comprising the total issued capital of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.

The directors of Sisal Estates, Ltd., Major G. C. P. Pollock, Mr. J. C. C. Currie, Mr. F. J. Thompson, Mr. J. G. L. G. E. Crook and Mr. W. H. Gough, and the secretaries are Mr. John A. Gillies and Co. Ltd., and the 12th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 9.

Of Commercial Concern

Equipment for the groundnut operations in Rhodesia has for the past year been supplied direct from Canada and the U.S.A. by the Massey-Harris group, whose English company has now made its first shipment of plowing, sowing and reaping machinery. Within the next few years the two years' imports of equipment in some new territory, the orders placed in England will amount to about 1 million pounds. Technicians with groundnut experience are now in East Africa for the purpose of consulting with the Sustech Food Corporation in regard to new equipment which will be made in the Manchester works.

Registrations of new companies in Southern Rhodesia in 1948 totalled 229 with a nominal capital of £1,261,407. Of these 221 companies (nominal capital £1,189,707) are concerned with commerce and finance and 18 (nominal £71,600) with secondary industry, whilst other industries included agriculture, 2 (11,643,000), mining, 9 (2,000,000) and transport and communications, nine.

Imported lumber at Mombasa in 1948 amounted to 1,472,963 bill. ft., an increase of 31% more than the 1947 figure and 24% above 1946. Total cargo handled during the year was 2,325,299 tons, representing an increase of 16% over 1947 and 21% over 1946.

After two years of work a project initiated by the Marine Products, Ltd., of South Africa, to start a trade in extract of liver from sharks in Lamu, has been abandoned owing to the deterioration of the commodity in transit.

Production will be shortly in the Eldoret factory of the East African Tanning Extract Company. Native bark will be processed in its green state, which is easier and cheaper to handle than the dry stick bark.

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Mining**S. Rhodesia's 1948 Mineral Production**

FOR THE FIRST TIME Southern Rhodesia's history, the value of gold production has been surpassed by base mineral output, valued at £146,993.

The comparative figures over the past three years are: 1946: gold, £4,675,526; base minerals, £291,628; 1947: gold, £4,308,993; base minerals, £3,062,758; 1948: gold, £4,437,049; base minerals, £4,453,075.

Asbestos, chrome ore, coal and mica were the minerals which held their leading positions in the last six bimonthly outputs being the only one of the "big five" to increase the value of its production in 1948, compared with the previous year.

The most remarkable advance was made by chrome ore, from £4,132,377 in 1947 to £5,215,414 last year. Although increased from £1,794,162 to £2,146,629, coal from £627,773 to £782,032; and tin concentrates from £21,929 to £20,688. Mica, however, was slightly down from £144,668 to £131,252.

Victoria Falls Power

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS of Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. Ltd., the issues of which are worth £1,000 each, electricity Supply Commission of South Africa R.14,000,000, received gross sum estimated by the board at £7 12s per share, the quotation last Friday was 67 1/2s, representing a decline of 3 1/16 on the day.

At the extraordinary meeting on March 8, 1948, it will be proposed that a capital premium of 1s. 6d. per share of stock should be paid to preference stockholders in addition to the capital of their stock and fixed cumulative dividends of 6%. This news caused the 6% cumulative to become preference shares stock to rise by 1s. 6d. to 21s 1/2d.

This will, if approved, result in the payment by ordinary stockholders of 1s. 2d. from their 67 1/2s per ordinary share to preference stockholders.

Distribution of 3d. per share as remuneration to directors and 1s. per share to a fund for staff and employees will also be proposed. These contributions will be voluntary.

Total payments will amount to £19,000,000 for ordinary shareholders and £2,120,000 for holders of preference units.



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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

The Uganda Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.

Kampala, Jinja, Arua, Mbale, Fort Portal.

GENERAL OFFICE: 65 Queen Street, E.C.2.

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Starr Sunday revenue in January was valued at £300.

Anglo Motor 18,500 tons of ore were treated in January at a working cost of £29,017.

New Sarawak Bulky shipments for the last quarter of 1948 amounted to 4,652 oz. of gold and 4,894 oz. silver.

Thistle Creek 1,000 tons of ore were treated in January for £80 oz. gold and an operating cost of £350, before development, depreciation and London charges.

Lambton Central Gold Mines The assay results of the first intersection in borehole DRTLs have been announced by Lambton Central Gold Mines Ltd. The West reef, intersected at a borehole depth of 1,725 ft., responded to a vertical cut of 5,118 ft., assayed 1.7 dwt. per ton, the lower part having a width of 14.6 in., or 25 inches. The East reef, which is located at the main Lambton lode, intersected at a borehole depth of 2,258 ft., corresponding to a vertical depth of 1,130 ft., assayed 1.5 dwt. over a corrected width of 45.3 in., or 32 inches. The core recovery was good, but owing to a breakdown of the drill, a deflection to obtain a second intersection was not possible at this site.

Metals 4,646 oz. gold were recovered in the quarter ended December 31, 1948, from the crushings of 2,600 tons of ore.

Development during the quarter a total of 738 ft. of internal development was carried out, 662 ft. being accomplished in the eastern section and 76 ft. in the E. section. This was directed to the preparation of proved blocks of ore for stamping. No. 1 shaft has been equipped and was brought into action on November 20, 1948. Operations, the reduction plant, is now finished except for the main sub-aerial unit, work on which is proceeding, the fourth mill-tire having been completed on November 4, 1948, and the second roaster brought into operation on November 19, 1948. The acute shortage of underground Native labour, however, continued to affect operations adversely, and consequently no further developments of gold continued during the quarter.

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Mining Share Price

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

Bechuanaland Expl. 11s. 7d.; British Central Africa 3s. 10d.; British South Africa (1920) 47s.; (banks) 4s. 6d.; Bushveld 1s. 2d.; Cam & Motor 15s.; Chartered 1s. 4d.; Ellice Islands Is. 6d.; Falcon Is.; Globe & Phoenix 16s.; Gold Fields (1920) 3s. 4d.; Kaffran 2s. 7d.; Kenya Cons. 3s. 4d.; London & Nigerian 1s. 6d.; Mashaba 2s. 7d.; Matabele 5s. 4d.; Mchanga 5s. 4d.; New Ulmwayo 6s.; N. Charterland 7s. 7d.; Northern Rhodesia 3s. 4d.; Phoenix Finance 16s.; Phoenix Prince 2s.; Rhod. Broken Hill 16s. 2d.; Rhod. Copper 4 1/2 per cent. 2s. 10d.; Rhod. Katanga 5s. 4d.; Rhod. Anglo American 30s. 6d.; Rhod. Corp. 3s. 7d.; Rhod. Selection Trust 22s. 3d.; Rhodesia 12s.; Simelelo 2s.; Simelelo Antelope 12s. 10d.; Roskerm 2s. 10d.; Selection Trust 3s. 9d.; Sekukwana Is.; Sherwood Starr 3s. 9d.; Tan. Empress Concessions 11s. 10s.; 4s. per cent. 2s. 4d.; Thabane Bina 1s. 10d.; Ururuwa 3s. 10d.; Wanderer 3s.; Wantie 1s. 10d.; Willoughby's 10s. 3d.; Zimbabwe Explor. 1s. 10d.

Diamond Trade Unemployment

SOME UNEMPLOYMENT in the Antwerp diamond industry is continuing. Liberal Deputy, in Belgium, M. Van Glaubbeke, said that 1,000 persons, paid for rough stones bought from London, are being laid off by the diamond, copper. He has arranged negotiations with the United Kingdom to enable these stones to be brought to Belgian cutters below the Diamond Exchange. Galena and plumbut has received little support in diamond cutting circles.

World Tin Production

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TIN CONCENTRATES for 1948 is probably estimated by the Tin Study Group, at 152,500 tons, with consumption at 138,000 tons. World use of tin metal is at 150,000 tons for the year, compared with 136,000 tons in 1947. Production in November was 14,800 tons, compared with a monthly total of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons in the previous five months.

Sudan Minerals

TWO EXPERTS of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., who went to the Sudan in 1947 to report on the mineral possibilities of the south-western area, have reported that there are not sufficient mineral resources there to warrant more detailed investigation.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MIMICRY imports from Tanganyika in the first 11 months of 1948 were valued at £1,047,349. Imports for November, 1948, exports for November were £17,818, comprising 10,296 tons in the same month of the previous year.

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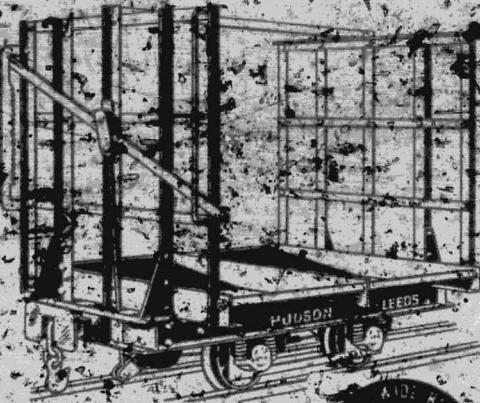
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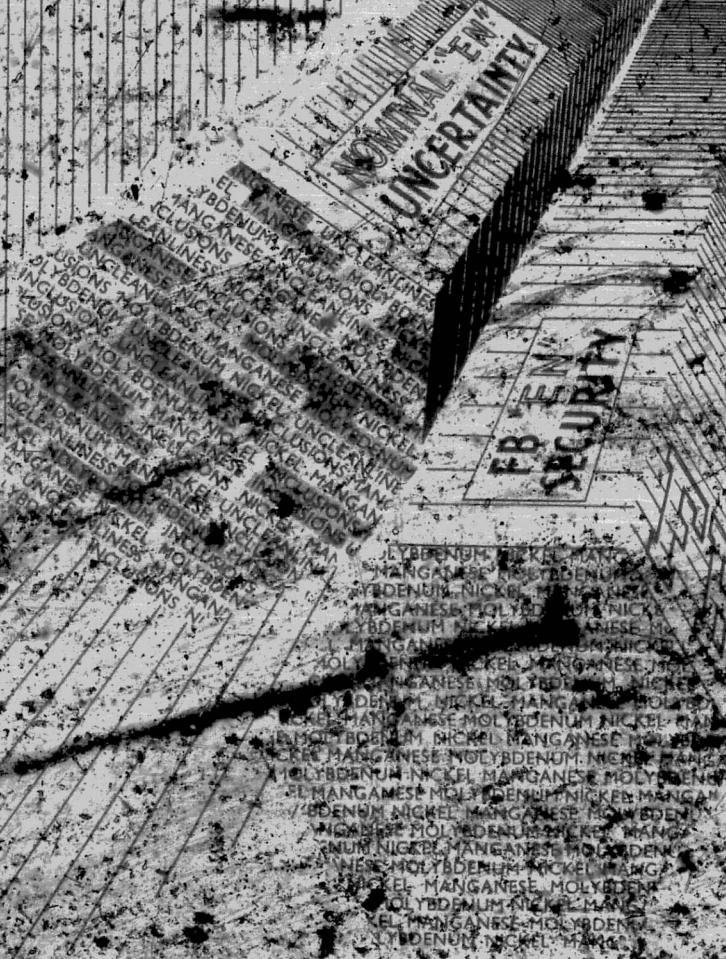
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MEASURES OF MOMENT

THE following is a brief summary of the main features of the Budget for 1949-50.

Population: Kenya

Kenya has a population which

is probably the highest in the world per square mile, and even the

of the African population in Kenya was

490,000. This we estimate will be

sooner or later over 1,000,000 and estimate

1,000,000 for the African population in 1954.

It is, of course, possible even now to

estimate the African population with any

thing approaching the accuracy of the

Registration Office of the United Kingdom,

and the earlier figures must have been

quite mere guess-work in the dark. An

increase of 10 per cent in the African

population in three years cannot be

accounted for by anything else than in

industry and the only possible conclusion is that

the earlier figures were under-estimates.

East Africa lay between 1.5 and 2.0 per

cent. Gold, tin, lithium, becomes more temperate

than it is to be supposed, but in the light

of the recent census his conclusion that "it

would be otherwise for general planning pur-

poses to work on a rate of less than 2.5 per

cent and the need of folk to work on one

or two per cent is clear.

The increase of 1.5 per cent in lithium

leads to the conclusion that the population will double itself

in 20 years, assuming a 2.0 per cent per

annum. It follows that the population will

double again every 30 years. Hence estimate for

2041 is 2,000,000, as

that for 1948 the African

population of Kenya has in fact doubled

itself in twenty-four years, which points to

a rate of natural increase of about 3 per

cent. It seems preferable to believe that

the earlier estimates were too low. In

other words, the under-estimates

that the figures for mining and manu-

facturing vary with the according to whether

the purpose be revenue, or taxation, are

previous figure, and the above total increased is in itself sufficiently disturbing without any consideration of trends.

A similar increase has been recorded in Uganda and is likely in Tanganyika, though the figures for that territory are not yet known. At a rate of increase of 2 per cent

per annum it is estimated the Decline in population of East Africa will equal the present population of the United Kingdom by the end of the century. The reasons for these increases are not remote.

East Africa is going through exactly the same demographic phase that India passed through, and for the same reason.

The population of India increased to 400,000,000 between 1921 and 1941, and

now five million souls have been added to the population of India every year, and annual increase notwithstanding the whole population of some great European cities.

In former days the population was kept down by the normal incidence of disease and the periodical ravage of pestilence or famine. But British rule has brought the sciences of public health and preventive medicine, and millions are now living and begetting who in former times would have died of death. There is no reason to suppose that the birth rate has steadily altered. It has always been high, and hitherto more so has been high. And the ominous portents of the future, if the high rate will continue high, thanks to the new suburbanide slums and uncivilized, the death rate will fall to much lower levels.

East Africa is, in fact, seeing the law of Malthus, the tendency of population to increase faster than the means of subsistence, in operation on a big scale. Not only

is the population increasing at a rapid rate but the means of subsistence are threatened by the spread of soil erosion.

Caught between these twin phenomena the wise administrator will be anxious about

using the euthanasia plans put forward in so many quarters for great social and educational advances. The colonial Governments will therefore have to take care of our duty to maintain a balance in view of the growth of population and the destruction of wealth by erosion. The home of Africa will make a big contribution to

groundnut schemes, schemes to combat soil erosion locally. Clearly as their place governments must concentrate on schemes which will increase the wealth of the territories within a relatively short period and not on schemes which however desirable in themselves, make a demand upon instead of a contribution to local resources.

This demographic problem, whose dimensions are related with very great demands for still closer union in East Africa, as it will call for an agricultural policy, and a policy of health-producing policies.

Race is generally on a continent-wide scale. Nor can the demographic problem itself be left untouched. The doubling of the population every generation cannot be

done, though it were one of the blithe attitudes to which all planning must conform. It would be useless to approach the question as it would be approached in the United States.

Again, population is not unique to America, but its function is the population problem, the possibility of getting Africans to exercise decent moral restraint. Malaria should not be brushed aside and be asked for a mass education campaign, especially among women in their best years. The highly complex questions raised in the consequences are so momentous that they may well be left to a Royal Commission on the Future of East Africa.

There is also the question of defence. Development of the armed forces and the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association. The Royal Commission on the Population of the United Kingdom has almost completed its tour, and its report could be a good starting point for the definitive inquiry into the demographic problems of East Africa, which are certainly not less acute than those of the United Kingdom.

Princess's Letter of Thanks

Princess Elizabeth has written to Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Kenya, in the following terms:

Dear Sir Philip,
I now that I have seen the plan of the game camp on Mount Ngong which the Government of Kenya have so generously offered me a wedding present. I want to thank all those who have been responsible for this magnificent gift of how much pleasure their kindness has given me. I do not know when it may be possible for my husband and me to visit Kenya and to make use of our lodges. But it is certainly an exciting prospect and I hope to do so as soon as

Combating the Communist Threat in the African Colonies

Need for Sleepy Pill Stressed by Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

LAST TIME I GAVE A TALK in this hall I found a useful starting point in some reflections by the young Mr. Churchill during the Cuban insurrection against Spain in 1895.

To-day I can think no better starting point than some further reflections of the rather old soul still living—the perennially young—Mr. Churchill when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, he visiting Uganda in 1907 and stood in awe beside the whirling energy of the Owen Falls dam, at last to be transferred to the service of man's own well-irrigated brain, namely the minder that he then-knew.

Writing in "My African Journey" Mr. Churchill said: "It would be hard to find a country where the conditions were more favourable than in Uganda for a practical experiment in State Socialism."

Those who think they have found in this statement support for Socialism in general—and finding quotations from the early Mr. Churchill to confute those later, of course, a favorite pastime of politicians—will not like the reason he gives:

"The first, and perhaps the greatest, difficulty which confronts the European Socialist," he continued, "Mr. Churchill says here he shared his views on the one occasion, "of choosing its governors in whom life possessed a awful powers indispensable to a communistic society are to be entrusted."

He thought that the British Administration in Uganda did so "in the Baganda" in fitness to do so, and it might at any rate be worth while to make such an experiment (that is to say, State Socialism), "in view of a picture of those more general applications of the principles of Socialism which are held in some quarters to be so interesting."

Africa & Soviets and the Communists

The Communists do not agree with all that Mr. Churchill writes, and they do not agree with all the above analysis; but there is agreement on the fact that Africa is a most suitable field for Communist activities. For some years past the Communists have had their eyes fixed on both Asia and Africa as being the most vulnerable places whence to attack the so-called imperialist world.

