

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

This issue April 1949  
Vol. 25 No. 16 Series No. 1275

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free.

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

ESTABLISHED



- 1877 -

ARTMENTS

- FREIGHT & PASSEGES
- AIR TRAVEL • IMPORTS
- EXPORTING • INSURANCE
- BUNKERING
- SHIPPING — CLEARING  
AND FORWARDING

BRANCHES

MOMIASA • NAIROBI • DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA • TANGA • KAMPALA  
KAMULI • KUTUBWA • MOMBASA



## SMITH, MACKENZIE & C° LTD.

London Office: 122, ELDENHOUSE STREET, E.C.3  
General Agents: African Waterways Co. Ltd., and African Marine & General Engineers Co. Ltd.  
Rhodesia: Rhodesian Engineering Co. Ltd., and Rhodesian Shipping Co. Ltd.

A third Report on S. Rhodesia / D. H. G. M. 1949

# ROBIN LINE

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia  
to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA  
also MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS. By Indemnity.

## OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN SHERWOOD Apr. 11 April 14 April 20  
calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, BURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, TANZANIA, NYASALAND.

ROBIN DONCASTER Apr. 27 Apr. 30 May  
calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, BURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, NYASALAND, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, TANZANIA, NYASALAND.

ROBIN GOODFELLOW May 11 May 14 May 20  
calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, BURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, NYASALAND.

HEAD OFFICE SEAS SHIPPING CO. LTD.

## HOMEWARD SAILINGS

MID/Late Apr. Early May  
Early Mid. May Late May  
Mid/Late May Early June  
Late May/Early June Mid June

Principal Agents

LONDON MITCHELL COITS & CO. LIMITED

Winchester House, Old Bond Street, London, E.C.2  
Telephone: BOROUGH 4-7722  
Telex: 100000

MONASAWA KINGSTON

MITCHELL COITS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED  
CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG

MITCHELL COITS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED  
DURBAN

COITS & COMPANY LIMITED  
CORTLANDT STREET  
NEW YORK 7.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA  
CENTRAL AFRICA

NYASALAND NYASAWA

Passenger trains leave Harare on Mondays and Thursdays and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Return tickets, tourist tickets or itineraries for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office: Nyasaland Limited,  
London Office: 3 Thomas House

DELINEBN

RHODESIA

For Northern Rhodesia

APPLIED TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, BAZMARKET,  
LONDON, S.E.1

TELEGRAMS: RHODCOM, LSEQUEL, LONDON  
TELEPHONE: 20004 Cables: RHODCOM, LONDON

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, 6, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" for one year, £1.50/- post free, £1.32/- post free, beginning with issue dated March 1968, and until September 1968. I enclose £1.50 for my first year's subscription.

IN BLOCK CAPITALS

PEACE

PEACE

PEACE

PEACE

JULY 1929

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

**TOMLINSONS LTD.**  
LTD. CONSTRUCTORS

## SILVER DRYING PLANT

**HIGGINS & CO. (African) Limited**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

**THE NORTH FEDERATION**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

**J. G. ARONSON**  
Limited

1926

**IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS  
GENERAL MERCHANTS  
MANUFACTURERS  
REPRESENTATIVES**

invite your offers  
and inquiries

P.O. Box 681, Nairobi,  
KENYA COLONY

ENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

**A. BAUMANN & CO.**  
LTD.

NAIROBI  
DAR ES SALAAM  
MIKINDANI  
THOMBABA  
OKAMPALA  
MASAKA

**General Merchants & Shippers**

SHIPPERS OF EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS

### Coffee Specialists

**IMPORTERS** and **SELLERS** of COFFEE  
Merchandise, COTTON,  
Building Materials, etc.  
and other products

Associated  
**A. BAUMANN & CO. (Nairobi)**

**BOVILL, MATHESON**

LTD.

Head Office  
BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET,  
Box 105 N. NAIROBI, KENYA

#### Branches

DAIRY  
COUNTY  
TANGA TERRITORY  
EDORET NO. 107  
KAMPALA  
ABUSA  
FAMA

### MANAGING AGENTS

The Company's Agents, working with Native Chiefs  
Government, Secretarial Staff, Marketing Services,  
Production of Agricultural, Industrial and Finance  
Undertakings.

Associated Companies

**WILKINSON & CO. LTD.**  
Merchants and Estate Agents  
NAIROBI, THOMBA, EDORET, KUTIA

**EDDIE & CO. LTD.**  
London Correspondents  
10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Subscription House, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4  
THE TELEGRAMS "EDDIE" 474

# LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

GENERAL TRADERS

14, BILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:

Mombasa — KAMPALA  
ZANZIBAR — DAR ES SALAAM;  
Antananarivo, MADAGASCAR; at  
TANANARIVE, TULEAR.

## PRODUCE IMPORTS.

COTTON, OILSEEDS,  
SPICES, Etc.

## EXPORTS

TEA, COFFEE, HARDWARE

## LESLIE & ANDERSON (NARROW) LTD.

P.O. BOX 1402, NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenyan &amp; Tanganyikan Arabica Coffees

BILLITER & CO.  
BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

RED  
HAND  
BRAND

ANTICORROSION PAINT

TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT

ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC

ETC

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

## THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.

OFFICE: 15, BILLITER STREET, LONDON  
C.R. OFFICE: 18, BRAMPTON STREET, LONDON

## Rosacometta Vibrofite Making Machine



With this machine  
14 lbs. cement  
is converted into  
square blocks  
Compared to the clay  
(Machette) type  
THEY COST HALF  
THEY ARE FIVE  
TIMES STRONGER  
They are manufactured  
in the biggest sizes

## Rosacometta Block Making Machine

Used throughout the  
world; 40 years  
experience

500 blocks per day  
each block weighs  
14 lbs. and measures  
12 in. x 12 in. x 4 in.

Each block is  
12 in. x 12 in.  
Spd. 12 lbs. x 14 lbs.



## Rosacometta Milan (Italy) via S. Ignazio

1000 ROME, ITALY



V. H. JONES & CO., LONDON, LTD.  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS  
OF IRON, SPHERTS, ENCAUSTIC  
OFFERS INVITED  
SHELL IN THE MARKET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

General Agents  
between DANISH  
WEST INDIES

EAST AFRICA PORTS  
MADAGASCAR  
REUNION ISLAND  
MINTON'S ISLAND

DANISH  
WEST INDIES  
and CO.

9, 13, East Church  
Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone: EAST 3423  
Teleglobe: DANISH WEST

Agents in Europe  
and Africa  
Anglo Mercantile Co.

*Yardley experience  
and after-sales service*

## GALLEY & ROBERTS LIMITED

Agricultural, Industrial, Mining,  
Electrical and General Engineers

HADINGE STREET, NAIROBI, UGANDA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORAD, LISIATU, LIMJAY,  
KAMPALA, DANIES SALAM, MOSHI, KARUAH

### Representatives

CANILLAS LTD., LONDON  
Cotton Ginning and Milling  
Mills and Textile Milling and  
Logging Equipment

OMNIGOODSON LTD.  
Construction Machinery

R. & J. LISTER & CO. LTD.  
Petrol, Petrol-Paraffin & Diesel  
Engines, Gram, Separators and  
Hydro-Electric Power

MANCHESTER LTD.  
Agricultural Machinery

ELSTIC COMPAGNIE LTD., ENGLAND  
Engineering Equipment

ROBERT HUSSON LTD.  
Railway Trucks and Jiffs

GEORGE KENT LTD.  
Plates

LEWIS & CO. LTD.  
Bearings

INDIAN  
AFRICAN  
LINE

THE INDIAN & AFRICAN LINE

REGULAR SERVICE

INTER-CONTINENTAL MOTOR CARS

RANGPUR, CHITTAGONG, CALCUTTA,  
MADRAS, COLOMBO AND SOUTH AND EAST  
AFRICAN PORTS

ANDREW WOOD  
Shipping & Trading Co.  
121, BURTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E. 1

THOS. COOK & SON LTD.  
Agents for

SS PASSENGERS

\* DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS  
CARRIED

# STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

Bank which represented the AFRICAN BANKS and HOTEL  
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa  
Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Rhodesia  
and Bechuanaland Agency.

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,  
77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON E.C. 4.

LONDON WEST BRANCH, 47, London W.C. 2. ✓ WEST END BRANCH, 1, New Bond Street, W.C. 2.  
NEW YORK AGENCY, 67 Wall Street.

Branches in:

KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA,  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,  
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

## Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

We Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and we touch  
through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

### RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

DEPARTURE	ROUTE	ARRIVAL
Mombasa	PORTUGUESE RIVER	Portuguese River
Mombasa	PORTUGUESE RIVER	Portuguese River
Mombasa	PORTUGUESE RIVER	Portuguese River
Mombasa	PORTUGUESE RIVER	Portuguese River

### KENYA

### Uganda

### TANZANIA

### ZAMBIA

### RHODESIA

### NYASALAND

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

### NORTHERN RHODESIA

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

### U.S.A. & CANADA

### EUROPE

### ASIA

### AUSTRALIA

### NEW ZEALAND

### AFRICA

### ARABIA

### INDIA

### CHINA

### AMERICA

The transportation services operated by the Kenya-Uganda Railways and the Tanzania-Uganda Railways are among the most complete in Africa, connecting millions of stations, lake and river terminals, and port facilities.

The rail systems serve the major cities of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, in whose development they have had an important part and which link with the Belgian and French Congo.

During the War, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital transport of supplies and personnel for the major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite the severe financial strain and difficulties the railways continue to move traffic over their routes, carrying that essential traffic between the East African countries, playing an important part in linking about a thousand miles to the sea in difficult conditions.

## RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

## EATHE ELECTRIC TOOLS

EDGAR ALLEN & CO LTD., were the first manufacturers in the world to use the Eathe Electric Arc process on a commercial scale.

EDGAR ALLEN & CO LTD., were the first manufacturers to make Butt Welded Eathe Tools by electric welding the highest quality Top Steel, their Stag Major quality, or to incorporate insulating properties, giving them world famous.

## SUPERWELD TOOLS

These Superweld Tools are ready to use in a variety of standard shapes. They are low in cost and fully heat treated at the factory to give maximum efficiency. They are ready for use without further treatment and need no heat treatment due to use only dry grinding.

Tanzania Representatives

**LEHMANN'S TRADING LTD.**

PO BOX 161, DABANGA, TANZANIA  
MWANZA 1, TANZANIA

## FAST CARGO SERVICES

UNITED KINGDOM and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA  
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA and AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRALIA and EAST AFRICA  
UNITED STATES and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

# CHARTER LINE

Further information apply to the Manager

CAYSER IRVING & CO. LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

LINER SERVICE - PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, PORT NELSON, LTD. LTD.

**UNION-CASTLE CO LTD.**  
AND ASSOCIATES  
A worldwide trading organisation

LONDON	KHARTOUM	CAPE TOWN
Addis Ababa	Djedda	Egypt
Aden	Djibouti	Natal
Gambetta	Edo	Port Elizabeth
Amarilla	El Obeid	Mossel Bay
Antwerp	Far Sidi	Port Natal
Bilbao	Geneva	Port Elizabeth
Bogotá	Gotha	Port Elizabeth
Bruxelles	Halafia	Port Natal
Copenhagen	Harar	Port Natal
Bremen	Hassanabadi	Port Elizabeth
Copenhagen	Istakhiya	Port Elizabeth
Genoa	Jidda	Port Elizabeth
Gibraltar	Johannesburg	Port Elizabeth
London	Khartoum	Port Elizabeth
Malaga	Khartoum	Port Elizabeth
Paris	Mombasa	Port Elizabeth
Rotterdam	Mosul	Port Elizabeth
Rio	Napier	Port Elizabeth
Singapore	Port Sudan	Port Elizabeth
Taranto	Pretoria	Port Elizabeth
Valencia	Rome	Port Elizabeth
Venice	Suez	Port Elizabeth
Vienna	Tripoli	Port Elizabeth
Zurich	Zanzibar	Port Elizabeth

LONDON NEW YORK

SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS; SHIPOWNERS;  
 FREIGHTS; VARIOUS AGENTS; BLINKER CONTRACTORS;  
 MANUFACTURERS; ENGINEERS; SHIPPING; FORWARDING;  
 AIRWAYS; INSURANCE; AND GENERAL AGENTS.  
 UNION-CASTLE LINE

8 WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

# UNION-CASTLE

*line*

## to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

SHIPPING FROM LIVERPOOL  
ST. PETERSBURG, VILNA,  
TANANARIVE AND DURBAN

With Castle Line Services

NEW YORK and SOUTH & EAST  
AFRICA

To date of First Cabin  
Class Passage to South Africa  
by sea and modern liner  
leaving from Southampton

BOOKING AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL AIR LINES  
London and England

For further information apply to

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3  
 TELEGRAMS: "CASTLE", LONDON

Branch Office: 1, THE GRANGE, SOUTHgate, LONDON, N.13  
 TELEGRAMS: "UNICOM", LONDON

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

Thursday, November 1949  
Vol. 25 No. 455

£1. Weekly; 30/- yearly Post free

Registered at the Post Office as a newspaper

Founder and Editor

W. H. Battershill

REGISTERED OFFICE

66 GREAT TUNSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone —

## EDITORIAL CONTENTS

	Page
Matters of Moment	971
Design Development	971
African Labour Survey	971
Outer Research	971
Books and Critical	971
UNO Visiting Mission	971
Tanganyika	971
Complaints	978
Obituary	980
E.A. Soldiers' Corner	984
Company Meetings	984
Latest Mining News	984

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CHOICE OF A SUCCESSOR to Sir William Battershill as Governor of Tanganyika is the most crucial single item of business now lying on the desk of the Secretary of State for the

Governorship of Colonies. Tanganyika is unique among the territories of the British Empire in its problems and in its opportunities. The recent discoveries of diamonds and lead suggest that its natural resources, if properly developed, could be the basis for a substantial advance. But the uncertainty which overlay the Territory while it was under the supervision of the League of Nations, and especially the danger that it might return to German hands, checked proper development between the wars, and now the ignorant and malicious attentions of some members of the United Nations are proving an even greater embarrassment. Tanganyika shares these attentions with British Togoland and British Cameroons, but it has to bear them in greater force, inasmuch as they are administered as integral parts of adjoining territories, whereas Tanganyika stands alone. The British administration has been too sensitive to these stenches, especially in the matter of European settlement, which causes little real development in Tanganyika as compared with those in Kenya or the Rhodesias.

The need to appoint a new Governor was an opportunity to strengthen and beautify the whole British administration in Tanganyika, but it has given rise to one of the strongest teams of officials in Africa, but in fact it has had a strong man, one of the weakest. No doubt the considerations mentioned have been a main reason. Many good men in the middle ranks of the departments are thoroughly discredited and have been so for years. The prime need now is for a strong man at the helm and he should be strong in both the physical and the moral sense. In a tropical territory, robust health has a relevance which may not always be appreciated in Downing Street, and it should be the basis of considerable firmness of character in the new Governor. It is well known that such appointments are made on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Colonies with the approval of the Prime Minister, and after recent experiments it may be presumed that Mr. Attlee will not seek to make any political appointments. In looking around the existing Governors and the higher ranks of the Colonial Service, Mr. Creek Jones will be aware that nothing short of the best will meet the problems which are opening up in Tanganyika.

**THE COLONIAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE**

The Colonial Primary Products Committee has been set up in all the Colonies. Both to some extent, in territorial wealth and standards of living, the Colonies are the basis of balanced economy, not dependent on one or a few commodities. The Colonies are at the present time mainly producers of primary products, and their economy is known to be based on primary products for a long time to come. In the light of post-war scarcities this may not be so disadvantageous as it appeared before the war. Man and his once more been forced back to the iron-bottom facts of existence. Food, clothing, shelter, and fuel have again become the preoccupations of even the most advanced communities, as they used to be of primitive man. We are told that the shortage of meat and fuel will last for years, and that such necessities as take place are likely to be absorbed by rising populations and demand for higher standards of living; the world is worse clothed than it was before the war. Research into the use of the basic fibres is proceeding apace; a shortage of timber is still holding up housing programmes, and although the world's forests are self-replenishing depletion is causing alarm; and reserves of fuel, not being self-replenishing, are diminishing in some cases at a rate which exceeds exhaustion.

In view of these tendencies, the Colonial Office has wisely taken the lead in setting up a Colonial Primary Products Committee, to review the various commodities one by one.

**Basis for Action.** The Committee's second report is being summarised in this and other issues; and although the Committee is not itself in a position to take executive action, its survey is the essential prerequisite for such action. Such action fails to be taken by territorial Governments, or by the Colonial Development Corporation in the Overseas Food Corporation, or by private enterprise, which is often the biggest agency in the development of the Colonies; and in some cases it might qualify for help from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Good intelligence is the basis of sound operations in peace as in war, and the painstaking work which has been done by the Committee now calls for intensive study by those who have the responsibility for executive action.

One of the most interesting sections of the Committee's work as I see it, is concerned

with dealing with timber. There is a world shortage of timber at the present time, and there is a wide-spread belief that the world's vast tropical forests ought to be able to make a substantial contribution. Unfortunately the situation is mainly in softwoods, and the tropical forests, on examination turn out to be less extensive than is commonly imagined. Although exports of hardwoods from Tanganyika and Kenya have greatly increased since 1938, and a further increase is predicted by 1953, the chief note in the report is one of caution. The situation in Uganda is described as "distressing," owing to very heavy over-cutting. In 1947-48 the main utility timber, podio, will be harvested until 1960 for the same reason, but in fifteen years large softwood areas will begin to mature from the forestry point of view. Tanganyika is described as the most undeveloped territory, services in the rail and port facilities are inadequate for clearance. In Northern Rhodesia a report finds a serious shortage of timber for commercial purposes.

**THIS IS THE SEASON IN WHICH IT SNOWS WHITE PAPERS**, in which it snows White Papers, and yet another valuable official publication is the survey of the efficiency of African labour,

which has been made by Dr. C. H. Northcott and others.

The charge is often loosely made that the African is inefficient, and certainly there cannot be any substantial increase in African standards of life until there is a marked increase in productivity a head. But the charge of inefficiency deserves a careful and sympathetic examination such as is made in their report on the basis of a study of 1,000 African workers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway in Nairobi. The investigators believe that "inefficiency" very often means "ineffectiveness," and that this can be corrected by training. It is, of course, as we saw recently in connexion with the training of ex-Servicemen in Uganda, another matter to insure that training is accepted and that the skill imparted is training lasts. But the investigation in Nairobi should encourage those who are entrusted with the technical education of Africans. Another important point brought out by the investigators is that the African wage earner is never wholly divorced from his tribal roots. He knows that his native landmarks remain open to him, and even after twenty years in the railway workshops he may return to his tribe if only an equivalent to the old services can be offered him.

# Surely It Is Not Too Much To Ask That Southern Rhodesia's Prosperity

In THE PREVIOUS ARTICLE THAT I HAVE PUBLISHED since the publication of the first interim report of the Commission events have occurred and underlined the recommendations made therein.

The rate of economic progress of the Colony has followed closely the projected graphical arrangement that was forecast as a realizable target up to January, 1949. Clearly it is not possible to do anything in the way of producing a cumulative long-term plan. Too many unpredictable factors enter into the economic development of a territory or a community. The subject must be approached collectively with the full realization that the Colony must not be looked upon as an entity, as well as a mechanism. The Development Coordinating Committee wishes no measure of laying down an immeasurable pattern.

Nothing has been decided by this committee in the interests of the Committee until the present date of progress, so far delayed for 1949, will have been carried out. Moreover, such a development committee must be an unending aspiration by all members of the Colony.

In a more realistic cause to realize that all who paid their wages of enjoy well-salaried levies taxation or substantial funds from investment in the applied effort, a like contribution to the community. Persons who are paid, say, 75/- per hour, must do 75/- worth of work or the system will break down in the same run.

**Investment Is Not Automatic.**  
Let us now at the outset of this third report restate that whatever is the future of Southern Rhodesia can be, there is nothing automatic about the realization of such prosperity. In a mood of complete realism, let us emphasize that Southern Rhodesia is no fantasy. Elaborate were a small investment either of wealth or effort, will by self-generating only produce great riches; rather must the Colony be regarded as an extremely difficult task which, properly husbanded, repays a rich reward.

This agricultural metaphor has not been accidentally chosen. The major requirement of the Colony is to be as near self-supporting as possible in the matter of food.

To regard the mineral wealth of the Colony and few areas of the world are equally well blessed by the resources available as the focus of effort to create an export trade and will pay for imported food is, I am submitting, wholly erroneous. While the wealth of mineral resources naturally must be actively exploited to the full, the basis of such exploitation must be a broad range of self-sufficiency in basic food supplies. This will enable an efficient two-way traffic to be built up and avoid the Colony becoming embarrassed by its own resources.

**Brief Notes Extracted from the First Interim Report of the Development Coordinating Committee of Southern Rhodesia, of which an outline was published in the last issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.** The Commission is composed of the following members: Mr. J. H. Burchell (Chairman), Sir Arthur Groom, Major E. C. Cameron-Mills, Mr. Cowen, Mr. R. W. D. C. Musgrave, Mr. H. H. Macmillan, Mr. J. J. Hubbard, Mr. G. T. G. Edwards, Mr. F. W. G. Wright, Mr. V. C. Chisholm, Mr. G. M. Hart, Mr. G. W. B. Balfour. The Commission is addressed to the

Government, operating departments, local authorities, and to individual persons by more tractable would be, the interested organizations in response to the initial equipment of Southern Rhodesia, still, recruited mainly from the United Kingdom must be housed, or arrived at is essential, therefore, to maintain a reasonably close balance in the programme of progress. On the whole this is being achieved by the railway.

There must be no increasing competition between road and rail systems, rapid transport must assist the development of the Colony, particularly by insuring widespread network in areas distant from rail facilities.

**Relocation.** Much better respect and well-being will our first lesson be that the facilities necessary for the orderly development of the Colony.

## (1) Transport

## (2) Building

## (3) Construction of water and gas.

There is an important relationship between transportation and building. This was evident a year ago the insufficient houses were forthcoming to meet the expanded requirements of railway personnel. This particular bottleneck has yielded an pressure during the year gone. In so far, native labour railway housing is concerned, much progress has been made. In the matter of accommodation for white personnel there remains, however, much more to be done.

The matter of housing generally in the Colony is from satisfactory. It is recognized that the rate of immigration is correlated as it must be with the ability to house new-comers, is at present seriously restricted by lack of storage. This is most undesirable. In broad figures, the requirement for 6,000 new houses to be built per annum in the current and immediately succeeding years. It is doubtful whether a rate more than 2,750 will actually be achieved, finding 8,250 non-existent houses annually to be a really disturbing large backlog.

## Bottle-Neck of Being.

**Housing.**—The Commission has made some efforts to analyse and investigate the reasons for this undesirable state of affairs. The pipe-type of houses has admittedly done yeoman service in alleviating the immediate post-war situation, and the policy of their concentration on its construction was undoubtedly right. But events are proving that the quality of these houses is largely dependent on the area in which they are erected, and the nature of the soil from which the unpaved walls are made. The life of the structure and hence the rent rating to amortize capital costs are variable, as is the degree of resistance to insect and pest penetration.

While we have indicated that it may, in extreme cases where there is an emergency, be necessary to consider the importation of some non-traditional types of houses as a temporary expedient, it is roundly declared that the bottle-neck of being does not allow wholesale importation of any housing material of which an indigenous substitute can be found in the Colony.

On the other hand, as regards the unit of housing there is obviously a limitation of material that has to be imported—metals, glass, and the like. In this case the type of construction that seems to find a welcome in the Colony's structure is a reliable materials is the traditional brick. It is unfortunate, therefore, to find that a number of old brick-making sites have been

able for C.R.P. after a few months of work, and the same applies to brick-making throughout the Colony.

It has been the function of the Commission to ascertain certain restrictions that impede the development of a certain number of industries in the Colony. In the case of brick-making, for instance, it was found that a certain percentage of large-scale brick-makers had adopted a simple form of economy in their methods.

#### The Production of Native Artisans

The Commission is informed that Africans are not allowed to handle blow-pipes, so that they may place bricks in a kiln. A Native from Durban places glass in a wall but he is compelled to use a blow-pipe to smooth it down. His master, however, may use a hammer, although he might nail with a nail. Suitable alternatives to Native labour, and the most suitable, are the skilled and semi-skilled workers engaged in erecting native housing in municipal and all buildings in rural areas.

While recognizing and deploymg these discriminatory policies, and in particular protesting against the present pressure of the rising standard of wage-earning among which Africans should have, skin and appropriate conditions to live, the Commission believes that, as the brick-making certificate shows, it is extremely difficult to alter these practices.

Whether, however, be wise or not, may be left with the Government to be assessed from which fashion the product. We have given our best efforts if it means that "the works himself out of his job." One key is more and cheaper bond building; therefore, can well be had to inadequate supplies of coal for brick-making. This, in turn, of course, makes such fuel more to the necessity for a forced transportation of fuel, there partly being adequate supplies of coal in the Colony.

#### Investigation of Coal Resources

*Coal and Power.*—In considering the long-term development of Southern Rhodesia there are certain essentials, based on its natural resources, each of which is to a certain extent dependent on the others; each of them requires considerable capital and each of them, to be economic, must be developed on a large scale.

One of these large-scale essentials will be located while the Commission is informed that coal should be the proposed development within itself the expansion of markets for the products of the others whose development in themselves would be too small for a single plan.

At present the coal field in question is not yet developed and power and a chemical industry call for early study in this connection. Power can be generated in this field at present particularly in the production of such materials as ferric chrome and other chemicals. The production of coke, however, is not yet feasible. This, in my opinion, is the first step to take.

The Colony's only source of electrical generation is at present to import power from South Africa. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of coal will be required annually to satisfy imports of power. The overall consumption of coal in the Colony is approximately 100,000 tons per annum. This figure, however, will provide for a small amount of coal for the production of coke and water-gas. The latter is over the last days of the present system of partial coke-burning, would be essential on any proposed route to the West Coast and fuel oil. If it is desired to produce this in the Colony, it is obviously no point in spending a large sum in the transport of imported coal.

The development of coke, however, is already in progress and the results to date are highly satisfactory, but the Commission strongly recommends the early investigation of the whole coal resources of the natural boundaries of the Colony by a team of experienced geologists.

At present day a chemical plant which derives its coal from the coal田 of the Colony is the only means of

getting from the coal田 to their manufacturing plant to extract coal. Rhodesia is still in the same stage as Durban? Is coking done? Is the coke sufficiently good to be used in the blast furnace? Is the coke sufficiently good to be used in the blast furnace? Is the coke sufficiently good to be used in the blast furnace? Is the coke sufficiently good to be used in the blast furnace?

The former, critical, is the question. The Commission has now the services of Mr. Z. J. Cooper and Mr. G. R. G. Smith, who will be good products, collection and interpretation of hydrological data, estimation process, and a fundamental part in the investigation. Group A will survey the slopes near Kariba and Kafue, and the whole impounding area, and further have their points. Detailed hydrological estimation of the Kariba area has been made and will be published in the following issue of the Report.

The above Committee has appointed an advisory committee of consulting engineers—both civil and electrical—and will visit the Kariba and Kafue Gorge in July 1949. It is believed, therefore, that the Commission will be in a position to submit its detailed report and recommendations to the Central African Council in November and in 1949 or early 1950.

In order to facilitate the work of the Surveyor, the Commission suggests the establishment of a Zambia River Authority (similar to the Irrigation Board) and the Economic Route Surveyor, to be responsible for the Zambia River which is the main tributary of the Lualaba, the Central African Council.

#### Survey of State Owned Iron and Steel Plant

*Iron and Steel.*—One of the most outstanding achievements recent years in Central African development is the establishment of the State-owned iron and steel plant at Ongwe.

This plant came into operation as scheduled in 1948, and is now producing about 150 tons of pig iron and 200 tons of steel per day. The steel rolling mill is now operating at 25 tons per day, and marks that are being put on the market have the distinction of engineering industries in the Colony.

It is clearly evident in its present size, prospects are excellent for a successful mill project. The fundamental factor is the proximity of large deposits of iron ore and the close proximity of adequate supplies of water and iron ore to Ongwe. When Ongwe is operating 150 tons of pig iron daily, it will be a body.

Fulfil completely the needs of the Central African steel plant, the following recommendation is recommended that the existing plant capable of turning out 20,000 tons of steel annually and another such expansion could also help to bring production costs down to a figure at which they could well withstand international competition.

The first requirement of enlargement is probably the installation of coke ovens on the site at Ongwe. This would reduce rail charges on coke hauled at present from the Bokwana Gorge. Economies in the order of £1 per ton of steel can be envisaged in the development.

#### Finance and Outside Interests

The success of the works at Ongwe has attracted a great deal of favourable attention from outside steel interests. The Commission suggests that the provision of finance for further expansion should be on a different financial arrangement, from existing evidence of a agreed return from the investment companies.

Finally, it must be noted in this section that the primary object of the project is to assist in the economic expansion of the territory, to ready provision of a high grade low cost raw material for the development of secondary industries. Whilst it is important an immediate profit margin, given isolated with its primary aim is to assist in the economic and full development of the Colony.