They have succeeded in getting practical results more in Asia than in Africa, and the Communist sweep through China is one of the momentous facts of history—for the simple reason that Russia is part of a continental land mass with Asia. But Africa is just as much coveted by them as a field for action; and constant vigilance is needed to see that the Communist-inspired disorders of Java and Malaya, and even the Communist sweep through China are not reflected in the broad expanse of Africa.

It is well to understand that the Communist campaign in the Colonies is undertaken to oblige people to fit themselves who consider themselves men of affairs, in whose houses, no littered or more highbrow than *Life and House*, is to be found, make a real misfortune, taking seriously in books and sermons written by Continental agitators and politicians.

We should have been warned by our unfortunate experiences with the likes of Hitler, for all his plans were first in practice set out in a book, but few Englishmen could care less to take it seriously, even when he

on the Colonies are set out with some precision in a pamphlet, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," written at Zurich in 1916 by V. I. Lenin. It has since become a book in the Bible of Communism which consists of an Old Testament mainly written by Marx and Engels and a New Testament mainly written by Lenin and Stalin.

Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, must be treated as inspired and authoritative literature in the Communist Church. "O, my poor adversary had written a book," says Job. "Our adversary has done so; and we should take notice of it."

Lenin Anticipated by Hobson

Yet the main sentiments in the book were anticipated as we might expect by an Englishman. "When God reveals Himself," said Milton, "He does so, as His manner is, first to His Englishmen"; and whether the source of Lenin's inspiration is to be regarded as divine or diabolical, the chief elements in it were laid down in "Imperialism: A Study," written by J. A. Hobson and published in London in 1902.

Both Hobson and Lenin believe that the main reasons for overseas expansion are economic and financial. Hobson believes that imperialism is a burden to the metropolitan country as a whole, but is an advantage to sectional interests. Owing to the excessive amount of the national income drawn off in rent, profits and interest, Hobson argues, there is an accumulation of capitalist wealth in the hands of certain classes. There are limits to which these classes can go on consumption, and necessarily take up colonies.

These classes are led to seek foreign territories in which to invest their surplus capital at rates higher than they can earn at home. By pressing in the right quarters they succeed in getting the State to back them in their efforts, even though the process is disadvantageous to the country as a whole. "Trade follows the flag" is still motto, and although their imperial ventures are justified by sentiment and religion, the real motive is the profitable employment of their surplus capital.

Theory of Imperialism

Hobson himself, writing in 1928, summed up his argument of 1902 in these words:

"That argument will lose effect that whereas real and powerful motives of pride, prestige and publicity, together with the more altruistic professions of a civilizing mission, figured as causes of imperial expansion, the dominant directive motive was the demand for markets and/or profitable investment by the exporting and financial classes within each imperial regime." "The urgency of the economic demand is attributed to the growing tendency of industrial production, under the new capitalist technique of machinery and power, to exceed the existing demand of the national market, the rate of production to claim the rate of home consumption."

This was not, of course, the whole story. The rising productivity of industry required larger imports of some forms of raw materials, more imported foods for larger urban populations, and a great variety of imported consumption goods for a rising standard of living. These imports could only be purchased by a corresponding expansion of exports, or else by the income derived from foreign investments, which implied other countries of capitalist lands.

Lenin agrees with Hobson's theory, but has some observations of his own to make which are, as might be expected, of a general and doctrinal character. For him imperialism is material, and indeed the final stage of capitalism, when capitalism has passed out of the era of com-

and the international trusts has begun in which the division of all territories of the globe among the great capitalist powers has been completed."

It will be seen at once what infinitesimal material and propaganda is in the primitive condition of the African territories. The truth is, as Miss Alice Payntor, member of the United Nations, that territories are not backward because they are Colonies, but are Colonies because they are backward. But primitive populations, scratching a living with no more than a hoe from sun-baked and stone-washed soil, and increasing at a rate which outruns any increase in the means of subsistence, cannot always appreciate the benefits of civilization.

When an apparently educated European arrives among them and subtly induces that they are good because they are exploited by white men who exact a tribute from them for the benefit of a few, mass in instant finds they are right and credulous. When he tells them that they are victims of the machinations of capitalist monopolies, backed by international cartels, and they murmur this, the European Business men see around them the seeds of the disastrous.

The True Effect of Propaganda

Instead of accepting speech of their fathers, who died after thousands of years with a happy-go-lucky attitude of innocence, they are themselves agents of victimization, of exploitation, and rivals of the West Powers, and are asked to pay tribute in order that their distant masters, who have never even seen them, may live in luxury and idleness. They will be educated and told, in which the Colonies are well indeed, and in their subject of punishing the imperialist oppressors, but which the Colonies also will relapse into despotism and class.

There are two ways of dealing with this situation, must be considered. The Communists must seize the opportunity of using our own propaganda against the African masses and the true facts about Colonial economics and Communism brought home positively to African peoples through effective means that are used at home.

They must, themselves, the negative, not an exciting Communist propaganda of spreading their insidious propaganda has been persistently tackled and I think it could not be diminished in such a matter. We demand just that Communist Party set the standards of mid-Victorian liberalism. The Communist Party is deliberately aiming at the forcible overthrow of existing institutions; it believes that its objects cannot be achieved in any other way, and it cannot be treated as though it were a democratic party with valid opinions or demands.

The true story must now be allowed to speak, assuring Burke and I and the rest on why it is that Government seems unable to act. The Communists in Africa should not be formally educated, but they had got themselves into a measure in the United Kingdom, so that one population is sufficiently mature politically not to be deceived to any great numbers by a Communist trap; our primitive savages cannot be exposed to this kind of propaganda without danger. The only question to be considered is whether their proscription, by driving out Communists Party, under whose diligent not so effective and might even increase the menace. This situation must be settled only by local Governments.

African Governments

Even in our country, however, thanks to the violence of governments in Africa, the Communists have not been able to get much of a foothold via the Coloured. So Communism is a by-product of industrialization, and it is natural that Communists should be most active of those in territories where industrialization has proceeded fastest. There is probably more Communist activity in the Union of South Africa than in all the rest of Africa.

Industrialisation has, of course, gone much farther there than elsewhere and in the Native policy of the Coloured Government the Communists think they have excellent weapon for rooting out dictators among the Africans. The main centre of Johannesburg, where public meetings are from time to time addressed by Communists and other types of propagandists are included in it. In November the first Communist member was elected to the Parliament of the Union, as one of the three European representatives of Native interests, and to achieve his victory that suffices to explain his success.

There is an incipient degree of Communism in Southern Rhodesia, where the degree of industrialization is second only to that of the Union. In East Africa there is some evidence that Communist activities were present in the strike areas. It will be remembered that when the African

In an interview with East Africa and Rhodesia before leaving England he referred to them in greater detail, and called for federations of the East and Central African territories to enable all these territories to present a common front especially against the propaganda of Russian Communism.

"What all these territories remain divided," he continued, "and while no *effective* action is directed upon them, they will serve as a free field-ground for the doctrines which are calculated to annoy trouble for the British Government, stimulate among unique mixed 'Africans' themselves, fusing Communism as the greatest enemy of the British Empire today, and it is absurd for us to believe in taking steps positive in face the onslaught of propaganda which we are coming."

African Masses Present United Front

It Africa could not the European nations' concerted attempts to present a united front to Communism, based in Africa, was just as urgent.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir John Hall, declared in November that communism had started a campaign to penetrate and enslave Uganda. "No longer the Africans have been studying the masses M. Mr. Churchill's book to which I referred at the outset!"

As for the British colonies in the West Coast, there is clearly some Communism in Nigeria and Cameroun. Some play the rôle of the most important supporters of Communists that has been formed the Gold Coast since in 1949, but the most prominent of these men, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, has returned to the Gold Coast in December 1949, became Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention and sought to convert it from a body working for the self-government of the Gold Coast, the easiest possible opportunity into a body, who later, Union of West African Soviet socialist Republics. One of their papers was found a document, purporting to be the Constitution of a secret society called "The Circle" in which it is stated: "At such times may be deemed advisable." The Circle will come out openly as a political party embracing the whole of West Africa and whose purpose then shall be to maintain the Union of African Socialist Republics."

The riots in the Gold Coast can be explained by an unusual combination of several factors, of which Communism was perhaps the least important. But Mr. Nkrumah seized his chance to show what Communists would do if given the opportunity.

I have definite information about the extent of Communist influence in the French and Belgian territories in Africa, but I am quite certain that none would be tolerated in Portugal.

Soviet Mission in Ethiopia

It must be conceded that so far the Government of the British territories in Africa, and to the best of my knowledge the Government of the other Coloured territories as well, have diligently carried out their rôle as trustees for the local peoples of protecting them against the virus of Communism. This is not to say that their protection against the virus may not be sufficient, but there are two matters in which the local Governments are helpless.

This is the existence of a Soviet-Union Mission together with a Russian hospital and a "permanent Art Exhibition" in the independent state of Ethiopia. There are no conscious Russian interests to protect in Ethiopia, and charges have been made that the Soviet Union Mission in Addis Ababa is grossly overstaffed in relation to its legitimate duties. The suspicion is that the Soviet Mission in Addis Ababa is a centre for Communist activity throughout the neighbouring countries, but the number of persons at present employed by the Soviet Union Legion and the subsidiary enterprises is not such as to evoke apprehension.

The other factor beyond the control of Governments in Africa is the presence of large numbers of African students in Europe and North America, who may return to their homes indoctrinated with Communism and in some cases made bitter by the fact that they do not in the land of their birth receive the same consideration from Europeans as in their universities or colleges.

This is generally a double problem, to which we can hardly apply any solution. It is far simpler for the Communists to work upon these students than to carry on propaganda directly in Africa and the method is the advantage that Communism in Africa will then have the appearance of a genuine indifference to personal interests.

majority of the students were returning or would return as reliable leaders of their own people and fair exponents of the British way of life, as agitators, they may be strongly indoctrinated with Communism.

The blame, he said, could not lie primarily with the immature Africans themselves, who are too young for those who set out to inculcate subversive ideas. It would be at the door of those in office who insisted on bringing over far more Africans than could be properly handled after the most tame. The period when their lives,

Another thunderbolt was to accuse the students of having so chosen their men that their colleagues could scarcely make two ends meet, so that they were glad to accept help from ostensible friends, and they discovered for the first time very definite ulterior motives.

It is clear that much from our experience of years up to the time of the war, it is now accepted that the right policy is that Africa should gradually receive its own universities education in Africa, though some will go to Europe and America for post-graduate work. At this end universities are being set up both in East and in West Africa, but it will be a long time before they will suffice for the needs of the territories.

In the meantime there are nearly 500 African students in Great Britain, whom nearly half have been brought over at the cost of the British taxpayer.

(To be continued)

Naval Defence in the British Colonial Territories

By Sir BISCUYER, Second Reading in House of Commons

THIS COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE BILL was given a second reading in the House of Commons last week. Its purpose is to improve naval defence arrangements in the Colonial territories, and to modernise the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1931.

STILLER OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. CECIL JONES, explained that the Royal Naval Forces, whether regular or part-time, were subject to the Colonies themselves on their own authority by means of their own ordinances.

The 1931 Act authorised Colonies which were part of His Majesty's dominions to provide for the maintenance and use of vessels of war for the application of United Kingdom agreements, including certain of the liability of members of any forces, service and training in any territory in which the forces were raised, and for the forces in any part of the Royal Naval Reserve or the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.

That Act, however, applied only to the colonies, and not to Protectorates or Protected States of the British territories; nor did it enable Colonies to act together in raising naval forces in each other's territories.

PROBLEMS RAISED BY MODERN DEVELOPMENTS There were obvious anomalies in modern times, Mr. Cecil Jones said, when Colonies acting together or had trust territories or Protectorates alongside them, for instance a Protectorate, such as Tanganyika, was a "Frontier Territory" and required expansion as an essential part of defence, were thus hampered.

Since 1931 groupings of territories had taken place in the Empire to facilitate better government and communications. The East African Central Assembly had some responsibility of the High Commission, and it was charged with East Africa defence arrangements. This was an example of reorganization which was happening, and to possess suitable powers, so far as the Navy was concerned, to undertake its responsibilities in that particular regard. It was therefore important that Parliament should give the requisite powers in order that a combination of territories could undertake appropriate defence arrangements.

As the P.M. had continued, "we propose that a number of Colonies might jointly have navies, and that the power of raising a force should not be limited to one Colony." It was obvious that where territories were too small and their resources limited, sometimes a common effort can be better organized by a joint effort of a number of Colonies together.

The Act would therefore apply to any territory not forming part of His Majesty's Dominions, but which was a territory in which His Majesty had jurisdiction.

Moreover, while such provision for defence was made, the Act should include any infant waters as well as territorial waters. It should be possible, for instance, for efficient naval forces to operate on Lake Victoria and on Lake Nyasa.

Any such Colonial Force should be able to form part of any division of the Royal Fleet, either of the Royal Naval Reserve. Under the 1931 Act the relevant Colonial legislature had first to provide for creating the force, and only after approval had been given by Order in Council could it receive, by further ordinance, for making the members of the force subject to Royal Navy discipline regulations, for having them liable for service and training outside the limits of the Colony, and for providing that they should form part of the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Navy.

We wish to avoid the suspicion of encroachment," went on the Secretary of State, "and to prevent undue delay in the granting of these powers. It is suggested that by naming the overseas section 21A of the Act of 1931 in advance, and subject to the approval of an Order in Council, the appropriate provisions can be enacted in the Colony in one document. Thus the procedure in the Colony can be shortened and simplified.

We are anxious to improve our naval armaments in the various Colonial regions of the world. Particularly East Africa, in Malaya, and in various places, the people are eager for new opportunities for securing efficient and effective defence services. During the war some of Colonial Navy forces played a very important part and gave great assistance to the Royal Navy. We are not suggesting that the present responsibilities and powers of the Royal Navy should be lessened in any way, rather we want to create effective supplementary forces and to give the Colonies power so that these services are created as efficiently as possible.

Bill Welcomed By Opposition

MRS. A. McLENNAN-HOWE, Conservative, said that the Opposition welcomed the Bill and were glad that the Government had introduced it. Those who had served in the Navy during the war alongside men from the Colonies were pleased that the Bill gave increased opportunities of imperial service to many of their fellow citizens in the Empire.

"It is the logical sequel to the old Colonial Defence Act of 1905. 1931, as far as it went on. As the Secretary of State said, it puts clean and tidy up the 1931 Act, and it allows for new and changed institutions in the Empire which did not exist in 1931. Above all, it recognizes the development of imperial grouping. It recognizes the existence of joint legislatures which now, by an Act instead of by the old difficult system of parallel legislation, can create joint naval forces."

Secondly, it enables a Colony to operate and have discipline over Colonial forces in the infant waters of another Colony. It also now applies to the first

immediate naval matters. Inquiry of course must be made before the legislation can become effective.

Of the results of the Bill which the most important from the Imperial point of view is, the recognition of Imperial colonies. We have, in East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—and in the East African Commission, it will now be possible for the single Act of Parliament to set up an Imperial Strategic Naval Force.

We wish every success to our fellow citizens in East Africa, who will for the first time be serving in their own naval forces as part of the Royal Navy, but recruited in and disciplined by their own government, and where the bases will be based on Mombasa. I hope that when the Minister replies to the debate he will give us more details of the form in which this fleet will take, and some information of the progress which has been made.

Colonies' War Effort

The Colonies have, in pre-war years, substantially helped the Empire with men and money. And had made an enormous monetary contribution to our joint defence in the recent war. At least £14,000,000 was subscribed by the Colonies alone. The local forces raised in the British Colonies had increased from 10,000 in 1939 to 30,000 when the war started to nearly 150,000 at the end of the battle, number some 15,000 men, mainly serving with land forces.

This will give them a part of their own," Mr. Lennox-Boyd concluded. "Instead of the knowledge that they have surrendered to the Imperial Navy, they will have the ever-present fact of the blues bearing their own names. That will be a tremendous refinement of our Imperial heritage and of our interest. We in this House and in the country remembers vividly what has happened through our temporary loss of sea power in the war and the effect of this temporary loss on British Colonies."

We wish good luck to all who are to serve in these fields. We thank those of our fellow subjects who will turn now to serve in the Royal Navy, as members of their own Colonial navies, and help our British sailors to do their work. We also thank those who will remain in the Colonies and assist in the financial contribution that Britain was asking of the Colonies and the Dependencies to make. Of what character were the proposed forces to be? If they were to go on with their commendable intention of helping the Colonies to prosperity and self-government, they must watch carefully that the financial burdens of the Bill and—perhaps other defence matters that might arise, would not outstrip the programme envisaged by the Colonial Secretary.

More particularly, in regard to the Navies of the overseas territories, we desire to be permitted to man their own ships without the loss of a sense of interchangeability. Would they be permitted to come to Britain under a training scheme, and go to Dartmouth, Greenwich, Portsmouth, and other Naval establishments?

Scope of Programme

What is the programme envisaged in these Colonies to be continued? What are the ships to be? What are the harbour provisions that the Minister has in mind? What are the forms of dockyard development, and what is the scope of duty? Are the navies of these small naval powers to be coastal patrol, or harbour patrols? Why not to assist development not only of shipping interests in the Colonies, but the development of a mining and mineral trading centre, and all the facilities, in the Colonies, for the Colonies? Are we to see the development of complete new submarine stations, certain battleship services, and the like?