Under the first interest, in this connection, the present need for a large number of industrial schemes were studied, and it is considered to be able to record that a pipe drawing plant, a wire drawing plant, a sheet metal plant, a small scale production plant, and the like, in the next few months.

The project, which will help in the building, farm irrigation, mining and similar undertakings, the direct, a few of the benefits of a large scale steel production unit will be the creation of a large number of jobs, which is desired for teaching results.

While it is expected that steel production in the Colony will shortly be increased by 100,000 tons per annum, in the year 1950, a further 300,000 tons per annum, it must be emphasized that a primary investigation of suitable areas for expansion, and the location of a further steel plant

# Labour Efficiency in Native Areas

By G. R. BROWN

*(With a Foreword by Dr. H. C. Tristram)*

**THE NATIVE WORKER** comes from a tribal society which has nothing but substance and superfluous wealth very largely to his credit, so to which he can immediately fall back for any reason. He works to earn the bare necessities of life, the wage economy, his savings and units remain with him. He has rights here or can retain them on certain conditions; even though absent for his work, the community degree, however stabilized, is used in South Africa in various economic situations. The will venture into the wage economy and the more urbanized, at other times, under less economic pressure, will return into the familiar satisfying life of the tribe. His Native garden is a comfort with the tools of his trade, several satisfied.

The choice between these two seems voluntary, no social or economic factors have been given which would induce his fellows to industry and agriculture. After even 20 years of employment in the European workshops most of the men who leave do so with their families, either had the equivalent of industrial services which is more industrialized and take care of their movement again. So, the East African has not been born under the discipline of organized work, nor does he seem to carry the steady, continuous labour which is carried out by women irrespective of the few working activities which the past assumed him he was free and independent. Those tasks he performed were prescribed by tribal law and custom, he could do them in his own way and at his own time, the time had no particular value.

### The Native Labourer of European Employment

The work he did for others was not afterwards but as once in the further areas of put of his mind, as with the following. He gave satisfaction to his work, he derived a measure of contentment from it. In those circumstances he was willing to do what was required of him, to work steadily and continuously at the will and direction of another who could teach him the hard lessons he had to learn when he began to work for Europeans. Event where the occurrence of a steady European assembly his Native pursuits, as in agriculture and the trade of cattle, its patterns are different, more detailed and more intricate than those to which he has been accustomed. The how and the whys of the work of his masters, the fine points of labour, the methods through the instrument, the tools, the instruments, the occupations have to be learned. But such new lessons pressing upon the other are more than he can learn.

Now that he is inherently inferior in capacity unequal to what is demanded of him. The modern world, with its far-reaching implications, a world effect, is a test of his powers of comprehension and memory. The mental patients, however, upon the minds of the very children of an industrial vibration are, or can never be learned, as labour and to direct one's action. He has to relearn his trade, and do it in a manner which, at all times under every circumstance becomes easy.

*Being extracts from the review of the African labour survey (East African Office), by G. R. Brown, Native Affairs Officer, Mr. G. R. Brown, Native Affairs Officer, Miss M. Scott and Miss H. Henry, Native Affairs Research, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Chalk (wage system), Mr. P. W. Goss (responsibility), Dr. H. C. Tristram (physician) and Dr. D. Harvey (anthropologist). It was conducted among 2,000 African workers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. A Native survey of the native economic and social conditions and analysis of the agency of human and non-human factors which affect the efficiency of labour.*

Except agriculture, the social and economic environment into which the African labourer moves is markedly different from that of the white areas. It often cuts the services of husband and wife, divides the family, separates those who must live on a garden and those who obtain such a service as the town offers.

The employer is obliged to provide the urban worker with a room in which to live or to pay him allowances to buy, neither alternative necessarily assures the employee a comfortable living. This may be met by the employer, always the easier and more sanitary thereby, but is equally inadequate for family comfort.

### Unconvened Nations

Except where the national award of July 1947 applies, he receives as a ration the food which he and his wife previously produced and collected for the market. Neither the quality of the ration nor the importance of it may be what they would prefer. Since, since the food he has been accustomed to has been taken from his diet, being a man accustomed to a family in town or too much when they may be separated.

The situation within the Native reserves is changing and is now beginning to enter the employment market. Migration is increasing at a rate that is astonishing in comparison with older lands. The tribal workers, though usually seen very deadly, has ceased. Families and their tribes have been mitigated by Government action. Migration is still being preserved through medical attention. But, with an increasing population, see little, and a decrease in total productivity. Native agriculture, agriculture, are exhausting the soil. Deforestation is still continued by natives, and a stringent precaution against which disease originated in the white settlers in Africa. They have decreased the Native lands, all they can for themselves, the rations available for the application of each with the raising of children. Much the badge crime has been committed, especially in the economic terms of leaving the land, and the loss of natural potentialities of native assets, through mining being to low.

The native is compelled to migrate and the tribe, either to seek work or in money.

There is little encouragement within the reserves.

The over-worked garden, there is almost no surplus of food, and the family capital to be maintained at all possible always circumstances economic pressure, leads to early employment.

### New Wants and Opportunities

To an increasing extent the pressure of a higher culture, in the remainder Native areas, brings with it more desire than Native culture, which is not English, but a mixture and make-up of cultures which have inherent attractions, and that places the young people to take up. There are many who are prepared to take up the opportunities of the only culture, Native culture, on the part of Africans under a rough form of communism, providing opportunities for visiting creatures, whether in the country or in town. All these are swarms and opportunities for ready money, threatening the Native's security.

There remains the question of the cost of living for the African, that of learning to live more money, and to use it. In the world, where he was spared these and related difficulties, we seem to have had adequate funds for his basic needs. However, in another world, where the cost of living is economic, in nature. He works for the employer, he receives no money, so that he is not able to meet his expenses. But the first place he undergoes is the cost of living, a number of years, requires him to work longer, and the exercise of this prolonged agreement, considers that income is insufficient and asks for more, he finds that it must increase still, and his difficulties before a wife, worth more.

Further, he has the responsibility of breeding his race, and economically. Expressly, more, as far as the African is concerned, implies the necessity for the African to approach him fairly as a working unit in industry, when the employer, who has stated the spend his money, provides a house, food, and clothing, he needs, of himself and his children, through education, and the absorption of the values of European civilization, to live and develop in it.

These are the main characteristics of the African labour market. These universalities, in some instances, that subdivide him from a study of Africans employed in the various workshops of Native areas as applicable.

The first reason is that the efficiency of labour is not measured by the output per hour worked, but by the output per hour worked plus the cost of the labour. The second reason is that the efficiency of labour is not measured by the output per hour worked plus the cost of the labour, but by the output per hour worked plus the cost of the labour.

The measure of work output is not relative, there is no absolute standard. There are men who claim to be able to set one in terms of 100% of the output of the highest standard that can reasonably be expected. Their calculations are innumerable numbers of times inaccurate enough to cause them to have no chance based on the experience of the observer. While it is difficult to claim to have some practical value, the efficiency standard is of little use.

The measure of work output is not relative, there is no absolute standard.

### Efficiency or Ineffectiveness?

Generalizations concerning African efficiency can create mutual confusion and irritation. Those who make or repeat the charge of inefficiency without a comprehensive analysis of causation are likely to mislead themselves and will confuse others. Cooperation with them is a test of their own efficiency. In themselves, and in preexisting good production.

The case "the African is inefficient" is so loose as to cover little else than what is implied. It may mean that he is inefficient and that is probably the meaning in which it is used. Used most correctly, "he is inefficient" will necessarily be ineffectual in most jobs, and a worker who is efficient at one job, but who were given the job of doing something different, would be less efficient. Efficiency is not a fixed quality, it is not inherent, it can be developed at any one level but may be altered by training. Without adequate teaching, direct

efficiency is reduced because the workman is unable to work effectively. He involves other people in his work, and these are also influenced by his thoughts and opinions. The opinions of others and the consequences may be sound factors in his "inefficiency". His performance may be reduced or increased independently of his own will. It is, therefore, up to his masters as the agent of planning the system and policies to substitute for the wisdom and energy of the individual visitors to the plantation. As the visitor says that they play before lions begin, they are not sufficient to defend and train, nor express interest towards their formation after careful watch over the progress of the job.

### Potential Capacity of Africa

The potential capacity of Africa is the degree of effort which she can put into any kind of work, instance, agriculture, industry, commerce, or administration. Within the limits of development standards, she will put up the same as well as down. The potential capacity of Africa is in practical terms to be judged as much by what the most competent can do as by the failure of the incompetent and unco-operative. The inefficiencies of some labourers are guides to the potential efficiency of the people as a whole.

For this purpose we must turn to the actual activities of the most brilliant and the most persistent, the best men as those entrepreneurs who, in 1948, without direct subsidies, put Africa into place the parts of a seven-year plan of African electrification who enlisted with the largest of wires throughout a huge underdeveloped area where inspection was difficult, did it so thoroughly that the wires were in full function without complaint. These are the real standards of performance for Africa which may have been trained. The entrepreneur who has trained efficiency can be measured with respect to the standard of efficiency.

[Editorial content appears under Material in print]

## Trade and Resources of East and Central Africa

### Under The Programme of Recovery and Regeneration

**THE ECONOMIC DISLOCATION CAUSED BY THE WAR** and its aftermath has caused serious shortages of forest products, particularly sawnwood, in the United Kingdom, and it has complicated the task of finding alternative sources of supply outside Europe and America.

Sawnwood imports are coming from Asia and Africa. The respective flows from European sources will reduce the short of the potential demand for the better quality timber in use and for the development of substantial manufacturing units in these countries.

At a level which antedates the time previous price of the lumber of softwood from importing countries, however, imports are insufficient to meet the needs. On the other hand, owing to a stringency of dollars, there is a surplus of sawnwood from North America.

In the United Kingdom, the market for softwood is limited by the fact that the British Government has no authority to make the immediate contribution to the future imports of softwood. Kenya, for example, generally exports, however, a possibility for further research exists in the use of light standards 91.25 lb. per cubic foot, and the use of softwood in the manufacture of furniture. The possibility of replacing softwood by hardwood for railway sleepers is being explored.

### Forestry Development Scheme

**Colonial Softwoods.**—The植立 of forests in Tanganyika, which to a lesser extent, also applies to Malaya, is now available for softwood plantations. This has a planned programme of 21,000 acres at an annual rate of 6,000 acres a year. Tanganyika's share stands £268,300 on forest development over 10 years per acre.

\* Being reproduced from the second part of the paper "Forest Resources and Trade in East and Central Africa" by G. R. Thompson, Director of Forestry, East and Central Africa.

While Malaya is considering proposals for additional resources in the form of new forests, the Government is considering to what extent its programme can be accelerated but any large programme of softwood wood plantations in East and Central Africa will require much capital and will take years to come into operation. It must also be remembered that intensive programme of silvicultural and regeneration work, with consequent reforestation and scientific technical staff.

**Hardwood Resources Not Unlimited.**—Hardwood forest resources of hardwood are wide, scattered over the world. A large number of countries in Europe, the American continent and the Far East contribute to the great variety of trees reaching the United Kingdom. The sources of supply are now available to the prime areas, and a gap is being filled by increased exports from tropical territories. However, a further increase is planned for the future. High prices are restraining consumption. An increase for Colonial hardwood, particularly for naval cedar, softwood, should be as far as price permits.

During the war, the total hardwood timber consumption in the United Kingdom was approximately 100,000 cubic feet, while 100,000 cubic feet were imported and 10,000 cubic feet for naval purposes. In instances such as Germany, the consumption of naval timber is still very large. The total export of hardwood from South Africa has been reduced from 100,000 cubic feet to about 20,000 cubic feet of the total wood produced before the importation of 10,000 cubic feet or about one third of the total.

The contribution of Colonial species from West Africa has increased from 7,000 cubic feet 1946-7 to 10,000 cubic feet 1947-8. The contribution of Malaya is also increasing and, in addition to the main species, some minor, more valuable species are being introduced. The total import of Malaya is increasing, but the cost of raw material is increasing rapidly. The cost of raw material is increasing rapidly.

the timber production of Rhodesia has been increased by 50 per cent. since 1940, and the output of 1947 was 100,000 cubic feet more than in 1946. This increase is due to the expansion of the forest reserves and the extension of the areas under cultivation. The colonial authorities have adopted a policy of protection and regeneration on a similar scale to that adopted by the colonial population. The principle of the importance of protection and regeneration is a similar one to that adopted by the colonial population. The principle of the importance of protection and regeneration is a similar one to that adopted by the colonial population.

#### Exports of Hardwood

Average annual exports of hardwood over the period 1919-38 were 90,000 cubic feet from Rhodesia, and 140,000 cubic feet from Uganda. For 1946-47 the respective figures were 585,000 and 180,000 cubic feet. In 1947, only 1,000 and 10,000 cubic feet were sent to the U.K. Estimates of the possible volume of hardwood exports from Rhodesia and Kenya respectively in 1952 are 900,000 and 4,000,000 cubic feet, including 45,000 and 225,000 cubic feet for the U.K.

Kenya's timber production is still concentrated mostly in the colony and Lake Victoria, but there is a steady and increasing increase in northern Rhodesia, and it is included since these territories so far as their timber production is not absorbed by local demand or export directly to local markets. It is said in such Africa respects that the area of Uganda's 93,587 square miles (including 1,200 square miles of water). The percentage of the area which is covered by forests is 25 per cent., and the most important woods are mahogany, cedar, and teak.

Total area of forests are 2,600 square miles, and total exports of 4,000 square miles of savanna and 1,000 square miles of forest. Timber exports in 1947 were 908,720 cubic feet. All of the forests in Uganda have been gazetted as national parks, and timber supplies in Uganda were mainly produced in the Lake Victoria, Teke (Chlorophytum) and Kibale areas, mainly by local tribes. Much timber is used for fuel, and many trees are felled for fuel, which probably is used for all but the final products for export purposes by the local tribes.

With regard to Northern Rhodesia, it is likely that it is assumed that the Colony should keep its timber output at more than 100,000 cubic feet annually over sufficient areas of the Colony's own requirements. In view of the economic condition of the Colony, local control could be achieved by the Government of the Colony, and no semi-state organisation of the unpopulated areas.

The area of Kenya is 219,728 square miles, with 2,250 square miles of forest resources which include, by far the greater part, the Colony's forest. Timber exports in 1947 were 240,570 cubic feet. There is a large and a considerable surplus of timber for local requirements, but its main outlet makes possible only the cut and sale of wood until 1960, when the proposed opening of Lake Victoria for fisher planting will open up a market for a large quantity of timber.

**Forests and Supplies**

The Kenya Forestry Department in 1944 estimated that, in 1941, 15 per cent. of the areas begin to mature, and that 10 years later, 40 per cent. will have been harvested. The estimated area in 1947 was 1,113,000 acres of forest, and produce a total annual cutting power for 1941 use and export to India, the Persian Congo and Arabia.

The area of Tanzania is 225,000 square miles. The total area of forest is some 150,000 square miles, including man-made plantations and mountain slopes.

The Forest Department of the Colony is 500 square miles, and its administration is responsible for 100,000 square miles of protected forest, which is about 300,000 square miles, and 100,000 square miles of working reserves. The exports in 1947 were 37,729 cubic feet.

In the north of the Colony, Tanzania is probably the most underdeveloped part of Africa, and there are little known areas of forest consisting mainly of *Acacia*, *Albizia* and *Croton*. Close forests are scattered in the larger valleys and the mountains. The main problem in Tanzania is one of communications, since although the country is comparatively well developed, the areas are mostly isolated and relatively small and in remote parts of the country. The central railway line runs mainly through those areas which are poorest in commercial forests. The main road line serves the forest areas of Kilimandjaro, the Great Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria basin, and the forest areas of the east coast, and their route outlet across Lake Victoria to Mombasa, Uganda, and Lake Victoria. The roads have been extended to the south and west, and the country is now accessible by road, but the roads are still very poor.

Experiences gathered in Rhodesia, and elsewhere in Africa, show that, however, the full value of existing forests can only be obtained if they are properly managed. This is true in Rhodesia, and in other countries, after a period of 10 years, and without effective treatment, which may be necessary to transform degraded timber into superior quality timber, which is expected for future export markets.

It is clear that further development in Rhodesia is largely dependent upon which territory can make the most of its world in at least the next 10 years, and on account of the technical unsuitability of the timber, and the difficulty of salvaging it from the ground, it is being studied together with the question of preservative treatments.

#### Increasing Local Demand

Industrial expansion, agriculture, mining and also development and a reasonable standard of living will increase the demand in Tanganyika for home-grown timber, and will result in local resources.

The area of Northern Rhodesia in 1943, 300 square miles, of which the area of forest covers 4,100 square miles. Timber exports in 1947 were 260,000 cubic feet.

There is a Northern Rhodesian timber overseer who is responsible for economic development and in July 1948, the woodland area is large enough to sustain even timber. Already there is a serious shortage of timber for commercial purposes in the Colony, and sufficient emphasis must be given to minimise existing areas of woodland.

Furthermore, the mining of the Copperbelt will take place in the early stages, and on their own resources, the areas adjoining Reserved Areas and Crown Lands in Northern Rhodesia is held in reserve for the location of a forest park that will ensure a reasonable supply of timber for the Colony and at the same time preserve our erosion and reforestation.

Increased industrial development in Northern Rhodesia almost certainly will give rise to an increased pressure on Africa's resources of timber and other diminishing exports to Europe and elsewhere. The Government of Northern Rhodesia is aware of the seriousness of the situation and are taking steps to remedy it by increasing areas and providing adequate areas for the large-scale remedial and reforestation work.

(To be continued)

Editorial comment appears under Major Head Compt.

## Progress in Colonial Development

### Bold Long-Term Planning

MR. A. C. GIBSON-JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at the Royal Empire Society, University College, Durham Castle, last week, in "The Advance of the Colonies," said that the public was apt to overlook the solid social and economic development proceeding in the Colonial Empire, and to expect great progress of a dramatic kind.

A number of these, such as the hydro-electric scheme in Nigeria, the groundnut scheme in East Africa, and much of the Colonial Development Corporation's (CDC) framework, are well underway, bold planning, but much less well told. However, in term character:

It was essential to finance schemes to improve Colonial living standards and to meet demands for food and social services, but as it was impossible to import raw materials and foodstuffs required in the short term, pay for our capital goods which were essential to their development.

### Planning in Fifty Years

Perhaps our only real Colonial achievement is the notably absent, though anyone might still find a few, in those territories where the great changes, brought about by the severe depression.

Today, we had, however, made little impact on the Colonial economy, and we were, obviously, in touch with them in the sense that some economic formations in their social life and in their administrative responsibility, government, church, and education, were the result of the influence of a considerable amount, only far behind, of British immigrants. The former, however, were the result of the arrival of the Colonial community, in which the Colonial

THE VILLAGE SETTLEMENT SCHEME, which had produced the first crop of squatters, has watched African drivers opening a new and white settlement. It visits the reception point through which the hospital, the dental clinic, all laboratory offices and the camp for Europeans are passed.

The Komwakwala of the Overseas Trade Department, as well as responsible officials in Nairobi, have been asked several questions. The information obtained, together with that gathered from the Minister of State and the Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in London, is recorded in the following paragraphs:

#### *Occupancy of the Land*

In view of the interest shown by the African Council in the occupancy of land by the community scheme, the administration, at the request of the mission, prepared a written statement on the subject. The procedure laid down by the Government of Tanzania for dealing with the rights of Africans occupying land for which Africans have no documents is as follows:-

"If the Governor decides that his decision on a particular parcel of land may be considered as final, he may issue an order that the land in question is to be submitted for inspection by the Native Affairs Commission. In such case, the Governor shall consider the application for, and, if such place of land is to be retained, the particulars of the individual or individuals holding it, and stating whether the African concerned would be entitled on the land, would be entitled to a sum of compensation in respect of the loss of his right to occupy the land under Native law and custom."

#### *African Law and Custom*

The attitude of the administration towards the proposed alienation must also be described. It is the intention of the administrative officer, after his own opinion on the matter, and that of the Commissioner of the local area, or may be required by them in the form of a report, that it is resolved that the land is to be alienated. An African who occupies land may be given a written notice to quit and a period of time for compensation to others and for the compensation to be paid to the Native Authority, that is, the chairman of the Native Finance under Native law and custom.

It is also given a written notice to move off the land allotted to him, compensation being offered to him on the basis of the value of the land plus 50% over and above the assessed value. Compensation is to be paid to the Native Authority, the chairman of the Native Finance, and the Native Area Council, or the district council, whichever is the appropriate authority, but unless it is agreed otherwise, the amount will be distributed according to these general principles.

The establishment of the Overseas Trade Corporation in certain areas of the territory, and the creation of groups of squatters, has led to the formation of a committee to look into the question of the acquisition of land for the use of the corporation, and its use by the squatters. This committee has decided to go so far as to constitute a committee of enquiry to examine the various aspects of the work, and to determine whether they had been carried out in accordance with the original intention of the corporation. No definite proposal has been placed before the government, but the intention is to do so in due course.

THE OVERSEAS TRADE CORPORATION IN AFRICA AND RHODESIA from its report to the visiting mission of the United Nations Economic Council to Tanganyika. Last year the previous extracts have dealt with Political Aspects, the Economic Organization and

#### *Overseas Trade Corporation Scheme*

THE OVERSEAS TRADE CORPORATION SCHEME, associated with the need for the reutilization of land, with the result of the formation of the African Owners' Food Corporation Scheme, of communities in the rural areas of the country, these were approached by the administration, that is, the African whose individual interests are affected. These areas in pension vary with the locality, but in all cases are considered to be generally

#### *Terms of Compensation*

It is to be noted that the most important item is a sum example, and payment for this sum was agreed upon to the administration.

To each land owner with cattle over 100 acres of land, to each owner 50/-.

In the Southern Province, compensation is 1/- per acre, according to the value, which is determined in relation to the size of the land.

On cultivated land, 5/- per acre.

On uncultivated land, 1/- per acre.

On uncultivated land, 1/- per acre.

In any area where the Native Affairs Commission has administrative officer concerned with the administration and the individual Native, the Native is informed of the proposed alienation, given a copy of the order, and asked if the area, where the land is situated, is available and the Native agrees to alienate land to be provided for them.

If the Native fails to move the land occupied by him, he is advised from any area up to 40/- compensation. If the Native is unwilling to move then the administrative officer makes a suitable alternative site and liability for them to transfer it is placed on them to the Native, and, if necessary, is considered necessary in the circumstances, such assistance is given in the way of providing a dwelling, building new huts, arranging water-supply, etc.

Before removing to the new site, the African signs the compensation schedule previously prepared and paid the agreed sum in respect of compensation on the basis referred to above. The compensation is in cash, as paid in the presence of the local Native authority, and a receipt is obtained.

Negotiations undertaken by the United Kingdom Government and the Government of Tanzania for the lease of land had not yet been finally approved when conclusion was in London.

However, the proposed leasehold only, of which was given to the Native, provides for a five-year occupancy beginning on the date of assumption of occupancy and expiring on December 31, 2040. Payment of five shillings (East African currency) per acre per annum is to be paid, subject to review by the Native Governor on January 1, 1979 (and 33 years later).

#### *Standard Trade Test*

#### *Laborer Qualifications*

The declared intention of the Overseas Food Corporation is that the participants agreed to follow a standard training programme in respect of all employees of the Overseas Food Corporation who are working at trades for which a standard trade test has been established. The following details of trades will be included in need-areas:

Trades have been identified according to the ability and length of training required to master them. All trades in each group will be paid within the same scale. Each group is divided into six classes, from learner to class 1, class 3 being approximately at the present top level of skill of an African tradesman.

Employees of group A (draughtsmen, draftsmen, electricians, heat-assistants, mechanists, moulders, carpenters, turners) receive a salary starting at 20/- per month to a maximum of 60/- per month, class 1 in this group.

Employees in group B (shoemakers, tailors, etc.) receive a salary starting at 15/- per month to a maximum of 45/- per month, class 1 in this group.

Employees in group C (quarrymen, masons, labourers, etc.) receive a salary starting at 10/- per month to a maximum of 30/- per month, class 1 in this group.

The workers were to receive a minimum wage of £1.00 per week, plus a bonus of 10/- per month for promptness to the hours standards, and a further bonus of 10/- per month for punctuality in both standards. Overtime would be paid at double time. The bonus was to be taken from the wages of more than one worker in the household.

In the fourth year, successive consecutive months a bonus of 5/- per month was paid both standards, provided the man was absent for more than two working days in the month. Five working days short leave was limited to 2/-.

The mission-suggested method of employment of the 30,000 non-white labourers leading the scheme would adversely affect the supply of labour in other industries. It was stated that mining companies and the local growers would be compelled to take into consideration the needs of the Colony in the sale and the purchase of labour supply, the number of Native workers in the groundnut areas, especially after permanent labour force had been built up, would not be large enough to affect adversely the labour requirements in the Territory. However, it was felt that the Africans had become accustomed to working more regularly the strain on the labour situation could be relieved.

### Bold Economic Undertaking

#### OBSEVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The mission is of the opinion that the groundnut scheme is a bold economic undertaking which may contribute to the alleviation of the present world shortage of fats and oils, and which, if in the long run be of great benefit to the inhabitants of Tanganyika.

Undoubtedly the administration has done a good job in reports from year to year on the scheme as a whole. It is suggested that, in considering such reports, the Trusteeship Council may wish to avail itself of the Food and Agriculture Organization in accordance with Article 10 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The mission appreciates the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to transfer the groundnut undertaking to the Tanganyika Government and eventually to the people of Tanganyika themselves, possibly on a co-operative basis.

It suggests that the administering authority should be requested to formulate and submit an outline of a plan indicating feasible and necessary steps by which a new scheme of mechanized production with its complete administrative and managerial structure may be transferred to the Africans.

The mission suggested that the clearing African preparation of the groundnut lands should be undertaken by a government corporation, while the actual cultivation of the groundnut area should be done by Native agricultural collectives. This idea it seems to the mission is of great merit and fulfilment, especially when the ultimate benefit of the Africans and making maximum capital expenditure on the part of the United Kingdom.

However, the problem is to be complicated from every point of view—organizational, financial, technological, managerial—and the mission is unable to suggest any clearly no concrete plan in this regard.

#### Method of Finance

The method proposed that under the original plan the proposed groundnut scheme was to be financed entirely at cost to the Ministry of Food, which would then estimate the cost thereof would not be a purely commercial concern and would not be so to say as incorporation of profit tax to the Tanganyika Government. From the Colonial Office in London, however, the mission learned that the Overseas Food Corporation would have to obtain the excess available free of its groundnut and that a commercial organization has to all

it is therefore suggested that the administering authority could be requested to submit annual financial statements or reports of the Overseas Food Corporation, including the price of groundnut sold to the Ministry of Food and the amount of taxes (corporation or income taxes, excise duty etc.) paid to the Tanganyika revenue.

The mission appreciates the opinion of the Government that the groundnut communities in the groundnut areas should be organized into a co-operative system through

which and water in the outlying areas are hardly better than in the interior. The mission has been assured that the groundnut cultivation will carry this.

It is suggested that the Technical Bureau should receive a final progress report on U.P.T.C. and the administration of the scheme, including the technical, financial and educational aspects, and to submit a final report.

It is suggested that the scheme be completed as soon as possible.

It is suggested that some 60000 Africans be transferred to the scheme, and after a few years the scheme will be centralized; it is essential that they should be given the right to belong.

### Human Engineering

The problem of teaching, the strength is to increase and using it as a medium of instruction in general affairs in techniques, dealing with the problems of organizations, government institutions, the place of tribal organizations and above all the importance of maintaining social harmony reducing religious friction and tribal differences, and thus developing a feeling of community, would require a comment of human engineering.

It is suggested that the regular reporting on such matters the Trusteeship Council may wish to avail itself of the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and the International Labour Organization in accordance with Article 7 of the Charter.

2. Although the groundnut areas are mainly tribal but still there must always be several thousand Europeans living in those areas with total acreage 30000000 square miles, the mission suggests that the details of the treatment of the people living or to be removed from such areas as the Universal Food Corporation should be annually transmitted by the administering authority to the Trusteeship Council.

3. It has been observed that the groundnut scheme is being viewed and is being executed in the interest of the country other than Tanganyika, and that since Tanganyika is in shortage of subsistence foodstuffs the cultivation of groundnut an export crop, will be of little benefit to the Tanganyika people.

The mission is of the opinion that the scheme can assist its efforts would be beneficial to the Trust Territory as the scheme was originally transferred responsibility to the people of Tanganyika on a progressive basis. In the said place, the results of the Territory were greatly increased by the production income taxes and instead of said by the Overseas Food Corporation, and in certain places such as Zanzibar in the groundnut areas, we really become examples for existing and future industrial schemes communities in the Trust Territory.

### Tanganyika Governor Resigns

SIR WILLIAM BATTISHILL has resigned as the Governorship of Tanganyika on grounds of ill-health. Born in 1896, Sir William served in the First World War in India and Iraq, joining the Colonial Service in London in 1920. From 1935 to 1937 he was Secretary in Cyprus and then in Malaya where he became Secretary to the Government of Malaya, returning to Cyprus as Governor subsequently. In 1941 he was appointed Governor of British Somaliland, State Colonial Office, and was promoted Director-General Secretary in 1942, a position he held until 1945, when he became Governor of Tanganyika.

### Courses for Colonial Officers

LABOUR OFFICERS from South Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be among the 18 European and Colonial students to attend a three-months' course in industrial relations in London this month. They will study conciliation, arbitration, relations with trade unions, joint industrial and wage councils, arbitration, protection, employment exchange services, and vocational training. The first part of the course will be held in the Institute of Industrial and National Service in London, and later the students will visit various places in the country to gain a knowledge of practical conditions. A further course for officers of the Colonial Service will be on labour utilization and will begin on May 21. The course products will be a handbook on labour utilization and through

The soul of man is not that which justifies others in their actions. Tyrannies and restorations are born. Forces in the mechanism of human society pack the mind with falsehood and stay there, not for many generations of time. But the soul of man thus held in trance or frozen in a long sleep, can be awakened by a spark coming from God knows where, and in a moment the whole structure of lies and oppression is at trial for its life. Peoples in bondage should never despair. Science no doubt could if sufficiently activated, exterminate all, but it is not science which creates forces in any sense, while the young need fall into practical account, to alter the main elements in human nature or restrict the infinite variety of forms in which the soul and genius of the human race can and will express itself. Our inheritance of well-founded, soundly conceived codes of honour, morale and manners, the personal convictions which so many hundreds of millions share together, of the sum of right and wrong, of justice, are more precious to us than anything which scientific discoveries could know. Those whose minds are artificially compelled by the rigid and unyielding systems of Government should remember that logic, like science, must be the servant and not the master of man. Human beings and human societies are not structures that are built or machines that are forced. They are plants that grow, and must be tended such. Life is a test and this world a piece of trial. Always the problems of life to the same audience will be presented to every generation in different forms. The problems of life may be even more bitter than those of defeat. However, as the conditions change, the subjective question is how we live and grow and bloom and die, and how in each life Conformity to standards which are not widely accepted to speak of time. Here I speak not only to those who obey the blessings and consolations of revealed religion, but also to those who face the novelties of human society alone. The flame of Christian ethics is still our highest guide. To guard and cherish it is our first interest, both spiritually and materially. The fulfilment of spiritual duty in our daily life is vital to our survival. Only by bringing it into perfect application can we hope to solve for ourselves the problems of life which are not of the spirit.

## BACKGROUND

**Refugees**—The total estimate of the Arab population in Palestine was in the neighbourhood of 1,250,000. This figure includes 800,000 of those who lost their Palestinian homes. That is the fruitful 10 months since the British mandate ended last May the State of Israel has been born and the refugee problem of the exodus of a displaced Palestinian Arab population has been created in a scale reminiscent of those years of war-time in Europe. This year, coincident with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, the League of Nations has issued its Declaration of November 2, 1947, H.M. Government view with

regard to the establishment of a Jewish National Home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. The Declaration is addressed to the League of Nations and America. Today, 12 years later, about two-thirds of the Arab (non-Arab) communities are homeless and adult are to effect and purpose "sheikhs". That might be grim. None of the neighbouring Arab countries where they are camped had the resources or facilities to cater for such a sudden increase of population. Transjordan, for instance, with a population of its own of only 500,000, was called on to feed and house 17,000 refugees. A majority of these refugees are women and children unaccompanied by men. They come mostly from the ranks of the very poor. They have now lost even the very little they ever had and are helpless and hopeless. *Spectator*.

**Refugees**—Nothing should be allowed to obscure the hard and central fact that the Greek Civil war is far from won. During the past two years, many disappointments, blunders, mainly upon premature declarations, are after "issued" from Athens have driven people of the west to be inclined to sympathise with the Greeks. Now, when they hear too often is that the Greek Government had "lost" the war with a combination of rebels and the Greek regulars of the west. In the long run, lies ahead, the Greeks will win, with certainty, on the basis of diminished moral and material support of the west. New money, new arms, new reinforcements, new political leaders and with

the Year of E.P.E.—The achievements of the European countries in E.P.E. in the past year have been impressive, striking contrast with the performance in the Agricultural field. The year was 1947, 1948, 1949 and probably 1950 to the war climate. Industrial production was also restored to pre-war level. The USSR still leads in greater industrial output. Industrial output in the participating countries is more than double originally was actually on the war-torn frontiers. Industrialised farm and industry produced a creditable increase in the dependence on Hemisphere supplies and raw materials sources for the economic interests. The E.P.C. raised over 100 billions in the entire world by 121 countries in 1947, 1948. Britain's share more than a quarter, the USA over a third, and Italy a small fraction. *Financial Times*.

**North Atlantic Treaty**—I append my signature to this pact on behalf of a free Commonwealth nation, and I am glad that the step we are taking is the unanimous approval of the British people. Like other countries my country has had cast upon it the great task of fighting two world wars against an overwhelming party of a quarter of a century. The cost in human life and treasure was appalling. succeeding generations in the period following each struggle over a wide area of the world were thrown into years of uncertainty and hardship, years of nerve and cold war. The common people, who, one might say, live in peace, have been unable to follow their peaceful pursuits, or to live safely in their homes. They have seen their consorts, brothers, sons, daughters in which they thought they had made their life secure. While the Commonwealth countries here have been fighting for freedom, the Greeks, they have been equally frustrated; their cause, though not yet tried, with a gallantry, sure and firm support. At length, an Executive United Nations, the so far unfulfilled hopes have not been fully realized. What, however, was then, is now. We had to get together a world with such material as was available to us and this material was happily at hand in this case. A frantic community, without common cause, and devoid of peace. So James Bond, at the beginning of his tour on Monday, the 13th April, 1949,

# THE NEWS

United States. In addition the War shall soon be over, said Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, on the floor of the Senate yesterday. "The war will be over in about three months," he said.

If Mr. Strachey had been employed by a joint stock company he would have been sacked after two hours' work, Mr. La Follette said.

In Australia Mr. Arthur Eddington, a political emissary sent only to the seat of government, could not be found.

The Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Kent, and other royal visitors since last year. The present membership is 1,896,634. "It's all right," said Mr. La Follette.

"We have come to be the greatest industrial power in the world. So why we try instead to be the best?" — Mr. G. M. Young, in the *London Times*.

There is no hope for any kind of union while it can't be made a second business in life. The publicans and with personal responsibility at very low level," said Charles Riddell.

The Churches of Christ and of Christendom have a clear mission and a definite duty to serve in the cause that is greater than any other church in the world," said Dr. George W. Carver, in a *Christian Journal*.

One of the great difficulties of politics is that now, in the days of democracy, we have to depend on the people, William Pitt, in his Politics Grave and City.

The democratic position of Great Britain means more than ever before. It is every potential producer's precious asset that must not be wasted by inconsiderate and foolish handling." — New Statesman.

Mr. J. H. Minns, Minister of Power, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications, will be merged into one ministry, although the Ministry of Power and Transport, which single staff of 1,500 would be split instead of the 12,000 of the Office of Works and London city.

Access to information concerning the ship is a right of the people, said the Prime Minister, but it is to be expected that many information offices itself does not yet have a full complement of staff as a result of its double interest." — Mr. Ernest W. D. Nicholls, general manager of the Institute of Journalists.

Of all sinful acts surely the most utterly revolting and abominable is undoubtedly committing perjury, and the man who instructs or judges such a crime has the right to consider himself a criminal.

We handed over our children, of whom many had become lost to us during the Nazi occupation, to the Nazis, and of course we stood by us. The British, however, had some reason to believe that with a bit of bullying we might repeat the process, in which Mr. La Follette was involved.

"It is really fantastic that three and a half years from the end of the war our fleet rating should be much lower than it was at the height of the submarine campaign." Mr. La Follette's smiler has grown a larger mien, a far smaller than even the German Navy. — Mr. J. Bond-Carroll, in *Mercury*.

One year back in England, said Mr. P. H. Morton, we played in one of the Bournemouth courses and heard our names. The players standing all the time. How did you do?" he was asked. "I replied, 'Like this, and put another ball down, drove off and again batted out in one.' This is, I believe, a record." — Mr. Richard H. Worley.

## FOR EVERY ROAD AND EVERY LOAD

### THOMSON TON UP TO 8 TONS

**BEDFORD** Satisfy their answer to all transport problems in a range of 16 different chassis types with gross loadings ranging from 1 ton to 25,000 lbs. There are four chassis types and fifteen specially designed models. Each model is fully equipped

in seven gearboxes, with a choice of three engines, each with a choice of two gearboxes and three types of gearshifters.

Write for free advice on the models best suited to your needs.

**Bedford**  
TRUCKS, VANS & COACHES

**BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI**

Telephone: KARIBU  
Telex: 100  
P.O. Box 1000  
Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. BOX 1000

Mr. PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, THE OLYMPIC GAMES, AND THE CROWN COLONIAL BANK.

Mr. J. C. Swindells, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. J. C. Swindells, best-appointed general manager of the East African Posts of Kenya.

MR. ROGER MACKENZIE, East African Commissioner, in London, is expected to arrive in Nairobi today from Kenya.

THE REV. JOHN BOLETON, the first incumbent of the new parish of Kitale, Kenya. Previously the district shared a parson with Eldoret.

MR. MERVYN F. HINT, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, and Mrs. Hint, a teacher in this country shortly before two years ago.

DR. W. M. LEWIS, who was a young assistant magistrate of Nairobi, the chief town of the colonial magistrate in the territories.

An engagement announced by MR. LAWRENCE, editor of the Post of Philadelphia, which carries a picture of Edward Young of London.

MR. RICHARD KEPER, former president of the British Motor League, has been shot and slightly wounded. The assailant is unknown.

MISS MARGARET MARION, of the Kenyan Government Hospital, Nairobi, who was engaged to the Misses MODASA for six months, leaves.

LORD STOWE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived in London on Saturday, after an absence of a month due to illness and operations.

MR. W. S. WILLIAMS, who has been appointed to be a judge in the High Court of Karachi, practised some years in Zanzibar before settling in Pakistan.

COL. FALUSSA, Undersecretary for Air, said during an recent interview in Africa that he would consider the establishment of a P.A.F. Reserve in Kenya.

MR. D. H. JONES, senior engine driver of East African Railways, disappeared after a year's service during which he held the record for the smallest number of engine failures on his stock.

MR. RAYMOND HARRIS, secretary of the East African Bureau, is the author of a pamphlet "African Economic and Colonial Development," published by Faber and Faber Publications Ltd., 1937, 3d.

MR. DRUMMOND CAMERON, the well-known author of "East Africa," East Africa and the Sudan, and "The Sudan," through 800,000 runs, a literary and auctioning business.

SIR GOSSEY THOMAS has been granted the rank of commissioner-in-charge of the Kenya section of the Royal Automobile Club. Dr. D. J. G. T. and Sir

DE EASTON are appointed senior surgeons.

MR. BURGESS, manager of the Nakuru branch of the National Trust Fund Co., Nairobi, Kenya, has left the Colony after 10 years' service with the bank. He is retiring to Australia with his wife and three children.

MR. ANGEL LAWRENCE, of the Olympia West Africa Hotel, Nairobi, and Mrs. Lawrence sailed for Kampala, Uganda, May 1, to take up residence there.

MR. J. R. COOPER, of the C. & O. Agency, Nairobi, has been appointed chairman of the Overseas Food Commission for the various colonies in Africa.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who underwent operation at the end of April, has now recovered and is back in the office.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. OLIVE JOHN CHURCHILL BORRINGTON, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Borrington of East Africa, will be deputizing for his father in the interests of the family.

MR. OLIVE JOHN CHURCHILL BORRINGTON, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Borrington of East Africa, and Mrs. E. M. Borrington of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Misses JULIA and MAGGIE BAGG, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Baggs of Luxembourg, have announced their engagement.

MISS LUCILLE MARGERY TINSLEY, Vice-Chancellor and professor of modern history in the University of Edinburgh, who will receive an honorary degree of LL.D. at the Congregation of the Senate in Cambridge on June 26, was a member of the commission on high education in the Colonies from 1943 to 1946, and was a Canadian visitor to South Africa at the Conference of the Gordon Memorial College.

MISS E. N. PARKER, of the Fellowship of Independent Schools, will visit East Africa during the month of April in January next year to advise parents who are sending their children to this country for their education. Miss Parker, who visits some 200 schools annually, aims to break from regional experience of each continent and stress the importance of sending children to schools for which they are individually suited.

THE DR. L. W. MCKEE, who travelled the length and breadth of Holland in the early days of the celebration of the Krampus, must be described. Ovotone has arrived in East Africa, having visited the four countries of Central Europe during his stay in Vienna, Dresden, Prague, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, and the Netherlands, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Utrecht, and Hilversum, and Ghent, and received his Cambridge diploma in Education. He held appointments at Hull's School, St. Edward's School, Cheltenham, and Merchant Taylors' School, Malta, where he acted as lecturer for the University of Malta, and in 1936 he was engaged in research work at the University of the West Indies, Barbados, and in 1937 he was appointed lecturer at the British Council, Kuala Lumpur, and subsequently at the British Council, Singapore.

MISS H. P. SMITH, senior lecturer in English at Drake Hill Training College, has been appointed senior lecturer in education at the Western College, Uganda, and she is associated with the University of Uganda, and received her Cambridge diploma in Education. She held appointments at Hull's School, St. Edward's School, Cheltenham, and Merchant Taylors' School, Malta, where she acted as lecturer for the University of Malta, and in 1936 she was engaged in research work at the British Council, Kuala Lumpur, and subsequently at the British Council, Singapore.

MISS MARY PERINSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Perinson, and the Hon. Mrs. G. C. Chamberlain, and the Hon. S. L. Butler, daughter of Lady Dunbar, and Lady L. M. D. Hayes, who became married to S. M. Parker, Esq., on Saturday, April 23, 1938. Considerable interest was shown in the 70,000 acres of the Parker Concession, situated in the Karamoja district east of Lake Rudolf, and the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Parker, and his brother, Mr. G. M. Parker, are directors of the company, which they have assumed operational control. London, Uganda, and Nairobi, and also Cape Town, South Africa, were represented.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. J. C. SWINDELLS, who recently underwent operation in Nairobi, Kenya.

*Obituary***Bishop Bulley** and **Zambibar Service**

The Rev. RICHARD BULLEY, D.D., Bishop of Mombasa from 1925 to 1945, who died at his home in East Hammington, Essex, last Thursday at the age of 82, was for 25 years a YMCA missionary in Rhodesia and Tanganyika, where he was greatly loved and deeply loved by large numbers of Europeans and Africans.

The University Mission has had many leaders of great personal modesty, and Bishop Bulley must be quite foremost among them. He remained unperturbed in all circumstances—as at Gonaives discovered when they had him isolated in the Devil's Lair. In the camp in Gibonoma and Tabwa unflinchingly continuing guard after guard themselves so usually and with his colleagues, male and female, as he was under the enemy. On one occasion, when his eyes saw the most terrible scenes, he did not shrink, but in his own words, "acted with politest and most protest the indignities inflicted upon others, including the ladies of the mission."

**Could Not Be Humiliated**

In while every prisoner, naval, military, and civilian, fought highly of the fall, there was no German who could do less than the Germans hated than he would, engaged in the discovery that so essentially humble a soul could not be humiliated.

Any black linguist he was always ready to help, even to death, when they were not engaged in some other mean task.

Bishop Bulley was a man early in life to have been the son of a servant. But he never seemed to have been a poor choice than his wife, Mrs. Bulley, who was the daughter of Canon C. H. Oxford, a former rector of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, and a former member of the University Mission to Central Africa, whose name he carried throughout his ministry in Africa.

**Canon Bulley**

Canon G. W. BULLEY, who died at his home in London on March 25, was the son of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bulley, the first rector of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, and a former member of the University Mission to Central Africa, whose name he carried throughout his ministry in Africa.

Canon Bulley was the son of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bulley, the first rector of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, and a former member of the University Mission to Central Africa, whose name he carried throughout his ministry in Africa.

One of his first acts was to carry out Weston's direction for the winding up of the diocese, and the Massai church book. Thereafter, to the remaining diocese he ministered he was still called Weston, as he had been to Koro, and he was a great missionary, Bishop, and great progress in many ways was made under his guidance.

He wanted to live in Africa, and it was a great grief to him when Africa's sons, as Weston, he told, that a younger man was needed. He retired in 1942, and became chaplain of the leper settlement and the Community of the Sacred Passion at East Hammington.

Mrs. F. M. WHYTE, who died recently in Galesma, near Soweto, Southern Rhodesia, by waggon in 1905, settled in the Itabu district and established her baby with other domestics as bairns, and so on to Mbopha, during the rebellion.

**Mr. Hector Cradock****Local War Letter to Surgeon-General**

DR. HECTOR CRADOCK, surgeon to the prisoner at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, during the 1940 war, died recently in Aldershot, having suffered a heart attack. He went to the Rhodesian Pacific Branch of the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1939, and was one of Sir Alan Wilson's team.

He was serving in North-eastern Rhodesia, and took part in the fighting which ended in the invasion of Viphya. Shortly afterwards the British flag flew over the island of Viphya, forestalling any Belgian claim to it.

His final posting was as doctor in charge of the Home at Chilanga, where, on leave, he took up surveying as a hobby. He completed the triangulation and topographic work of stretching across the Shire and Mzimba districts, which will form part of the maps painted by the Geographical Section of the War Office, and which is remarkable for its completeness and accuracy.

**Organized Transport Column**

FOR his services as district commissioner in Kasama during the 1940-45 war, he was awarded the Q.M.C. He also, including organization of transport columns for the column operating in German East Africa and elsewhere.

He was put in charge of the Chilanga rubber factory when the news of the Armistice came through, and Von Neuriedt once was dropped. It was left to Heetsch to find that the German commander actually surrendered.

It was Dr. G. W. Bulley, R.A.M.C., who, in 1925, he helped, and then became manager of Shireland, where he remained for four years before finally settling in Africa. A quiet, modest man, he was esteemed by all who knew him. His material at Shireland was scattered by means of carts, Bulley continuing.

**Mr. George Gwynnett Tompkins****Ex-Mayor of Nairobi**

MR. GEORGE GWYNNETT TOMPKINS, whose death at the age of 73 occurred last week in London, where he had been down recently from Kenya for a serious operation, was born in the Colony from Liverpool in 1913. He was managing director of the Kenya Trust Co. Ltd., which was managing director from its inception until the settlement in 1923, when he was followed to the colony by Mr. W. G. Bonham, managing director of the Kenya Building Society.

A prominent figure in the Nairobi musical and social circles on two occasions and deputy mayor more than once, he served on the committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. In his early days he had been a keen gymnast and member of the Wallerian Gymnastic Club in Johannesburg, where he settled in 1885. During his later years his chief hobby was shooting, being at one time president of the African Rifle Association.

**British**

**MISSION TIMES**—In the general hall of the visiting British Industries Fair '46, be held from May 2 to 13, will be 'la'elius'—Cafe, Brunswick, Birmingham, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily; May 7 to 13, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. all day on Saturday; May 7, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on May 13. Price of admission will be 2s. 6d. London Earls Court and Olympia—All day on Wednesday May 7, 8, 9, Committee Men's and Wednesday May 11, Price of admission will be 2s. 6d.

## Colonial Exhibitions in 1949

Mr. HENRY WILSON: I have been asked to give the Minister for the Colonies for the information the following note from London by the Central Office of Information: "It would be very satisfactory," said Mr. GREGORY, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Parliamentary reply:

"The exhibition will be held. Focus on Colonial products will be adopted, and I ought to make a clear statement that we do more than give the public full and fully chosen examples and leading news material, a broad picture of what we and the people of the colonies are trying to achieve together. One of the problems we have to tackle

This will not be a general exhibition, in which separate sections of the Colonies or individual territories, products of industrial communities of space and finance would produce anything on such lines, but quite apart from that, I think that the approach which we have chosen should be more valuable for the purpose in view.

As the Colonial Secretary has already announced, "Colonial Month" is being arranged in London from June 21, and the exhibition will take place against that background. I should like to report that a very gratifying response has already been forthcoming from the many associations which have invited me to speak at the "Colonial Month."

In response to other questions, Mr. KIRKWOOD asked that the Colonial Office was keeping in touch with the Ministry of Education in order that children should be admitted to the exhibition, and that the Secretary of State would consider arrangements for Natives from various Colonial territories to be present to answer visitors' questions.

### Colonial Agricultural Settlements

MR. R. H. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the policy of the Government of Canada regarding the length of leases offered to would-be settlers, and whether statistics indicating the amount of land allotted to settlers since 1945, and the length of the leases.

Mr. D. E. REES-WARWICK: This policy is that agricultural leases should be limited to 32 years and that towards the end of this period the question of renewing the leases will be examined. In respect of the position then obtained and all relevant factors affecting the general economy and needs of the territory at the time, the lease will be renewed if application will be made by the Government for further improvements. One hundred and twenty-one leases have been granted to individuals applicants since January 1, 1945.

Mr. KIRKWOOD asked the hon. gentleman to give information and assurances that some leases are being granted as short as one year, and he give an assurance that no principle of security of tenure is observed in the allotment of land in this country in the same way as it is important in the United States in this country.

Mr. REES-WARWICK: The question I have is, how long does the average lease run? Is it 33 years and 3 months?

MR. R. H. SKINNER: asked how many ex-government farms in Canada had been leased for African settlement, and how much of these were run on a co-operative basis.

Mr. REES-WARWICK: It is proposed to lease to enemy aliens and to those who were ex-enemy aliens. There is also a proposal for African participation to afford a degree of competition in the foothills of the Rockies. These leases will be converted into individual leases during the year. Some farms will also be allotted to African citizens on similar reasons on the slopes of Mount Robson, but the number has not yet been decided.

MR. SKINNER: Does that mean that such allocations have not yet been made?

Mr. REES-WARWICK: Not so far as the Mica Mountain leases are concerned.

Mr. REES-WARWICK asked whether the Central African opposition, non-OAU, would favour or federation in Central Africa. The Secretary of State would consider conveniences in respect of the possibility of a federation of these areas, and would be shortly in touch with him.

Mr. Wilson replied: The hon. member has asked the Colonial Secretary whether the under-secretary of state for the Colonies has been consulted on that subject.

Mr. GREGORY: I have given the matter some consideration, and report:

Mr. GREGORY: I have written to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether, in view of the considerable delay in beginning peasant development schemes in the African countries, some of skilled and experienced African or British workers or unemployed English-speaking Indians with suitable qualifications were being considered for short-term appointments. Mr. CHAPMAN JONES: Considerable numbers of skilled ex-British workers are in fact being employed in the East African African territories. In addition, a number of Indians available locally, as well as in the former Indian colonies, are being employed on certain of the "designed projects" in Africa.

### Geological Research

SOURCE: BRIEF IN KIRKWOOD ASKED: If the Minister would consider appointing a military representative, qualified in geological mineral resources, to the Colonies Committee to assist the appointed adviser geological matters.

MR. GREGORY: I am considering the question of appointment of further advisers.

MR. PRATHER ASKED THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHETHER HE WAS AWARE OF THE WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION TO THE SUDAN TO THE TRADE UNION ORDINANCE OF 1948; AND WHAT STEPS HE PROPOSED TO TAKE TO END THE PRACTICES SUBJECT TO WHICH IT WAS WITHDRAWN.

MR. MAYHEW: I am aware that developments in the Sudan have criticized this ordinance, and that this criticism culminated in a nationwide protest strike on March 15. A full explanation of the intention of the ordinance has since been given to the Sudanese. The ordinance is, in fact, in accordance with the best drafting and practice in democratic countries, and I understand that the British Trade Union Congress has found it fair and worthy of acceptance by the Sudanese.

MR. SKINNER: Can the Minister say whether this prevents the formation of trade unions by breaking them down into smaller unions?

MR. MAYHEW: I can only say that it is fully approved by the T.U.C. I believe that point is fully covered.

MR. R. GLYNN ASKED THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY: NUMBER OF TRAILERS AND TRUCKS COVERING THE OPEN, THAT ARE IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR NIGERIA, GOLD COAST, AND EACH OF THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIES, AND WHETHER AND WHAT NUMBER HAD BEEN DELIVERED THEREBY AS AT SEPTEMBER 1, 1948.

MR. G. R. STRAUSS: The following freight cars and covered and open trucks are in process of manufacture in the United Kingdom: Nigeria, 207; Gold Coast, 243; Kenya, 124; Uganda, 223. Since September 1, 1948, the following have been delivered or are in transit: Nigeria, 12; Gold Coast, 21; Tanganyika, 45; Kenya and Uganda, none.

### Trade Unions and the Colonial Scheme

MR. DUMFRIES ASKED THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY: WHETHER HE IS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION WAS FULLY CARRYING OUT ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPUS CORPORATION ACT, 1948, IN RELATION TO THE EAST AFRICA PRODUCTION SCHEME.

MR. GREGORY: The corporation has informed at regular intervals of the progress of the scheme as a whole, including the matters covered by Section 8 of the Overseas Resources Development Act. I also visited each of the three areas of cultivation in May and last summer.

MR. DUMFRIES ASKED WHETHER STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE EMPLOYEES OF THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION INTO TRADE UNIONS?

MR. GREGORY: It is not usually considered to be the employer's function to organize workers into trade unions. In some of these areas at any rate, I think the African workers are not at a stage of development at which they would be very eager. Of course, the employer would not object to making the organization of workers easier.

### Parliamentary Question

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT RECENTLY ADOPTED A motion allowing an interim suspension of the agreement with Southern Rhodesia, which was negotiated by the former Government. MR. KIRKWOOD ASKED THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: WHETHER THE ASPECTS OF THIS AGREEMENT WOULD NOT BE OF BENEFIT TO THE MALAYAN GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT WOULD ONLY BE ON THE PREMISE THAT IT WOULD LEAD OVER TIME TO A FULL CESSATION

# PLUMPS FOR THE WORLD



For 37 years, Evans have built pumps for operation in every part of the British Isles, and all countries of the world, and their unrivalled experience applied to every enquiry received today. It pays to send to Evans for

*Joseph S. Evans*  
SONS, TENTERDEN, KENT, LTD.  
PLUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE  
MINING INDUSTRY MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE

Joseph S. Evans & Sons, Tenterden, Kent. Works Department, London, E.C. Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

## The use of Typhoid in the Field

Mrs. R. L. M. Dyer, M.P., for the East African Coast, said: "The absence of the typhoid vaccine has been a great hindrance to the control of the disease, but whether or not the power of a surgeon or a cattle farmer with only a few cattle—would be in any position to administer typhomimicin is a plead disease caused by the injection of infected ticks in domestic stock the disease can be transmitted, via the larvae of ticks from tick-bitten animals by biting flies of the type which in their turn attack cattle while they graze." On the administration of the new drug example, it is necessary to injection subcutaneously. It is now prepared solution. The addition to the injection is scarcely noticeable and in some cases certain other typhoidal drugs may be animal which relapses can be repeated usually with successful results. But it will be necessary to place the responsibility for treatment in the hands of skilled operators. As far as possible a strain of typhomimicin is produced which should be resistant to later treatment by antibiotics.

In the duration of protecting proves of a drug such as typhomimicin is satisfactory as it has been shown in the tests in Africa, then the drug for the future should be a typhomimicin which is not liable to injection before movement which will protect them from infection en route. Further the small mixed farmer who wishes to keep a few head of stock to provide milk for himself and manure for his land may do so without fear that they will pick up the disease from grazing stock and much valuable grazing land can now be known open for grazing by treated animals."

### Reducing Pressure on Over-Grazed Pasture

During the past quarter of a century no great progress has been made in Africa in the control of the more serious diseases, and consequently the stock population in many countries has increased enormously. But as at the same time more land has gone under cultivation, the evils of over-grazing and, consequent soil erosion have become more and more apparent. Unfortunately, to make matters worse there has been an equally spectacular advance by the cattle belt, which means more and more stock (and people) crowding into the diminishing space.

Divided stock are given a protective coating of antibiotic which can now suffice during each long period of rest so that the pressure on over-grazed pasture is relieved.

In addition, large-scale experiments are being carried out against the veldt itself, and we hope that, by a combination of efforts we shall soon extend the life-span of Africa's veldtland. This the Commission will be a long and costly one, and that will have to be a gradual building up of staff and equipment. The speed of progress will chiefly depend on the whole-hearted co-operation of the African stock owner himself.

## New Technique for Mikindani Port Success of Sherman Tractor

**VICE-ADM.** Sir ANTHONY SHERRIFF, former Consultant to the Overseas Food Corporation, addressing the Institute of Economic Engineering in London recently, said that the East African groundnut scheme had been greatly retarded by the failure of the mechanical equipment which was at first available, but the makers of the Sherman tank, and Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., had been approached, and had in record time produced the Sherriff tractor which had proved quite suitable.

By means of a colour film he showed the clearing process. Traces of avenues were cut through the bush to demarcate future operations. The bush was then flattened and the debris collected into windrows, deemed to prevent soil erosion, and further contours were added as necessary.

Turning to the southern area, Sir Anthony said the best essential way to provide a harbour and adequate rail transport. The construction of the new harbour at Mikindani involved an entirely new technique in building a port full of stone blocks on the pyramid principle. In the southern groundnut areas an air strip, a hospital and workshops had been constructed ready as a necessary base.