In the circumstances of today, we could not imagine the Colonies being able to pay for the developments envisaged in the Bill. There has been no mention by the Colonies, save that the Colonial Government was to share the responsibility of the financial burden.

COMMANDER W. MARYLAND (Conservative) welcomed the Bill, said that the fact that we were members of great Empire gave us tremendous strategic advantages. Let me note of them and make our preparations carefully. All those very advantages might turn suddenly to disadvantage if we paid insufficient attention to now.

I should like to know what arrangements it is proposed to make for a central advisory committee to advise Colonies as to what they may best integrate their forces at the disposal of the Empire as a whole. The old story of a Far Eastern empire here. The areas which divided were

to be taken into the secret of the subject of defence. We in this House sometimes clamour about that, too; and it is wisdom that we get the information we require, in taking the opportunity which the Bill offers. I hope that the Secretary of State will take the Colonies into the confidence.

Commander Maryland asked how training problems were to be tackled and whether the new Colonial forces were to be given full and decent equipment. It would be excellent if the Colonial navies should not fall over to some extent the rôle of messengers to the Empire, which the Royal Navy had performed for so long. Then, though service in the Navy, the men of different Colonies would get to know each other as members of an Empire team. He urged that provision should be made to cover all three Services, not merely the Navy.

MR. R. CHAMBERS (Labour) said that it would be

interesting of a sight to the Colonies if the House passed

over its authority too lightly and too easily. The

Secretary of State had referred to building up Colonial naval power, but had told the House very little about the Bills, it would be

apparently, what he envisages is the building up of naval forces in various spheres of the world. East Africa has been mentioned, in particular, and I am not quite clear where we are heading to in that matter. It seems to me that we are to have the development of warships in Lake Nyasa and Lake Victoria, and that a naval force is also to be built up in West Africa.

What is the policy in regard to the building up of all these Colonial naval forces, and how is that policy to be integrated into the Colonial and naval policy of the Government in the widest sphere? I am rather worried about all this. Is leading? We are told that there is to be the most up-to-date equipment, and other members have referred to the possibility of naval aircraft and to landing grounds. These are matters about which we want to know more.

There is also the question of cost. It certainly seems that a degree of the cost will fall upon the Colonial Government, but I gathered that the cost of equipping new naval units will be met by the Admiralty. I should be glad if the Minister would further enlighten us on that subject.

Colonial Importance of Training

ADMIRAL E. G. TAYLOR (Conservative) said that the question of training was of the utmost importance, and he was sorry that the Secretary of State had not given more information on that aspect.

It is of the greatest importance that Colonial officers should be chosen for this work. They should not be old and young men, all and keen on their work. It is essential that the Colonies should have the latest equipment, and that should be carried out in kinds necessary for their particular work—minesweeping, etc. It is no good their being trained merely in barracks ashore; they must have practical training at sea, so that they may become efficient in the work to be carried out by them in time of war.

Any contributions of service must be made as well among the very best recruits. We want the best officers, and that we can find in the R.N.V.R., the work of the Colonies should be seen on board His Majesty's ships. The training can be carried out on board the ships at the various stations, so that will be done. It is also important that there should be repair bases provided by the Admiralty in order that they may carry out running repairs, docking, and so on.

We all welcome this Bill very much. It is of transcending importance. It is the first step towards the Colonies rendering practical assistance in time of peace, so that they will be ready in time of war. I congratulate the Colonies on having undertaken this new responsibility, and a very heavy responsibility, in the general imperial defence of the Empire.

MR. FREDERIC HUGHES (Labour) said his advice to the Government was, "Spend your money on things which are needed." They should not urge backward people, who tended at their budget expenses, or education, and pensions of that nature, to spend their money on a navy which was not required.

SIR RALPH GALT (Conservative) who welcomed the Bill, saying that, in its co-ordination was concerned, he was with the Overseas Defence Committee, assumed that that committee would be most responsible for co-ordination of effort between the various Colonies.

He added that provision should be made to include sea forces in the system of training. Power in the

made out to the various Colonies, one of such things which would help these boys very much would be that they had attained a certain position before they should be taken into these ships to learn the business of seamanship. When they come to ports in this country we let the boys know that they are properly looked after, we would be good with packing cases and recruiting boys for promoting in vessels of the companies and concerns which are trading with the Colonies.

It is also important that a port should be established at some place some distance inland from the Colonial Empire. In some cases this has already been done, and what is particularly important is to make individuals in various Colonies feel that they are not only part of the Colonies but part of the general Empire.

Strengthening the Empire

MR. M. FORTESCUE (Labour) said that the Bill strengthened the Empire, and he welcomed it for that reason. He wished to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to Zanzibar. If that island were to fall into the hands of any enemy, it could be a terrible danger to the military armament which was now being made in Kenya. Within the next 10 or 15 years the Indian Ocean might well become a theater of strategic importance than the Atlantic.

I am pleased to see the very elaborate preparations for naval development on Lake Victoria, he continued. There has already been one naval battle of very important battle-winning on African lakes in the 1914-18 war, and there is no reason why a battle may not be fought there at some future time. We are going to build up one of the most important hydraulic systems in the whole of Africa, at Owen Falls, and it may very well be that at some future time we shall have to defend that part of the world. We should not merely consider what enemies we have now, this is not the way to build up our protection. We have to look forward 20-30 years to years because it takes a long time to develop one's fleet.

CAPTAIN A. MARSDEN (Conservative) said that the different Colonies would be glad to build up man-power for the R.N.A.F. and the R.N. Reserve. In addition to serving their own country, the men would be able to serve overseas. He agreed with the plan for aiding and encouraging cadets in the Colonies.

Keep Your Doorstep Clean

None of these things is a sufficient to come yet the British Colonial forces will be sent ashore and ships away from their own shores. He added: "Remember after the last war, that distinguished officer Admiral Field" was sent to advise on the disposition of the British forces, as to their calling it "safe" as to the place where "Do not be too ambitious, but be sure to keep your doorstep clean," by which he meant that wherever there was a colony there should be a safe passage to that neighbour; certainly there could be no more undesirable thought in the mind of commandants of the fleet than the hope, knowledge that those ports are free for us to enter to refit the ships, to recruit the crews."

Winding up the debate, MR. UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. HENRY WILLIAMS, said that he was grateful for the cordial manner in which the Bill had been received. The Government believed that their policy regarding the Colonial Forces commanded the approval of both sides of the House. The time had come when it was due to the people of the provinces of the Colonial territories that they should take their due part in the defence of their own territories, and not for ever to rely on other people to defend them.

I should point out to non-members who have addressed a "colonial" cross-vote, he went on, that nothing in this Bill forces anyone to do anything at all unreasonable a Colony, one which is so small which is not able to raise a naval force for the protection of its own shores. There is no question of this being forced on them. I can assure hon. members that unless it is demanded by the people of the territory the legislative committee will not pass the necessary legislation. But

so far as the East African Naval Service is concerned, the four East African governments have agreed, and have the necessary preliminary financial arrangements to continue in the raising and maintenance of a regular full-time naval force based on Mombasa. The main functions of the force will be coastal safety, mine-clearing, and harbour control duties.

The Admiralty have agreed to assist in the provision of draft and to give loan of personnel for command and administration. As soon as the Bill becomes law it will be possible for the East African Council Assembly to legislate by ordinance for the raising of this Force. So far as Mombasa is concerned, full provision has been made for a small force which will commence operation when this Bill is passed.

So far as the war concerned, the same provisions would apply, and Mr. Fortescue applied in all these matters of defence. The extent to which the proposed force would take its share in Commonwealth defence as a whole depends on how much the Colony could bear, and whether they are needed by the United Kingdom Government. Financial matters will naturally follow for negotiations.

Inappropriate machinery already exists for the organization of defence, and could be constantly in operation.

No provision is necessary in the Bill to make provision for the formation of coast defence units, since that would easily be done by the colonial government.

Groundnut Scheme: Reorganization

Reorganization and Centralization

MR. HENRY WILLIAMS said that under a 1940 centralized control, and now we come to the stage where we break down that centralization.

This comment on the groundnut scheme was made in Dar es Salaam last week by Mr. C. A. Plummer, Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation.

On the 1st January last year engaged on now, he added, is to change the organization into district organizations where power rests with the local general manager. Those will report to a single administrative head-quarters which, for a long time, can see, is going to be situated at Kangemi, where a there would be headquarters and the budget controlled.

Emphasizing that this organization was an administrative process, which did not imply that the scheme would be "broken down into small blocks," Mr. Plummer said that the agricultural concept had not been altered.

Planting Progress

Dealing with progress in planting operations, he stated that they were giving a heavy, very heavy. Already 25,000 acres of groundnuts had been planted and still more might go in. Some 20,000 acres were scheduled for sowing of which 1,000 acres had already been planted to鼓舞 the African employees. Sunflower sowings would probably amount to more than 20,000 acres.

A good deal of promising experimental work had been carried out at Mombasa, including a new method of clearing the ground, says the planting of 1,500 acres of groundnuts and 300 acres of sunflowers.

Mr. Plummer said that the Overseas Food Corporation had bought out the clearing contractor, Earth Moving and Construction, Ltd., a Kenya company, and this would operate as a separate concern with Sir Charles Lockhart (a member of the O.F.C. board) as chairman, continuing with the Uranium clearing contract.

Regarding the Southern Province groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, Mr. Plummer said: "I am not going into the Southern Province which will eventually be the largest area of the scheme, until the railroads from the Ligit area and Mtwaru Bay (New Mikumi) to the planting areas, and the port facilities at Mtwaru Bay, are ready."

Problem of Racial Relationships in Kenya

MICHAEL LINDGARD Continued from page 792

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY GEOGRAPHICAL association was founded by Joseph Thomson to explore a direct route from the port of Mombasa over East Central Africa to Lake Victoria. In 1890 he made his first scientific report on the physical and economic resources of the Highlands of Kenya, and it was at the first thoughts of a railway through the Highlands to Victoria Nyanza.

It is now time here to trace the story of the colonial scramble for East and Central Africa as it affected the railway, not the great wealth of the Imperial British East African Company, but the political and philanthropic determination of the young lord, the citizens of Glasgow in 1891, who were mentioned with honour in any audience, especially a Scottish audience, nor the great argument in which the future Lord Lugard's name was so prominent over the retention of Uganda.

In 1894 Great Britain declared a protectorate over Uganda and, in the following year, over East Africa, also in 1895 Lord Salisbury's Government decided that a railway be built from the Indian Ocean to Victoria Nyanza, partly as essential to an efficient protectorate over Uganda, partly as an aid to the suppression of the slave trade, partly to secure a source of the Nile, and, finally, in Britain's practical contribution to the sum of the anti-slavery clause of the Act of Brussels of 1890. The railway was built without thought of the Highlands of Kenya, but its building was the start of all history in Kenya, and ensured that Kenya could never again be the same as it was before the first engine-pulled its way from Mombasa to Kasumu.

Importing of Indian Labourers

By now starting the building of the railway was a great undertaking, which cost the British taxpayer over £5,000,000. Backward natives, who knew the use of no implement other than a wooden Clubbing-stick, were of no use for such a task, and so the importation of Indian indentured labourers began on the assumption that their indentures, 6,724 Indians decided to remain in Kenya. Some of them remained, living as artisans, weavers, and stone-masons, and some as market-traders, but the great majority became pretty traders, content with a low standard of living. They blazed a trail of dependence, of professed poverty was poor and precarious. The way of life and the outlook of the Indians, and the backwardness of the Africans, soon convinced Sir Charles Elliot, the first Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, that the only way of developing the country, of providing something for the railway to carry, of building a civilized State in a large slice of Africa, was to encourage European settlement in the Highlands beside the railway.

White settlement was an economic necessity in the East African Protectorate, and it was finding all economic necessity to Kenya Colony. And so Kenya became an epitome of the social, economic and political problems which arise from the contact between a civilized race and African tribes who had lived for centuries remote from "the march of mankind." At present, in the rapidly increasing Indian community, half not more than some of these problems are easier to solve.

At times Kenya has suffered greatly from the misery from distortion of fact, and from conclusion, and from the criticism of those who start any discussion of Colonial policy. From the premise that a Colonial Government and British settlement is the only way be wrong. "The fact is," wrote Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, "that we learnt the mistakes of our ancestors inevitable in the circumstances, even if history has colonizing, and that we carried out with such humanity and justice as such efforts of protection of the original inhabitants and their liberties and rights, including Lord Lugard, as far as the consequences entail a step or grave and perplexing problems, social, economic and financial, so as to prevent the steaming engine for that matter, a non-existing thing that will just go into reverse, however, as history

Essential To Progress

Consider now some of the facts of this business in hand. The total land area of Kenya is 219,730 square miles of which over 60% is represented by the semi-arid expanse of the Northern Frontier and Taitaana districts inhabited by nomadic tribes, flock and herds, and by wild game. The extent of the Native areas reserved for the African people is 52,000 square miles. The extent of the Highlands area, reserved by administrative practice for European settlement, is 12,750 square miles; in this area only Europeans can own or lease rural land, but people of any race can live and work in the towns and the townships, and scores of thousands of Africans live and work on the settlers' farms, some as resident labourers with the right to cultivate small holdings, and some as mere casual labourers.

Kenya's Population

The population of Kenya consists of some 4,000 Arabs, about 30,000 Europeans, 170,000 Indians and over 4,000,000 Africans.

[This article was written before the result of the Native census taken last autumn was known. The actual figures proved to be over 5,000,000.—Ed.]

The Arabs of the coast have declined from their former glory, and they are a diminishing factor in the social and economic life of Kenya. The small European community is the cornerstone of the Colony's economy and makes by far the largest contribution to the revenue. The Indian community has a large stake in commerce, particularly in retail trade, and owns a large share of real estate in the towns.

Many of these Indians were born, and have lived all their lives, in Kenya, and, particularly since the partition of India, they have come, more and more, to regard Kenya as their home. There are more Hindus than Muslims, and there have recently been proposals for the separate political representation by the device of a communal roll of the two communities. The leaders of the Muslims have stressed, in Legislative Council and elsewhere, the intention of their community to associate themselves with "the British way of life."

The 4,000,000 Africans are divided into several tribes, and there is still a general determination by each tribe to prevent the settlement in their midst of members of any other tribe. There is also a marked division between progress and development. For instance, between the Kikuyu and the tribes around the Lake and the one hand, and the Pokomo and, on the other, there is a gulf which will take many years to bridge.

Moving On: Racial Relations

The great enterprise of building a civilized State in Africa is very young, and it has been hindered by two wars and by economic depression. It has, barely, reached the end of the beginning, and in respect of the complex agrarian problem of the Native areas there is still nearly all to be achieved. A great debt off what is said and written in England about racial relations in Kenya is misconception arising from the ran assumption that the social ideas and the political forms which suit the most politically mature people in the world can and should be applied to the heterogeneous people of Africa, and the critics always place too great an emphasis on politics.

The great Lord Shaftesbury said, "A world when ill at easiness always has politics, and omits the statistics of the chimney corner, where all a man's comfort of disengagement lies." In Kenya the major task of our enterprise must be to ensure a comfortable chimney corner for 4,000,000 Africans, who now equally squat in dirt and squander round an open fire in mud and walls, but, that is an economic, not a political, problem. Across the Nile to the Cape men multiply and land decimates, and unless an immense impetus be given early to economic development, all this great area will be faced with a generation, with an awful problem of African unemployment.

Admittedly, there is no hope of solving our economic problem unless we can break the cycle of operation and win the faith of the mass of Africans. Unless we can devise an incentive, an institution which will increase the dependency output of the African, we shall continue to plough the sand. Here clearly there is a problem of racial relations to be solved. Here, also, there is a risk of false emphasis.

In England there is a tendency to assume that the vast

Central African Federation Proposals Further Comment on Recent Talks

THE NAME "CENTRAL AFRICA" will probably emerge as the likely title for the proposed federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

This forecast was made last week by Sir Miles Thomas, who acted as chairman of the recent conference at Victoria Falls between representatives of the three territories and who returned to Southern Rhodesia by air last Sunday.

Several names had been proposed for the new Federation, said Sir Miles, including "Rhodesia and Nyasaland" and "British Central Africa." Rhodesians were naturally anxious to perpetuate the name of Rhodes.

The British Government's attitude to the proposed federation would not be known until the proposals had been submitted, he added. The constitution would be modelled on that of Australia, but some time must elapse before it was ready for approval. Sir Miles said that personally he favoured federation because he believed in the creation of large economic units.

It is now understood that the exact text of the resolution which was carried unanimously at the Victoria Falls was as follows:

Text of Resolution

That this conference advocates the federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under a constitution which will create a federated Parliament with such powers as are surrendered to it and which will not affect the other powers of government of member States.

Sir Godfrey Huggins has made the comment: "We have covered a great deal of ground. I never thought that we could get anywhere near as far as we have. It was a surprise to me, and I am very glad."

In a recent editorial comment, the *Manchester Guardian* wrote:

"The plan for a federal Parliament exercising such powers as the constituent countries confer on it without giving up their individual status does not quite seem to go far beyond the limited co-operation already in effect between the three East African territories." But it has in its seeds of growth, like the lines of the American Constitution, and that has proved strong enough for a great nation.

There is a long way still to go. One change see the Federal Convention setting up without a common and acceptable policy towards racial relations, and especially the position of Africans under the Constitution. On this Sir Godfrey Huggins declared that "We have all agreed that local self-government by African Natives must be encouraged; for their ability in that direction will prove or disprove their ability to take part in the lower House of a central government."