The railway line being built from the harbour to the coast was built as part of a much longer range scheme, to provide an outlet to the Rhodesian. It was explained that the line from the southern groundnut area to the port would be completed probably by 1952, and that it would then reach substantial proportions and have a

## Rwanda Assembly To Be Enlarged

### Assembly to lease Ginnery

Mr. J. N. M. BUPINDA said when opening the reconvened session of the Rwanda Assembly that the machinery for a local government specified in the Charter for the Protectorate could be applied to Rwanda under the new arrangement.

He asked for the three majority to voice their opinion constituents in political and other matters. The number of elected members of legislature will gradually be increased but that is not enough. We should also people's interests be pursued on the central Government, but also on local authority and development.

I have thought that possibly next year three county councils might be elected and their councils given power draw up their own by-laws. If this proves a success the system will be extended to others. The next step will be the extension of further powers by these authorities, the final stage being the ability to enact bye-laws.

Since he had returned he had noticed that the people were taking a greater interest in the affairs of the country. This was very gratifying but he gave warning that views must be expressed only by constitutional means in accordance with the agreement of 1902. It was his firm intention to abolish the constitution contained in that agreement.

The Resident stressed the natural desire of Baganda to participate in the profits which accrued from the mining and marketing of cotton. Ample time had been made to arrange this by persons of taste or no experience, but he warned growers that their schemes were almost certain to be disappointing. The Ugandan Government had agreed to finance the acquisition of machinery to be operated by an approved association of farmers on co-operative lines.

A ginnery would be built as soon as possible, but in the meantime it was proposed that next year part of the £188,000 granted to the Uganda Government from the cotton and hand-weaving control fund should be used to lease a ginnery. Other mills might also be acquired. These initial experiments would show whether Africans could succeed in these operations without jeopardizing the welfare of the workers.

## Benefits of Private Enterprise

THE ADVANTAGES TO AFRICANS of European enterprise were clearly shown at the Royal Empire Society in London last week when a sound film produced by Allower Ltd. was shown to a large gathering. Dealing with the palm oil industry in the Belgian Congo, it started with shots of the Native living in the primitive conditions which existed before the company after a preliminary visit of investigation, erected oil mills for the more efficient extraction of oil. At that time supplies were dependent on wild and very tall trees in the forest. In 1937 the company started a plantation in which not only was the yield of oil greater, but the nuts far more accessible. These plantations now extend over 80,000 acres. Welfare services have been a prominent feature of the development, and there are now schools for the children, hospitals for the sick, and training centres for adults. All these were shown in an excellent film which ran for nearly an hour.

## Export Tax on Copra

SIR VINCENT GLENDAY, British Resident in Zanzibar, at the recent session of the Legislative Council said that he hoped that the non-official members would jointly accept the pressing need for an export tax on copra which he had agreed to reduce from 20% to 15%. Though the copra industry had had hard times in the past, it had prospered since 1946, and the Ministry of Food contract meant a price increase of nearly 80%. So good were the new prices that he felt it would be unfair for the clover-growers to bear all the agricultural taxation. The tax was deferred. The Director of Agriculture recommended clove-growers to consider clovers as an alternative crop in view of the threat of sudden death disease. Clovers grow well and did not compete with the coffee crop for some years.

# THE EAST AFRICA COMPANY

*Limited*

UNILEVER HOUSE BLACKFRIARS LONDON EC4  
PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA NAIROBI KIBERA KAMPALA DAR ES SALAAM



MERCHANTING PLAN  
TINER DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
FORESTRY PLAN  
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE  
SHIPPING & TRANSPORT PLAN  
PLANTATIONS

Borders from Senegal in the West and Tanganyika in the East lies the vast belt of tropical Africa which exports over one-and-a-half million tons of vegetable oils and oilseeds a year, and from which come the bulk of the world's supply of copra. Over 90 per cent of the trade in this area, the East African Company has a controlling interest. In addition

to its trading and engineering skills, the Company's activities include the sale and distribution of a wide range of merchandise and equipment, public works contracting and the buying and selling of produce on a wide and ordered scale. To those who would trade with East Africa the Company offers unparalleled experience of the country and its resources.

## Service Department Approves Study of East African Health

Mr. G. R. GRASSI, Director of the Service Department, has given his approval to a study of the health situation in East Africa, and the amount of money available for it.

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced yesterday that approval has been given to a project inviting American technical experts, partly paid for from E.R.P. funds, to work with British experts in Africa on schemes designed to increase our knowledge of, and to assist in the struggle against, typhoons, malaria, and the insect-borne diseases.

The first stage in the project will be separate visits to East and West Africa by two United States scientists with research administration experience to discuss how American aid can best be employed. This stage will be followed by attachment of Americans to organizations in Africa dealing with the problems mentioned above.

The Americans will have their salaries paid by the U.S. Government. The United Kingdom Government will also bear a substantial contribution to the scheme. The scientific results of the work done there will be available, through the machinery already existing for scientific co-operation, to other countries interested in the same problem.

This Government does not offer sufficiently attractive scales of pay to those qualified medical practitioners to join the Colonial Medical Service. That is the chief crux of the shortage of doctors. — The Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.

WHEREVER YOU GO  
THERE'S

**COLIFIRE**

and

WHEREVER YOU GO  
**THEY'RE GOOD**

## East African Settlers Call for Federation

in Their Own Interest, Against U.N.O. Mission Report

MR. D. Q. EASTON, M.L.C., of Kenya, president over a year ago of the Nairobi European Settlers' Organization, attended the settler representatives' meeting at Tanganyika yesterday against the report of the U.N.O. visiting mission to Tanganyika.

MR. J. H. PHILIP, a Tanganyikan member of the East African Central Assembly and chairman of the nominated members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, said that the Territory was in "the happy position of regard to tenure, and for that we are unique in any case since the British administration was established." U.N.O. was the most ineffective organization ever seen, and more could be done with minimal facts than through international bodies. He called for federation of the East African territories. That had not been done, kept the frontier open, every frontier was being dug.

There had always been suspicion of Kenya by the other territories, and that had almost prevented the formation of the High Commission.

### Single Producing Unit

Referring to the appalling 33 years' reign, he stressed that future action must be clear in their minds. Their first aim was to get rid of U.N.O., and then second to achieve federation. If there were another war it was essential that there must be a single producing unit. It was useless for each territory to work separately.

MAJOR GENERAL C. C. FOWLES emphasized the difference between U.N.O. trusteeship which was like "a case of twisting the lion's tail" by its writers in Geneva, those who were jealous of her, and the trustee—the League of Nations. The days of the single administrative and later federalized East and Central African units were over. Unity was needed. Unless they presented a united front, despite support of public opinion in the United Kingdom, it would not have sufficient weight to win the termination of the colonial system.

Mr. FRASER ANDERSON of Tanganyika said he meditated the day when the Territory was facing another point-blank challenge. The situation in the Territory had again deteriorated, and extension of the 1939-40 truce, and had said that the Europeans got out of Tanganyika better. That was the result of the policy pursued by the police.

The Northern and Southern Frontiers were the front line of British and Tanganyikan settlers. All were ready to fight, and would leave it to themselves. It was because the position of Tanganyika would affect the other East and Central African Dependencies that he hoped to get support from them. For the salvation of Africa, he desired a Dominion including all countries from Kenya to the Union.

### Security for Settlers

MR. HENRY STONE of Kenya, representing Sir FRANCIS FEATHERSTONE-GODLEY, M.P., of Tanganyika, was in jeopardy. Even the statement made by the Governor in 1947 contained no security.

MR. D. Q. EASTON, M.L.C., of Kenya, asked what security there was for New Zealanders. "If anyone tries to take our land from us there will be trouble," he concluded.

MR. F. A. VASSEY, M.L.C., of Kenya, wished to see Tanganyika again rightly reorganized. Under the British flag, so that men could live in reasonable hope and decent respect.

MR. D. Q. EASTON, M.L.C., of Kenya, thought that there should be no favoritism among the European community, because they did not want communism, but only to develop the territories in co-operation with men of all races.

The "No-troubling" resolution was passed unanimously.

This meeting of Nairobi European settlers considers that the expressed opposition of the United Nations visiting mission to permanent European settlement would, if accepted, greatly prejudice Tanganyika's growth and requests His Excellency the Commissioner of the Kenya-Egyptian Delta to explore the possibilities of the formation of a Northern East African Union comprising all British and non-British European organizations in order to establish European government throughout East and Central Africa.

This meeting further requests that the European Ministers should take the opportunity of the forthcoming Conference of Commonwealth Ministers to insist that the principles of the Nairobi resolution be adopted.

**The UGANDA  
COMPANY LTD.**

The Company, which maintains a skilled  
and experienced staff in Uganda, is  
prepared to interest itself in any form of  
trade between East Africa and the Country

LONDON: 12 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Mansion House 8749).  
Associate Company: GEORGETSON LTD., P.O. Box 328, Nairobi. Tel. 7111. Address: Valuation Office

PRODUCE MERCHANTS  
COTTON LINNERS  
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS  
TURBER & COFFEE  
PRODUCERS  
ESTATE AGENTS  
& MANAGERS  
AGENTS FOR  
BORG MOTORS  
WAKEDID OILS  
DUNLOP TYRES  
ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY  
LURAZA TEA CHARTERS  
STERLING CABLES  
ENGLISH ELECTRIC  
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES

KAMIMA, P.O. Box No. 1, and at Jinja and Mbale  
Address: Valuation Office

**GEMALY, HANKEY & CO. (SUDAN) LTD.**

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants  
Khartum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wad Halfa,  
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar (Hodeidah), Yemen,  
Matawila, Kassala and Asmara (Erifiti), Jibuti  
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),  
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

**GEMALY, HANKEY & CO. (SAUDI ARABIA) LTD.**  
SEEDAH TEMBO

Agents in United Kingdom:

**GEMALY, HANKEY & CO. LTD.**  
1000, FURSTON, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

Firm, with offices and workshops  
in Nairobi, Mombasa, throughout Kenya,  
Uganda and Tanganyika, seeks additional  
turnover.

The firm has first-class financial resources  
both in London and in East Africa. Any  
proposal relating to sound and profitable  
business would be entertained.

Box No. 358  
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
66, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

**THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR SCYTHE  
ALLEN  
SELF-PROPULLED MACHINE**

Useful attachments avail.  
Can be handled by unskilled labour.  
★ Economical on fuel.  
★ Long service life.

The ALLEN Scythe has a healthy appetite for heavy  
work, and her broad, valid base to meet field  
Plantation Managers. The old method of hand-hoeing  
coarse, rank vegetation is expensive as far as four  
wheel tractors is concerned, so cut your costs and obtain  
efficient working speed with the SELF-PROPULLED  
MOTOR SCYTHE, whom no particular care is  
REQUIRED. EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD.  
P.O. Box 125, Nairobi, Kenya.  
ALLEN LTD., P.O. Box 200, Middlesbrough, S. R.

**JOHN ALLEN & SONS LTD., LTD.**  
SCOTSBURY, OXFORD, ENGLAND

## Mr. Whitehead's Visit to Rhodesia

Capital, 191, S. Rhodesia, April 6.

M. C. F. Whitehead, the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, is expected to leave this country to-morrow to return to the Colony after his discussions in London during the past week.

Talks have taken place, mainly at the Commonwealth Relations Office, with officials of the Board of Trade, the Treasury, the Bank of England, Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Food and other departments, on a wide range of subjects.

Some of Rhodesia's programme of capital expenditure has been an important topic of consultation, linked with the possibility of borrowing a considerable proportion of the necessary capital for the Colony's charter. Consideration was also given to the possibility of obtaining capital for the agricultural developments and for the construction of the Overseas Food Corporation's regional depots and stores.

**Trade Agreements on Tobacco.**

Whilst at the Board of Trade, it is believed that Mr. Whitehead also discussed the question of the proposed export tax on Southern Rhodesian tobacco, which has already caused some controversy in the Colony.

The outcome of the Colony's trading relations with Portugal and Africa was also expected to find a place in Mr. Whitehead's lengthy agenda.

It is thought unlikely, however, that these relations have been so attributed as substantially to the decision which the sterling area of which he incurred with the Portuguese monetary area.

The earnings of Kenyan Native labour employed in the Colony are not believed to be more than a very considerable item in the balance of payments as they do in South Africa. An estimate of £500,000 for the annual drain through the channel may well be reasonable.

The amount that may be added to the general overstatement of the Colony's balance of concession, in which users of this port will in future have to pay a Portuguese surcharge, will, of course, depend on the policy of the new government.

## Brief Weather

Metastudies to be used for the overseas service of the BBC for the next four months in East and Central Africa are as follows—  
 East Africa—April: morning, 19 and 31; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 18, 19 and 25; May: morning, 16, 19 and 25; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 18, 19 and 25.  
 Central Africa—April: morning, 16 and 31; afternoon, 11 and 13; evening, 13, 16, 25 and 31; May: morning, 18, 19, 25 and 31; afternoon, 13 and 16; evening, 13, 16, 25 and 31; June: morning, 1, 19, 25 and 31; afternoon, 11, 13 and 16; evening, 16, 19, 25 and 31. Hours refer to local time in each of the territories.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual dinner dinner of the Royal African Frontier Service Dinner Club will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, on May 19 at 7 p.m.

The International Council of Women is arranging a concert to the African hospital at Blantyre and to the African Hospital at Mboma in commemoration of the birth of Prince Charles.

Subscriptions to the Bond of Well-wishers Fund for Africa, Basra, will now total £16,432. Among recent gifts was the sum of £1,000 from the Government of Sierra Leone.

### Heavy Wheat Yields

New records of wheat have been recorded in Kenya, the latest being by E. Chawley, reaped 290 bushels of wheat per acre, and Mr. J. Ballard, of London, long 147 bushels per acre. The variety in each case was 229.

A warrant officer who has been charged with stealing chain cable and other articles to the value of £11,000 from the Boom Defence Depot in Mombasa. Two others have been charged afterwards with stealing steel roofing in the same connexion.

The first of 27 Canadian aircraft built in Canada for British Overseas Corporation has arrived in this country. It seats 40 passengers, has a range of 3,800 miles, and cruises at 300 miles. The company

is expected to be in operation by July 1, 1949. Another machine scheduled for delivery is a Hawker 106 jet-powered aircraft which is expected to begin operating on the Nairobi route in December at 40,000 ft. This aircraft will have a range of 500 m.p.h. and will accommodate 30 passengers in fully reclining chairs.

### Professor J. B. Polding

PROFESSOR J. B. POLDING, B.Sc., M.V.Sc., D.V.M., has been appointed professor of clinical veterinary medicine (Kenya) by the Council of Medical Education, Uganda. The Government offered a position in entomology for teaching in veterinary science some time ago, and Professor Polding is its first incumbent. Until recently he was Dean of the Veterinary School, College Memorial, Colombo, Ceylon, and senior lecturer in pathology, bacteriology and infectious diseases. He had a distinguished career at the Royal Veterinary College and the University of London, from which he obtained a Ph.D. in 1944. His research in leprosy has been undertaken in Malta. Professor Polding, who is 42, has had experience in research and in teaching post-graduate students in India.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.

Headquarters in East Africa

London Office  
10, Newgate Street,  
LONDON, E.C.1

Lagos Office  
10, Middle Row,  
Lagos, NIGERIA

**General Merchants & Engineers**

NOMADIC  
COMPANY

NAIROBI  
Sales Office  
B.P.T. 152

DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA

## THE SYMBOL OF ACTION

For more than 50 years the name of THE HERCULES has stood for Philatelic Services. Auctions are held weekly, and more than 3,000 leading philatelists are regular bidders. If you wish to buy or sell, stamp on a catalogue subscription blank and receive free of charge a copy of the "Stamp Catalogue of the Postage Service". Weight Air Mail postage is available for all bidders. Write to THE HERCULES, Cobden Avenue, London, S.E.1, or telephone COVENTRY 1-1212. Or, if you prefer, send a letter to our agents at 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C.1, or to 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW.1, or to 10, St. Kilda Road, SYDNEY.

**H. R. HARMER, LTD.**

Stamp Auctioneers  
142, NEW POND ST., LONDON, W.C.1  
MAYfair 0-1000. Cable: "HARMER", London  
TELEGRAMS: "HERCULES", LONDON  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "HERCULES", LONDON

## EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

**Core Information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions  
apply to**

The Commissioners  
East African Territories  
Telegrams: Traders Square, London E.C.2  
Telephone: Gresham 27273  
Telex: 55609, London, 56101, Edinburgh, 55101, London.

VIROL

its value, and use

VIROL is a concentrated food prepared from Molasses specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugar, Yeast and Glucose, in combination with Vitamins, Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIROL is a complete preparation containing balanced proportions of those essential food factors (not Vitamin A alone but also many others being important), which are most likely to be deficient in the diet of the diet.

VIROL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence - in fact, in all conditions where a supplement is required - it restores health quickly, promotes and reinforces recuperation. It is a food

**VIROL - THE FOOD FOR GROWTH**

# GREENHAM LTD.

671 London-Road, New Merton, Middlesex, England.

Colne, Lancashire, London

AIRCRAFT ENGINES

- 1. Holmes Portable (2-100). Ruston Diesel Engine. Overhauled. Price £70.
- 1. Holmes Portable (2-100). Ruston Diesel Engine. New. Price £83.
- 2. Holmes Portable (2-100). Lister Diesel Engine. Overhauled. Price £70.
- 2. Holmes Portable (2-100). Lister Diesel Engine. New. Price £80.
- 3. Holmes Portable (2-100). Ruston Diesel Engine. Price £90.

CONCRETE MIXERS

- 1. Stothert and Pitt 5/11 Closed Drum. Wheel Diesel. New. Price £100.
- 2. Stothert and Pitt 5/11 Closed Drum. Station Diesel. Engine. Price £100.
- 1. Rex 10/12 Closed Drum. Power Petrol Engine. Reconditioned. Price £125.
- 1. Rex 10/12 Closed Drum. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £130.
- 1. Rex 10/12 Closed Drum. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £130.
- 1. Rex 10/12 Closed Drum. Power Petrol Engine. Reconditioned. Price £130.
- 1. Seabrook and Pitt 2/11/4 Closed Drum. Lister Petrol Engine. Price £220.

prices quoted

## PLANT & DISPOSALS LTD.

STONE CRUSHERS.

- 1. Person Portable 12 ft. Ruston Diesel Engine. Understing Screen. Output 45. ton per hour. New. Price £965.

PLANT

- 2. Evans Vertical Treble Ram. 3in. Motion and Delivery 12,300 galls/hr. at 300ft. head. Ruston Petrol Engine. Price £250 each.
- 1. Evans Centralizing Pump Sets. Wheeled. Reconditioned. 2in. section and delivery 4,500 galls/hr. at 100ft. head. Esso Petrol Engine. Unfilled. Price £92 each.

MOTOR CRANES

- 1. 1-ton Mobile Crane. Ruston Diesel Engine. 10 ft. Scaffolding. Tyred Wheels. Reconditioned. Price £1,487.
- 1. 1-ton Mobile Crane. Ruston Diesel Engine. 10 ft. Pneumatic Tyred Wheels. Reconditioned. Price £1,487.
- 1. 1-ton Mobile Crane. Ruston Diesel Engine. 24 ft. Platform. Scaffolding. Tyred Wheels. Reconditioned. Price £1,540.
- 12. 2-ton Portable Cranes. 5 hp. Petrol Engine. 18 ft. Scaffolding. Tyred Wheels. Reconditioned. Price £1,540.

London

Mombasa

Please address your enquiries to our

Nairobi

EAST AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVES

Dar es Salaam

Tanga

Zanzibar

Kampala

Lamu

Lindi

Mikindani

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

## Rhodesian Development Report

It is perhaps significant that the Commission has been led into an appreciation of the importance of Rhodesia in the overall economic scheme of South Africa, arrived at in the direction: (a) the formation of a Rhodesian Council; (b) the forming and placing of Rhodesia's limited resources; and (c) the question of Rhodesia's status.

Similarly speaking, it is recognised that there is a large tonnage of shipping available and a wide variety of tonnage available than in Mashonaland. Consideration of transhipped cargo reserves points to the greater importance.

The Compt. Railways during the past 12 months the progress of world events have had a certain influence on the Commission, made particularly important a detailed review of the Central African west coast port and railway system. While realising that this is not a measure that can have immediate effect in the economy of Southern Rhodesia, the port of Beira will be the main factor of economy for the Rhodesian economy, at least in the early stages of a development, and in this respect towards the establishment of a Rhodesian Council.

Development of Rhodesia to West Coast

Without being too specific, the Commission would appreciate that the most important segment on the international alignment of mining potentialities is likely as they affect the Rhodesian "frontier" westward and northward in the eastern land-mass of Europe or Africa. It is inevitable that a swift attempt to secure the sufficient ports, River Out, a south-westwards sweep to the general location of the Indian Ocean would invariably bring ports on the horizon of African cable evolution. That the present-day Suez Canal is no barrier in modern shipping warfare and the art of transporting prefabricated ships over ocean means that the Indian Ocean would not in all probability be a serious obstacle to that endeavour to provisionally consider.

Equally, the short route from the River Shire to the seaport of Beira is the main arsenal of democracy to the west of South Africa, therefore, as a security measure, 2000 years could be by suitable railway development areas in consideration, especially so.

The Commission is strongly of the opinion that attention to west road, port and railway will contribute greatly to the economy of Southern Rhodesia, and in turn greatly to the economy of South Africa.

Based on the economy of the comparatively young colony to expect the whole charge to be borne thereby.

However, the fact that the port and port is a minimum in the capacity of the port to meet the needs of the Rhodesian economy, and the fact that the Rhodesian economy is not yet developed to the point where the import of raw materials to the produce does great and the crops would follow.

The basis of alignment for the railway must depend on a number of economic factors and many of these are closely related. The constant extension of utilization of lands adjacent to the railway will interest you to do one of the following in later stages, due to interference might conflict with other subjects. The Zambezi is an international river, the main fact requiring some consideration of the west coast railway in a national character.

Development of Rhodesia - needed now

The Commission supports the recommendation of the South African Council that a properly constituted body be empowered to investigate the economic strategy of the two federations of the west coast rail and port. It is also requested merely to pay no service to model projects in the mining undertakings in Central Africa, until established in South Africa.

Another African railway project has been mentioned, namely to the Shireland in the Rhodesian railway system, and to be constructed with the East African territories. This is not a project that has been fully recognized, but mainly the construction of such a line would be viewed in relation to the possibility of modern aircraft and pilotless missiles, and the safety aspects of this is of the utmost importance.

From another source in Rhodesia, there is a suggestion that the Rhodesian railways be used to solve the port problem. Its relation to the Beira port, and the westward under the latter must also be considered.

The present situation is as follows. The E.A.R.C. and the Rhodesian railways have gauge to the Central African railways, and the Rhodesian railways are continuing study to break down the responsibility of running the East African system to one in gauge. This would mean that rolling stock could be common used over the above linked system.

Whether this north-south railway simply joins the central East African system, which may be assumed to be the case, or perhaps branches off to the northern Rhodesian port, and thus solves the port problem is another subject of economic survey, and equally in the opinion of your Commission an urgent international requirement.

African Development Areas

With regard to the Rhodesian economy still suffering to a degree from the combination of the war, the depression and production rationing, it is difficult to say that there has been even full recovery. Some coal resources were sold to buy out that should be reserved for local supply. Thus in the meantime the record of safety achieved in air travel in Africa is attributable to the operating methods. These costs are reduced and frequency stepped up so that can be by the employment of improved types of aircraft, additional flights and greater availability to the economic transport of the territory.

At this point the Rhodesian Government and the Commission is faced with a difficult task. Rhodesia and Central Africa are a combination of natural resources and employment that put greater strain on agriculture, labour and demands spending money. A large sum of money is required to develop services, but then the frequencies of flights are stepped up and seems to justify in the airfield construction achieved.

Further, the Commission cannot emphasize too strongly the need for the closer adherence to a carefully phased train programme at the port of Beira. A programme arranged so that will be effectively upset by the indiscriminate chartering of ships carrying bulk supplies of cement. This brings into prominence the necessity of a central clearing house to which all such matters will be referred for co-ordination and recommendation.

The Beira port advisory committee began into being only two months ago and already achieving useful results should be given full support and protection against having its rights nullified by indiscriminate use of the port. Beira can well 1,750,000 tons per year an achievement that will be noted in the forthcoming meeting of the

To be continued

**Kettles Roy  
and Tysons**  
Importers & Exporters  
Manufacturers' Representatives  
Clearing and Forwarding Agents  
Mechanical and Electrical  
Engineers  
Manufacturers' Representatives

General Contractors, Messrs. Lomas & Co., Ltd.  
100, Bishopsgate, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2

Prosperity and prosperity are not synonymous  
and cannot be obtained without hard work. The Prime Minister said

# THE TILLEY LAMPS

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN, KEROSENE

## ATTENTION TO DETAIL

is the characteristic of all  
British products.

### TILLEY LAMPS

are British made throughout.  
London & Cocklewood, England.

**THE TILLEY LAMP CO. LTD.**  
of **HEADSTONE**

London, Chiswick and Chiswick  
ACKVILLE STREET, PICADILLY, W.I.

## SISAL IN LINCOLN



Not exactly, but our technicians include sisal products  
and our knowledge of every day sisal estate requirements  
would make it seem so. We indeed grew "Sisal in Lincoln".  
For more than 20 years we have been the sole British  
Manufacturers of Sisal Processing Machinery. We have made  
it a speciality, and we know for that reason that our  
customers find that our equipment gives outstanding reliability.  
At very moderate cost Robey equipment includes: Fully Automatic Decorticators, Hand  
and Brushers for small outputs, Diesel Power Units, Steam  
Engines and Boilers, Water Treatment  
Spare Parts Service. We are  
always glad to hear from old and  
new customers. Yours invited.

### ROBEY & CO. LTD.

GLOVE WORKS, LINCOLN

Market News,  
Lincoln, W.1

**ROBEY**  
**M**  
OF LINCOLN



## Mr. Czech Jones in N. Rhodesia

Mr. ARTHUR CECIL JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Northern Rhodesia yesterday Monday, at the start of his tour of the British colonies in Southern Africa. He is accompanied by Mr. G. O. Edwards, head of the Colonial African Game Adm. Department of the Colonial Office. His itinerary so far is as follows:

On Tuesday, the Secretary of State visited Livingstone and went on to Mongu yesterday. Today he is touring to Lusaka. The remainder of his itinerary is as follows:

April 5 Broken Hill 10, Lusaka 15, Kasama 14, Lusaka 16, Fort Edward April 19-26 Nyasaland.

April 27-29 Southern Rhodesia.

April 30 return to Northern Rhodesia.

May 2 departs for London via Nairobi.

## Sudan Civil Service

"THE DESCRIBED POLICY of the Sudan Government is to prepare the Sudan for full self-government so that the Sudanese may at the earliest possible date exercise their rights of self-determination," wrote Mrs. E. G. Mayall, Sudan Agent in London, in a recent letter to *The Times*. British recruitment alike for the political and for the technical branches of the Civil Service in the Sudan, is not now at a close. In August, 1948, 400 probationers were selected for the political service; in January, 1949, five probationers were appointed and it is intended to hold another selection board in July or August of this year. For technical appointments, 300 others from British and Egyptian service were also admitted. It is true that an 8,947 Probationary Service for non-Sudanese members of the Civil Service was abolished, but a system of compensatory contracts provides a reasonable degree of security and works out very carefully on an actuarial basis. Commutation with previous pensionable rights has been instituted.

## Proposed Tobacco Tax Rediced

SIR LEONARD WILFORD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced yesterday that the Government had reduced the imposed 20% export tax on Rhodesian tobacco, Virginia leaf tobacco, to 15%. A special fund would be established to award relief to growers in proved cases of hardship. This follows the strike controversy which has continued since the Government's first announcement of the tax and their latest decision is said by one member of the Rhodesia Farmers Association to make "not the slightest difference." Farmers and growers have rejected the amended plan.

## Oil-Commercial Concern

A valuable handbook containing general commercial information on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has been published by the Central Institute by the Standard Bank of Rhodesia. The subjects covered include taxation, company law, company registration, company law, official receiver, rates, duties, and details of climate, natural resources, communications, etc.

The Rhodesian Building and Construction Co. is a company which is expanding in Bulawayo and Southern Rhodesia. They have a method of building houses by laying a mixture of cement, sand, and stone, backings, stones, and reinforced by steel rods. Walls are complete in 24 hours without any formwork.

Messrs. Arrow and Co. Ltd. have formed a subsidiary, Messrs. Arrow (Africa) Ltd., at Johannesburg, which is also registered in Southern Rhodesia, in order to increase their extensive overseas business in water-tube boilers for power stations, steam works and other industrial plants.

A central factory abattoir and meat marketing scheme, to be operated on the same lines as the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, is to be situated in Kenya by means of a public utility company financed by Government. The necessary legislation will be introduced shortly.

## Nyasaland Cargoes

During the week ended March 29, the average daily tonnage from Mombasa were 814 tons, 70% consisting general cargo. One hundred and forty-four motor vehicles were loaded up country and 24 delivered, leaving a balance of 10 at the port of destination had disposal papers.

Import licences for limited quantities of certain goods from Germany are being issued by the governors collector for cotton and sisal wool. A list of goods controlled may be had from the East African Office, London.

A plea for better roads to tobacco was made recently by Mr. P. Manning, representative of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. He said that the Association were unanimous in their opposition to the tinge and practice.

The Committee and Currency Amendment Bill, which directly affects the tobacco industry in Rhodesia, was introduced last year, but was not passed. It was reintroduced in January, 1948, and fully supported by the majority party. The bill provides a state monopoly for 10 years.

The committee for the purchase of tobacco consists of the Permanent Government and the tobacco companies.

The headquarters of the Nyasaland Provincial Transport are being transferred from Blantyre.

Two diesel generating sets are now in operation in Uganda. One generates electricity at Entebbe.

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

*Head Office: Camps Bay,  
Livingston, Rhodesia.*

**MERCHANTS, DISTRIBUTORS  
AND MANAGING AGENTS**

**LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS**: CAMPBELL BROS. CARTER & CO. LTD., LONDON, E.C.4.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

**WHOLESALE**: Campbell Bros. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo.

**RETAIL AND WHOLESALE**:

Books, Stationery, Chancery.

Bath, Household, Kitchenware.

Hardware, Tools, General Merchandise.

Carpet, Linen, Drapery, Household Linen.

General Stores, Supermarkets, Chemicals, Drugs.

NATIONAL TRADING CORPORATION OF RHODESIA LTD., Bulawayo.

**NYASALAND**: The British Empire Stores Ltd., Lilongwe, and District.

## Company

### Notice

#### NOTICE TO THE COMPANY'S MEMBERS

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN LTD. was held on Wednesday, March 23rd at the Company's offices, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Mr. J. W. B. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1947, a statement from which the following extract appears:

"The directors have no objection to submitting the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended September 30, 1947. They are very pleased to report the highest profit in the Company's history over its incorporation of 19 years.

I would like to give you the details of Mr. R. Stark's working in my absence. I regret to inform you that Mr. R. R. Stark is asked to be relieved of the office of chairman and fulfilled the duties of that position for a long period of his widow and son might have been freely placed in the office of chairman. During many difficult years he was always at the post of duty, and guided the Company through its successful issue. I am glad to say that Mr. Stark has agreed to retain his seat on the board so that we shall still have the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

Some time ago I reported to you that the Company's tobacco production was favourable and in fact exceeded that of the year accounted to 1945-46. In comparison with the figures given in the previous year being an increase of 4,460 boxes. Rainfall for the year was good.

There was again an increase in exports, but due to this the Ministry of Food increased the controls on the growth.

There was a shortage of labour during the heavy fluffing season extending from December to March, and some crop was lost owing to this season.

Transport conditions were poor owing to shortage of rolling stock on the Nyasaland Railway, combined with the loss of the railway bridge across the Shire River at Chiromo, which collapsed owing to floods and heavy static pressure. It will take at least another year before matters return to normal, but meantime the railway companies are doing their best to keep traffic moving.

#### New Factory at Glenrothes

The Glenrothes Tea Factory was completed and began manufacturing its own crop tea January 1st of the present year. This was a substantial relief to Lauderdale, which previously had to take the Glenrothes green leaf for manufacture in addition to its own tea.

Prices on the tobacco auction floor to both Europeans and Natives were very high, and there was strong competition. All Nyasaland tobacco must now pass over the auction floor.

There is little to report regarding flue. The trees are looking well and good progress is shown by the original plantings at Zomba. The overall acreage is now roughly 950.

The balance sheet now before you conforms to the new Company Act 1946, and I think it will be quite clear to you. The expenditure on new buildings and new machinery for the year has all been debited direct to the machinery and buildings, additions and replacements account. The substantial sum of £22,000 has been placed to the credit of this account. We now

have a new chairman and I think we will require to turn your attention to, and bring up-to-date, the history of the older estates of Gaudalat, Limbuli,

etc. I will notice that there has been a heavy increase in produce stocks from £21,519 to £43,350. This substantial amount mainly consists of tea-in-bags which are delivered direct to different tea-works from Nairobi and destination of tea. These stocks have risen considerably.

The net result for the year amounted to £10,838, as compared with £1,523 in the previous year. With the balance carried forward from 1947 of £1,562 there is a credit of the credit of profit and loss account of £10,276.

It is proposed to transfer the sum of £3,000 to general reserve account, £2,000 to special reserve account, £1,000 to machinery and buildings additions and replacements and the sum of £4,000 to taxation account account. This last item will be very necessary for the payment of our annual taxation.

#### Dividend of 15%

Your directors propose to pay a dividend of 15% on the preference shareholdings and a dividend of 15% to the ordinary shareholders, and a deduction of income tax in both cases at the United Kingdom rate of 5% on the £.

15% fractions of the above amounts, totalling £1,000,000, will be reserved to reserve accounts and the payment of dividends amounting to £10,152. There remains a balance of £4,768 to be carried forward to next year subject to corporation tax, etc.

Following on the good year experienced by the Company, the directors would willingly have increased their dividend, but were compelled to do this is the 50th year since the company was founded, but unfortunately we will have to abide by the Chancellor's recommendations as to strict dividend limitations.

#### Mr. Allan Stark's Visit to Nyasaland

I am asked to report the history of illness of Mr. William R. Stark, whose health broke down in the beginning of 1947. This necessitated Mr. Allan Stark leaving his post as chief executive in March. He returned to this country in June, and during his stay in Nyasaland was able to visit all the estates and to attend meetings arranged from Sir William's illness. Mr. N. W. Raynor, Sir William's assistant, has been appointed business manager.

On my appointment as chairman, I was asked by the directors to visit the company's properties in Nyasaland to enable me to obtain a first-hand knowledge of present conditions. I left by sea in October, 1947, and returned to this country in February of this year. During my visit I was able to inspect all the plantations of the company and had many consultations with the management and staff about future working. I found all the estates in excellent order, but the country, in line with South Africa and Rhodesia, was suffering from a severe drought during my visit. The drought had an adverse effect on the company's tea crop, but we hope the loss will be regained before the end of the year. Tobacco and maize and other cash crops have suffered severely from the dry conditions.

The chances of the board being dissolved by the management and European staff in Nyasaland for the purpose of which they have succeeded, overcome their many setbacks and difficulties during the past year.

The report and balance sheet was unanimously adopted. Mr. Allan R. Stark was re-appointed a director for the ensuing year.

## New Industry for Kenya

**Large Pineapple Plantation**  
CONSTRUCTION of a large-scale pineapple plantation under the supervision of the Government is to begin under the direction of East African and Rhodesia able to supply the two substances. Tegereny Plantations Ltd., and Kenya Campers Ltd. have been registered for the purpose of growing and marketing pineapples on a large scale.

About a million pineapple roots have already been planted and more than 100,000 are offered to handle 3,000,000 tons annually within five years. The company aims to develop considerable markets in Canada in order to earn dollars. A spur railway will be built from Mombasa station, near Voi, to the site of the factory.

Ten years ago, a leading American company with large pineapple plantations in Hawaii selected the Taita district as the most suitable site for the development of such an industry, not only in East Africa, but also throughout the Empire sugar area, but the plan was abandoned owing to the world situation. Now it is to be taken up by British interests.

## Native Centre

**Mrs. WYN HARRIS**, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, flew in his Auster aircraft to open the community centre in Ahero. Designed by the African Department of the local Native council works, the centre comprised a five-room social hall, a tea canteen, a large banda for spinning and weaving, a medicine ward, a dispensary, and a house for the welfare worker. The annual subscription to the centre will be 2s.

## News of Our Advertisers

**MILLIONS** of "refugee" stamp seized by the authorities during the war were sold in Bermuda recently by Messrs. H. R. HARMER, LTD., international stamp auctioneers of London and New York. Bids were received from many countries, and nearly 1,200 lots comprising European used and un-used sets, ranging from £100 to £10,000.



Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices. Special terms are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the Tabora area.

**SYSTEM**: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.  
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 110 and 220 volts Direct Current.

**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA**

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Aldwych House, Nairobi, Mombasa, Entebbe, Uganda, Mombasa, Mwanza.

**The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**

**The Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Mombasa, Mwanza.

**LONDON OFFICE:** 14, Queen Street, E.C.2.

## Minerals

### General Royalties Bill for Jane Session

THE GOVERNMENT will impose taxation on mineral royalties in Northern Rhodesia will again introduce this session, according to Mr. R. W. Venables, Under-secretary, non-official member of the African Affairs Council. He said that he would produce it in the June session after having discussed it with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Froom-Jones, who is now visiting the territory. The Colonial Secretary said, Mr. Venables, was naturally at liberty to refuse his assent if the financial Bill that was another matter.

## Metal Prices

REDUCTIONS in the price of lead from £123 to £106 per ton, and of zinc, from £106 to £101 per ton were announced by the Ministry of Supply on Monday. Refined electrolytic zinc is down £1, £101 1s. and pure zinc (less than 99.99%) is now £102 5s. per ton. In America the price of lead has dropped to 16 cents per lb., a decline of 31 cents or £30 per ton.

Virgin aluminum in ingot form is up from 887 to 1,190 per long ton delivered to consumers' works, with the usual addition of £2 10s. per ton for metal in notch or form. This price applies to 99.9% purity of 99.9% 1s. 9d. inclusive. Other aluminum in other purities are: 99.6% £8 99 1/2, £12 10s.; 97% £17 99 1/2; 95% £20; 99.9% £100 per ton. The increase is due to the higher cost of imported supplies.

## Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd.

THE DIRECTORS of the ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY state in a circular that they intend to comply with the resolutions received from Mr. W. H. Solomon, head of the extraordinary general meeting, the object of which is to pass a resolution of no confidence in the board, to remove the chairman and managing director, and to appoint other members of the board and an additional director. The annual general meeting will be held on May 5, and the extraordinary general meeting will follow immediately. The board consists of Mr. Maurice Hely Hutchinson (chairman), Sir Ellicot Alexander, Mr. G. C. H. Hutchinson (Managing Director), and Major R. C. Hutchinson.

## Tanganyika Coal

THE TANGANYIKA COAL specially used with success in the Morogoro Dodoma section of the main line for the first time, was mined in the Musoma coalfield 60 miles south of Sogoba, in the Southern Province, and discovered in 1946 by Mr. G. M. Stedman, head of the Geological Division of the Department of Mines and Minerals. A short sample of 20 tons was taken from the most promising section, and transported to Dodoma where it was found to be suitable for rail traffic.

## Mineral Production Union

KENYA has agreed to join the Mineral Production Union to form a new Mineral Production Union, in addition to the Nyanza Gold Mining Union. All existing Kenyan commercial members of the Rhodesia Mining Federation will transfer their membership to the new Union. A ballot of all smallholders to be held shortly.

## World Gold Report

PUBLICATION of a new statistical series on world gold production has been started by the International Monetary Fund. The first report just issued estimates that gold mines in 1948 were valued at \$764,600,000, excluding Russia's output.

## Mining Personalities

**Mr. H. H. RICHARDSON**, general manager of Uruwila Minera Ltd., has been appointed to a seat on the Cornwall Gold Board, 1949-50, to represent the mining industry in the Western Province of Kenya.

## Tanganyika Mineral

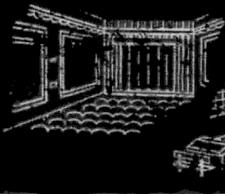
REPORTS of MINERALS from Tanganyika in December last were valued at £25,579, compared with £146,633 in the previous year.

## New Bulawayo Chamber

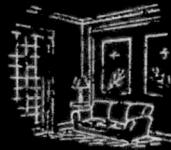
NEW BUILDINGS INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



# MINERVA



## FINISHES



Keep your property in sound condition by regular repainting with MINERVA paint. It is a "Weal" weather paint, & corrosion is always ready to attack unprotected surfaces. Now is the time to make a wise investment. Minerva paint products combine efficient protection with attractive decoration, and they have been used all over the world on ships, on buildings, vehicles and vessels in first-class condition.

**PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO LTD** THE PAINT DIVISION

WESTMORLAND HOUSE 127-131 RECENT STREET LONDON, V.I. ENGLAND

TELEPHONE PEGENT 0821

CABLE TULTRAMA, LONDON

## Building Materials

If You require Building Materials  
you will find them  
available at our service, with  
Branches

MOMBASA  
DARE-ES-SALAM  
KISIMU  
MIKINDANI

TANGA  
NAIROBI  
MBALE

ZANZIBAR  
KAMPALA  
BUKOBBA

**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**

BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.  
LONDON, E.C.2.

## BRIDGING THE GAP

In loading & unloading places & in many  
of the world Breco Aviad Ropeways  
are helping the export drive.  
In many other branches of industry  
Aviad Ropeways can provide an  
answer to transport problems  
such as ship unloading, mineral carrying,  
steel handling, etc. At all stages  
of world Aviad Ropeways are serving  
many classes of firms in  
difficult country, and are  
continually unlimited every year.

**BRECO**  
**ROPEWAYS**

BRITISH ROPEWAYS  
ENGINEERING CO. LTD  
KING WILLIAM STREET  
HOUSE,  
NEWCASTLE ST., LONDON, E.C.4

Phone: ANton House 0211  
Graha's Building, Canning  
London

in general, even of the  
seas or of the rivers, could probably have made  
such a rapid development of  
trade as has been made  
possible by the facilities  
of the railway which has given  
considerable extension to the country  
of Cape Province.

There is no better example of this artistic form  
of architecture still remaining  
in existence, in fact, than  
the building of Cape Town;  
which is a masterpiece for the  
style of which it is composed.

We served as centre for the  
industry ever since the seventeenth  
century. The wine industry in turn  
has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular,  
and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the union.

All up-to-date information from our branches in South Africa on the state and variations local markets is  
readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**  
HEAD OFFICE : LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3  
TELEGRAMS : "BARCLAY, LONDON"



# GRANBY MINE CARS

to 10 T.  
CAPACITY  
SINGLE  
HORN  
CARRIAGE

LOAD EMPTIED  
AUTOMATICALLY  
WHILE IN MOTION



10 tons (180 cwt.) capacity  
Car, for 36" Rail Gauge

**Hudson**  
EIGHT RAILWAY RAILS

ROBERT HUDDON LTD.  
THE GRANBY WORKS, LACE,

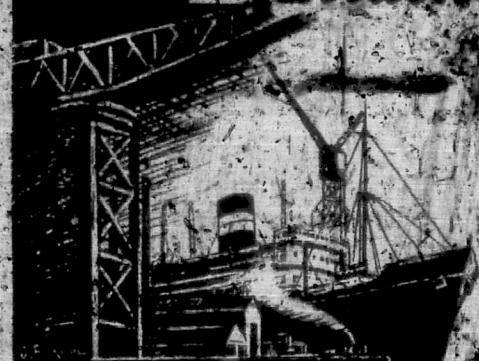
COLCHESTER, ESSEX.  
Agents : G. & J. COOPER LTD., MANCHESTER,  
J. & J. COOPER LTD., LIVERPOOL,  
THOMAS JONES LTD., NEWCASTLE,  
GARDNER & ROBERTS LTD., WIRRAL,  
W. & S. COOPER LTD., FALMOUTH,  
WILFRED WATSON LTD., SOUTHAMPTON.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Published weekly. 2/- yearly post-free.

Advertisement in the G.P.O. as a newspaper.

## *Building Increasing*



There are at present eighty ships in operation while one by one, new ships are coming into service and will before long, be equally familiar in a hundred Eastern ports.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.  
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Agents: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
Australia: Hobson's Strand, W.C.2. Agents: GRAY, DAWNS & CO., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BI

—Specially Designed  
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

*Successors Ltd.*  
**ALDOUS**

BRIGHTLINGSEA,  
ESSEX, ENGLAND  
STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT  
UP TO 160 FEET  
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERCTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1.  
Telex: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.

**Schweppes**

TABLE WATERS  
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS  
Now Available in 1/2 Pint Bottles

Write to: **Schweppes Ltd.**,  
MARBLE ARCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

**Developing Colonial Tobacco Production**

## BANKING IN TWO CONTINENTS

The network of branch operated by the

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

OVER INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON,  
BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TAN-  
ZANIA, ZAMBIA, and ADEN.



### Centres of Commerce

With the geographical distribution the National Bank of India Ltd. is particularly well placed to provide market information and a full range of banking facilities for all those interested in trade or industrial development in these territories. Enquiries are welcomed at the Head Office of the Bank at the address given below.

Bankers to the Government in India, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda.

Head Office: 100 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

General Manager: T. T. K. Khan.

Deputy General Manager: W. C. Johnson.

London Manager: W. Kerr.

### TRANS-ZAMBEZIA CENTRAL AFRICA

### and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link /  
between  
Bulawayo  
and  
Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Bulawayo on Mondays and Thursdays, and coal-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Chinde  
London Office: Simpson House  
Queen Street, Finsbury, E.C.4

### NORTHERN



### RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

27, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: "NORHODCOM" LONDON  
Telex No. 110000, Cables: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 6s. Great Britain  
United States, 12s. 6d.

Overseas rates are 1/- per copy, beginning with issue dated April 1948, and until December 1948.  
Enclosed 30/- being one year's subscription.

Name and Rank

IN BOMBAY

CAPITAL

MALE

Full Postal Address

# A. BAUMANN & CO.

NAIROBI  
DAR-ES-SALAAM  
MIKINDANI

MOMBASA  
KAMPALA  
MASAKA

Shippers of all African Produce

Coffee  
Oilseeds  
Olivates  
Tanning Materials  
Beeswax  
Spices  
Rapain

# BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

Held Office

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HAMINGE STREET,  
N.A.C., NAIROBI, KENYA

KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANZANIA TERRITORY

EDDOES LTD.  
KAMPALA  
ARUSHA  
TANZA

## MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers complete financial, Technical, Accounting, Secretarial and Marketing Services to individuals, Agricultural, Industrial and Manufacturing undertakings.

Associated Company  
J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED  
Merchants and Factors Agents  
NAIROBI - ARUSHA - KIGORO - KAMPALA

Licensed Correspondents  
R. C. TREATT & CO. LIMITED  
Plantation House, Finsbury Street, London, E.C.2  
Telephones: Finsbury 1-1000

COVER THAT IS WINDPROOF AND RAINPROOF  
for  
NATIVE HUTS AND STORES  
PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK  
USING GRASS OR MAKUTA

# The SPIDER

Thatch-making Machine

DEMONSTRATION MACHINE AT DAR-ES-SALAAM

Full particulars from the

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

FOR TANGANYIKA - KENYA

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. (Africa) Limited  
DAR-ES-SALAAM  
NAIROBI  
MOMBASA  
TANZA

London Associates

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. Limited  
PORT OF LONDON BLDG., LONDON, E.C.3

# J. G. ARONSON

Limited

Est. 1926

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS  
GENERAL MERCHANTS  
MANUFACTURERS'  
REPRESENTATIVES

your offers  
inquiries

POST BOX 681, NAIROBI,  
KENYA, COLONY

AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

# DANGER CO. COMPANY LTD.

**EXCHANGE** — Cable, "DANGER", London.  
All foreign and domestic  
Bankers, Agents and  
Merchandise Agents  
and Shipping Agents  
Ships and Vessels  
Insurance — Fire, Marine, Life  
Assurance, Mortgages, Investments  
LIVESTOCK Traders and Agents  
LAND AND ESTATE Agents, Builders.

## EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96  
Mombasa — P.O. Box 100  
KHARTOUM — P.O. Box 100

Members  
P.O. Box 30, KARACHI — P.O. Box 100  
TANGANYIKA TRADING CO.  
Tanzania — P.O. Box 100  
UGANDA — P.O. Box 100

KAMPALA — Bombo Road

DAVID THOMAS & CO.  
LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: ROYAL 2653

Telex: 100745 DTC L.

## SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

PARIS, ALGIERS	GENOVA, ROME
BETWEEN NORWAY	ITALY, GREECE
SWEDEN, DENMARK	SPAIN, PORTUGAL
FRANCE	EGYPT, TUNISIA
— AND —	LIBYA, CYPRUS, BOSNIA
EAST AFRICAN PORTS	INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
MADAGASCAR	TELEGRAM: ROYAL 2653
REUNION AND	TELETYPE: SCANDIASTAF
MAURITIUS	

TELEGRAM: EAST AFRICA  
TELETYPE: EAST AFRICA, Cables, Ltd.



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS  
OF PETROLEUM, OILS, COKE,  
OILERS INVITED — MANUFACTURERS  
OF PETROLEUM, OILS, COKE,  
OVERSEAS IMPORTERS

# LESLIE A. ANDERSON LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS  
FOR THE  
LONDON EXCHANGES  
NABOO — MOMBASA — DALAL  
KARACHI — TANZANIA  
AMERICA — MONTGOMERY  
TANZANIA — DAKAR — NAIROBI

## PRODUCTS IMPORTS

COTTON, OILSEEDS,

COFFEE, SPICES, ETC.

EXPORTS

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE A. ANDERSON LTD.

NO. 10, PARADE — NAIROBI  
Agents in Kenya, Tanganyika, Aden, Ceylon,  
Malta, Rhodesia, Uganda, Malaya, etc.

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.  
107 QUEEN STREET, L.C.Y.

## DIAMINE

### WRITING INKS INK POWDERS

QUALITY WRITING INKS  
TYPEWRITER CARBONS  
WASHING PASTES — STARCH INKS  
Hemp & World Wide Reputation for Excellence & Originality

Large range of Writing Ink Powders in the  
in packets to make two ounces each — special  
prices to Agents — Minimum Order £10.00 only.

J. F. WEAVER & CO., LTD.  
DOCUMENT WORKS & CIVIL POOLS, ENGLAND

### "TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

### "NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

NORMAN  
ADELAIR, M.A.

### "SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA"

NORMAN  
ADELAIR, M.A.

These three volumes, published by East Africa  
and Rhodesia, can be confidently recommended.

Price 1s. 6d. each from  
66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

ST. REGIS LINE  
REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and  
**EAST AFRICA**

Also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

Also between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents  
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL  
AGENCIES LTD.

P.O. Box 123, Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa  
(Formerly American South African Line Inc.)  
BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General Agents: H. H. HARRISON & CO., 1 BRITANNIA COURT, MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

**HARRISON LINES**

# TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

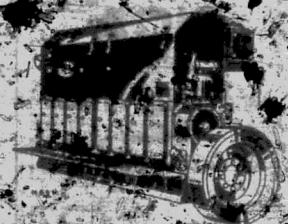
An experience you will enjoy.  
There is a wealth of interest to be  
explored, including the world  
famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of  
Great Zimbabwe, the mountains  
of the Umfolozi District, the  
Marloth Game Reserve, and  
Native life.

Train services are modern, with  
fully equipped dining cars and  
comfortable sleeping accommoda-  
tion. The Victoria Falls can be  
reached in less than 3 days from Cape Town,  
and Salisbury is within 24 hours.



**RHODESIA RAILWAYS**

# BRITISH OIL ENGINES (Export) LTD.



CONCESSIONARIES  
FOR THE EXPORT SALES OF

## MURKLEES 4 CYCLE DIESEL ENGINES

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. BOX 16

DAR ES SALAAM.

### INDUSTRIAL TYPE

90—1440 B.H.P.

### MARINE PROPULSION

125—1770 S.H.P.



**RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA**

The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor vehicles.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have been most important, and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continually to meet the internal transport needs of their states.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

# NEW AUSTINS THAT DO ANY NUMBER OF JOBS



**THE AUSTIN 10/12 SALOON**  
will seat six passengers comfortably. The rear seat folds down to form a floor-space for the storage of bulky - spring, ample room for yourself and luggage.

## THE AUSTIN 10/12 PICK-UP

It is an all-purpose light delivery truck. Its sturdy body will carry a load of up to 1 ton with ease and the sliding tailboard can be lowered for additional space.

There is also the AUSTIN 10/12 CWT. VAN; it has 116 cubic feet of goods space. All these Austin have the distinctive new system, independent front suspension, a powerful 1.1-l.p.d. O.H.V. Austin engine.

CARLTON  
LOWE & HODGKISS LTD. CHITRIN'S GARAGE  
P.O. BOX 41, NAIROBI. P.O. BOX 116, ROLWAYO  
MURROW MOTORS LIMITED  
NAIROBI - SATURBURY

**AUSTIN**  
... you can depend on us!  
THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

### LIMITED

which is incorporating the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.  
Bankers to the Native Government of South Africa, and  
to the governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and  
Tanganyika.

10, CLEMENT'S GARDEN, LOMBARD STREET, and  
17, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

WALL STREET BRANCH, 63, London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH, 2, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
NEW YORK AGENCY, 1, Wall Street.

Banches in:

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and COMOROS, EAST AFRICA.

### Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc. and is in close touch  
through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

# UNION-CASTLE

*Line*

*To*

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

PORTS OF CALL  
LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,  
CAPE TOWN and PORT  
DURBAN  
and ports at Madras

Direct Cargo Service between  
LONDON and SOUTH AND EAST  
AFRICA

Immediate First and Cabin  
class passages to South Africa  
by fast and modern liners  
sailing from Southampton

BOOKING AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL LINES  
Passengers and freight

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South & East Africa  
**AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

FOUNDED

MITCHELL, COTTS & CO. LTD.

GENERAL IMPORTERS

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON

KHARTOUM

NAIROBI

CASABLANCA

Abidjan	Calcutta	Dakar	Delhi	Djeddah	Egypt	Jeddah	Khartoum	Kigali	Kuala Lumpur	Kuwait	Lagos	Leeds	London	Lubumbashi	Luanda	Madagascar	Manama	Maputo	Malacca	Malta	Marmaris	Mecca	Mombasa	Nairobi	Namibia	Near East	Nicaragua	Nigeria	Oran	Palermo	Papua New Guinea	Perth	Port Said	Port Sudan	Rangoon	Rome	Salalah	Sana'a	Singapore	Sohar	Tehran	Tel Aviv (Lybia)	Tokyo	Tunis	Tunis	Tunis	Valletta	Vadai	Wellington	Wexford	Yarmouth
---------	----------	-------	-------	---------	-------	--------	----------	--------	--------------	--------	-------	-------	--------	------------	--------	------------	--------	--------	---------	-------	----------	-------	---------	---------	---------	-----------	-----------	---------	------	---------	------------------	-------	-----------	------------	---------	------	---------	--------	-----------	-------	--------	------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----------	-------	------------	---------	----------

VANCOUVER

NEW YORK

ROME

SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS SHIPOWNERS  
STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS  
MANUFACTURERS ENGINEERS SHIPPING, FORWARDING,  
AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE / 101 BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.3

# EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

Tuesday April 14, 1920

Price 6d. Postage 1d.

Founder and Editor  
J. Wilson

REGISTERED OFFICES

100 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.C. 1.  
Telephone : Holborn 22245

Matters of Rhodesia	100	Minerals	100
Colonial Tobacco Production	100	Trade	100
Notes on Rhodesia	100	Books	100
Somalia	100	Letters	100
Rhodesian Development	100	Light-Colour Broadcast	102
Rhodesia	100	Local Shipping News	102

## NOTES OF MOVEMENT

THE DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COMMISSION FOR Southern Rhodesia is an advisory and non-executive body, but it is noted that fact — or perhaps because of it — the Commission's sessions are always developmental in atmosphere. The members, President being Sir Miles

Thomas, are allowed to speak their minds without fear of censure from their superiors. It is interesting to note that the Commission has issued its first official publication, which will be seen from the extracts from their third interim report published on another page. Like Sir Stamford Raffles in the United Kingdom, they have been trying to drive home the truth that the way to economic advancement lies in using productivity. A fair day's work for a fair day's pay is not a bad motto for any country whether the work is done by hand or by brain. Starting developments such as the discovery of gold and diamonds which can transform a country's economic prospects within a few months, will be hard in future, and economic advancement must be looked for either in a steady rhythm of work and in the application of existing knowledge. The Commission is also wise in reminding Southern Rhodesia that agriculture must be the broad base of prosperity. There are few countries that are so blessed with such varied natural resources that they can be properly exploited only on the basis of a virtually self-supporting agriculture.

To attempt to run the Colony's economy on the basis of imported food aid for the proceeds of the exploitation of mineral resources would, in the present circumstances of the world, be court disaster, and at any time such an economy would be vulnerable as the recent history of the United Kingdom has shown.

One of the most valuable tasks which such a body of objective observers can perform is to lay down a system of priorities in development. The Commission has not shirked the task and there will be a high degree of agreement among the members on the priorities which it has adopted — transport, building, conservation of water and soil. These are indeed problems over most of Africa, but in respect of them the Commission draws attention to strategical considerations which reinforce the economic arguments for a West coast railway and port. In the circumstances in which any conceivable future war would be fought, it might be impossible to make use of the East African ports, and a West port with suitable rail connections would not only enable Rhodesia, East and Central Africa to reach the Western World, but would facilitate the dispatch of supplies from the recesses of the interior.

the United States, which has become one of the most important countries in the world, and which is not only a great industrial power but also a political factor of the first rank. In some respects, however, it should be noted that the investigation of economic, strategic, and geographical aspects of this West coast railway and port. The Commission's recommendations for a link between the Central and East African railways has already been officially accepted in principle.

The housing shortage in Southern Rhodesia has many causes, but at the root lies a shortage in the United Kingdom, but it also has aspects of its own, which the Commission comments very fully in its report. A Housing Shortage. The congested character of Belgrave appears from time to consider that the colony must have its own bricks as its main building material, since adequate coal supplies are holding back production, and then there is the fact that possible restrictive trade union practices are seriously impeding building.