Africans in Legislative Councils

As Africans are already members of the "lower House" that is the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, this statement seems to indicate that Southern Rhodesia is not ready yet to go beyond her present policy of local Native Councils, of which there are now about 30. That disparity may slow the progress of federation but the trend is to bring as long as Southern Rhodesia keeps an open mind and is ready for experiments.

In a letter published a few days later in the same newspaper, Sir John Lloyd Orr, president of the World Movement for a World Federal Government, and Monica M. Wingate, chairman of the National Council, London, wrote:

"May we be allowed to welcome the proposed Central African Federation? The amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia with Nyasaland is perhaps inevitable for longer union has long been advocated, and opposition to it has been inspired especially in the African by the fear that it

where there will be a referendum, but also with the desire of this country, for it is the British Government which controls the Colonial Office which controls the other two countries which can give the necessary permission."

Federates in Southern Rhodesia have already voted in favour of its acceptance there, for the United Nations have turned with a large majority recently in favour of co-operation with our neighbours with the ultimate formation of a federation of states within the British Commonwealth.

We therefore hope that the Government will not only accept this alteration, so that it may form an integral part of the European federation which may presently be formed, the foundation on which, to use Mr. Attlee's words, "we must stand and fall and build until we achieve the great ideal of World Government."

In the House of Commons a few days ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. W. Skinner whether any African representatives were present at the meeting of this falls; how the chairman was chosen; and whether the Secretary of State would give an assurance that local African opinion would be as adequately consulted as the European on the proposals of the conference.

African Opinion Will Be Considered

Mr. Creech Jones replied that, so far as he was aware, no Africans had been present at the conference. It was unofficial and he did not know how the chairman had been chosen.

His Majesty's Government have a special responsibility to the African communities," added Mr. Creech Jones, "and full account would have to be taken of African opinion before any constitutional change affecting African interests could be considered."

Mr. Skinner also pointed out that Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, had stated that the Central African Council was an inadequate instrument for promoting development and asked for the Colonial Secretary's views on that subject.

Mr. Creech Jones said that he had not yet received a full report of the proceedings at the conference. His view was that the Central African Council should continue its work so long as all three Governments concerned were prepared to participate in it.

Support for Rhodesian University

"THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT favours the establishment of a University, and is prepared to support the project in every reasonable way." This promise was contained in a letter by the Secretary for Internal Affairs, Mr. A. G. Cowling, which was recently read at a meeting of the Rhodesia University Association by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, M.P. The Government, added Mr. Cowling, was not prepared to make a grant towards capital expenditure until £100,000 had been obtained from other sources, but the greater, if financial circumstances permitted, they would contribute 10s. for each £1 in excess of the first £100,000 raised elsewhere, with a limit of £100,000. In effect, therefore, the Government would be contributing £100,000 out of the first £400,000 obtained. It was made clear that there was no likelihood of a building permit being granted in the near future, and that any Government grant would be conditional on such a permit. The Government also undertook to make a substantial contribution towards recurrent capital expenditure, but while agreeing that a private Bill should be introduced in Parliament, regretted that the pressure of urgent legislation would not allow submission of such a Bill this year.

Mr. Hodson announced that the total of outright gifts and offers

American Aid in Geological Surveys

U.S.A. Approves British Project

THE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION has formally approved a project by the British Government to develop and prospect the mineral resources of British Colonial territories.

This was announced last week by the Board of Comptrollers of the U.S. Government in the Colonies, who made the following statement:

The Comptrollers have approved an expenditure of some £1,000,000 and 20 to 30 geologists engaged to assist the Colonial Geological Survey and the Directors of Geographical Surveys for two to three years. These appointments are designed to fill gaps created by the break in training during the war years, which cannot be filled in the United Kingdom at the present.

The new staff should be engaged chiefly in basic reconnaissance surveys in Colonial areas where their services are most needed. They will also take a part in efforts to make a basic geological map of the overseas territories of the United Kingdom. The main field of endeavour will be concentrated in East African territories, some of whom, in areas where mineral development may take place in the future, where accurate topographic knowledge is therefore essential.

Salaries From E.C.A. Funds

The salaries of these men will be met, from E.C.A. funds and a sum not to exceed \$1,500,000 has been allocated to meet estimated dollar expenditure on the project. The British Government have also stated that no less than £100,000 in this case for His Majesty's Government to deposit in their counterpart sterling for this amount.

The British Government say the project, that's expenditure on geologists, equipment, and other incidentals, will be paid from the Colonial Development Fund. This fund and equivalent sums transferred to appropriate funds, that is, the Colonial Development Fund, would amount to no more than £200,000 will be required for these purposes.

The United States authorities have agreed that the United States Geological Survey shall advise the selection and recruitment of geologists. My geological adviser will shortly visit the United States for negotiations with the head of the United States Geological Survey on the recruiting methods to be adopted. Arrangements for the recruitment of geologists, are not so far advanced, and it is expected that difficulties will be encountered in recruiting suitable men to the United States.

The United States authorities have agreed that Canadian and Australian under this project and that the salaries will be paid from U.S. funds.

I should like to seize this opportunity of saying that His Majesty's Government have found that their requests for technical assistance have been met with the greatest sympathy by the United States authorities, who have done to a great deal of trouble to make arrangements which harmonize with our own in the field of survey work and that we are most grateful for their offer of assistance.

British Colonial Surveys

Mr. Henry St. John, Acting Chief of the Economic Mission to the United Kingdom, said in London last week that the "expediting of surveys" was basic to the expanded development of new sources of wealth, especially oil and minerals, which were in short supply throughout the world and which would make valuable contributions not only to Britain but also to European countries at the same time increased the availability of these materials would aid the war effort in the United States.

By the geological report, he said, the British Government had suggested the appointment

of a new international organization, the International Colombo Plan, including Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Rhodesia and Central Africa.

Minerals produced by known methods in these areas include tin, gold, silver, tin, cobalt, mica, diamonds, manganese, chrome, platinum, copper, oil, salt, graphite, mica, feldspar, kaolin and tungsten.

In the topographical field, added Mr. St. John, the need from Britain was for 20 to 30 qualified geologists capable of undertaking basic control surveys and topographical mapping. The men should be seconded to the Directorate of Colonial Survey, now engaged in photographic and mapping surveys in Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika.

Britain's Role in Overseas Development Support for President's Plan

SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLAN for the development of underdeveloped areas of the world was expressed yesterday at Lake Success by Sir Alexander Mayhew, Minister for Overseas Trade.

Addressing the United Nations Economic and Social Council, he supported the American proposal that a working paper should be prepared for the Council's session in July. The task, said Mr. Mayhew, was one which would occupy decades rather than years.

He pointed to Britain's extensive contributions to the economic development of other countries, especially Colonial territories, where major development plans devised by the Colonial governments directed expenditure of some £150,000,000 or £160,000,000 would be paid by the Colonial government out of proceeds by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

Private Enterprise Undertakings

Britain's role had been to supply good finance and skill, while the territories themselves provided most of the idea. In addition to such official schemes, private enterprise had begun several productive undertakings which were being actively encouraged.

Considerable progress had been made, said the Foreign Secretary, in discussions with the United States, whose powers were being maintained in the only problem of Britain's balance of payments. It was available now that her contribution to the economic development of overseas territories had largely in the form of exports of capital goods and technical assistance, rather than of finance.

Reports from the Cornell suggest that serious foreign debts appear to be surprised when confronted with the facts of the extensive Colonial development undertaken by Britain since the war.

Political Associations

CRIMINAL SERVICES of all kinds in India have been prohibited by Government from being members of political associations, without implying that such a practice is necessarily improper or undesirable. It is considered to be inconsistent with the duties and obligations of an public servant, who is required to carry out the Government's policies in accordance with the law.

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OF DAGENHAM

Conservative Backlog

Hammersmith should suggest to the Conservatives that they are fighting by elections that cannot persist in its electorate. The first is that for many people Conservatives continue to symbolise the past, and especially the dismal years after the depression years. The second is that Conservatives have not yet succeeded in dispelling the assumption that they represent the interests of wealth and privilege. How can these gigantic handicaps be overcome? Certainly not by grandiloquent oration. Socialism, we may be concurring that, Socialism is an alien, godless growth, first cousin to Communism, or by pretending that Conservatives have been in effect the world's best done for better for the country, and given everybody more rest and sleep. No one believes this now, and they would need to reinforce the impression that Conservatism is a reactionary creed, a dead issue in our home politics. It is not by attacking and some totally different system of enterprise. The real task is to combine with the Conservative party with the same boldness to carry out these policies, but with more war the ultimate purpose they all intended to fulfil. The long-range tendency of capitalism is to make the citizen a slave of the State. He has own scarcely anything. But even this house; he need not save or insure for his future; the State will take him from paradise to grave. The danger lies this octogenary that it cripples the virtues of self-reliance, initiative, it tempts the citizen to expect more and more from the State, while he ignores the hard fact that in the long run the only real more benefits than are produced by his own labours. These implications of the policies which Conservatives could honestly hope to show how the relationship can be entered and regulated in new way, so that it is no longer associated with class privilege and cannot be used as a means of exploitation. If it were amplified and reiterated and driven home this challenge might succeed in endowing the Conservative Party with a new and hopeful symbolic significance in the mind of its electorate. At present the Tory trumpet speaks with an uncertain voice, in broken notes confused by discordant voices from the past. One result, which certainly made itself felt at Hammersmith, is that a progressive Tory candidate can not show convincingly that his ideas

BACKGROUND

Price of gold.—There is only one solution to the problem of gold, and that is to bring its price into proper relationship with the price of every other commodity. The International Monetary Fund was intended to serve as a thermostat of international exchange rates of normal range. It has achieved nothing because no money plan can remedy basic economic maladjustments. To suppose that it can, even deal with the violent fluctuations now going on all over the world on the basis of the 1939 price for gold, and of exchange rates fixed while it had little knowledge of the various factors amounting to setting them up at a fixed point in the hole of changing the temperature. By raising the price of gold the International Monetary Fund could, however, take a big step in the right direction. It would bring immediate and much-needed relief to the gold-producing countries. It would reduce the real burden of war debts in the only equitable manner—a general currency devaluation. It would bring the currencies of Europe into some sort of contact with reality. It would assist the immature and sprawling black market in gold, which are such a menace to the economy. Last but not least, by expanding the credit base in the United States by increasing the purchasing power of countries within the sterling area, and by involving private hoarders to part with their gold, it would contribute substantially towards the solution of the fundamental world economic problem, which is the disequilibrium caused by the dollar shortage.—Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Motor Exports.—In 1948 motor exports earned £46,000,000, making Britain the world's largest exporter of cars. The industry as a whole, including trucks, buses and farm tractors, is now the country's biggest exporter. Last year 315,000 cars and 74,000 commercial vehicles were produced, representing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in 1947. Motor-car production in 1947 totalled 116,000 units, was almost double that of 1946. Production costs will now become a crucial factor, and can be lowered only by increasing numbers. Many factories are now working at only

Dividends.—Limitation.—The P.M.I. on behalf of its members, for which it speaks, has given an assurance of industry's co-operation for one more year in avoiding any general increase in the level of dividends. In return, Sir Stafford Cripps said that while he will watch closely the results of this assurance, it relieves him of the necessity of presenting any legislation to Parliament on this subject, at any rate during the present year. The P.M.I., however, makes it clear that half a million pounds is to be deducted to the underwriting to facilitate currency moderation and restraint. On the year's undertaking, therefore, is made to keep the spirit of disputation rather than an explicit promise that no dividend will be raised above the level of 1947. In fact, dividend limitation or no dividend limitation, it is extremely unlikely that the general economic situation will allow any substantial increase in the total amount distributed. In the national interest industry in general is prepared to preserve the status quo for one year more. But the P.M.I., in passing on the undertakings of its members, has made it necessary to pass on also their sequel. The increase in Government expenditure, the increase in wages that has taken place, the high level of company taxation, the compensation paid to nationalized companies on the basis of Stock Exchange prices, the small proportion of the national income represented by dividends, and the ultimate incentive to enterprise, a continuation of limitation—all these are brought to the Chancellor's attention. They emphasize that the undertaking is again given only as an emergency measure. The Chancellor can be left in no doubt that the P.M.I. is in earnest in the desire to allow the policy to become permanent. In view of the chairman of Tube Investments Ltd. in his reply to the House of Commons, the establishment of a precedent from which it would be very difficult to break in the future without undue and perhaps similar significance, industry is emphatically divided and limitation will be continued, with a slur on its sense of responsibility and because it is felt to be necessary. With the present level of

TO THE NEWS

E.A. Remarks.—The nearer man is to Communism in terms the more Communists he is likely to see. Unleash the rats! The Red Army, Moscow, China, etc.

The rough surface of food consumption has undoubtedly been a triumph of British democracy. *The Times*

Holland's grain-rates last year at least were over the lowest in the world. *British Central Bureau of Statistics*

The time is not yet come to relax any of our main inflationary measures, says Mr. Douglas-Home, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

In 1947 the quantity of flour sold by the mill was 1,273 million tons compared with 874 million tons in 1938. *Ministry of Food*

Vocation is not something a good job brings to a man; it is something a good man brings to a job. Discipline in work springs from discipline in life. Dr. R. E. V. Scott.

So far as it remains mere remunerative to be an A.P.C. gas manager, fit to command the Royal of England, so long will you have difficulty in getting men at least to apply for it. *David Atlee*

An undisciplined blend of economic individualism and political business is bedeviling us hopelessly, hopes of recovery remaining dubious.

I wonder whether I might suggest to your members that they should ask themselves "Is my supplementary question really necessary?" — The speaker of the House of Commons.

Oxford has inevitably nurtured too many young men equipped beyond their intelligence, and incapable of justifying the position in society which their talents have led them to aspire. — Professor G. H. Trevelyan.

We ought to have some more than squadron leaders. Still there is the extraordinary claim that the chairman of public corporations and ex-trade union leaders are earning twice as much as the Chairman of *Sundries Stores*.

We lose 2,000,000 tons of food per year through rot by rats and mice. A single rat eats 30 lbs. a year, and a building containing 100,000 animals is liable to 3,000 rats. Mr. Brown, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Britain's progress towards recovery has been dramatic. Production is now substantially above pre-war, having reached last November a level about 30% above 1938. — Mr. Paul Joffan, Marshall Aid Administrator.

All the world over, forces against Christianity would rejoice and exult if the word went round that the Church of England had been discredited. It would be interpreted as a national repudiation of the religion of God. — Lord Somerby.

The higher I rose in the military and administrative hierarchy, the more I realized how often important decisions were taken by men inadequately informed of realities, imperfectly or improperly advised, with insufficient time at their disposal, and without an indifferent heedfulness never to temper. — Lord Wavell.

Communist officials have ordered schools to drop teaching post in England and Wales, and mission schools are under direction to give "lessons in Communism." One mission officer quoted as saying: "By these orders mission schools have been placed in the position of being prohibited from teaching Christianity but forced to teach atheism." — Hall, *Telegraph*.



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and they're fast
these two Vauxhalls!

VELOX (illustrated) 6 cylinder, 1 litre. Flashing performance with good economy. Acceleration from rest to 50 mph. in 15.5 seconds. Maximum speed 75 m.p.h. Fuel economy 25-28 m.p.g. with normal driving. Estimated weight 2,398 lbs.

WYVERN, with 1½ litres. Smooth fuel economy and all-round economy with performance averaging in the 1½ litre class 31.35 m.p.g. with normal driving and a top speed of 75 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,398 lbs.

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NAIROBI

Both are spacious four-seaters.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. V. GIBSON has been elected president of the Kenya Kipsing Cricket Club.

Mr. J. V. STACEY, vice-president of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Butcher's Sons, was recently visited East Africa.

Mrs. W. W. BROWN, wife of the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, has been selected president of the League of Friends.

Mr. D. DEWDNEY has been appointed naval architect to the P. & O. Line in the place of Mr. R. W. Rugg who has retired after holding the post since 1922.

SIR RONALD STORES, at one time Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is on a short lecture tour of Finland for the British Council. He is accompanied by Lady STORES.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. H. L. KING, national chairman of the British Empire Service League, is paying a visit to the Union following his tour of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

MAJOR G. M. KEE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, has recently undergone an operation for hayfever. The result cannot yet be judged, but it is unlikely to prove to be satisfactory.

MR. H. J. SUTHERBY, headmaster of the Bulawayo Technical School, also with Mrs. SUTHERBY, is on leave in this country. He has been attending a course on education for industry at Ashridge College, Berkhamsted.

DR. DAVID WARD, who played a prominent part in the formation of the African section of the School of Oriental and African Studies, is now Professor Emeritus of African languages at London University.

MR. JOHN H. XANDER COULDRIDGE, son of the late George Couldridge and Mrs. J. H. Couldridge, and MISS ELIZA GREEN, daughter of Dr. A. C. Miss A. C. Green, of both Hastings, Sussex, have announced their engagement.

MAJOR BEN LIGGINS, for many years director of the Southern Rhodesia Geological Survey, who now resides in England, in the country, grows his own tobacco from Rhodesian seed. He mixes it with rum and honey.

MR. MONTGOMERY MACKIE, introduced the private members' Bill recently in the House of Commons for the reform of spelling, visited the Sudan, Ethiopia, the East and Central African territories, the Belgian Congo and Mozambique last autumn.