It may be expected such rules, laid down by European workers, as that "Native may not handle trowel or use a hammer," etc., are this a shortsighted policy, which the short-sighted concession, and to a degree seen in the lack of sufficient houses.

#### THE PROBLEM OF finding a strong new Governor of Tanganyika over which Mr. Creech Jones, no doubt reluctantly during his visit to Africa, is not to be easily pacified. By the need of a Governor-in-Chief to fill vacancies in To Stay, Kenya and Uganda. This will

be a wide-sawed question to Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir John Hall. They will have been invited, and have agreed to remain for a further three years, Sir Philip Mitchell, as now the Governor-in-Chief, Governor, and has enough vitality and freshness to his charge. Some small services will rank among the great State papers. Though his desire to retire among the scenes of his friend's well known, it is to be hoped that the excellent precedent set in the case of the last Governor of Nigeria may be repeated, and that when he does retire his service may be made available in the Upper House, where Lord Merton's voice is frequently heard with advantage to the Empire. His northern neighbour, Sir John Hall, is an indefatigable worker, under whose rule great advances have been made in Uganda, such as the Owen Falls project. There is no doubt the ability of the Protectorate, which is unimportant for him, and it is fortunate that his services are to be made available for the next two years.

**THIS WEEK'S EXTRACTS** from the second report of the Colonial Finance Committee cover the growing of tobacco, which has assumed a new importance in view of the difficulties of so many countries, including the United Kingdom, of finding enough tobacco to supply the former quantities of Americans. The face of the payers of the United Kingdom farm over six million pounds in duty since the past year, which shows that tobacco is regarded as a necessity in the modern standard of life, and people are apparently prepared to put up with a slight cut in meat rather than a shortage of tobacco. This gives Empire growers an excellent chance to increase their earnings, but there are two main deterrents. The first is the alleged conservatism of smokers, which has too often in the past been the chief conservation of manufacturers, but the fact is that the manufacturers are not fully co-operating, whatever may have been their attitude in the past. The United Kingdom manufacturers are now prepared to sell the tobacco they can get, if the Colonies provided the quality suitable and the price reasonable. The second deterrent is that a tobacco crop makes heavy demands upon the soil, and the world shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers will so long as it persists, be a brake upon increased production of Empire tobacco. But the long-term prospects of Empire producers are good.

#### THE ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1919.

Which alone with the Chancellor's Budget statement has been the main subject of debate in the House of Commons this week, contains one feature of special interest to the Colonies. The Chancellor has always seemed to give details of the dollar earnings and dollar expenditure of individual Colonies. No doubt he fears that publication would excite demands for compensation for poor dollar expenditure from all those territories which have a surplus. Though individual Colonies may grumble, this is an understandable policy, and the finances of each are strengthened by having a central bank for all the dollar receipts and a limit to expenditure of the sterling area. But the Economic Survey does reveal the gratifying fact that the Colonies as a whole now have a substantial and increasing dollar surplus, which has contributed very materially to the improved position. It is a little ironical that Sir Stafford Cripps should have been so materially helped by that Colonial Empire which he once declared was fundamental to British civilization, to suddenly become redundant.

# Scope for Increasing Tobacco Production in the Colonies

## THE ESTIMATE OF NEEDS OF THE COLONIES FOR TOBACCO

The production of tobacco can be estimated at about 150,000,000 lb. per annum, or about 75% of the present figure. This estimate is based on the larger part of the increase will be in the production of pipe tobacco.

These schemes of increasing will result in large quantities of compound-skinned tobacco and fertilizers. It is planned to be used for local consumption and also to increase considerably the colonies' ability to supply an appreciable part of the world's requirements of pipe tobacco. But the colonies will be able to contribute only very limited more growing seeds of cigarette tobacco.

Many types of tobacco are grown and sold in the world trade. Moreover within each type there are many different grades, and even the source of the same type and grade known, a different area will have slightly different smoke properties which may influence the tobacco manufacturer in his choice of blending in pipe mixtures of cigarette tobacco.

This complexity makes the tobacco market difficult for the tobacco exporter, particularly when first entering the market on the world markets. Since however hard he may try to produce a blend which satisfies the consumer, it is difficult to decide what the consumer wants would prefer a different blend. On the other hand, since consumers' taste cannot be changed rapidly, it does mean that once a tobacco has become established as a fixed ingredient of a particular type (e.g., of cigarette, its market is likely to be assured for a considerable time so long as the same qualities and quantities are produced.

### Uses of Varying Types

The three main types of tobacco are flue-cured, air-cured (including Burley) and flue-cured. The uses to which various types are put are variable and over different types are often blended in a single product. In general the flue-cured tobacco finds its chief use in the manufacture of cigarettes, although it is also used in pipe mixtures; flue-cured is used for pipe mixtures, smoking pipes, whisky and strong cigarettes, air-cured is used in pipe mixtures and in blends of cigarettes and there is also the Turkish type tobacco which is used to some extent in this alone and in blends.

Most tobacco is tobacco smoked to date in Western countries or of the Virginian type. Flue-cured tobacco, in which the tobacco is exposed to the heat and smoke of open fires above which it is hung, is easier to prepare and can be grown by peasants with only a minimum of supervision. Air-curing, in which the leaf is hung in a barn and allowed to cure itself naturally in the air, requires far more skill to produce a uniform high-quality product.

Flue-curing, in which the tobacco is cured in barns heated by coal or from furnace, requires more equipment and the greatest amount of skill. In the African colonies tobacco cured by this method is usually grown and prepared under European supervision. A method which has been used to some extent and which might be further explored is for the Africans to grow the tobacco and for it to be flue-cured in Government or co-operative barns under expert supervision.

*Being further extracts from the second report of the Colonial Primary Product Committee (1948). Stationery Office £1.*

A number of special types of tobacco which should meet such great significance in world trade may be concentrated on—namely, wrapper leaf, binder leaf and fiber and scented tobacco, all of Malakia.

At the moment the proportion of tobacco grown enter into world trade which is grown commercially is very small. United Kingdom has been an end user of tobacco imported to "conserve domestic supplies" and this has held up the price of tobacco in the United Kingdom considerably before the war. The United Kingdom has had to import about 7,000,000 lb. of tobacco annually to meet its needs. Even the lowest estimate of the total imports for 1947 is 30,000,000 lb. which is 10% less than the imports for 1946-47.

This severe reduction was due to the limited supply available in the hands of raw tobacco, the main reductions being exports to the United Kingdom and to West Germany. Other countries have similarly reduced their imports of tobacco. United Kingdom, however, by contrast, has increased its imports of tobacco, even with

the heavy import duties which produce the high cost of tobacco. This is mainly due to the fact that the demand for tobacco has increased since the ending of the war, difficulties in getting supplies due to the dollar shortage. This is reflected in the purchase of tobacco in the regular quantities from the United States which supplied the United Kingdom with most of its flue-cured tobacco before the war.

Since the United Kingdom tobacco difficulties are likely to continue for many years, there is a strong incentive towards the development of sources of supply within the Colonial Empire. Moreover the difficulties on the last few years have emphasized the need of being less dependent on one single source of supply. The annual consumption in the United Kingdom at present is about 265,000,000 lb. of all types of tobacco, including some 55,000,000 lb. which are represented in the form of manufactured cigarettes. If restricted, the Rhodesians could be permitted, the quantity consumed would be considerably greater than this. Southern Rhodesia, however, has already increased their tobacco production from 60,000,000 lb. in 1945-46 to 79,000,000 lb. in 1947-48. They were instrumental in making this increase possible. In September, the United Kingdom manufacturers buy in the amount of each year for the first five months of 1948, two-thirds of the Rhodesian tobacco crop (about 48,000,000 lb.) and 10,000,000 lb. provided the tobacco is of suitable quality and reasonably priced, and there is no further apprehension in connection with the United Kingdom. The manufacturers also need to consult with the Tobacco Marketing Board every year to secure provisions of five-year programme so that the consumer will be an indication of what the United Kingdom will take five years ahead.

### Prospects of Colonial Producers

The Committee has recently issued the statement of increasing production in the Colonial Empires and it has been assured that the United Kingdom manufacturers are prepared to take all the increased tobacco when they can get from the Colonies provided it is of suitable quality and the price is reasonable. The committee has stated that the Colonies should find to their advantage to increase the production of tobacco, particularly of flue-cured types, where it can be done at competitive prices and by sound agricultural means. It would help the Colonial producer if they could be informed what types to produce if the statistics of the United Kingdom consumption could be made available. It would be particularly helpful to them to know as much detail as possible in qualities of the different types of tobacco grown in the United Kingdom and with as much detail as countries so desire as possible. The committee understands that the Board of Trade is reviewing the question of tobacco statistics and the matter will be brought in mind.

Tobacco is a heavy industry and it is necessary to be careful ensure in all Colonies that the industry in the end does not dominate through continuous growing of the type of crop

African tobacco are necessary to maintain soil fertility and the quality of the leaf, particularly in the case of flue-cured tobacco.

Confidence in the future development of the production of nitrogenous fertilizers has led to a proposal for the soon increased production of tobacco from Rhodesia and East Africa which has been accepted. It will also make it necessary to increase the area under cultivation. The Miller will have to grow more tobacco in the existing areas. This will be done by growing tobacco in the existing old crop areas of the Colony.

The most important areas available for tobacco production in East and Central Africa at present production is estimated at 40,000,000 lbs green weight. In order to assess the prospects for increasing tobacco production in the areas arrangements were made shortly after the return to this area early in 1948. Mr. Murchison, whose report which will be published shortly, has been circulated to the Colonial Government, and the committee has examined the prospects of increasing production in each of the African Colonies in the light of the information contained in this report.

Nyassaland is the only important Colonial producer of tobacco, and tobacco is now its principal export for many years. It produces all the three main types of tobacco, namely, flue-cured, long-handled and the so-called air-cured at present approximately 1,500,000 lbs. The cured tobacco is mainly produced by European farmers, while the other two types are mainly produced by Africans either on their own or on trust-lands or otherwise on European farms.

The total production of air-cured tobacco increased sharply between 1937 to 1948 from 10,500,000 lbs to 21,000,000 lbs and is now estimated between 22,000,000 and 25,000,000 lbs. The other major African production of dark fire-cured tobacco has increased steadily from 1937 to a total of 20,600,000 lbs in 1948, making the increase in later years being due to the production of new farms.

Nyassaland also and air-cured tobacco supplies the greater part of the tobacco used in the United Kingdom for pipe mixtures, air-cured tobacco from India also forms a large part of these mixtures. Nyassaland is in an important position to supply the West African colonies with increasing quantities of the specially treated fire-cured leaf which is consumed in that area.

#### *Nyassaland Leaf for West Africa*

It is difficult to find room for expansion of the United Kingdom market for fire-cured leaf, but the committee has recommended that the possibility of extending Nyassaland's market for tobacco leaf to West Africa should be referred to the native African governments, and that the Government of Nyassaland should co-operate with them to see whether it is possible to expand its market for tobacco in the market.

The committee recommended that Nyassaland could expand its market for 30,000,000 lbs of flue-cured and air-cured (long-handled) tobacco, but only in order to maintain the existing production will it be necessary radically to improve the methods of cultivation, in order to improve yields and to prevent insect invasion and the use of wood fuel. Measures will also be necessary to assist the improvement in necessary to maintain sales on this scale.

Quality of the leaf generally in recent years appears to have been maintained even for low grades, which is a result of the introduction measures by which the availability of labour resources and the better use of available labour can equally improve this. In the great majority of cases developments have been limited to the introduction of modern methods of cultivation, to increase the production of flue-cured and air-cured tobacco of good quality, thus modern methods of minimization and separation.

The main possibility for increased future tobacco production is in the Kasungu area which has not yet undertaken cultivation for some time. The Department of Agriculture, aided by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, has been carrying out experiments here on flue-cured tobacco. The first crop in 1947 was well received, and the 1948 crop has recently been auctioned at between 35/- and 50/- per cwt, as compared with an average price for the whole of Malawi of 15/- per cwt.

The quality in the leaf produced is approximate to the Canadian bright flue-cured tobacco. The good prices received for last year's crop undoubtedly indicates that a good quality tobacco can be produced in this area. Some doubts have been expressed as to the availability of water supplies for irrigation, but the effort to prove to be better than was originally expected. The Government of Nyassaland has now devised a scheme for the development of the Kasungu area and certain negotiations are in progress. The Colonial Development Corporation is assisting to it.

The sharp decrease in the production of flue-cured tobacco after 1947 was due to the sharp fall in sales consequent on a sudden expansion of Central African production in

excess of the amount which manufacturers were ready to take. This latter reduction has naturally stimulated production in Nyassaland as in other territories, in order to attempt to increase their production again. But the demand for tobacco in the United Kingdom, where it has recently been falling place, is not likely to return to former manufacturing rates for a long period. It is difficult to say what the future prospects will be of any tobacco industry.

In 1948 Southern Rhodesia produced about 1,000,000 lbs of Virginia and 1,000,000 lbs of Turkish tobacco. The bulk of tobacco production in Northern Rhodesia is still at a very low level, the area around Umtali, situated in the south eastern part of the country, can be said mainly of the production in this area. Some Shireland tobacco is also grown, production in this area is reported as follows in 1947, 19,000 lbs, 1948, 20,000 lbs. In the present 1949/50 year, but the prospects are limited.

#### *Increasing Production in N. Rhodesia*

It appears that increased production in Northern Rhodesia can best be achieved by development of fine cured and Turkish tobacco, and we are told the railway belt. Some tobacco has been grown in the north west by European farmers, but mainly this has been marketed mainly through the Northern Rhodesian Tobacco Cooperative Society and sold on the auction market in Southern Rhodesia. Production in this area in 1948 was about 120,000 lbs, or 1949/50 about 170,000 lbs, due largely to the increase in the

The tobacco raised here is, in reality, a tobacco of good reputation, so that there would be a market for an increase, supported by similar quality and there is considerable scope for expansion in the railway belt at present undeveloped, which is suitable for tobacco production. There is scope for a steady increase in production, subject to the availability of labour which might prove to be the limiting factor.

The proposals also apply equally to the United Kingdom manufacturers for an agreement to purchase a proportion of all Northern Rhodesian production on the lines of the Southern Rhodesian agreement. Provided a satisfactory agreement is reached the committee hopes that a vigorous policy of expansion will be adopted so that the Northern Rhodesian Government will be reasonably assured of the quantity of grown increase at all times. The question may arise whether a tobacco farmer should not be more locally rather than that the growers should continue to the Southern Rhodesian auction houses as at present.

The production of Turkish type tobacco in Northern Rhodesia has been encouraged by regular imports from the U.S.A. which uses 100,000,000 lbs of Turkish tobacco a year. The blended吸烟物is also produced and is estimated to increase from the 1942 level of 10,000 lbs to 15,000 lbs in the next few years. There is a good demand for Rhodesian Turkish tobacco, but it cannot be sustained indefinitely.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are not important tobacco areas, and the chief demand is for export to the United Kingdom, and to import tobacco for re-export. In this and the other countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the chief demand is for tobacco of certain types, in particular, 100,000 lbs to 150,000 lbs of Virginia tobacco, and 100,000 lbs to 150,000 lbs of Turkish tobacco. Some commercial production also occurs in the areas in the Mbale and Mubende districts, but these are limited to Songesire cured and Virginia types of tobacco.

Production in Uganda and Tanganyika is the same, 100,000 lbs each, mainly for re-export. In Uganda tobacco sales are limited to the competing demands of cotton, for which there is an urgent need. In Tanganyika, although it is too early to determine the exact possibilities appear to be quite great. The committee recommends that a survey of the market for tobacco in East Africa should be made with a view to preparing a production programme which might eventually make East Africa substantially independent of imported tobacco.

Considerable increases in production of air-cured tobacco in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika could be achieved in East and Central Africa, mainly in the expansion of the production of African tobacco by Africans. Promises of assistance have already been made to assist such increases in production, mainly where a change over from fire-cured tobacco to air-cured tobacco is contemplated. The United Kingdom, up to the present, has not been an appreciable consumer of African tobacco and the committee has therefore recommended that the manufacturers should be constituted to explore the possibility of increasing consumption of this type.

Editorial Committee for African Affairs under Matters of Moment I

## Idea of a United Somalia No Longer Practical Politics

**THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOMALI PEOPLE** was the subject of the House of Commons yesterday.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS (Conservative), who moved the motion on the adjournment, said that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had already indicated that British Somaliland was to remain a British Protectorate.

"As regards the question, with the exception of some border districts, it is now revert to Ethiopian administration. The future of the other Italian Colony, Somalia, which includes Jubaland, was decided by the United Nations General Assembly. It is impossible to regard such an arrangement as satisfactory either to the Italian people or to the Somalis."

"Many of us were frankly suspicious of the possibility of Somalia coming again under Italian rule. What claim have the Italians to condescension? They did not rule the Somalis well. Indeed, we know from evidence that they ruled them very badly, for they oppressed the people and treated them as slaves. Certainly they are not wanted back by the Somalis."

### Italians Were Aggressors

In this war the Italians were the aggressors. They wantonly attacked British Somaliland and invaded it herself whenever they had the chance. They were well and deservedly beaten, and I suggest they deserve no further consideration whatever."

After the Italians were driven out in 1941 and 1942, practically the whole Somali people were united and contented under one sole British rule for the first time in hundreds of years.

The people of British Somaliland, like the Oromo in Eritrea and one race, that fact has not always been recognized. Indeed, so are none of French Somaliland, of the people speak the same language. Languages ought to be united.

With their *not-a-British* plan for a "United Somalia under United Nations trust and British administration," there was not that popularity with the Somali people. A promise was given, then, by the British Government that they would never again be divided and placed under Italian rule.

Now the Oromo have returned to Eritrea and Somalia may be given to Italy. That is the decision of the U.N.O. Now one speaks a language for the first time in the Foreign Office of the world's recognition of the old colonial order of things, and the language of Kenya is all about favour of a United Nations administration. All they oppose is the disregard of the language of the people.

MR. THOMAS (Conservative) disagreed with Sir George Jeffrey's conclusion. For a long time now it has been accepted that Italy was worried the passage, and that British interests demanded the friendship of another Italy.

Undismayed Italy has been led into war by a megalomaniac Mussolini and had never really fought alone; his armies had surrendered to the Allies at El Alamein at the earliest opportunity, while the anti-fascist movement had been overthrown by the Italian people. However, this question was settled. It could not be done on a punitive basis.

Sir George Jeffrey said, "I am suggesting that the Italians ought to let go a percentage of the part they played in the war."

MR. THOMAS: I think it can very well be argued that the whole great Italian Somalia will set its advantages out of

it is not my view that Italian rule in Somaliland was bad. If we compare Italian rule in Italian Somaliland with French rule in French Somaliland, or British rule in British Somaliland, or with the independent State of Ethiopia, there is no need for the Italians to be ashamed of what they did."

"In the territory of British Somaliland their administration was remarkably good, and showed what they could do when they tried a

### Government's Policy

unstable terrain. In Italian Somaliland they were faced with insurmountable problems, and I do not think it can be denied that under British rule there was more stability."

He said that the Somalis were united under their ruler, and he added that it is a great pity that they had not been taken up by the Somalis to form one, so that all the different communities in Africa be united. Once we begin intermarriage with foreigners we never know where the process will end.

He said that, for a United Somalia, which I am convinced would never have worked, it was put up originally by the United Kingdom, but we could not go ahead. The reasons are not far to see. For every African country, he thought that that man was a scheme for the fragmentation of British territory under the name of a confederation. Indeed, it looks suspiciously as though Ethiopia was being invited to succeed the Ogaden by the bribe of 100,000, which was not going to cost us any case."

### Somalia in Kenya

There never was a plan for a United Somalia in the first place. France was not willing, although it may be said that French Somaliland is only a small territory. But there are Somalis also in Kenya, and I doubt very much whether they should have been willing to isolate them. It was quite clear that British would not touch the Somalis except by compulsion."

SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS said that the scheme was due to the Somali peoples. If it is not easy to get accurate information, but I have found that the Somalis buy the Italian Somaliland and one, I think, the French. They also are a possibility. If they succeeded in a straightforward British administration, in a very short time they would achieve a situation similar to the Commonwealths. But if that sort of thing were to happen, they saw it as a definite and rather disastrous development.

"This is one argument which has been put rather forcibly recently. It is well known, I think, with those parts of the British Empire. In letters to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, CROWN COLONIAL, he has argued that a United Somalia would be an excellent place for Communist activities throughout Africa. Most of the Somalis who go abroad are sailors and work in ports. They have been particularly exposed to Communist propaganda, and if they return to a United and independent Somalia, many of them would in all probability be Communist agents."

"We should be slow in this matter. Equally, it will certainly be in our interest and in the interest of the Somali peoples if British Somaliland should remain under British rule, the Oromo should go back to Ethiopian administration and Italy should have a trusteeship for Italian Somaliland."

### Britain's Pledge

MAJOR E. R. T. LEGGE-BOURKE (Conservative) said that it was all very well for Mr. Eric Thomas to say that Italy was working her passage, but what had to be remembered was that where a specific pledge had been given to any people by H.M. Government that pledge could not be broken except by permission of the people in question.

Specific pledges had been given by Mr. Eden and by Mr. Law in the past, and he was perfectly prepared to believe that if we renounced protectionism and gave up control of the Horn of Africa to the Italian Empire, whereby Italy should have a joint trusteeship under the United Nations we could consider ourselves absolved from those promises. Until those assurances were forthcoming, the pledges ought to stand.

LIEUT. COL. A. V. G. DAWSON (Conservative) said that he had travelled recently through Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Sudan and Somalia, and believed that in these countries the white population and a considerable amount of the Native population were against the return of the territories in question to Italy.

While encouraging Italy in every possible way, and while showing ourselves narrow-minded or pig-headed about the regrettable action which we committed during the war, yet we must be ready to accept the views which are unquestionably held by the people who live in close contact with Somalia. That the moment is a very dangerous in which it should be handed back to Italy.

## Determining Priorities in S. Rhodesia's Development

### Vital importance of tobacco in Colony's economy

QUESTIONABLE THE TURKISH CROP  
OF 1947-48 INFLUENCED BY THE ECONOMY OF  
Tobacco-growing Rhodesia. By the conclusion of circumstances,  
notably the dollar and the American tobacco growers  
have played a rôle in the financial structure of  
the Colony. The tobacco industry represents in the  
opinion of the Commission an enterprise in which self-  
discipline can effectively be exercised.

It is inevitable when big successes are made in  
commerce, some criticism is directed towards the  
tobacco-growing undertaking. It is stated in some  
quarters that an economy based on tobacco is  
shallow and brittle. With a less enlightened industry  
it might indeed be a danger to the Colony suffering  
from what could aptly be described as nicotine poison-  
ing. If surely high prices were paid for labour on the  
tobacco farms, and if the overall gross production of the  
Colony in several sectors in consequence of this  
criticism might have suffered, support

The Commission feels, however, that the Rhodesian  
tobacco Association should recognize that its members  
have a duty to the Colony to produce a sufficient  
yield of tobacco and that they should, in this  
regard, the Association should support any Government  
policy whereby it is made compulsory for tobacco  
growers to produce sufficient amounts of tobacco  
labour employed on them, in the case of maize  
groundnuts, beans or other food products, by economic  
means. In the opinion of the Commission it may be necessary  
for a policy of this nature to be actively implemented.  
For this purpose it is suggested that a grant of £1 million  
over three years be diverted by at least 25% from the tobacco  
growers' entitlement in the funds which remain-  
ing annually be achieved by the Government rather than  
the tobacco farmers.

**Tobacco Situation Surveyed**  
It is felt that the tobacco situation speaks in favour  
of the Rhodesian tobacco industry and its reasonable  
stabilization for at least five years after the very encouraging  
year. Great Britain has undertaken to pay 90% of the  
yield Australia is entitled to under an agreement to  
buy 20,000 lbs. It is expected that this will be equivalent  
to 25% annual yield below the crop of the 1947-48 season.

The Commission sees no immediate future on basic  
planned research in the tobacco industry. A grant  
of £100,000 per year in the United States, the  
average yield of Rhodesia is only 100 lbs. of the R.L.A.  
high-grade tobacco per acre a contribution and this  
amount is to be disregarded providing £10,000 per annum in  
tobacco, burley and cigar control. The programming  
of research is now proceeding reasonably satisfactorily  
and will be followed by the Commission. But, still, great  
care must be taken to be placed on this important undertaking.

With regard to Rhodesian-grown Turkish tobacco in  
particular the requirements from the United States for 1949-50  
are 1,742,277 lbs. weight. It is clear that Turkish  
tobacco cannot be a valuable commodity for this commodity.

It is not generally recognized that the crop is quite different  
from American. The leaves are much smaller; they are  
more compact instead of being flat with pointed bases; sales are  
not by the auction house but through the Turkish Tobacco  
Company, p.r. Rhodesia. Moreover, Turkish tobacco  
is not grown in dry areas, like a subtropical belt about  
the rainfall of the ordinary American tobacco farms.

There has been a fall in production of Turkish tobacco in  
Rhodesia since 1946-47, which was 1,668,944 lbs.

**Second Impression of the Third Interim  
Survey of the Development Coordinating Commission**  
The Commission has undertaken to carry out a survey of

weight. This tobacco was gathered from a planted acre of 100 acres. In 1947-48 the area planted was very much smaller and the yield was almost only a quarter of the 1945-46 figure due largely to the fact that the prices offered and obtained for Virginia tobacco were well in excess of those ruling for Turkish. Actual fall from an average of 30d. to 2d. per lb.

Various efforts are being made to recreate interest in the

tobacco-growing crop. It is pointed out that the women of Rhodesia can easily be employed in its harvesting.

The Commission has the task of supplying the largest

amount of effort used to keep rains and heavy dew off the leaves while they are being sun-dried in the open.

The Commission feels that some of the money and effort

that is being applied to research into Virginia tobacco-growing  
could well be diverted also to the production of Turkish

### Grain Storage

**Small Scale Storage**—The experience of the past two  
years emphasized the necessity for the storage of grain  
in local centres and the Commission favours the storage  
of grain in growing areas rather than in large central depots.  
The transport of maize to us from large centralized depots  
would be an additional and unnecessary strain on the already  
overburdened railway system.

It appears to be strongly in favour of the growing  
of small grains in the areas of low rainfall. Small farms are  
more resistant to drought and, of being row crops do not  
require so much labour in clearing and cultivation. They  
are moreover more likely to be owned by the Native. The  
use of the small plots of land by the European  
farmers of rearing large crops of small grains  
can be overcome by the use of continuous harvesters. These  
are good machines and operate in a continual uniform  
manner. Heavy tractors should meet this difficulty.  
No undue increase in price of small grains should be  
allowed in connection with maize.

**Cotton and Other Crops**—The cotton industry in Rhodesia is a mixed native agriculture and industry.  
Each for practical purposes can be considered as independent  
of the other. But it is vital for the one to be regarded  
as complementary, and it is in these lines that development  
should be aimed as far as possible.

On the agricultural side a type of cotton well suited  
to Rhodesian conditions has been bred; and, lastly, one of the  
main pests of cotton has been overcome. Investigations on other  
pests are continuing and there is reason to hope that solutions  
will be timely found.

Research work on the cotton research station has  
shown that the best rotation is the best rotation for maize  
as well as for cotton, and, at the same time produces a valuable  
protein supplement for the live stock industry.

### Marketing of Rhodesian Africans

In one of the Native Councils in Mondoro it has been  
shown that cotton is a suitable cash crop for Africans, pro-  
vide suitable marketing arrangements can be made.  
The development of cotton spinning, weaving, knitting and  
the manufacture of simple cotton goods comparatively recent  
origin and probably untried, is a new industry produced in  
Southern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories.

The plant spinning plant of 1,000 spindles was finished in  
January 1949 and is grown into 4 mill spools, accommodation  
for 1,000 spools of which half have already been  
furnished and are in operation. It is estimated that the plant  
will run to full capacity in October, staffed by 200 men.  
The erection of other mills with a total of 4,000 spindles  
is contemplated.

The spinning factories and three knitting factories  
established at Bulawayo and at Victoria Falls in  
Rhodesia have been in operation for over a year.

**Interside Considerations**—Publicity has given  
recent disclosure of Tanganyika and its enormous effects on cattle  
population in Rhodesia.

Whilst fully appreciating the possible effect on this side in  
the future, the Commission feels that the scale of proposed  
and intended action is a sine communis on the part of the  
Administration of the requirements of the cattle industry.  
Accomplished shrewdly the maximum benefit to agriculture  
could do much to assist the effective cattle industry in  
Central Africa and, indeed, without it, the cattle of Rhodesia  
would become extremely difficult to be effectively controlled for treatment.

The Commission feels justifiably expressing disquietment  
that the United Kingdom authority of Supply and

# Determining Factors in S. Rhodesia's Development

## Vital Importance of Tobacco in the Colony's Economy

**UNQUOTEABLE THE YACAGO CROP** OF PLATE IMPORTANCE in the economy of Southern Rhodesia. By a combination of circumstances, notably the dollar situation, Rhodesian tobacco growers have played a notable part in the financial structure of the Colony, and to-day the industry represents, in the opinion of the Commission, an enterprise in which self-discipline is effectively exercised.