LOD HICKINS, chairman of the British Leaves Association, who recently returned from a tour of Rhodesia and the Union said in Nairobi last week that he expects 15,000 tourists from these countries to visit Britain this year compared with 12,000 in 1948.

MR. R. J. JENKINS, M.P., of Central Southwark, who recently published a biography of Mr. Atlee, has been appointed by Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to be his parliamentary private secretary.

MR. ROBERT KENNEDY, who was the first Englishman to become an English rugby international when he played against Ireland recently, was a young member of the English fifteen last Saturday. England defeated France by eight points to three.

LOD THOMAS OF KENYA, former Marshal by the R.A.F., Sir Sholto Douglas, who has been chairman of the Board of British Overseas Airways Corporation since last October, is to become chairman of British European Airways Corporation.

MR. GERALD WADDETON, M.P., and COUNTESS WINTER-

The marriage took place in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, recently of MR. NORMAN ENGER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. S. Knight of Bromley, Kent, and Mrs. Marjorie Katherine BRICKHILL, widow of the late Mr. Alvan Brickhill and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sears of Hartismith, South Africa.

It was announced last week that the health of MR. G. GENERAL DESMOND HARRISON, resident member in East Africa of the Overseas Food Corporation, who has been in charge of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, necessitated extended sick leave in this country, and will prevent his return to Tanganyika.

DR. A. B. MORGAN, since 1945 Director of the British Council, is making a survey of the part which the Council is playing in adult education in Africa. He arrived in Nairobi from Northern Rhodesia recently, and, after an extensive tour of East Africa, he will leave for Ethiopia on March 11.

THE REV. F. A. TELL, who last year was chairman of Salisbury, home of the Southern Rhodesia National Youth Council, is spending a long while in this country after 10 years' absence. He attended the recent International Youth Assembly where a charter was drawn up for a World Assembly of Youth, and he will spend much of his time lecturing up and down the country for the Methodist Missionary Society.

MR. DONALD BLAIR, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, returned to England from his country recently after his cattle business was taken over by his son, Mr. Perth Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cattle farm among his purchases are four yearling bulls. The last, Strode 300, was bred by Sir William Barnes, was purchased at 750 guineas. Sir Hugh of Audley (breeder, the Earl of Radnor), £500 guineas; Precision of Gaithers, by Barnes, and Queen of Kilham (breeder, Sir Alfred Goddard) 95 guineas.

MR. B. CRAIG retired on Monday after nearly 40 years' service with the Mcleod organization in southern Rhodesia. He joined the firm in August 1909, when the total staff numbered six, and was made a director in 1920. Five years later he became joint managing director, and was appointed sole managing director in 1942. Mr. Craig is now to become chairman of the company, his former position being taken by MAJOR W. W. PARKER, who joined the Mcleod staff in 1911, and was managing subsidiary managing director of Mcleods from 1922 until 1936, when he returned to the Mcleod branch in the U.S.A.

A MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL T. G. CALVERT, F.R.N., former Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, was dedicated last month in the Anglican Cemetery over his grave. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. E. BETTS, in the presence of ADMIRAL GENERAL Sir JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of the colony; members of the Admiralty Staff, the Company, the Central African Naval Association, the Navy League, its cadets, and other bodies. The Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, and the Admiral's family always be remembered, not only as outstandingly distinguished, but as a truly personal quality.

COMMANDER N. S. ALLINSON, who has been appointed Adm. Officer Commanding R.A.F. Training Group, Southern Rhodesia, in succession to ANGUS WOODWARD G. G. PARKER, recently arrived in the Colony. Brigadier-General G. G. Parker, a former air commander, in command of arrangements before the arrival of the new commanding officer, had to deal with the emergency created by the bombing of Bulawayo, when, during the night, a South African Air Force Squadron dropped bombs on the town, he

Obituary**Major Roger Courtney**

MAJOR ROGER COURNEY, 41, a son of Mr. Hargreaves, British Somaliland, at the early age of 16, reported, started his working life as a seaman's clerk in Leeds. This did not suit his vivacious temperament and by the time he was 20 he had fulfilled an early longing to go to Africa, where after working in Nairobi, he became a wine hunter. His experience in this profession provided the material for his first and most successful book, "Claws of Africa." In all, he wrote six volumes, the last of which, "The Moose in the Congo," was published a few months ago. It is understood that another of his books, this one on the Postoc, Control Services, is in course of preparation. His writings were exciting, sensational, and not without humour.

Major Courtney was, for a time, in the Padang Police and later assisted in bringing petrol from Russia to Spain during the Spanish War.

During the war, in which he enlisted as a private and became a major in a commando unit, he led several raids in the Mediterranean area and was for sometime on special duty in connexion with one-man submarine. After leaving the Military Administration in Somalia in 1919, he transferred to the Locomotive Control Service, in which he was engaged until the time of his death.

Mrs. Courtney, who had recently been in this country, arrived back in Somalia just shortly before her husband's death.

Mr. H. D. Frost

MR. HARRY DAVIDSON FROST is a well-known figure in Northern Rhodesia in agricultural circles. He died recently at the age of 51. Born in East Fife, he first went to the Colony in 1911 to join the Survey Department. In 1920 he settled on a farm in Chisamba, and there was elected to Chisamba representative of the Finsbury Co-operative Society. He became chairman of that society, later years, guiding it through great difficulties and establishing it on a sound basis. He was also chairman of the Chisamba Rural Board, and did a great deal of voluntary work for the local community. The institution of Masonic brotherhood, and he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Mrs. Watson, widow of the Rev. Thomas Watson, founder of the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu, Kenya, which recently celebrated its jubilee, has died in Dundee. Arriving in the Colony in 1909 as a bride, she travelled much of the way to the mission on foot. When her husband died in the following year she continued the work of the station alone, unaided, until her death. By giving lectures, supervision of her house, advertising, a widow's offering, and the like, Mrs. Watson began the edifice for a poor man's mission, and until her retirement in 1928, she devoted herself to improving the lot of the native woman in the arts of teaching, the science of health, and hygiene. She laid the foundation stone of the church of the Lord in the town of Kikuyu in 1923.

Misses BURLE STACE, M.C., who we found in our office last week, were going to the various stations in vain distance evolution. During the day, she was up to time stamp at the post office, the Queen's Inn, Eastgate, and the Victoria Hotel, while Mr. R. J. WINSTON, OSA, H.O.M., M.R.C.S.,

Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Talks**Mr. William Ballcrow, Consultant**

SIR WILLIAM BALLCROW, chairman of the panel of consulting engineers who will advise on the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power project on the Zambezi, arrived recently to southern Rhodesia for preliminary talks with the members of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Commenting upon the scheme, Sir William said: "One of the principal advantages of hydro-electric schemes, as against coal-fired plants, is that a given power can be put up more cheaply, and the cost comes only in interest on capital and amortization funds. Therefore, the cost of energy is at its lowest in the first year of running. With the operation of a amortization fund, running also much less than the interest charged on loans due, and therefore the cost of power comes down."

Mr. William, whose professional work has taken him to many parts of the world to advise on ports and harbours, canals and hydro-electric schemes, was the chief engineer on the construction of the King George V bridge at Singapore and was responsible for the submarine defences of Malaya. Flow, in the first world war. Other members of the party engaged in work on Kariba Gorge are two electrical engineers, Mr. C. H. Pickworth and Mr. T. E. Gandy, and a civil engineer, Mr. H. F. Goudy.

The Story of Omolo

"THE STORY OF OMLOO, an East African film which was shown last week at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W., illustrates the work of Government agricultural training centres in Kenya. At the beginning of the film, a family are living in primitive conditions, their hut is burnt down, so he goes to the location of a new one, and after some reluctance Omolo is reluctantly to go with his family to the agricultural training centre, after days' distance from his village. Here he undergoes a transformation of farm on sound lines, to start his own farm, rear cattle, select seed and plough with oxen. But here training is built in brick and live under hygienic conditions. He also attends classes in child care, cooking and spinning. At the end of a two-year course, the family return to their village and apply their new knowledge to their own rearing of a simple home. And one may well wish that the spread of enlightenment taking place as surely as the film suggests with the actors and the photography are adequate. Another item in the same programme was devoted to the manufacture and uses of *ebis* (four-legged oil tins). Mr. H. Voller is likely to quarrel with the commentator's statement that there is nothing to compare in the world that gives so great and varied service to man; people after the original purpose has fulfilled.

Burkina Hindesia's Law Office

CONSULTING LAWYERS at the office of the Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London are included:

- Mr. & Mrs. W. Bailey, Colonial; Mrs. A. Bransby; Mrs. A. P. Cross, artist; Cross & Son, solicitors; Lieutenant Colonel G. E. H. D. G. Greaves; Miss I. Hardie; Mr. W. H. H. Hart, solicitor; Mr. R. Randell; Mr. H. Raye; Mr. T. Rishworth; Miss & Mrs. E. N. E. Salmon; Mr. F. Simons; Miss A. Sepherman; Mr. G. Smith; Mr. W. T. Walker; Mr. D. Wallace, and Mr. J. Williams.

Rhodesia House

Colonial Office Refutes U.S.A. Report

Inaccuracies and Misunderstandings

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has assured the United Nations Trusteeship Council of Tanganyika of its regret concerning inaccuracies and misunderstandings.

The report in question, which is dated November 8, 1948, concerns an alleged conversation between a member of the Trusteeship Council mission, which recently visited Tanganyika, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones.

According to the account, Mr. Creech Jones told the mission that "great moral pressure" had been exercised long ago on the people of Tanganyika to prevent them from joining the British Commonwealth as a fully-fledged Colony.

The official Colonial Office statement, after asserting that the report contains several inaccuracies, continues:

"For one thing the mission affirms that the Under-Secretary of State was present at this conversation. In fact the meeting with the Secretary of State took place at three o'clock, and Mr. Rees Williams did not arrive in London on his return from Africa until 4.30 on that afternoon, and he was not present."

Africans' Attitude To Trusteeship

Equally incorrect is the attribution to Mr. Creech Jones of the phrase. The African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed strong opposition to the placing of the Territory under trusteeship and wanted Tanganyika to become a Crown Colony.

The Secretary of State has always been aware that the more politically minded among the African inhabitants of Tanganyika had expressed opposition to any suggestion that Tanganyika, which was previously a mandated territory, should become a Colony. It is true that the mission must have misheard or misunderstood the comments of the Secretary of State, which were to the effect that European opinion in the Colony was against trusteeship.

Long before the time to which the Secretary of State's remarks related, the Foreign Secretary had publicly placed the British Government to the trusteeship system, and to the policy of shearing under trusteeship the territories which, administered by the United Kingdom under mandate, "Now was there any political opposition in this country" to this policy, which was accepted by all parties?

Sir Miles Thomas

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman-designate of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Development Co-ordinating Commission, who took the chair at the recent Victoria Falls discussions on Central African Federation, flew back to Southern Rhodesia on Sunday. He commented that he will have one of the "important trips" to take up in Africa, including compilation of what the terms to be recommended in the report on industrial development for the Southern Rhodesian Government. The report would, he said, be realistic and "hard hearted." It would assess the need for expansion, despite the opinion of "spiv" bankers, who thought that all that was necessary was a tenth of a million tons of Central African trade. The £10 million figure was the only means by which the African territories could be reformed, Sir Miles expects to remain in this country "in about a fortnight's time."

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Earnings

Allocation for Next Year Agreed

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT estimates that between April 1st this year and March 31, 1949, the colony's dollar earnings will amount to \$25,000,000, of which approximately one-third will be needed to rescue against emergencies.

Where it is found impossible to obtain food supplies such as maize from sterling countries, purchases will have to be made in dollar countries. It was last night authoritatively accepted that a portion of the reserve held against emergencies will be used for this purpose.

The Federated Chamber of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia have agreed to a total allocation of \$125,000 to the merchant group, and, with the exception of one item, have approved a lengthy list of individual allocations proposed by the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Hinde. It is proposed to expend the earnings to \$25,000,000 as follows:

Allotment for invisible imports is \$10,000, reserve held against emergencies, \$5,000, Government departments, \$10,600. The amount available for merchant groups is \$10,000, including estimated exports to Northern Rhodesia and Uganda, of \$400,000. The Government reserves of maize, flour industries, and the pharmaceutical industry, which practice is to form the health and food industry, the main consumer goods, in Class 1, providing \$123,000 for dried milk, flour, sugar, and dairy products.

The largest allocation is \$4,500,000 for agricultural machinery, and the next is \$3,500,000 for agricultural, mining and industrial machinery. In Class 11, timber, wall-board accounts for \$1,000,000, and vehicles and spares for \$1,000,000.

The amount of which the Chamber of Commerce have noted is \$2,000,000 in Class 5 for repair of manufacturing concern, food works, which should be increased.

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MARCH 3, 1945.

EAST AFRICA AND TANGANYIKA

Colonial Civil Estimates Increased Imperial War Supplies of Materials.

IT WAS estimated by the Colonial Office the more money spent on Colonial development, the better than specific original estimate was.

Mr. D. F. REES-WILLIAMS, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, which was the total amount of £100,000 in the House of Commons.

It was also reported that there had been some increase in the cost of supplies. Overhead costs of the Colonial Development Corporation were increased during the last two years by shortages of labour, particularly of building and road-making materials, and heavy plants, difficulties in recruiting staff, as a result of which the Act which provided for £100,000 over a period of 10 years had resulted in only £304,588 in 1943-4, and £12,797 in 1944-5, excluding Colonial development residential schemes. Although grants totalling £12,797 had been approved.

When the 1948-9 estimates had been prepared it had not been expected that expenditure under the Act would exceed £4,310,000, but since the end of 1944 the position in the supply position had been altered so much that estimates had to be revised. On December 1, 1944, the total amount available for the supply of controlled supplies.

In August 1948 the Colonies were receiving annually some 20,000 tons of controlled steel from the United Kingdom, consisting of about 60,000 tons of bar and sheet steel allocated by the Board of Trade, and 15,000 tons of structural steel allocated by the Ministry of Supply. In the fourth quarter of 1948 the allocation from the Board of Trade was increased to the rate of 160,000 tons, and from the Ministry of Supply to 100,000 tons.

It was thought to make the rate of 160,000 tons at the end of 1948. Before the end of 1948, however, about half their steel came from the United States, and the remainder from the United Kingdom was supplied by the private sector. After the colonies had been established for four years.

The estimated amount of controlled steel from the United Kingdom in 1949-50 is 594,000 tons, and the 1949-50 estimated quantity of controlled structural steel and plates is 300,000 tons. The shortage of materials and equipment, particularly as development implies building and engineering works and staff quarters, will one of the greatest difficulties in the provision of scientific research units of every kind. A number of measures will have to be taken to increase the output of universities and training colleges.

A lot of time and money had to be spent on demarcating territories and various types of laboratories, and in the next few years expenditure on research could be considerable, and sufficient extra be necessary to look for alternative sources of income.

Research schemes must include educational, economic and social schemes. Considerable progress has been made in the two fields of weather research connected with agriculture, fisheries and hydrology.

Mr. D. F. REES-WILLIAMS was informed on April 22, 1948, by the Parliamentary Speaker, by writing from the point, and making time available on the question of oil in relation to subjects which might or might not be raised. At all the temporary sessions and the Deputy Speaker, who presided over the later stages of the debate spoke on a fewer than 25 occasions.

Kenya Education Plan Difficult.

Mr. J. RANKIN (Labour) asked how far the education scheme had been carried out and how much by local government. Considering the Kenya 10-year education plan of 1948 he said: "I appreciate that a good deal of the work involved in being undertaken, but the first priority must be given to the needs of the local population. Furthermore, we must not forget the enormous amount of money expended on the secondary schools, which are largely controlled by the Development Corporation. It is difficult to see how far to enable any additional local schools to be built."

Mr. D. F. REES-WILLIAMS said that before local authorities were given the power to levy rates they were required to submit their proposals to him, and that they were entitled to do according to the estimates, new information shows that a lot of money is going to Kenya, but I should like to say that the money is being provided for education purposes. I know it may be argued that the number of Indians in Kenya is substantial, that my hon. friend has said that there are many Indians in Kenya, but my duty is to see that the money goes to the Kenyans. I believe it is important that the Kenyans should receive the maximum amount of money available for education purposes in Kenya, and that the Kenyans should be given the maximum amount of money available for education purposes in Kenya.

Mr. J. RANKIN (Labour) asked whether the present financial year would be the last year in which the Kenyans would receive the maximum amount of money available for education purposes in Kenya.

Mr. D. F. REES-WILLIAMS said that the Kenyans would receive the maximum amount of money available for education purposes in Kenya, and that the Kenyans would receive the maximum amount of money available for education purposes in Kenya.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION 1948

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Farm Management Surveys in S. Rhodesia

Development Commission's Second Report

IMMEDIATE START with farm management surveys is recommended by the Development Co-ordinating Commission responsible in Rhodesia in its second report; full details will now become available shortly.

On the chairmanship of Sir Miles Thomas, the Committee has decided to start the blank five-year plan for agriculture production. Forecasting that employment for native labour already sharp, will soon become very support a proposal to the Five-Year Plan Committee for a general inquiry into the use of labour, with an immediate sample survey in agriculture.

"It seems clear to us," says the report, "that no comprehensive planned treatment of the labour problem will be possible until more primary data is available."

Along with the efficiency of labour employed on farms the Commission has a number of abuses believed to be prevalent. These include: subordinate inducements, including gifts and special concessions, to enter employment; misuse of the pay scale system, thereby ensuring ample labour in the busy seasons, but with the consequence that many workers are grossly under-employed; wages considerably below the standard advances to workers which put them increasingly in debt to employers.

Farmer Information Indispensable

Now, as at a long-heralded often tempts the farmer to over-spend on his units and machinery, the report points out that light cutting and cultivation and, in some circumstances, ploughing can be done equally well and more cheaply by draught animals.

Accurate information is indispensable, the report continues, and we feel it should be an early concern of the proposed economic surveys to measure the man-hour and monetary costs of the chief farming operations in order to substantiate mechanization if possible. We believe that the use of farm labour is inefficient, not because it is not used, but rather through lack of knowledge and supervision in running a farm. In a country where farm management surveys are regularly maintained, any farmer can measure, in terms of output, the efficiency of his use of labour by comparison with the average of a dozen of similarly circumstanced farms.

For small farmers, it is maintained, sheep should be encouraged to depend more on self-help than on hired labour. Inducement and inducement are always best, but the simplest, and indirect help (for example, the building of new roads) is preferable to direct subsidies to occupiers of land, for progress and the evolution of robust character depends on self-help.

Term Production

Immediate agricultural improvement, as elsewhere must depend upon bringing all farm-holdings, large or small, up to the level of the best. There must be a long-term production plan as well as a long-term plan for the Commission, the one leading smoothly to the other. It is considered that the five-year plan provides the best basis for short-term production.

To attain economic stability in a country's agriculture, the following things are required:

- (a) Economic systems effectively adapted to the natural environment, particularly of climate and soil, so that output may be measured against weather fluctuations from year to year, and costs of production may be kept down;

- (b) Skilled farmers with a rotation of crops and also live-stock production reliance on a single commodity

(d) Price-market guarantees for periods of not less than four years (that is, agreed price and a guaranteed market for agreed quantities) of the main commodities, with suitable provision for annual review as a protection against violent short-term prices;

(e) Proper relationship between the prices guaranteed for different agricultural commodities.

The question of soil conservation gives rise to several warnings by the Commission, which asserts that Southern Rhodesia's progress will be seriously jeopardized unless sustained success in soil and water conservation is achieved within the next two decades.

Conservation Vitally Important

The trouble which we have in mind is well known: to security of food supply, which is a foundation of development, and to availability of water for domestic and industrial purposes as well as for hydro-electric use. Though we rate the prospect of the five-year plan for agriculture as a heavy task, requiring priority in resources and facilities, we feel that the country must recognize in conservation, a sound undertaking of the highest order, a demand at once great resources.

Complaining that, despite official warnings, the public attitude to conservation remains unsatisfactory, the report continues:

"Not all European farmers accept conservation of their own properties as a duty; in the mind of the general European public, ingenuity mingle with indifference. The African in the reserves is, perhaps, least moved of all, and his success will depend largely on the part he plays. Public incredulity as to the dangers of erosion in Southern Rhodesia might be lessened if were revealed that soil erosion and the ensuing dissipation of water resources are not peculiar to the country or even to the African continent, but almost universal. Some authors claim that banks soil erosion as potentially the greatest environmental danger to mankind."

Rhodesians must recognize the bitter truth that in their long history they have misused their natural resources, while all young countries feel the full quick development has been, regressively, ill-conceived, and that there is no escape from responsibility for the large areas of native woodland which the topsoil has become very ineffective or even washed away; misuse for grazing has, in places, caused erosion, and elsewhere disrupted a natural hedge by one of minor inferior value for live-stock, and burning of the natural stock out trees has been practised.

Study of American Experience Advised

According to a study of American experience in order to estimate capital and recurrent costs of this reparation the report says on:

Sacrifice of natural resources has made production costs spuriously low for crops, including tobacco, and for live-stock compared with industry and mining, have benefited from the sacrifice—directly through fuel and timber, indirectly through cost of food for staff and labour.

The Commission acknowledges the power of the People's own families, own organisations, and bodies representing industry and commerce, in supporting official action on conservation. The true results of measures which any government introduces, it points out, can seldom become apparent in its lifetime, because soil erosion and dissipation of water-resources are a serious history with just successive governments, what they do or fail to do for conservation.

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Parliament

Pharaonic Circumcision in the Sudan —A Wrote That Practice Is Spreading

PHARAONIC CIRCUMCISION of females is the subject raised on an adjournment debate in the House of Commons by Sir Basil Liddell Hart.

Members had been apprised, he said, that in practically 100% of the women in the Northern and Central Sudan were subjected to this form of mutilation in its most usual form between the ages of four and ten.

In many cases the operation was performed with a primitive instrument without any antisepsis, securings and without an anaesthetic, in the presence of a crowd of women who enjoyed the child's shrieks with their babbling and laughing again a background of noise from tom-toms and empty earthenware tins.

Female genital mutilation was not merely handicapped as wives and mothers but the entire culture underwent a most pernicious alteration which lasted for the rest of their days.

If this mutilation had taken place in a文明ized country or a hamlet or goveign but in the eye of all the women in the Northern Sudan, public opinion would not have tolerated its continuance for more than a century. The truth of the matter was that this grisly skeleton had been in existence all these years in the cupboard of the Sudan and had been masked by a sort of conspiracy of silence backed up by mystic incivility at the highest level.

The Minister of State (Mr. Hector McNeil) had suggested that the legislation passed in 1946 against propaganda which had followed it had mitigated what is quite rightly described as a "cruel and repulsive practice."

Danger of Western Thinking

I know he is very sympathetic over this question, as I am, but I must warn him here and now that what I will not get anybody anywhere to give an education, let him go for these facts fully into the mind in all the large towns — Khartoum, Khartoum North, Omdurman, El Obeid and Port Sudan, where there is a combined population of over 300,000, this mutilation is still being practised on practically 100% of the female children.

Moreover, we find it spread in comparatively recent times. It is known to be spreading in the West. There in every case of female mutilation is cutting the labia, some still have uncut labia, others cut them where they are quite ready. It was entirely unknown, if it is practised, in the tribes that form one amongst the Baja-speaking tribes. There is a considerable amount of evidence that it is spreading amongst the tribes of the South such as the Dinka and the Shilluk.

No one would be foolish enough to suggest that this mutilation could be ended overnight; it would be like a child's job and the greatest obstacle was the attitude of the men who were inclined to shun behind the skirts of the women and to lay the blame on them, saying that the women were responsible for any life of change. What really prevented progress, however, was the attitude of the men themselves, who would not accept girls as brides unless they had been subjected to this gross form of mutilation.

The Administration would have to take the strongest action anything I had yet done to prevent its possible spreading. If it was allowed to take high-road areas, like tribal areas, it would spread like wildfire, and there is a danger that it would flow into Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and other areas. If that happened, what would have to be done to the people of political areas in the Central African Republic, and so on, and so on, and so on.

After adjournment, Mr. McNeil moved a motion to censure Sir Basil. He ended: "I would like to see them coming together and condemning our practice, and I am willing to do as chairman of the Foreign Committee to see that they will have done so, as well as others as brides who have been subjected to this in their countries."

suffering and pain, and the terrible psychological effects which this infliction wrought upon very young girls throughout the Sudan.

"Every member here wants to help the Sudanese to move to understand exactly how it is regarded British public opinion is that a people who live in a state so comparable as the Sudanese can stay carry out a rite which has its origin in a dark, atavistic religion of their minds."

The Sudanese leaders of religious and spiritual thought in the Sudan who do not allow this situation in the case of their own daughters, and has therefore a very great deal of work to do, and that work cannot be taken place.

Woman's Work in the Sudan

Referring to the Maitre Woolf, who had done work of such outstanding merit in the Sudan, Mrs. Meinhof said the Maitre Woolf, who was married at the first maternity home at Omdurman had accompanied her to the women of the Sudan to become heroines in their own homes. She had taught against the prejudice in old women, who were the agent of all "weak down," and had been able to secure release for their own daughters.

She advised the Minister of State to do the same by consultation and advice to the people of the Sudan their human rights and of doctors. He should not say that this was his job, his only to discuss this with the great women disseminators of this country like Janet Vaughan, principal of the school of the right kind of doctors to be sent there. If he does not, he will be leaving the people of the Sudan in the lurch towards sinking off the ritual and custom for ever, because in the shadow which crossed their lives.

MINISTER OF STATE (Mr. Hector McNeil): I say that the Government were informed by the Maitre Woolf that Never-Spence for once more publicized it. It was unfair to say that there was any cover-up. They were dealing with something which was an instinctive but traditional, superstitious, religious and certainly associated with sexual ignorance, difficulties, the prejudices, the deep feelings that are aroused about this subject are understandable. As recently as 1946 there was a riot in the Blue Nile Province because of the issue of an ordinance dealing with this barbaric, repulsive, cruel process which is unjustifiable medically and biologically by any modern standards.

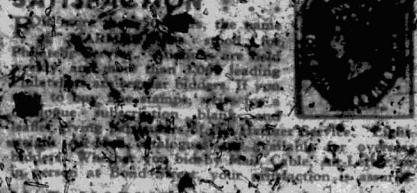
Women Doctors Appear

I am glad to be able to say that she did not remain unheeded by the Sudan Government, and other countries are taking steps. There again, however, we would like to see these women in their tremendous importance, and the primary reason why they are not accepted is to continue this kind of education. It may lead to the fear of general protest.

I am disturbed by the evidence offered in another altogether area. It is not confirmed by the Maitre Woolf, but I know that the Government have been asked to have it examined most carefully. It is impossible to give accurate figures, but for the Khartoum area I know the Government that the decrease in the prevalence of pharaonic system of circumcision has decreased by 50% in the last 20 years.

I do not pretend for a second that it could be typical figures. The Khartoum area is the capital and

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literate area, in which we have been able to exert much influence. However, that is not an uncommon figure—a 75% decrease in these, the worst practices.

"I agree that it will have to be a matter of education. I do not want to conclude without quoting from Sir Auguste Gellar when laying the foundation stone at Kharoum Civil Hospital. He addressed himself to Sudanese medical and other professional leaders upon the acute subject of child labour, intellectual and moral corruption, which he said, 'are the curse of your inherent humanity. I pray that I may always leave the verdict and its execution.'

"Of course, in the long run we cannot do anything but rely upon the Sudanese people themselves; no one else can exercise this practice." His Majesty's Government will continue to watch this carefully, will be grateful for any suggestions which may be passed on to the Sudan Government of which will be jointly undertaken with the Egyptian Government and will indeed be careful to see that this Committee has the maximum publicity which we can achieve in the Sudan."

Uganda Cotton Theft

At question time Mr. SKINNER asked whether, in view of disclosures of wide-spread theft by Indian and other African cotton buyers in Uganda with an amount of £16,000,000, it was intended that the Government should assume the responsibility of buying the cotton, after foreign selling the quotas to the ginners; and whether the loss derived from the export crop was sufficient to enable this change of system to be instituted.

Mr. CUTHBERT JONES: "I hope to receive shortly a memorandum of the Uganda Government arising out of all the other suggestions made by the Uganda Cotton Industry Commission."

MR. SKINNER: "Will the Minister bear in mind that the recommendations of the Commission are being only a repeat of those of the Commission half-a-dozen years ago which came to a similar conclusion?"

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "I was not aware that this was a repeat of a previous Commission, but the losses stated are much higher than is the actual case, I think. The local Government are taking the necessary measures to cope with this difficult situation."

MR. W. ELLIOTTS: "If the British Government, instead of not curing the ill locally, had the power to transfer the loss to the tax-payers here without curing the evil."

MR. SKINNER asked whether the Minister's attention had been drawn to the prefatory statement by the Government of Uganda to the report of the Cotton Industry Commission, in which it was alleged as deplorable that dishonest practices and fraudulent transactions were prevalent throughout Uganda; whether he had been furnished with evidence to substantiate the allegations, and if so would institute an inquiry.

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "I am informed that the allegations of dishonest practices and fraudulent transactions are supported by an analysis of the cases in the Ugandan courts. I am satisfied that the Ugandan Government, and particularly the Police and judiciary, are doing everything possible to check and disprove dishonest practices, and do not consider that a special enquiry will be necessary."

Agricultural Officers in Tanganyika

MR. CUTHBERT JONES asked how many agricultural officers there were in Tanganyika, what were their salaries and what was the maximum each officer was responsible for.

Mr. COOPER-THOMAS: "There are fully qualified agricultural officers now employed in Tanganyika on salaries ranging from £285 to £1,320 per annum. The aim is to have an agricultural office in charge of each of the 45 administrative districts, the area of which varies from 20,000 to 38,000 square miles, so that to the shortage of qualified recruits it has not yet been possible to realize this aim."

COLONEL GOMBER-DUNCAN: "Is the Minister aware that a considerable number of suitable persons who could be used to make up this shortage are having a good deal of their time wasted, and there are too many of them? In the meantime, what is the other side?"

Mr. CUTHBERT JONES: "I cannot accept that assumption. We are trying to increase the agricultural staff to make good our deficiency now, and in addition we have made about 57 additional appointments during the past month to the agricultural staff."

MR. COOPER-THOMAS: "Would the Committee tell the House what procedure is followed in the case of the recruitment of these officers?"

Mr. CUTHBERT JONES: "That is another question, but I can supply the information. They are made up of a certain number, and they are, of course, in short supply, because we have to draw out from India, and we have to recruit

young for overseas leave for Asian posts in the British Civil Service."

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "Overseas passages for members of the armed forces granted to Asian officers by the Government of India and Uganda. This matter is under consideration with the Tanganyika Government. Similar privileges are granted to Indian officers recruited in India, but not so freely as to others."

MR. A. HORN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what expenditure of dollars had been authorized in the last year for the purchase of tractor machinery and other requirements for the groundnut scheme in East Africa.

MR. DOUGLAS DAY (ECONOMIC SECRETARY): "Between March 1, 1948 (when the Overseas Food Corporation assumed responsibility for the groundnut scheme) and January 10, 1949, dollar expenditure amounted to \$3,000,000, was authorized."

MR. F. HARRIS asked for what reasons the Land Control Board could refuse approval to a transfer within their powers, and to whom authority one could appeal against their decision.

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "The Board may refuse consent on the grounds of inconsistency that the applicant already has land in the same area, or that the conditions of the land are unsatisfactory. The Board may also refuse consent if it objects to the proposed selling price or rent of the land. Appeals lie to the Land Valuation Appeal Tribunal, which may refer questions of law to the Supreme Court, whose decision on such questions is final."

MR. FREDERIC H. RAMSEY asked whether every provision was being taken to prevent the development of a racing of monogamous impala and antelope, in view of the fact that innumerable had occurred in the case of previous drives.

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "Yes. My advisers are very conscious of this possibility. The use of antelope is being controlled mainly by Government veterinary departments largely for this reason."

Rolling Stock Requirements

MR. J. H. HARE asked when tenders for rolling-stock replacements were first received from the Tanganyika railways, and how had these requirements been complied with.

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "The first tenders for the post-war replacement of wagons and locomotives for the Tanganyika Division of the East African Railways were submitted in 1945. The 100 wagons which ordered were supplied in 1947, and the 100 locomotives due for delivery this year, eight locomotives subsequently applied for were supplied last April."

MR. HARE: "Is the Minister satisfied that we shall be able to supply the amount of steel needed in these territories? Is he certain that the Government have given a large enough allotment of steel for providing adequate rolling-stock for the Colonies as a whole?"

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "Yes, we have taken the requirements of transport in Africa very seriously indeed, and I hope we shall get progress with this programme."

MR. F. W. SKINNER asked whether were the present provisions for African and non-African representation in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and how were African members selected.

MR. CUTHBERT JONES: "There are four African, three Indian, and seven European, non-official members, and 15 official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. The Governor, who is President of the Council, selects the African members, and who are representative of African interests and potential leaders of African political development."

MR. A. HORN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what sum had been issued out of the Consolidated Fund as advances to the Overseas Food Corporation, and what outside borrowings of the Corporation had been guaranteed by the Treasury.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "The answer of the first part of the question is £20,700,000. The answer to the second part is None."

The number of European women in Northern Rhodesia is steadily increasing in proportion to the native population. There are now 841 women to every 1,000 men, compared with 580 per 1,000 in 1941. So in 1921, and only 20 in 1911, when the treacherous rainy season came in, the number of the females in the age of 25 to 49 more females than males. In Northern Rhodesia, however, there is a smaller proportion of females in the European population, and in the Colonial territory. Of every 1,000 inhabitants in Northern Rhodesia are already married women.

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It's the Colonial peoples' job to achieve their independence. It's our job to help them. Every citizen who wants to help can do so by buying Bonds and Shares in the Colonial Government. It's a simple enough job, and it's something you can do without the heavy hand of taxation.

There are two kinds of colonies. One is where the only ones who buy the Bonds are the white colonists themselves. This is what has happened in Rhodesia and Kenya. In Rhodesia, the white colonists have won their independence through the votes of the people. The problem of Rhodesia was not so hard over, and the country has not yet been "solved." On the other hand, in Kenya, the native leaders, failing to win what they wanted,

have resorted to violence and, in the end, to civil war. The policy that broke at the last minute was one which we had too little time to work out. Until the last minute, we had been able to get the support of other Jews and Arab Moslems, and we had round a table big sensible men who were prepared to make a democratic compromise. When we had to leave, we had our supporters, and, without any time to plan, we had to make a minute decision. We knew then that Burma is following the tragic path of the Jews in Kenya against the Burmese majority. We know that the old Colonial Empire—perhaps most of all—is really divided. In East Africa, Europeans

had no land, African areas, could be bought by the Kenyans, but potential enemies bought up the best land. In Rhodesia, the Pagan tribes, the Bushmen, had no land. They had to seek out in the bush, and it's remarkable how little of an "enemy" though a given Colonial nation—I would say—can be expected that we should expect.