As is inevitable when big success is achieved in commerce, some criticism is attracted towards the Rhodesian tobacco undertaking. It is stated in some quarters that an overall economy based on tobacco is shallow and brittle. With a less enlightened industry there might indeed be danger of the Colony suffering from what could aptly be described as nicotine poisoning. If today high prices were paid for labour on the tobacco farms, and if the overall food production of the Colony in general suffered in consequence, such socialism would have insatiable support.

The Commission feels, however, that the Rhodesian Tobacco Association should recognize that its members have a prior duty to the Colony to produce at least sufficient food for the labour they employ. In this regard the Association should support any Government policy whereby it is made compulsory for the tobacco farmers to produce sufficient aliment for the Native labour employed by them in the form of maize, groundnuts, beef or other food products, as economic.

In the opinion of the Commission it may be necessary for a policy of this nature to be actively implemented. For the present it is known that the moral obligation involved is fully accepted by at least 75% of the tobacco growers. Enlightenment in this sense of the remaining 25% can probably be achieved by education rather than Government direction.

### Tobacco Situation Stabilized

The fact that the tobacco situation appears in the eyes of the Rhodesian tobacco Association to be reasonably stabilized for at least five years ahead is very encouraging. Great Britain has undertaken to buy 60% of the yield. Australia is entering into a similar agreement to buy 6%. It is expected that this year's crop will not be substantially below the crop of the 1947-48 season.

The Commission recommends that greater emphasis be placed on research in the tobacco industry. Against a yield per acre of 1,100 lb. in the United States, the average yield in Rhodesia is only 560 lb. The P.T.T. have offered \$50,000 as a contribution and the Government is considering providing \$20,000 for research into tobacco, husbandry and pest control. The programme of research is now proceeding reasonably satisfactorily but it is felt by the Commission that still greater emphasis could be placed on this important undertaking.

*Turkish Tobacco.* By reason of the heavy demand that exists for good-grade Rhodesian-grown Turkish tobacco in America, the requirements from the United States for 1947-48 season totalled 1,722,577 lb. weight. It is clear that Turkish tobacco can prove a valuable dollar-earning commodity.

It is not generally recognized that the crop is quite different from Virginian. The leaves are much smaller, the stems longer instead of being dealt with in basted bunches, sales are made over the auction floors but through the Turkish Tobacco Cooperative Company of Rhodesia. Moreover, Turkish tobacco grows in drier areas, like a sand-dale that has, about half the rainfall of the ordinary Virginian tobacco farms.

There has been a fall in production of Turkish tobacco since 1943-44 when the total crop was 48,500 lb.

*Being the second instalment of the Third Interim Report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia under the Chairmanship of Sir Miles Thomas.*

This crop was gathered from a planted area of 10,632 acres. In 1947-48 the area planted was very much smaller and the yield was almost only accounted for in the 1945-46 figures due doubtless to the low and the prices offered and obtained for Virginian tobacco, were very much in excess of those ruling for Turkish which had an average of 30s. to 24d. per lb. Various efforts are being made to re-create interest in this dolly-earning crop. It is pointed out that Native women and picnickers can usefully be employed in its harvesting. The problem that has to be solved is that of supplying the large areas of covering material used to keep rains and heavy dew off the leaves when they are being sun-dried in the open.

The Commission feels that some of the money and energy that is being applied to research into Virginian tobacco-growing could well be directed also to the production of Turkish tobacco in view of its direct earning capacity in hard currency.

### Cotton Grown

*Maize and Small Grains.* The experience of the past two years has emphasized the necessity for the storage of grain during cold seasons, and the Commission favour the storage of maize in growing areas rather than in large central depots. The transhipment of maize to and from large centralized depots would be an additional, and unnecessary strain on the already overburdened railway.

There appears to be a strong case in favour of the growing of small grains in the areas of high rainfall. Such crops are more resistant to drought and to being row-crops, do not require too much labour in sowing and cultivation. They are, moreover, a welcome food for the Negro in these areas prior to the introduction of maize by the Europeans.

The difficulties of raising large crops of small grain by hand can be overcome by the use of common harvesters. These are expensive machines but their use in a continuous manner is suggested for heavy rainfall, should meet this difficulty. To grain-crop production, prices of small grains should be stabilized, as in the case with maize.

*Cotton and Textiles.* The cotton industry in Southern Rhodesia is of a typical native agricultural and industrial basis. For practical purposes can be considered as independent of the other, but it is better for the two to be regarded as complementary, and it is along these lines that development should be guided as far as possible.

On the agricultural side, a type of cotton well suited to Rhodesian conditions has been bred and tested, one of the new fibred types, has been overgrown. Investigations on other types are continuing and there is reason to hope that solutions will in time be found.

Experience gained on the Cotton Research Station has convinced that, so far, cotton is the best rotation for maize and other crops, and at the same time produces a valuable protein concentrate, cotton seed, for the livestock industry.

### Cotton Growing by Africans.

In one of the Native reserves, in Mondoro, it has been shown that cotton is a valuable cash crop for Africans provided suitable marketing arrangements can be organized.

The development of cotton spinning, weaving, knitting and the manufacture of surgical cotton is of comparatively recent origin and provides a ready market for cotton produced in Southern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories.

The short spinning plant of 1,000 spindles established in Gatton in 1946 has been grown into a mill capable of accommodating 17,000 spindles, of which half have already been assembled, work is in operation. It is expected that the mill will be running to full capacity on double shift by the end of 1949. The erection of other mills with a target of 100,000 spindles is contemplated.

Two blanket factories and three knitting factories have been established in Bulawayo, and at Marandellas the first spinning mill has been in operation for over two years.

*Sheep.* Considerable publicity has been given to the remarkable recovery of ovine production and its anticipated effect on the population in Africa.

While fully appreciating the possible effects of this drug in the future, the Commission feels that a due sense of proportion must be observed. The immediate shortage of several thousand tons of barbed wire is a sad commentary on the practical appreciation of the requirements of the African territories. Accelerated supplies of this material, but essential, would contribute much to increase the effective cattle clearance of Central Africa and Rhodesia without the use of a gun. Sheep parasites become extremely troublesome in the staple crops and a certain degree of protection against this is required. The Commission feels justified in suggesting disengagement of the land for sheep breeding and the importation of sheep for no

taken more effective steps to allocate steel rod to the stamped wire manufacturers in Britain, who have the machine-drawing capacity on hand. It would also help to clear a enormous backlog of orders. Some of the difficulties involved in the situation and European strategical sources seem to indicate that there could be a curbing of British trade.

Modestly, in the opinion of the Commission, it is proposed that, inasmuch as it is impossible that forward projects must be carried out in the medium term and short-term categories, while some of these measures aim at bringing into active production large areas that are at present non-contributive to the economy of the Colony, a more immediate response in food production, which is of paramount importance, can be obtained by accelerating the yield of districts that have already proven as areas of cultivation.

One million pounds spent on a pilot scheme in a virgin territory may be justifiable as a long-term policy, but to give practical effect a similar amount of money spent in a district such as the Mazoe Valley could produce almost immediate and dramatic results.

By adding a foot to the wall of the Mazoe Dam the area of irrigation can be increased, and there are other feasible irrigation schemes in the same, and other areas which would make a substantial contribution to be made to the Colony's overall food production over a relatively short period.

It is recommended that only in the interests of reconstruction and food newlands be produced from unproductive land, and that areas that undoubtedly should receive rainfall and economic consideration when the utilization of existing water resources is completed and the time is being planned.

#### *Technical machinery problems*

*Agricultural Machinery.*—At the present moment, there has been an understandable attempt to accord priority between tractor and tractor-drawn implements. Beginning in heavy-loss industries, subsidized capital charges, particularly has this tendency been noticeable in the case of ploughs.

While demands for tractor allocation are now being considered for the last two years, it may be necessary to continue to do so for ploughs so long as under control again and, indeed, for a longer duration, in order to make the allocation definitely directed to the importation.

An endeavour should also be made to obtain an increased allocation of tractors in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of implements including ploughs.

Lands deeply subsoiled with heavy tractor-drawn implements can afterwards be dealt with by means of lighter machinery. Consideration should therefore be given to the continuing use of the expensive type of heavy tractors and implements. The Mineral Resources Board through its intensive conservation area committee provides a suitable body to organize such a scheme. It is not suggested that private owners of heavy machinery should wholly cease, provided that sufficient machines are available, but greater utilization of large, expensive machines on the smaller farms as made available for tractor or communal use is obviously an economic advantage.

*Native Labour.*—The present labour shortage is due to the fact that the development of this Colony and the neighbouring territories has outstripped the supply. Supply does not so completely reflect the available number of workers, but also in quantity and quality of output.

#### *Varying Labour Shortage on Farms*

The shortage is much greater in mining and agriculture than in secondary industries. It is not possible to give even an approximate figure. The shortage on farms varies from farm to farm and district to district. Some farmers are not short of labour at all, yet the shortage with others varies from 10% to 45%. The average appears to be about 15%.

As an indication of the situation, 250 foot treaded lifts applied to the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission for 6,000 recruited Natives. The position is similar in the mining industry; some mines are not short of labour and others vary from 3% to 25%. The shortage in secondary industries is negligible.

About 54% of the Colony's labour force comes from neighbouring territories. Some 70% of these are semi-estate-bound indigenous population of Southern Rhodesia, engaged in a peasant agriculture. It is not possible to obtain more indigenous labour from the Native Reserves in the Colony. The number remains relatively accurate for food production and development in the reserves. The flow from neighbouring territories shows a steady decrease. Some 2,000 less migrants entered Southern Rhodesia in 1947 as compared with 1942. Against this more non-indigenous Natives are in employment, although they are no longer in the reserves.

As a result of the recent regulation of labour, some minimum conditions of service for various key industries in municipal and town management boards, areas where there are already signs of employer economies in their labour forces.

The Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission hopes to recruit an increased number of Natives in Northern Rhodesia to

productivity in Southern Rhodesia. It is too early to say what effect the present drought in Nyasaland will have.

This is only a palliative, any solution which aims at merely increasing the number of workers and not the individual output destined to fall because of the labour force could be seriously increased development would again catch up in a short time.

The year remains as: (a) stabilization of labour efficiency through better wages and living conditions, (b) incentives to work through the creation of wants and more opportunities for advancement and (c) mechanization and other automation.

#### *African New Better Houses*

*Housing in Africa.*—Closely allied to the problem of African labour supply is the question of housing accommodation. While high standards of comfort and amenities have been reached in the provision of dwellings in the compounds of the large industrial organizations, notably in the tobacco, chrome and coal fields, there is still considerable improvement in the urban areas.

It is computed that at least a third of the African population is concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal towns of the Colony. There is need for improvement to enable a proper family life to be developed, and health and welfare services cannot be satisfactorily maintained unless there are the houses available.

This is a national problem; it needs handling on a national scale, not left to piecemeal policy making.

*Native Utilization and Mechanization.*—An interesting example of the extent to which mining output can best be improved by modern methods of mechanization is furnished by typical as at Sharpeville. By energetic and far-sighted administration, the following improvement in productivity has been achieved and is projected:

In 1939 an output of 60,000 tons per year of ore was occupied by a labour force of 10,000 Native miners. In 1948 the same output of 60,000 tons per annum, due to the installation of mechanized conveyors and other equipment, requires 4,000 Native miners. It is planned that an increase in output forward to 1950 output will be achieved by the addition of 4,000 workers.

#### *Miners 4,000 Calories Daily*

Associated with the high standard of living in Rhodesia is evidence of a labour force in the industrial compounds on which both the food and mining industries are based. The relative determining factors in high standards of African labour productivity. The recommendations for underground workers are set at 4,000 Calories daily, higher than many white workers are receiving in Europe.

When adoption of this standard can be made at 24 months, it gives much prospect of improvement in the economics of mining in other important industries.

*African Cement.*—One of the most stimulating instances of industrial progress in the Colony is in the use of refractory materials in the cement industry. This development largely as a result of energetic private enterprise, has had the proviso of ready materials for houses substantially helped during the near future the industry.

There which has been a number of considerable domestic manufacture buildings will be reflected by the production of refractory cement products.

Plans are being laid down in the Colony which is to be a second plant, planned to bring the availability of iron-silicate clays in 18 months' time to be being produced in sections, ranging from 2 ft. 6 in. to 24 in. Such piping experiments, showing round & pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch and present estimates show that the cost should be cheaper than cast-iron or steel.

A second plant with similar output will be put into production by March 1950, and a third one within a third by the end of 1951.

(To be continued.)

[Editorial Comment appears under *Matters of Moment*.]

#### *Budget Changes*

SIR STAFFORD CRYTA'S BUDGET introduced last week brought no change in the tobacco duty. The tea duty, however, is to be reduced by 6d. a lb. a pound, and sugar duties by 1d. The subsidy required to maintain the existing rates will now be £11,000,000 in the case of tea and £22,000,000 for sugar. The duties on light oils were reduced from 2s. to 1s. Sir Stafford expressed the hope that the latter concession would aid the wine-producing industries of the Commonwealth.

**The Budget**

We have to face our enemies with realism and make the nation we believe to be carried away by the most understandable desire to count our blessings. Not must we jeopardize our hopes of recovery and prosperity over the long term by a too hasty desire to anticipate the benefits of what we have already accomplished. We have chosen and deliberated—and in this all parties have participated—to leave our benefits in the form of extended social services. This has been accomplished partly by increased production and partly by a redistribution of our national wealth, and we must face the consequences of this delivery service. Many suggest that we should allow the individual wage-earner, salary-earner, and profit-maker more to stand to himself in reducing the charges upon him by way of taxation. But that can only be done at the expense of our social services or our defence. We must regulate the speed of the development of social services by the rate at which we can increase our national wealth. This is by a better-organized productive effort that we shall provide ourselves with the means to meet and discharge these new social obligations which we have willingly assumed as a community, not in merely, but for all time. —Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Stafford said early in his speech that 1947 had been a year of great achievements for the British people, and they will ask why their achievements win nothing, except lower food, cleaner matches, and a somewhat plebeian standard of living. In view of their national insurance contributions to income tax, balanced by a bill of fare here heavy on the part of the rich, two shillings on the border of starvation, the likely effects of the Budget are not for further years. The achievement cannot be denied to say nothing of the more pastoral form that was visibly rising in the Labour Party shelf on Budget day. The Budget may touch off enough fury in its most justly bred wage earners that it will not furnish even a whispering of human discontent, but looking back, it now seems last in the encouragement to a decent role that the nation can afford even seven years ago. The Chancellor has not even tried to temper the wind to the storm, workers and vote. But it reflects the hard fact faithfully and starkly, and only a drastic change in the community's production power can its aspirations can materialise again. —*The Times*.

**BACKGROUND**

It is certainly the best comment on the Budget if we longer which has crept among Sir Stafford Cripps' own party. The motto with 1931 is striking. Then each of circumstances differing in many details but essentially reflecting the same fact that you cannot eat your cake and have it. Cited upon the late Lord Snowden, and causes him to dismay, and antagonize an all-small section of the Socialist Party. For in fact what had to be done in 1931, and what Sir Stafford Cripps to-day is having to do shows up a meretricious falsity of what Socialists have been preaching in the constituencies and of what, indeed, are the foundations of the Socialist faith. —*Daily Telegraph*.

The Labour Party as a whole can congratulate itself upon the Budget. It is a very impressive thing that the party should produce a Chancellor and sustain him in office who can reconcile the facts with such an unconvincing result. If the party supports this Budget visibly more than a wry face at its austerity, if the Labour movement as a whole accepts its burdens without any attempt to contradict or to term as exactly compensating what increases then Labour will have given a convincing proof of its fitness to bear the responsibility of government. —*Economic Review*.

How do we get out of the circle in which Socialism has no more room to offer unless the recipients pay themselves, and the ever-façeted, middle-class, professional, and managerial part of society seems to have little less to lose than its fiscal chains? What happens if a setback occurs in trade and the national income? This certainly is, in the words of another Chancellor, "Bread House." —*Financial Times*.

The essence of the Budget is that the country cannot gain a free health service and still go on getting a good standard as we have been doing. He has insisted on this as well as, in the face of economic realism and growing political apathy, to the Labour left the braves of all the Suez camps decisions to within 18 months. —*Manchester Guardian*.

The British people made no concessions which conflict with the national interest. They expect of Sir Stafford a continuation of the policy which he has firmly pursued as the minister who is directing the recovery campaign of fiscal realism and hon-

our. Sir Stafford Cripps is a cold and clear-sighted Welshman who will keep his ship off the rocks if he can. It is not he, however, who sets the vessel to course, but the Labour Party, still dazed with dreams of a Treasure Isle beyond the breakers. Still less does he command the winds and tides. Now mutiny mutters between decks; and we may still see this blith of Whitehall put overboard in an open boat while the good old Boney, renamed Spight in the modern vocabulary, sails on her course. —*Sunday Times*.

The butter tax has gone up in price from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. and will still be subsidized to the extent of 3d. per lb. Cacao has gone from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. subsidized to the extent of 9d. per lb. margarine increases from 9d. to 10d. but is subsidized to the extent of 1s. A subsidy of over 5d. will remain on meat, even after loss of the subsidy. —*Mr. W. Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury*.

The disproportionate weight of indirect taxation, the Welfare increases the cost of basic foodstuffs following the planned rise last year in the cost to consumers of clothes and footwear, is a further serious departure from the conception of fair share and national minimum. —*New Statesman*.

**India and the Commonwealth.** There is no middle colour between the Crown and a republic, between in and out of the Commonwealth. You are either in or out. If in some nebulous way you can be both in and out, the whole concept of the Commonwealth goes and what remains is a mere name without substance—the grin without the man. Alice in Wonderland. The Commonwealth is held together by the Crown, from which follows that common status and profound sentiment which is the soul of the Commonwealth. In theory the King is all-powerful, from it follows the title, Subjects to the King, and the less disappears the common allegiance and common status. The Indian plan violates the very concept of Commonwealth, and is the severance of it into the substitution of something quite different—for it. Great care should be used not to empty the Commonwealth concept of all substance and meaning. It would be better to drop it altogether. But what a loss that would be! The clear concept of the Commonwealth should be kept intact and not be merged in other relationships.—General Smuts.

# TO THE NEWS

A. J. Gurnett, S.Y.D., has not made a mark in the Ministry. Col. M. R. Bowles, Labour Minister in the Budget Committee.

Private enterprise has still got its Adamantine vestment. Mr. D. J. P. H. Smith, Minister of Television, has decided to close off February numbers.

Mr. W. E. King, Mr. Postmaster-General,

has been preselected by the world's mailmen as a business proposition. Mr. Ralph Hill, in the Evening Standard, says:

"Are the weekly earnings of British workers in 1948 were \$77.90, compared with \$145. in 1939, and \$151. in 1938."

Ministry of Supply.

No such improvement appears to have been made in either spinning or weaving machinery in this country in the past 50 years." Committee of Industrial Productivity.

There are at least 4,000,000 acres of marginal land in the country which could produce 20,000 tons of cotton giving a 13% increase in raw production if the problem were tackled seriously, says Major Hinde.

Ara, refugees from the fighting in Palestine number 750,000, including 50,000 nursing mothers and children. Mr. C. Mayhew, Minister Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

There will be some increases in the cost of whisky during coming 12 months, but the whole of this must go for export.—Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Twenty-seven civilian European British subjects and 20 European British members of the security forces were killed in Malaya in the last 12 months.—Mr. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

If in the first stage of any future war, we should lose all foothold on the Eurasian Continent and in North Africa, victory, if achieved at all, would require 10 or 20 years of war, perhaps more.—Mr. Royal, U.S. Army.

President Truman has a method of seeing what souvenirs are beautiful when he signs an important document. Each letter of his signature is signed with a different pen. These are then given away.—Daily Telegraph.

Mr. Strachey has broken three records—points rationing, bread rationing, and two cuts in the meat ration within the last two or three months. Those records also seem enough," said Mr. A. Strachey had better go.—Captain E. C. Crookshank, M.P.

There is a financial hypothesis concerning what happened when the present motive incentive was removed; a few the fitter would perhaps keep on, but the vast majority would in the end diminish in aptitude and feasibility.

Sir George Carew, the president of the Chamber of Shipping.

The people of Britain sooner or later will accept the situation. But that the Argentine is pressuring us because of our difficulties. They demand for double the present price of \$10. is an outrage, compared with Australia's price of about five pence.—Viscount Bruce.

Beware of illusions about money wages—real wages are our concern; let me know much money, but what it buys. When we talk of real wages, don't let us overlook what is already increasing them—food subsidies, the national health scheme, family allowances, social insurance, and so on.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

The Vauxhall is the high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 2½ litres, with lightning acceleration from rest to 50 mph in 15.5 seconds, and a true top speed of 75 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance is combined with low fuel consumption. 25-28 miles to the gallon driving. Unladen weight 2,300 lb.

The Vauxhall 4 cyl. 1½ litres, is the true economy model, giving utmost fuel economy with efficient performance above average in the 1½ litre class. 33-35 m.p.h. with normal driving, lightning acceleration, good ton of speed up to 64 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,100 lb.



Both are spacious comfortable, and are now in full scale production. We shall be glad to supply details of these fine cars.

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by  
Major Wall's branch in Nairobi, Nairobi,  
Mombasa, Lamu, Kisumu, Fort Portal, Dar es Salaam,  
Tanga, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

**Vauxhall**  
**BRUCE LIMITED NAIROBI**  
P.O. BOX 111

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. BARRON is continuing his tour of the African countries of the British Commonwealth Board of Trade.

MR. M. A. L. BELL has been appointed a member of the South African board of Public Health (D.C. & O.).

MR. G. H. BRADSHAW, managing director of the Rhodesian Chrome Mines Ltd., visited Nyasaland last month.

MR. EDWARD MCNAUL, one of the two American consuls in Mombasa, has left on transfer to Nairobi.

COLONEL M. C. H. DODGER, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, has returned to the Colony after a visit to this country.

SIR EDWARD DE STEIN, who paid a brief business visit to Nyasaland recently, has presented a swimming pool to the Limbe County Club.

The chairman of the Nyasaland Council of Women for the ensuing year is MISS H. GROVE, whose vice-secretary is MRS. J. FIDDES.

MR. E. H. WRIGHT and MR. E. PARSONS have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Stock Owners' Association of Kenya.

DR. RICHARD HENNESSY, medical director of Medical Services in Uganda, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

MR. G. S. COON, of Lusongwe, Nyasaland, has been appointed a member of the Central Board of Veterinary Research Board as an assistant research officer.

LIEUT. COLONEL MR. FRANK WILKINSON, who commanded the British Force in the Sudan and Eritrea during the war, has been appointed Army Chief Scout.

MR. E. A. VANCE, M.L.C. of Kenya, arrived in this country by air at the beginning of the month, in order to complete the negotiations for the Nairobi municipal roads.

MR. ROBERT NORMAN, East African Commissioner in London, was delayed on his journey from Nairobi by bad weather in Khartoum. He arrived in this country on Friday.

MR. W. H. BURGESS, one-time editor of the *Uganda Herald*, has assumed now the post of publicity manager of the Central Board of Veterinary Research.

MISS GAILLETT, a young Kenya African of the Native Affairs staff, is shortly to arrive in this country to complete a course in local government intended to qualify her with a bursary, to read the British Council's "Local Government" course. E. G. MARSHALL, in charge of a two-and-a-half years' investigation of the East African Veterinary Research Organisation and its incidence of tuberculosis in cattle in Tanzania, while the disease is increasing.

J. P. McCLELLAN, lawyer to the board of the Overseas Food Corporation and its secretary president of the National Farmers' Union, gave an address on the marketing scheme in Over Seas House, London, on Tuesday.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, who is farming in the Cherengani district of Kenya, is in negotiation with the Huntingdonshire county council for the sale of his seat, Kimbolton Castle, which the council wishes to secure for the use of Kimbolton Grammar School.

The engagement has been announced between MR. CLIFFORD GRANT, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Egerton, Langonyika, and MISS ANNE GARDNER, daughter of MR. AND MRS. M. Gardner, late I.F.S., Dehra Dun, and Mrs. Gardner, Lohden, S.W.5.

LEUT. COLONEL C. J. VALENTINE has been appointed commanding officer of the Kenya Regiment, which is shortly to be formed. COLONEL A. DUNSTAN ADAMS, the former CO., becomes Honorary Colonel in the place of BRIGADIER-General A. G. LEATHIN, whose term of office has expired.

MRS. G. G. HADLOW, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and have celebrated their silver wedding. Mr. Hadlow is a planter, a member of the Legislative Council, a member of the Executive Committee of the Convention of Associations, and of the Agricultural Development Committee, and of the Rural Reconstruction Board.

MR. V. MARSHALL, C. G. CHANTING, and others, the Officers commanding the Rhodesian Air Training Groups, have been promoted to C.O. No. 21 Group Flying Training Command. Before going to Rhodesia in October, 1946, he was Senior Air Staff Officer, No. 1 (Bomber) Group for nearly a year.

MR. RUDY EPLEY, of Hull, who has been appointed a Rhodesian Account statistician to the East Africa High Commission, was educated at University College, Hull, and the London School of Economics. He served as an officer in the Royal Navy before which he was employed by the Finance Department of the Hull Corporation.

University scholarships at Fort Marnix have recently been awarded by the Nyasaland Government to MISS GERTRUDE SOLOMON, who is studying education; MR. W. M. CHIRWA, who is headmaster of the African senior primary school in Blantyre; and MRS. H. V. BWANAUSI, who hopes to return to Nyasaland as a medical officer.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR WILLIAM FURSE, Director of the Medical Institute from 1926 to 1934, and a former chairman of the East African Group in London, who was a guest in 1934 and 1935, and Lady Furse celebrate their golden wedding this week. Their son, MR. DAVID FURSE, is farming in the Molo district of Kenya.

The two Rhodesian girls who have been chosen to spend six weeks in Britain under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Fund are MISS FRANCES WOOLER, a 17-year-old teacher at the Cecil John Rhodes School, Gwelo, and MISS JULIA KERR, of St. Albans, aged 18, who is at present employed by the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia. They will leave the Colony at the end of April.

THE DUCHESS OF LANCASTER, president of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will attend the second international conference to be held in the Central Hall, London, from May 1 to 5. MR. GREGORY LONG, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak on "Organization of Comprehensive Tuberculosis Services in the British Colony." Acceptances have already been received from DR. W. S. MARYNS KERK, DR. R. L. SPHERE, MAGNUSSEN, and DR. MOHAMMED ABDALLAH BIN MAHMUD (Sudan).

The applications for the board of the Kenya Farmers' Association are as follows: *Tanzania*: MR. AND MRS. A. W. SYMS AND STEPHEN PLATT; MR. AND MRS. W. A. C. BOUDREAU AND G. E. PRIMEROGE; *Turi-Molo-Mau*: SUMMINGA, LUDWIK AND ASIMU; *Uganda*: MR. AND MRS. H. S. SMITHSON, F. D. TRENCH, NAKAMU; *Kenya*: MR. AND MRS. H. GUNSON, H. HALL, L. A. SPIERS; *East of the River*: MR. AND MRS. R. DUKES, C. LAIN, FERNANDEZ, AND J. G. H. HARRIS; *Countrywide*: MR. AND MRS. A. M. CHRISTOPHERS and MR. AND MRS. D. DUNCAN, G. C. GRIFFITHS, J. E. JACK, DR. A. VAUGHAN, S. A. DU TOIT, AND E. A. WOLVORTH-WHITMORE.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, gave a cocktail party last week in Rhodesia House, London, before returning to the Colony at the end of his official visit to this country. Among the guests were MR. AND MRS. P. J. NOEL BAKER, the EARL OF LISTOWEL, MR. AND MRS. P. G. GORDON-WALKER, MR. AND MRS. G. E. EGELAND, VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS ELIBAN, BRIGADIER S. GARCIA, MR. PERCIVAL, AND LADY LEISCHING, MR. CHARLES AND LADY CONYANT, MR. MILES AND LADY THOMAS, M. COMTE AND M. COMTESSE GERT DE DIJLLERS, AND SIR PHILIP WILSON.

**Obituary****Mr. Stanley Christopher**

MR. STANLEY CHRISTOPHER, a former batsman and cricketer, and president-man of affairs, died in London last week. Born in 1861, he played for Croydon in 1880, and later joined the Kent County team.

It was in 1884 that he was selected to play for England against the Australians, and in that and the following year he played for the Gentlemen against the Players. A fast bowler, Mr. Christopher retired from county cricket in 1890. In 1939 he was nominated president of the M.C.C. Owing to the war no changes of officials were made during hostilities, so that Mr. Christopher had the presidency for seven years—an unprecedented period of office.

He joined his father's firm on the London Stock Exchange, but left to join the board of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd. In 1907 he became associated with banking, being elected to the boards of the African Banking Corporation, later absorbed by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., on the board of which he also served.

Up to the time of his death he was an almoner of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A prominent churchman, Mr. Christopher was a close friend of Dr. Winnington Ingram, a former Bishop of London.

As we go to press, we learn of the very sudden death of Mr. Eric Dauncey Tonge, at Nairobi, Kenya, where he retired at the end of 1946. He became Labour Commissioner in Uganda in 1930, and in 1945 was appointed a commissioner of special duties, as Director of Refugees. A full obituary will appear next week.