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No Colony, I emphasize, is safe until its own people are constituted to be able to sell its bonds and commerce. Where there is only Colonial taxation and Bourgeois class society, there is no room for the Colonials and, obviously, in this, the term "Colonial," they mean "white." In Rhodesia, the Colonials are white. In Kenya, the Colonials are white. In both cases, the Colonials are white upon the basis of race, not upon the basis of economic interests. And, while we destroyed our interests in Rhodesia, with the native tribes and some other races, we did not do the same in Kenya, and, therefore, we have lost the Colonials there.

Kenya is a very different place. It has millions of simple and illiterate people of several races of very different and, in their development, very different capacity. There is a long history before any Colony can follow Switzerland in the sale of "very few" bonds, which sets right the idea of independent nations to seek and to find at least relative equality and security in the fusion of their social organization into a state of loyalty.

Yet it must surely be a long journey and the experience of a "colonial" that has successfully accomplished it is more valuable than that of any one who has merely failed.

Problem of Racial Relationship

(Continued from page 802.)

Kenya is a colony because it has racial discrimination, or the colour of the mind, which is to say, the inevitable consequence of a vast and immense background, culture and religion.

You cannot dictate my law to men and women with whom they should associate, nor the manner of their association. Social relations between races so far apart in mind, manners and conduct must be a gradual growth based on a common interest, mutual sympathy and a sincere understanding. In Kenya, that growth is far more advanced than remote critics sometimes realize.

In 1930 Lord Alverstone—then Sir Edward Craigie, the Governor of Kenya—said in a farewell speech to the Colonies: "My strongest impression of life in Kenya is its happiness, its happiness of the relations between all races here. Of course, there are misfits everywhere, and, of course, every country has its political storms. But, although storms rise quickly in the political atmosphere of Kenya, as they do in nature, still this country is a 'happy-minded' country, and I hope that so she will ever make anything else."

Kenya Still Happy

Kenya is still a happy-hearted country, and so long as we resist the temptation to set the trap trotting down the road ahead of the horse, we shall build a civilized country attuned with the ideas and the ideals of a Christian civilization, in which all can earn a place in accord with their contribution to "land and people." But it is quite unrealistic to suppose that this "happiness in land" will be easily or quickly gained. If we strive unduly to hasten the process, we are destined by political shame and pretense to fall into the guilty act of a weak betrayal of the heavy responsibility for the civilization of Africa for which Great Britain is pledged. The British people in their Kenya have shown that man can overcome the forces of the heart, recompense the land which has given and so they will continue.

The Government of Kenya have appointed to members of the Post of Service Commission for half

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Combating Nyasaland Food Shortage

Government Takes Stringent Measures

STRIGENT MEASURES were taken by the Nyasaland Government recently to combat the food shortage.

In Blantyre and Limbe townships rations are being issued through employers only to Africans who are engaged in essential employment. Meats, mealie-meal, sugar and tea in the rate of one pound per African person, a week, are the new rations.

The Government retail food store in Blantyre has been closed and there will be no further sales to individuals. All employers in Blantyre and Limbe have been asked to register their employees, and rations are being issued in bulk.

Maize from S. Rhodesia

In order to permit the maintenance of rationing on even this reduced scale, Nyasaland is receiving 1,000 tons of maize from Southern Rhodesia, and will be able to call upon similar grain supplies to a maximum of 4,000 tons over the next three months. These consignments are covered by a guarantee on the part of Northern Rhodesia; if they make too great a demand upon Southern Rhodesia's stocks, that Colony will be able to borrow from Northern Rhodesia. These arrangements were made at a special meeting between representatives of the three territories.

It is believed that orders which are inevitably be placed for grain overseas will interfere to a certain extent with the importation of general merchandise through the port of Beira. The position is to be reviewed by the three Governments at the end of this month.

Hybrid Maize Developments

WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS it is expected that the Southern Rhodesia Department of Agriculture will be able to supply all farmers in the Colony with hybrid maize, as a result of 17 years' intensive investigation. Farmers are already able to obtain seed through the Seed Maize Association, but the Department cannot at present meet the steadily increasing demand. Once a farmer has seen for himself the results of planting hybrid maize, he rarely returns to the old, open-pollinated varieties," commented Mr. A. Ratnay, who is in charge of work at the Agricultural Experiment Station. The strain which he regards as the best now available has had 12 years of inbreeding. When a pure strain has been established it is planted on a large scale at Gwelo Farm or Henderson Research Station, where it can be isolated in order to keep fertilization under control. Until recently it has not been possible to plant on a scale sufficiently large to enable seeds to be sold commercially, but planting is now being extended.

East African Art Exhibition

Comment in The Times

A review of the East African art exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which closed yesterday, appeared recently in *The Times*.

In the Rivers College School of Art, wrote the critic, "the colors and principles used by Marano, Gashora, and others of English school children have been lost, but that the quality of European art has been so far as possible kept from the Native student. The result is that nearly all the paintings are at least as expressive in the range of children's work, and here and there one comes upon work which shows either technical competence or an ability rather than any loss of the child's power of invention."

An instance of this is the painting of Mr. Niro, an African boy, shot on the staff of this art school, and particularly "like forest, where the forms derive from commoner than vision, as in children's art, but the effect is very striking through dark tones. Clearly the work is a finished art."

A number of paintings with Biblical subjects are remarkably original as illustrations, and a curious series of abstract pictures should also be noticed. Some of the printed textiles, as traditional patterns and show much of the quality of an authentic Native art."

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute's Plans

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE in Northern Rhodesia is negotiating with the Colonial Office for an allocation of funds from the Central Research Allocation of the Colonial Development Vote to allow present studies to continue and to cover the expense of appointing eight new European research officers and a team of 12 African assistants. The European officers would comprise two urban sociologists to study urban conditions and the town African (their appointment would it is claimed, greatly assist plans for welfare development on the Copperbelt); one historian, who would compile a history of Northern Rhodesia; and Nyasaland from about 1890; one lawyer, to study the development of Native authority, administration and courts, and their interlocking with district and provincial administration; three anthropologists to develop and extend studies in various parts of Northern Rhodesia; and one demographer to carry out sample censuses in both rural and urban areas. The African assistants would gather information for the specialists in various fields and would be trained to collect census material, budgets, and to complete other types of questionnaire, thereby releasing skilled specialists for more advanced work.

The recent Cyrene art exhibition in London was seen by 2,684 people. This was stated recently by the Rev. Gerald Streatfield, who was chairman of the committee which organized the exhibition. More than 22 news papers and art journals sent critics, and nearly £500 was obtained from the sale of pictures, carvings and bowls, whilst £70 was placed in the gift box.

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Control of African Trade Unions

Dangers of Incompetent Leadership

I CAN IMAGINE NOTHING MORE DISASTROUS to the progress of Kenya than the development of trade unions by uneducated persons, and I will do my best to exert my influence to prevent such a possibility," said Mr. Patrick, trade union adviser in the Colony, at a meeting in Thika.

He said he had never lost sight of the tremendous responsibility of his work, which was to set up trade unions—but to give advice when it was sought, and to preach the gospel of contentment and cleanliness. "Kenya trade union leaders must be intelligent, loyal and capable. They must have firm convictions on the desirability of the principles underlying trade unions. They could never give his consent or recognition to activities of persons who did not understand the implications of what they were doing. To encourage those without sufficient knowledge to form unions would be doing great disservice both to them and to the community as a whole. Efforts were being made by means of films and literature to enable those interested to study the subject.

One of the 10 registered trade unions in the Colony had recently been struck off the register, and unless a union intended to develop in a proper manner he would see that it was de-registered.

Quality Preferred to Quantity

It had been claimed that 35 trade unions had been registered in Kenya in three years. Such claims were not impressive, since the number of unions could have been registered in that time, was the lack of applications—and the withdrawal of several had been adversely criticized by agitators and exponents. Mr. Patrick preferred quality to quantity. The example of what had happened in Trinidad, the Gold Coast and Malaya should be a warning to Kenya and "not to go into carrying out my duties."

Mr. Patrick raised the Transport and General Workers' Union. This secretary was studying at Cambridge College Oxford, and which had tried to follow him, but he would be a mistake to believe that he fully understood the needs of the representatives of unions and Commissar. His advice then done the opposite of what he intended. Silence is sometimes better than words, and he advised that employers should realize this.

There was no single employer to whom he could advise, since there were no trade unions in the country, excepting Nairobi.

I recall myself, Mr. Patrick concluded, as a pioneer here in the field of conventional industrial relations. He now realizes, however, the difficulty and even the danger of any laws. One false step could mean irretrievable disaster. I have been confronted with suspicion and distrust from the whites which I can only say is steadily deepening. I am also subject to destructive criticism from other quarters—including our own fellow Europeans.

In answer to a question, Mr. Patrick said that no comment was made by the Kenya Government on the strike at the end of last year, 1945. Mr. Maunder said he had been in the Colony for over 20 years and had had no difficulties with the unions. He did

not want his workers in this regard, but if Mr. Maunder thought it might be useful, if he had the book for 20 years ago Major Delap proposed a resolution to the effect that the unions in Africa were utterly premature, since most of Government labour employees and reprobates in the greatest possible freedom. The resolution, signifying Government's view, was withdrawn in such a way as to avoid any opposition. Mr. Wigan, who had been a long-time employee of the Colony for most of his 37 years residence in the Colony, supporting the resolution, said that the people who came to Kenya were not employed by their employer. Mr. Wigan, Mr. H. J. H. Scott, said that the recent strike in Mombasa was very well organized and that it would be better to have employees organized by the person whom they work for. Those who were not organized and controlled, there would be much more trouble when the labour organized itself. Thus, the colonial federations he pointed out, that most of the nonsensical labour laws which had been pushed on the Colony "had been brought about by international agreements. Kenya employers should be renounced on the spot."

Africans' Importance As Trade Leaders

When asked if he had seen any African capable of being a real trade union official, Mr. Patrick replied that he had not, but he did not think that caused him harm. The man from Ruskin College, the former teacher, however,

pointed out that the main reason of having labour properly organized is to lay off the menace of agitators.

Mr. G. S. Stirling realized that they had to move with the times but did not feel that trade unions were the best organizations of Kenya. It was not a question of whether Mr. Patric or Mr. Stirling should control labour. Trade unions should be able to live their lives, of agitators and propagandists. Whitley councils, which he described as "gleaming emblems," would meet the case.

He proposed an amendment which said, "This motion strongly deplores the birthright of trade unions in Kenya, certainly for many years, if it considers that such organizations would not be to the advantage of the employer, employee or the country as a whole, and that the conditions may be given for the recognition by Government of the former Whitley staff councils and that labour should be organized on the lines set out in the Bill for the Earnings of Wages and General Conditions of Labour." The motion was carried with two dissentients.

Rome in Africa

LIEUT-COULEL A. W. STUCLIFFE, author of the book "The Roman in Africa," which is to be published in the "Daily Herald" News on the recent visit of Ambassador to Rome in Africa," in the London Press yesterday.

The Roman stopped in Tripoli for the same reason that they succeeded in developing Britain during the Roman occupation, in developing Somalia; faith in their policy, and also certain conviction that they were right and the white man was destined to succeed in those qualities which in the long run had made British "Colonizing" activities—African countries, and in the indigenous population, "our only hope for the future." "I am your place what you like about it, or don't like it, and don't it, but trust to your good sense and common sense, and if you do, you will find that you are in a much more advanced place, we have the benefit of experience and the learning of arts and crafts. We know that they will be a continual threat, therefore, like our parasitic, racial, and colonial civilization, influence and march forward with us."

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The April session of the House of Assembly of Rhodesia will be held in Salisbury.

Work has commenced on clearing the site for the new hospital at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

An African who confessed to participation in guerrilla activities has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in Kampala.

A £10,000 Government loan has been made to Livingstone town council for building prefabricated houses for return to Europeans.

At the request of the chief and elders, African members of the Malawzi tribe are to build their own welfare centre in North Nyasa district of Kenya.

Chiefs of the Kapitoto district of Kenya have introduced strict measures for parasitic control without any complaint from the Africans.

New Journal

The first issue of *N.L. and Bene*, a monthly journal incorporating the former *Labour Leader*, has been published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Alliance Internationale de l'Education has accepted the invitation of the Kenya Government to hold its annual congress of African tourism in Nairobi.

A dam with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons of water has been made with voluntary labour by Africans of the Arusha tribe of Tanzania. The work required 15,000 man-days.

Health, agriculture, education and social work are featured in regular daily programmes for Africans now broadcast in English and a native language by Radio Congo Belge, Leopoldville.

The used car market in Southern Rhodesia is showing downward trend, estimates of falls in prices ranging from 25% to 30%. There is still, however, a fairly ready sale for vehicles more or less as much as 10 years old.

Strong opposition has been noted by the East African Indian National Congress to the recommendation of the Glancy report on education in Kenya that each community should pay for additional educational facilities for its children.

Estimates of the East Africa High Commission for 1949 provide for expenditure of £30,680; compared with £24,663 in the previous year. To this sum Kenya will contribute £15,760, Uganda £12,130, and Uganda £2,790.

The E.A.C. visited the Equatoria Province of Uganda, was visited by a veterinary officer to the Central Bank of Africa, Dr. L. J. Luxmore made a tour of the Dikdik, Keta and Western Territories, and he saw him in his demonstration.

Zanzibar Shops Reopen

Shop employees in Zanzibar have been given a one month holiday by the Government. This is the first time since the last war that the Government has granted a holiday to its civil servants. The State Secretary of Education has prescribed £10.00 for a child to bring along. They are unwilling to send their children to the school if no payment is made. An attempt to start the schools is being made by allocating 20% of the subscriptions for the building of schools.

Activities involving compulsory military training in the army was used by Major General Sir John Chard, the Commandant of the Royal Rhodesian Regimental Training Centre, to the Minister of Defence, to constitute the head of the Royal Rhodesian Regimental Training Centre, in a ceremony which took place on March 12, 1948.

Sokwe town management in Southern Rhodesia have drawn up a four year plan involving the following expenditure: sewerage scheme, £35,000; town hall and offices, £5,000; electricity, including street lighting, £11,000; water, £20,000; roads and pavements, £14,000; forms for housing and electrical equipment, £35,000; total cost, £100,000 and estimated £47,000.

Last year established a new record for Southern Rhodesia tourist industry, with 44,544 visitors during the months compared with 38,691 in 1947 and 24,121 in 1946. The value of each visitor to the Colony is officially estimated at £25. An analysis shows that the majority of tourists (12,931) entered by road through Ben Bridge, whilst 12,133 arrived at Bulawayo by train. Arrivals by air totalled 7,620.

Well and Truly Autographed

A cricket bat autographed by the Australians who toured this country last year, the South Africans who took part in the first and second test against the present team, and touring the Union and Rhodesia, and by the English players themselves has been handed to Mr. W. G. Grace, of Rotherfield, Bulawayo. He has asked the Rhodesian team to add their signatures, and to decide how best worthily to dispose of it.

The Duke of York's School, which is occupying the greater part of Government House in Nairobi, has started with 75 European boys all but 10 of whom are boarders. The number is expected to increase to 100 in the next five years. A plan for the new school, sited on a 100 acre site about eight miles from Nairobi, has been approved by the Government, and the first building for 100 boys will be completed in May.

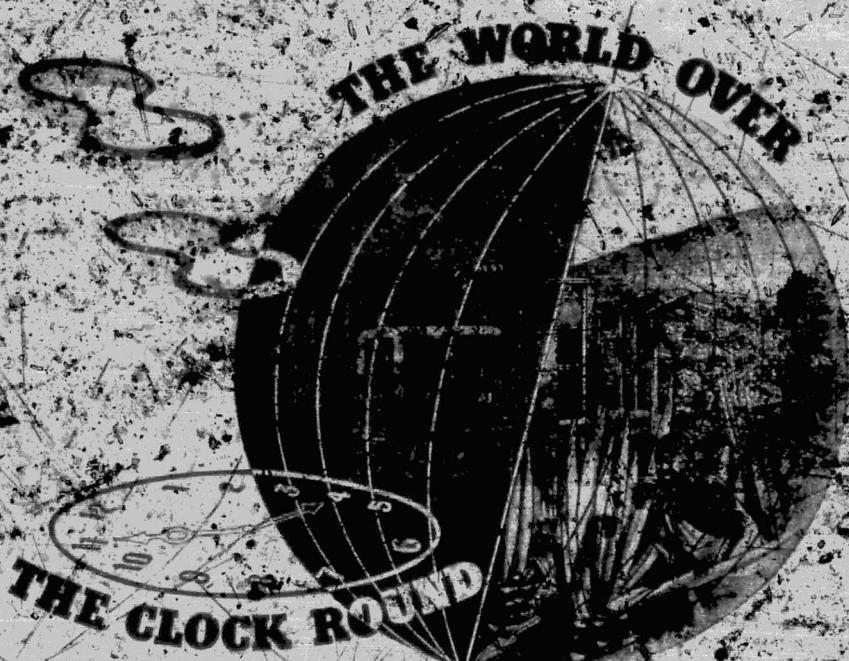
Retail prices in Southern Rhodesia have risen more in the three years since the war than they did in the six years before. The Retail Index number for retail prices of foodstuffs, which is based on 100 for August 1938, was 151 in December, 1945, rose to 136 at the end of 1946, 153 in December, 1947, and reached 167 in December, 1948. The cost of living index figure stands at 140, having increased by 10% in the six year war, for 1948, say, to 94, 1947, and seven points last year.

Good rains have fallen recently over most areas of the southern province of Nyasaland, and have enabled satisfactory progress to be made in replanting. Many Europeans have responded to the appeal for volunteers to supervise and control this replanting, and officers of the Army have also taken part. In spite of the improvement in the situation, however, a great deal of work remains to be done. December plantings have been lost, and considerable areas cannot be expected to give any production until 1950.

Medical Aerological Service

A permanent long distance aerological service, costing £10,000 a year, has been approved in principle by the Central African Council. The Central African Council and Shop will be met by raising a sum of £10,000 in Rhodesia contributions, £5,000 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Headquarters will be in Salisbury with territorial headquarters in Lusaka and Chilanga. The scheme is designed to provide a 24-hour service for transfrontier routes, but it is anticipated that it may be some time before it is fully operational.

An influenza survey to determine the incidence of the disease in the various parts of the country was undertaken to facilitate the formation of a medical clinic, said Major Gen. E. Hopkins the Chief Medical Officer of Southern Rhodesia. A detailed survey had been carried out in 1946, but the main aim is to maintain a policy of systematic and continuing surveys. A programme of mass inoculation against influenza, until such time as more staff and funds were available for this, was undertaken in 1946. Some 25,000 specimens of influenza were sent to the laboratory.



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Regulating Central African Imports

THE FIRST MEETING of the new high-level Railway and Trade Committee was held at Salisbury yesterday. The committee was formed as the result of a decision taken by the Central African Council in December last. The members of the committee are the Minister of Transport and Posts, Mr. S. S. Scobie; the Secretary for Trade and Economic Development, Mr. J. C. N. M. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and the Economic Secretary, Mr. G. L. S. Johnson. Excluded is the Controller of Central Supplies. Onions' proposed terms of reference for the committee are "discussion on, limitation, importation, exportation and re-exportation of the constituents of the railway territory, allocating railway services, and deliveries of bulk commodities, including oil," and making recommendations to the Governments on such matters as may be duly referred to it by the Beira Import-Export Committee and the Joint Railways Committee.

Overseas Bursaries

APPLICATIONS for the Kenya Government's overseas bursaries for Europeans, Indians and Chinese for 1949-50 should reach the Director of Education, P.O. Box 340 Nairobi, not later than March 31 in the case of students in the colony, and March 16 for non-resident candidates. Applications forms and particulars may be obtained from the Education Department, M. Kenya. Assistance is given to children over 16 years who have studied in the colony continuously for a minimum period of 10 years, and ought to have been completed five years before admission to a Kenyan school. A matriculation certificate or Certificate of Secondary School certificate or equivalent are minimum qualifications. Parents of present bursary holders may apply for renewals for their children, enclosing financial statements.

Of Commercial Concern

A new machine-tool industry has been started in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Messrs. May and Sons Ltd., who design and make special machines required by other manufacturers in the Colony. Typical of the tool-making devices being made is a machine which cuts and shapes \$600 wire links and which will replace eight unskilled Africans employed hitherto by a single skilled steel bed. Other machines include tools and machines for printing, die-casting, plastic moulds, packaging, and steel window manufacture.

A £1,600 bursary has been granted by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia to Kelvin Mwana, aged 15, who began his education at a primary school at Mount Hill, Northern Rhodesia, and transferred later to Mutoro School, Bulawayo. The purpose of the bursary is to enable Rhodesian students to specialize in a university course of animal husbandry, following which employment will be guaranteed for four years by the Cold Storage Commission.

A forecast of severe competition between American and European firms for markets in the under-developed areas of Africa and other parts of the world was made in Washington recently by Mr. Willard L. Thorp, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Markets available in those areas would, he added, be large for machinery, supplies and equipment.

Persons intending to open a butchery business in Southern Rhodesia have been warned to approach the Cold Sales Panel Committee or the Cold Storage Commission to ascertain whether meat supplies will be available. Another recent notice points out that there is an increasing shortage of meat and slaughter stock in the Colony.

Protectorate Trapping

Traps have largely been discarded in the crocodile industry at Baringo in Kenya. A more effective method of catching the animals is to go out at night, blind the beasts with the light of a powerful torch, and hit them on the head with an iron bar.

Ugandan exports for the season 1947-48 were valued at £3,559,800, including cereals and pulses at £3,708,900, and coffee at £1,742,300. Exports for the same period appear at £10,495,600, of which certain goods account for £5,677,300.

A delegation sent last year to the United States at a cost of £3,000 by the pyrethrum growers' association is stated to have benefited the industry by about £10,000.

Funders in terms of stand premiums are invited by the Government of Kenya for a 10-acre plot in the Tana River township for the building of an hotel.

It has been officially stated that it is the aim of the Uganda Government to raise the cotton crop to 100,000 bales.

United Tobacco Co. (South Africa) has announced an interim dividend of 6d. per share on its shares.

Railway Developments

THE INCREASE in railway personnel which will be required with the additional locomotives and rolling stock now on the way to Rhodesia and on order is discussed in the current issues of the *Railway Bulletin*. Personnel will not only be required to man locomotives and rail vans, but new stations and the extension of train-working facilities will require extra clerks and foremen. "In fact," says the *Bulletin*, "the impact of our additional equipment will be felt throughout every section." By the end of 1949, car train mileage may be as much as 32% above the 1947 level. The 20 extra coal train cars which are expected to be in service this year will provide power for an extra 10,000 train miles per month from Wantage northwards and 45,000 train miles southwards.

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Mineral Rights in Northern Rhodesia

Statement by Sir Douglas Malcom

THE DEC. 2 ARE IN TENTION OF MR. R. WALENSKY,
leader of the non-official members of the Northern
Rhodesian Legislative Council, to table a motion asking
for permission to introduce a mineral royalties bill.
The subject of comment this week by Sir Douglas O.
Malcolm president of the British South Africa Company.
This is specially prepared for *Survey*.

Sir Douglas writes:

I first saw Northern Rhodesia in the year 1909. I was not at that time directly connected with the British South Africa Company, but held the humble position of private secretary to the late Lord Selborne, then High Commissioner for South Africa, and in that capacity accompanied him on a visit to the territory. He had a meeting at Livingstone and was besieged an considerable length by two gentlemen, one of whom was the late Sir Leopold Moore, in the safe and agreeable style of village Hampden, on their sufferings under the country's iron heel. Lord Selborne sat patiently tillatory ceased and then observed, "I have listened to all your complaints about the Chartered Company. Do you have ever asked yourselves where you would have been if it had not been for the Chartered Company?" No answer. Then let me tell you as Lord Selborne's son-in-law, that you would not have been here. The Germans would."

German Ambitions

If there had not been an absence of my forgetful that 40-year-old incident, it would have been forgotten out of my memory by the circumstances that at the close of the meeting Lord Selborne indicated me to see him at it that his remarks had struck such a deep impression on the Press. His reason for that, was, of course, that Germany, at that time, was what is called in the language of diplomacy, "friendly Power" and that such frankness would be unlikely to be agreeable to the British Foreign Office. Times have changed since then.

The Germans certainly would have been here. Every schoolboy knows or should know, that the origin of Rhodesia lies in the race between the British and German Powers, in the last decades of the 19th century, for what Rhodes called the "winterland" of South Africa. Would the young, bustling power of Prussia succeed in establishing itself in the vast extent of savage territory lying between what was then German South West Africa and Tanganyika, or would Great Britain anticipate it in her majestic progress from the Cape to Cairo?

Vital Stakes

The stakes in that race were, as Rhodes' vision fore-saw, nothing less than the ultimate domination of the sub-continent, and, with it, of the South African harbours then, in the event of the effective closure of the Mediterranean, indispensable, as in history they had always been since the 14th century, to the long sea-voyage from Europe to the Red Sea, to India, and to the Far East.

It must be settled, a certainty that Britain would win that race. For the Government of the then Cape Colony was, despite its vacuous and apathetic, while the United Kingdom was a "satisfied" Power, and her Government too timid or too parsimonious to be in the mood for further imperial expansion. Both Governments were content to leave it to Germany, Czech Rhodes, to do the work for the Empire which, as all must have been supposed to be, willing to do for it.

Rhodes must find his own way, for his race, his own instrument for struggle. He had recourse to the merchant adventurers of the City of London, whose imagination, in Elizabethan times and ever since, has been

of high endeavour. While their commercial interests could be enhanced on the same site by the promise of ultimate gain. So the Chartered Company was born.

Rhodes' method for the effective occupation of what he called "my north" was to obtain for his company concessions from the savage chiefs in the promised land; from the Bantu from Zanzibar, and from lesser chiefs, to the East of Barotseland, over all the minerals in their territories, and on the letting of these concessions to make his way in and gradually to obtain rights and powers of administration. But it was to the latter, due to the mineral rights that those who were engaged in this whole enterprise, probably most look for their reward.

With the sole arrival of the pioneers at Fort Salisbury in 1890 Rhodes' race with the Germans was won, though by the shortest of heads, provided that the prize of victory could continue to be held, and, as by dint of a few weeks, Lord Selborne left life at an early age of 48 years. And at this point the historian of the strategist may pause to reflect on what might have been, the effect on the course of the world war of 1914-1918, the one of 1939-1945 if the race had gone the other way. If the Germans had not, the British had stood in the South African port-holds, like himself, how, in that event, the North African campaigns of Montgomery and Alexander, on which the last great issue so largely turned, could ever stretch tonight.

Shareholders Limited Rewards

But for long years after 1890 the reward of Rhodes' backers was still to seek, and for very many of them the Chartered shareholders continued to pour out their money on financing the administrative costs of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They received no dividend at all before 1923, when the company laid down its burden of Government. Since then they have sold their Southern Rhodesian mineral rights, and all their Rhodesian railway interests at fair prices, freely agreeing upon to their concession to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and of the great range of major Rhodesian interests which, as once held, claim only the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, their possession of these rights was, as we have seen in Lord Selborne's phrase, the conditions precedent to the company's going here.

During the last 25 years they have received regular dividends, moderate amount, but enough to accumulate trust that a man who backed Rhodes' great venture, by subscribing to the first sale of Chartered shares in 1890, and had held his investment unchanged during the 25 years, whether have passed since then, has drawn very little, if any, profit who at the same time invested in "consols" or British Consols and has never, seemingly speaking, taken any risk at all.

It is true that the former needs to day with an investment worth much more in the market than does the latter. But this represents the promise of the yield of the investment, not the gain gathered in the bank, nor attracts the birds, not the pillar it. This sense of property does not mean that he from the floor, it now sits him in it.

He may, truly said, reward for the long-suffering faith and patience of Rhodes' backers, is now, at least beginning to come from the development of the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, to which development the Chartered Company has contributed millions of money, and to which the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia, owes much, all its new-found and abundant revenues.

Englishman Dispatch of 1898

It is significant that it is only when the late Mr. Walenky began to show signs of questioning the "colonial phenomena" that he has referred again to himself themselves.

It was in 1898 that the colony, names having begun to be of importance, the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Hubert Young, was so advised, enough indeed to question the company's title to the mineral rights. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lansdowne, had properly referred the matter for their advice to the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. M. G. MacDonnell, who was then, as he is now, in a dispatch to Sir Hubert Young's successor, Sir J. M. Maybrick. This dispatch was dated December 10, 1898, and was published in the *Northern Rhodesia Standard*, March 10, 1900. No man has the right to speak of the mineral rights, he said, unless he has not read that dispatch and read it to the bottom. The reader will have found it laid down that a wealth of legal arguments, the plainest possible statement, that the company's mineral rights are valid, or cannot be nullified, and, further, that, as far from the case being as it is, that, from the point of view of good law, Grown would not be justified in challenging the company's title. It should, one may say, be a good argument. No doubt, it was. But he has been told, we are told, that he has not read it through.

the official members, the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Manifestly it would be a branch of the Crown in good faith to change the company's title even if ground for doing so were discovered, while they are not, there would be an even greater breach of faith (or indeed there is no defect in the title) to allow the same object to be achieved, and the company to be deprived of its title or in part of its rights by daylight robbery disguised in the trappings of legislation. Yet this is the price of liberty to which Mr. Welensky's recent efforts have been reduced, and man's property or right would be safe if such an outcome could be guaranteed.

Mr. Welensky's later performance has been less than positive. Consider a motion asking for permission to impose a 10/- head tax in Northern Rhodesia. Of course, the 10/- is not the same as before. Everyone knows that such a head tax is illegal in effect, only by the Chartered Company, and one can only wonder if it intended to be something else. Mr. Welensky shows that he cannot propose a tax without the permission of the Governor; but he allows himself to threaten "various difficulties" in the country if that permission is withheld. There is something almost impudent about impudence on this scale but for a party to do nor believe that there exists any governor of any British Protectorate responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, any Secretary of State, who would allow himself to be intimidated by butchery. Just like this into the mouth the Devil's word as no real master.

Mr. Welensky's Answer

It all depends on account for Mr. Welensky's procedure. It was his desire to make his ascription of 10/- mere empty and untruthful hand-wringing prospectus of his party and such an explanation would be consistent with Mr. Welensky's general personality. I am sure that his language does not always accord with it very well either. "Blood sucking" is one of his oratory that have come across. But what may be true may be but untrue to imperious familiarity with ordinary courtesy of parliamentary language.

It may be that all but we have to go just with heart's human greed; the last of thing of which come to us may have had experience in our own family. About Christmas time, my wife thought that the best after its usual certainness was to advise her mother to get a little information once given by Dr. Johnson of a number of his own experiences, made up of stories of ignorance and the way in which men on animal race attack to the world of the unknown, indeed on lack of knowledge of history.

What I mean is that there must be the widespread and general memories in Northern Rhodesia would seem to be short, but I am glad to think that the study of the history of their own country now plays an important part in the education of the young in Northern schools, and we hope that the school system in ascertaining impartially the past. The level of education may be slow growth, but there is scope of them and it may be that Mr. Welensky doubts the motto of self-appointed teachers may have him in place issue for learning comes against to a clever and larger perception of the town.

Our Short-term Threats - The Mine Mines

Another one of our threats to hamper the mining of chrome is Schenck Scobie's Rhodesia according to a recent statement by a representative of that concern. Chrome Mines, Ltd., commented on the import of chrome from Malakal since the end of the war, and the railings have been terrible. In the last 10 weeks a month's normal chrome caravans have been lost. In December 10 months' mineral chrome ore gained 10,000 and 10,000 tons. Since 1945 there have been only one month during which we failed more than were produced, and that was during the strike on the iron mines. These two lots of ore are now piled at the mine.

Provincial Exploration

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The company's gold reserves are now estimated at 1,000,000 ozs. and the total value of the company's assets £1,000,000. The drive 700 ft. of main crosscut extended 17 ft. to the south, from 62 to 79 ft. through a rise over 18 ft. The drive opposite above, extended 10 ft. from 50 to 60 ft. and increased to 10 ft. over 10 ft.

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Mr. NIGEL VAN RYN-REEVES, LTD., reported a profit of £1,160 for the year ended September 30, 1948, compared with £9,161 in the previous year. To this must be added tax adjustments amounting to £4,144. General reserve receives £2,000, and a dividend of 5% less tax and subject to confirmation, requires £1,785, leaving a balance of £9,403 to be carried forward, amount £9,884 for the year.

The issued capital is £25,077 shares of 5/- each, capital reserve stands at £1,575, revenue reserve at £72,343 and current £396. Quoted investments valued at £201,000, market value £201,250, unquoted investments at £31,200 and current assets at £1,319.

The auditors are Sir Arthur Evans, chairman, alternate, Mr. G. C. Morris; Mr. J. R. Peters (managing director), Mr. W. H. Taylor, Sir Cyril Bawtree, Mr. H. Ross Marshall (alternate), Mr. J. A. Wright, and Mr. C. C. Walker (alternate), Mr. C. G. Burgess.

The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 25, 1949.

Mining Share Prices

Shares of Rhodesian and East African mining quoted on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:-

- British Central Africa, 10/- British South Africa, 45/- per share;
- Burundi, 10/-; Cape Motor, 46/-, 10/-; Chatterland, 6/-; Chiloechimba, Unita, 1/-; Elmina Alumina, 1/-, 6/-; Gold Fields Rhodesia, 8/-, 24/-; Kenya Consols, 1/-; London & Rhodesia, 1/-; Mashashira, 1/-; Matobo, 1/-; Matabele, 5/-, 24/-; Bulawayo, 1/-; Nyasaland, 34/-; Rhodesia, 7/-, 14/-; Rezenze, 1/-; Sinoia, 1/-; Tiongana, 1/-; Tinten, 1/-; Anglo American, 28/-, 33/-; Rhodesia, 1/-, 3d.; Rhodes Selection Trust, 10/-; Rhodesia, 12/-, 14%; Rhodesia and Amalgamated, 1/-; Royal Rhodesia, 1/-; Rhodes Selection Trust, 1/-; Hluhluwe, 33/-; Tengenitika Concessions, 14/-, 14/-, 14/-, 14/-, 14/-; Thabaz, 1/-, 9d.; Umtali, 1/-, 9d.; Vankleek Hill, 1/-; Zambia, 1/-.



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