**Mr. H. Priest's New Appointment**

MR. HEDLEY PRIEST has been appointed Regional Director of the Colonial Development Corporation for Central Africa. He is 42 years of age, was born at Port Elizabeth, and went to Northern Rhodesia in 1926, where he joined a firm of accountants and auditors. Three years later he became secretary to Messrs. Pitt and Anderson, and was appointed managing director in 1934. He has been a town councillor for Livingstone since 1937, was mayor in 1939, and a member of the Legislative Council for the Livingstone area from 1944 until last year, when he did not stand for re-election. From 1940 until 1945 he served with the Army in East Africa Command. Mr. Priest has recently been in this country, where he has spent much of his time at the offices of the Colonial Development Corporation, acquainting himself with the organization.

**Governors' Extended Tours**

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, and Sir JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, are to have their terms of office extended until December 19, 1951. Both appointments were due to terminate at the end of this year. Sir Philip, whose health has not been good lately, had been preparing to retire to his farm in the Subukia district of the Colony.

Three booklets on trade unionism published in Kenya in English and Swahili are being reprinted; the first editions having been exhausted in a few weeks. "What Is a Trade Union?" explains facts in simple terms and includes free exercises. "The Organization of a Trade Union" and "A Model Constitution of a Trade Union" are sold at 1s each.

**Tobacco Export Tax Dropped****New Proposals in S. Rhodesia**

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has withdrawn its widely attacked proposal of a 20% export tax on all Virginian fine-cured tobacco leaf and products instead to introduce a 15% purchase tax on similar leaf grown and sold in the Colony.

This change amounts, comes as, the climax to one of the biggest political controversies in the Colony since the general election last year. The Government first imposed a 20% tax on tobacco exports, but agreed to reduce this to 15% after strong protest had been made by tobacco growers and buyers throughout Southern Rhodesia.

The concession was at once described as "making no difference whatsoever," and the campaign against the tax was intensified. The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board had already agreed unanimously that it would be inadvisable to open the season's auction sales, which should have started on April 6.

Many United Party supporters were said to have been opposed to the tax proposals, and a few days later the following announcement was issued by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins:

"The Southern Rhodesian Government has seen the tobacco auctions to commence soon because to there is much delay the transport arrangements will be upset, and the railways will be unable to move the whole crop."

On the other hand some of the practical difficulties which are seen by growers and buyers, and to simplify matters, the Government has decided to introduce a purchase tax of 15% on all Virginian fine-cured tobacco leaf produced in the Colony. This tax will be paid by the buyer in the price he pays, and will be retrospective to the beginning of the sales. This tax is to be in lieu of the proposed export tax.

While this is similar in principle to the export tax, it will be much simpler of operation, and will enable buyers to know exactly how much tax they will have to pay in respect of every purchase.

When tobacco is sold on the local floors this is consigned for sale outside the Colony, and arrangements will be made for collection of the tax from the consignees.

**Discriminatory Taxation**

Earlier, a joint statement issued by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Trade Association had claimed that the only precedents in the Colony for such discriminatory taxation were during the war when, in consultation with those concerned, the tobacco sales tax and the gold and platinum tax were imposed on those two industries in view of the excess profits in which they simultaneously in universal operation.

These taxes were submitted because of the grave threat to the Colony and the Commonwealth which cannot be said to exist to-day, continued the statement. At the same time, an undertaking was given that these were purely war-time measures, and it was clearly understood that there would be no question of their renewal in peacetime.

Many resolutions deplored the export tax proposal were passed by farmers associations in the Colony, and some meetings resolved to hold in abeyance orders for soil and water conservation machinery for the districts. A vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance was carried by a large majority when 276 members of farming and commercial interests in Marandellas districts attended a special meeting.

Mr. T. O'Meara, M.P. for Marindellas, said that he could see no economic justification for the long-term incidence of the tax, which must affect all citizens, and no moral justification for the initial agricultural taxation. He was prepared to oppose the proposal to the very end, and if it was passed, would resign his seat. He did not, however, intend to cross the floor of the House.

## Secretary of State's Tour Meetings with Other Officials

Mr. A. Crichton-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was visiting the Central African territories had talks in Lusaka yesterday with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who flew there to meet him and Mr. Roy Denyer.

It is understood that discussions centred mainly on the proposed Central African Federation, but economic and financial problems common to both territories and to the large-scale development plans now in operation were also considered.

When he spoke a few days ago at a luncheon given by the Mayor and Corporation of Livingstone, Mr. Crichton-Jones said that the British people were more interested in the colonies than ever before.

He added that because the United Kingdom was unable to go to Lop to meet the present crisis, the situation was not as bad as it seemed. There has been no crisis before which the British Government was so committed to overseas problems.

### African Outlook Towards Colonies

Never before has there been such a liberal outlook among the Coloured and African British people. There is more desire to help the colonial affairs and the administration of the various territories. The financial form of finance can best help. More can be done when the people are better educated.

It is of the greatest possible importance that those who come to our British overseas possessions should have contact with local people and know their problems intimately. Hence the policy of the British Government depends on London being fully aware of local problems and opinions. It is to be felt in the future a two-way traffic will be developed.

Having thus far been here in Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary of State remarked: "My reputation here has not always been what it should be... Some say I have disinterested social views. But for more than 20 years I have been deeply interested in Central Africa."

This is my first tour and I shall learn much, and much profit enormously. I hope my personal profit will be reflected in policy from London."

### Government's London Visit

We value you that you are tolerant and sensible people. Colonial Office and our Governor is not merely a conciliator," said Mr. Crichton-Jones. "The London visit is given to us so the people of the nation and colony would not dare to act as a strong and oppressive master."

Since the arrival of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Crichton-Jones have had a full itinerary. They are accompanied by Mr. N. D. Watson, Mr. Crichton-Jones's private secretary and Mr. G. F. Lubbock, head of the Bulawayo and Aden Department of the Colonial Office.

After a visit to the Victoria Falls on Friday after the service, the party visited some of Livingstone's secondary industries, went over the Rhodes-Livingstone museum and took tea with representative Africans of the district.

The following day they went by air to Mongu, the capital of Barotseland where the Secretary of State and the Paramount chief of the Barotse, the Mulena MDC, was a woman of the royal house who traditionally plays an important role in the government of Barotseland and the leading Indians. At the court of the Paramount Chief an address of welcome was read by the Ngambwa (Chief Minister).

A choir of skilled choirs performed for the Secretary of State, and the Kalomo tribe, from the border of Zambia, sang a traditional choruses. Before a

lively talk to Lusaka, the party called at Monrovia, which is at present cut off by road from the rest of the territory.

On Saturday they visited Boma Hill, reached Monrovia on Sunday and Nkana on Monday. Visiting Kasama yesterday, Mr. Crichton-Jones met Paramount Chief Chilimukulu of the Bemba who Chilimukulu and his hereditary concillors. He inspected the African school and the Kasasha industrial training school for Africans.

The Secretary of State is due to reach Fort Jameson on Saturday, where he will visit an African resettlement area and inspect various methods of improved African farming. He will be entertained to luncheon by Captain F. B. Robertson, member of the Legislative Council of the North-Eastern division.

### Meeting All Communities

He is also expected to meet European farmers, members of the Coloured and Indian communities and be present at an indaba of all the African chiefs of the district.

In an interview soon after his arrival, Mr. Crichton-Jones said:

"Many problems of great moment to the political and economic development of Northern Rhodesia will be discussed in the days in which I shall be moving round the country, seeing various institutions at work, especially in village life, and the great industries on which Northern Rhodesia's present prosperity rests."

I am here as your guest to learn more about the difficulties of the territory, and I hope everyone, Europeans and Africans, will talk freely with me about our future."

It is understood that Mr. Crichton-Jones travelled to Tonga for the visit of the Secretary of State reported that in the Seshake district, some 12 miles up the Zambezi from Livingstone, there was a tribe of bushmen living a nomadic life and armed with poisoned arrows.

This coincides with an earlier report of the Rhodes-Livingstone instance, and it is possible that a photographic expedition may be sent to investigate.

## African Member's Maiden Speech

### Need for Co-operation in Nyasaland

We feel greatly honoured that the King has conferred this honour upon us."

With these words Mr. E. R. Muwamba, one of the first two Africans to be appointed as non-official members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, opened his maiden speech recently in the Chamber.

"We are aware that we cannot work by ourselves here," he went on, "and have got to depend on the official and non-official members to help us. We shall expect our Chiefs, the Provincial and Protectorate councils, the African Congress, and many other institutions and all Africans individually in the Territory and abroad, who are interested, to help us."

"In that regard we know that our African children will extend to us the opportunity of visiting them at their door in order to understand them and interpret their problems to this Council in a way that we ought to. I would like to extend my thanks to all non-official and official members who have represented us hitherto. We have been brought to this stage, not by our own efforts only, but we have followed them, and we expect to work hand in hand with them now."

"An African can give every possible encouragement to become a cottage labourer with his own house and half an acre of land where his wife can grow her vegetables, plus grocery items, bonuses, a guaranteed rate of wage increase, medical attention for himself and his family, ample假期 and various other advantages, and will still walk out on his savings and take several months' holiday before going to another place because the spirit moves him to do so." — Mr. J. F. Lipscombe in the *Native Weekly News*.

### V.6. Discusses Italian Colonies

**THE FUTURE OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES** was one of the subjects when the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly met recently at Lake Success.

The British Government delegate, Mr. Hector McNeil, has anticipated his acceptance of the American proposal submitted to the committee. These colonies—Somaliland, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland—should be placed under British trusteeship; Eastern Eritrea, including Massawa and Asmara, under the trusteeship of Ethiopia; and the former Italian colony of Ogaden under Italian trusteeship.

Mr. McNeil disagreed with the French view that all the former Italian territories, with the exception of Eritrea, should be returned to Italy under a United Nations trusteeship. Considerable surprise has been expressed on the apparently divergent views of the Western Powers following the recent conversations of the Foreign Ministers in Washington.

Mr. Peter Duffus, the U.S. representative, said that they should ensure that the backward territory of Eritrea could not again be used as a base for operations against Ethiopia, and it seemed reasonable that the latter should have access to the sea. Eastern Africa, including Massawa and Asmara, should, he felt, be entrusted to Ethiopian administration, leaving a separate colony to be found for the Muslim inhabitants of the western province.

#### Italy's Somaliland

The people in Italian Somaliland, he went on, did not appear to be ready for self-government, and, for some time, to some outside assistance would be required to develop their meagre resources or the sparse population. The area was without major strategic importance, and the U.S. Government felt that Italy should be given the trusteeship. The Assembly should not allow the wrongs and ambitions of the past to be permanent barriers to the intercourse of peoples who could help each other.

When he replied, Mr. McNeil remanded the committee that Britain had been responsible for the administration of all the Italian Colonies except Eritrea, since their liberation—a period of nearly eight years in the case of East Africa—and had financed the combined deficits in the territories to the extent of £120,000,000.

#### Italy's in British Somaliland

The restrictions of the territorial arrangement had prevented Britain from introducing far-reaching changes of economic and political development in the best interests of the people, and it was the green duty of the General Assembly to formulate proposals that would, in justice to Britain, put an end to this hybrid system of government.

The most equitable solution for Eritrea, he believed, would be to cede, or grant to Ethiopia, those provinces that were geographically part of the Ethiopian plateau and inhabited by Coptic Christians and other Muslim inhabitants of those areas, and no more than these populations, but he believed that the whole arrangement, particularly since there were already a large Muslim population in Ethiopia.

Under such a régime, the other substantial minorities—the Italians—should also have their territorial position fully protected, and the arrangement should naturally provide an historical outlet to the sea for, including the Dahlak Islands, with the ports of Massau and Massala, and the towns of Assab and Massau.

Another suggestion, said Mr. McNeil, would have to be found for the western province of Eritrea which was predominantly Muslim. Arrangements were sought programme to found four separate colonies in other areas.

He agreed with the American proposal and the findings of the Council of Foreign Ministers that Italian Somaliland should be placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority. The colony was not yet ready for self-government. There were overriding objections to the proposal of a single mandate shared by seven Powers, and if such a thing happened, he said, Italy had a good claim.

Mr. Frederic V. Gromek, the Yugoslav delegation, tabled a motion that all the Italian Colonies should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations, with a promise to give Libya independence within a period of 10 years.

This amendment would require, according to Mr. Gromek, the appointment by the Trusteeship Council of an administrator with full executive powers of its territories, and it would be assisted by a consultative body made up of four U.S.S.R., France, Britain, Italy, and two representatives of the League of Nations. Ethiopia would be given representation on the board.

Commenting upon these proposals on Monday, the Paris correspondent of *The Times* wrote:

#### Russia's New Attitude

It is seen that, by one stroke, Soviet Russia has abandoned its previous demand for the return of all the former Colonies to Italy. At the same time, Mr. Gromek could argue that in these three very propitious circumstances presented by the entry to the Council of Foreign Ministers of Libya, as far back as September 1945,

thus Mr. Isidor, the American Ambassador, was put in a position, subsequently of claiming to his respondents that three have changed. The U.S. now recognises the importance of African stability, in Africa as in indispensable element in mutual enterprise between Africa and Europe. Moreover, our resources do not lie in diversified areas of internal strife and discord, and a formula which seemed fit more than three years ago could no longer fit in this vital stability.

COUNT SORZA, the Italian Foreign Minister, interceded to protest against the return of Italy of Somaliland and the coastland, and argued against the proposed annexation of Eritrea to Ethiopia.

**TANGANYIKA**



**SALES & SERVICE**

DAR ES SALAAM  
TANGA  
MOSHI

LTD

Ford Distributors

Tanganyika and Zanzibar

**REDBURN MOTORS**

## Britain's Part in African Development.

### Warning Against British Ambition.

SUB-COLONEL PETER PENN said in his recent address to the Overseas Service of the B.B.C. *"Never again."* There are many ignorant people in England talking too much and too loudly, demanding over our rule to the African, of training him at the earliest opportunity to step into our shoes, as a result of which the African is being made impudent and ambitious for our day.

It appears to be the fashion to talk development by big Government corporations. Government corporations cannot take the place of private enterprise. It seems almost unfair to quote the grim truth somewhere, but surely that illustrates in an alarming manner what happens when things are done in a hurry on behalf of that private enterprise would not consider good business.

### Merits of Private Enterprise.

The great merit of private enterprise is that it must pay its way. Surely a matter of world concern to-day, particularly for America, is the undeniable fact that some countries cannot pay their way, and if a country cannot pay its way, it cannot afford to spend £75,000,000 of British taxpayers' money on something unprofitable.

Much better to spend that £75,000,000 on essential communications such as ports, roads and railways, oil-servicing and on the provision and construction of water, on geological surveys and generally on those things which we know are necessary to promote lasting wealth over a wide area—in fact on all things.

Private enterprise must take care.

Our friends in Africa and elsewhere know that on the best of grounds unless there is improved financial direction, no man who has been successful in their own affairs in the colonies should take part in the larger issues. One admires the prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for calling in one of England's great industrialists to suggest what measure would be most effective here.

## FREE! the wonderful story of the Rolex wrist-watch.



The handsome FREE booklet illustrated here relates the wonderful history of the great Swiss watch-making firm of Rolex. You and your wife will enjoy reading about:

THE ROLEX OYSTER, the most famous waterproof watch in the world.  
THE ROLEX DIVER, the world's first waterproof watch, built to withstand 100 feet.

THE ROLEX DAY-DATE, a distinctive addition with, in this case, the date shown through a small window on the face.

100,000 wrist-watches of the world-famous Rolex line of watches that bear an honoured name throughout the world.

More, arising from a few short descriptive paragraphs, may be found in this attractive booklet, illustrated in colour, it contains a special introduction by Mr. Hans Wilsdorf, President-Director of the Rolex Watch Company.

Send for the Rolex booklet today!

Fill in the COUPON  
and mail to:  
Montres Rolex S.A.  
18 Rue du Marché,  
Geneva, Switzerland

**ROLEX**  
Swiss Officials Certified  
Wrist Chronometers

Please send me FREE copy of this colour booklet illustrating the Rolex wrist-watch.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Many people seem to think that we want a rapid extension of our military influence in Africa. To one suggests to the other, "What about Britain?" that as a splendid opportunity exists in East Africa, as a result of the increasing demand for tea, we already have a full order book, and every day more orders come in. Although there are many things to overcome, we shall easily pay 12½% over the next 10 years, so let us not see why we should go overseas.

Some persons which are enthusiastic about opportunities in East Africa receive reports from Government. Some 12 months ago, bringing together the head of a firm of natural repute and a high Government official, the industrialist said: "We would like to do this, but in these days of controls, licences, permits and quotas, what assurance will you give that if we make a success of this business, will not then be taken over by the Government?" Our astonishment back came the reply: "The Government cannot give any assurance—unless as a result the firm in question decides to establish a subsidiary in South Africa, where they now operate successfully. Nevertheless, a capital investment of £10,000 of £400,000 and a monthly wage bill of £5,000 was started in East Africa.

### Taxes Imposed Without Warning.

It is vital to avoid unsettling factors such as increasing new taxes with great suddenness. In Nyasaland, but recently as a bolt from the blue, an export tax of 2d. per lb. was levied on tea and tobacco. A yield of £600,000 per acre means a tax of £5 per acre. In England, without any warning whatsoever, a 100-acre farm was taxed £500 there would be an uproar.

The whole conception of an export tax is medieval. It blankets trade; it kills development, and is totally contrary to progressive economic ideas. Can you imagine Sir Stafford Cripps fettering British exports in this manner? This tax would not have been imposed if the Colony in question had been allowed a free vote on the subject!

Capital and capital goods are required in Africa—and they can come from the United States, but not to the detriment of British industry.

There is no need for America to supply 50% of the finance. Because there is no shortage of sterling with which to develop Africa; we have plenty of pounds to lay hands on and buy those capital goods which can be made in England. It is essential that we should do this. If we let our dollar surplus into Africa, the present unfortunate world balance of dollars against sterling will be even more heavily weighted.

Africa can be much like this city which trades in a balance of trade, because after world progress and happy development should flow evenly and regularly from one country to another. Without such real prosperity cannot come to any realm. It cannot occur in the long run, even to the U.S.A. The time comes when our gold is buried in American vaults. Trade comes to a standstill, and is started again only by pawning the public wealth America's loans back the cash. We do not want to see for ever our friends and borrowers. We need not be if we use the gold, the bonds, the credits and the energy we have to develop Africa primarily ourselves.

### Dangers of U.S. Over-Investment.

If America is allowed to invest too much capital, the mineral wealth of Africa will become American before it is dug from the soil. The chance that Africa will have to sell her minerals for dollars to America will be gone.

We do not want American help to take the shape of large trading corporations all over Africa. We do not want them to establish markets for American capital goods in our territories, following them up to service desks everywhere. In a few years British industry can so easily do this itself.

We want to increase the flow of trade between Africa and Great Britain, and later between Africa and the whole of the British Commonwealth. We do not want to write the best year of our young men's lives to developing this for America. We are just as good friends and allies as were in the war. But we do not want Americans to repeat the crime of 300 years ago, against the Americans colonised.

Africa has a far greater area than the United States, which is only half of North America. Africa has an equal, if not greater, range of climate, and a range of mineral wealth. Within a hundred years what cannot we do? Exactly as America has done in the last hundred—and that without all the scientific inventions we now have.

I feel sure that Africa's development can be brought about by the Americans working alongside the British in a separate establishment or a separate entity. But do not let us think for one moment that Africa, watered by a stream of American gold, will flower as an English rose. The national flower of America is Golden Rod! But we don't want to be ruled by a load of American goods—and this country we are not sufficiently big and doing ourselves.

**PLANTERS!**  
**Buy Wisely!**  
**When You Buy a**  
**RE-BUILT**  
**TRACTOR**



Saville-built Engine on the East Africa

**INTERNATIONAL CRAWLER TRACTORS**  
 re-built by SAVILLE will solve your Labour Problem

HERE is a demand of Crawler Tractors in East Africa at present. With new labour very short, nearly 500 dollars a day presenting something of a problem. The re-built Tractor is coming more and more into demand.

If you are thinking of buying a re-built tractor, and no doubt you are, let us offer a word of advice. Buy Wisely, and in words, be sure that your supplier is an Official Distributor of the parent manufacturer. The rebuilding of Tractors is a specialist job, done by men known by firms who have made it their long study, the particular machine and whose business it is to stock the full range of genuine spare parts, and for example having received a tractor for rebuilding from the

Ministry of Supply, and sent to our Tractors come from this source—strip it completely, fully survey its condition, scrap all parts they may find the least sign of wear, and re-build it with a slip down to the smallest part. Then after a complete engine is assembled, run through the most severe dynamometer tests. The last question left for six continuous hours and the test is complete until an official Certificate of Performance can be issued. The fully assembled tractor endures an equally severe round of trials before it is handed over to customer. When finally it leaves our factory, it is actually a brand new machine and will behave as new. So, if you think it will be, and you are right.

Please us a visit. You will be surprised on how—or else come to us and we will show you International Crawler Tractors.

## SAVILLE of STRATFORD

SAVILLE TRACTORS LIMITED, DEPOTED, 5, WARWICK ROAD, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND.  
 FAX: 01789 202100

Official Distributors of International Tractors in Great Britain

Suppliers of Re-built Tractors to the East African Commission,  
 the Forestry Commission, and other important bodies both at  
 home and in the Colonies.

## Importance of Colonial Timber

COLONIAL WOODS are important, and this was made clear on an audience of timber experts at a conference in London. Mr. JOHN H. HAIRE, M.P., said:

Colonial wood scarcely ever got through the Colonies into high prices, and, as timber prices are rising, they were much more important now. It was interesting to note that whilst in 1938 75 per cent of our soft woods "came from the Colonies," that figure rose to 85% in 1946 and to 20.2% in 1947.

As a result of recent improvements, however, the Colonies might now be neglected, and we hoped this would not be the case. We were Governments and private enterprise had paid far too little attention to our Colonial timber resources.

Have we a long-term programme for the development of Colonial timber?" asked Mr. Haire. "I should like the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to tell us that our efforts merely add up to a short-term development to meet an urgent present problem."

### Problems of Exploitation

It would be difficult if we allowed Colonial timber to go to waste, and what steps to the Colonies can be taken of conservation and regeneration? Is the Under-Secretary of State satisfied that he has got sufficient energy on the spot to advise on and supervise the development?

Other problems related to adequate selling methods, raw and simple conveying of logs, poor facilities, urgent priorities as regards timber in these Colonies, also, what encouragement can be given to furniture manufacturers to establish factories in the Colonies where they could bring to the job a great wealth of experience. There was no greater publicizing of Colonial timber resources if British industries could be made Colonial-minded in their use of the good timber home by the Forest Products Laboratory at Finsbury Park were not sufficiently strong. It was giving the most valuable aid to users of Colonial

timber and, in the longer distance, to such markets as have been done. Exhibitions of furniture made of Colonial timber should be held in Institute of British Timber.

Mr. H. G. COOPER (Conservative) said that the Colonies had as yet done little in timber production, and that the available timber was probably not economic. Up to 1940, the export of logs of tropical timbers from colonial territories was econimical in some, except for the very highest grade.

Do we know what timber we have in the Colonies? and is it possible to make comparatively detailed surveys over wild forests which are practically impenetrable in their heart and centre to human beings on foot? A great deal has been done, but we have only touched the fringe.

Mr. ERNEST HUGHES (Labour) suggested that the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies should ask the President of the Board of Trade to insist that if timber came to Britain from the Colonies there should be no import duty imposed.

### Need for Co-ordination

SQUADRON LEADER E. T. SOUTHEY (Labour) said that the Colonial Office should work in close touch with the Ministry of Trade, the Ministries of Supply, Health, and Posts, and with the Building Research Department.

It is in many of the houses being built in our constituencies that we find that the housewife has to work on a meagre meal, because there is not enough water. Compared to five miles a more springy, a more elastic use of the woods from Rhodesia, for instance, could be obtained here, without loss of timber, through the manufacture of the fuel which is the best to buy.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. D. REES-WILLIAMS) said that we should have to rely more and more upon Colonial timber, and the problem was to preserve sufficient areas of forest to maintain soil fertility and water supplies.

Before the war the United Kingdom imported 379,000,000 cubic feet of softwood and 46,000,000 cubic feet of hardwood every year. Now that the need to turn to soft, curvy and staining sources, we find that many of the new sources of supply, both in softwood and hardwood, do not longer available.

Hardwood exports from the Colonies to the United Kingdom rose from 2,700,000 cubic feet before the war to about 6,600,000 cubic feet in 1947, and the total imports of hardwoods from the Colonies in 1947 were 15,340,000 cubic feet. It is expected that the total annual exports will have risen to 22,000,000 cubic feet.

### Government's Policy

The policy of the Government is first, to ensure that the environmental and physical conditions of the colonies are suited by control and maintenance or rehabilitation of vegetation and water supplies; secondly, to supply a perpetuity of flows of forest products; and thirdly, to ensure that enough forest trees are available to provide stable and certain crops.

Everything was being done to work timber for the ship and in order to continue such procurement, the British Government had informed the Colonies that it should commence to buy all the available sawn timber which could produce, subject to price and quality. Bulk purchases had been a powerful factor in developing the use of tropical hardwoods in the colonies. MCS should direct attention, for those who are interested, to the second report of the Colonial Timber Products Committee.

[The section of the above mentioned report dealing with timber was published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week.—Ed.]

The extent of timber resources in the Colonies was not known, nor, indeed, had there been a tea survey of Africa, about as far as the size of Great Britain. This had been done in a moderate and incomplete manner, concerning tropical woods, but the results had been very limited.

Information on the tea market in the world this paper came from the tea survey of 1938, from coniferous timber surveys, and from the tea survey of 1940. There were few softwoods in the Colonies, though considerable investments were being made in plantations of pine and eucalyptus, but these were not yet matured for many years.

There was a difficulty for many years in getting rid of their surplus tea, and in their disposal. Mr. Rees-Williams said that the Colonial Office was doing everything possible to develop and harness the Empire's forests to satisfy tea requirements.

*Cravent A*

IMPORTED FROM LONDON ENGLAND



Made with rich fine  
Virginia tobacco

CABRAS LTD., 100, LIVERPOOL ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

## Conference on Confederal Agreement

A HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE ON CONFEDERAL AGREEMENT was convened by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Chairman of the Central African Council, in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on 22nd December, 1947.

"I think we all understand to the present stage that the principles of Communism are all agreed that it is as devastating as anything to people as we can conceive. It is difficult to combat, and as far as I know, we are doing precious little to combat it."

"One of the first items on the agenda of such a conference would be to agree upon a way system of propaganda to combat the subtle poison which we know is being distilled from certain quarters. Expressions in measured terms may be necessary, but when suppression will only defeat its own purpose."

"Utterances with regard to race relations do more harm than good, but if temperance and both sides play straight into the hands of Communists, nothing will help the Communists more than to see the two races at odds and Africa or to see the coloured people at odds with all over the world. That is the way to help Communism."

### Central African Federation

Sir Stewart then turned to the question of Central African federation, and said that he had shown the Central Africans the withheld public discussion and criticism of the federation "so that they can see that it has been made perfectly clear by us that Africans had totally abdicated by that advice."

The difficulty in discussing the matter with thinking Africans, of whom there were a great many, is that they were biased to day. We are satisfied with our present system of government, as the people are on the part of Europeans. We trust, though, we are not so certain economically. We are certain they pay, we are not so certain politically, and our own councils, and our own members in the Legislative Council believe all we want them to believe."

"They have said this to me over and over again, and that Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, and they have asked me about the existing system. Are we changed? The answer is, first, has been given by Mr. Weissky, who has explained that it is not we who are changing, but the world outside, and we have to keep up with it."

"Many of us would like to go back in the peaceful days of those days we can't do. At my meetings I have said that as far as I can see, all economic advantages are on the side of federation, and I know that is accepted at any rate by a great many Africans."

"I would follow my plea for reasoned, quiet consideration of this enormously important subject, without hasty utterances until we are quite sure what we are talking about."

Mr. DAVIES pointed out that through the efforts of the Central African Council, certain services were being correlated.

In other words, we are attempting to bring about federation, but despite the lack of executive power in the sense we are

not in a position to do so. Councils are like committees, even though they have a large number of members, and the members are not necessarily representative of the community. They can be easily controlled. Representation of the whole of the Central African population, in the event of the British Government giving Nations loans, so no consultation could guarantee the right to have some of the money."

The annual Conference between the three countries and their respective members of the Council and their delegations to discuss policies for the two months in view, will agree on a definite programme.

## Book Reviews

*And the Third Day* by John L. Lewis. Literary oratory, written by Sir Herbert Read, draws upon the Bible, the poets, and the speeches of men for an anti-war hope and authority, illustrated by well-known paintings of John Rodenstein. The purpose of the book is to bring to the minds of many young mortals the meaning of death.

*Window on the World* by Edmund Rostich (Peter Davies, 15s.). Major Edmund de Rostich, who served with the R.A. in North Africa, Italy and France throughout the recent war, and is now a partner in the family firm, paid a brief visit to Africa in 1937 in the course of a round-the-world trip, and he gives 21 pages in his book to a conventional account of what he saw in Rhodesia and Kenya. The writer was only 21 years of age at the time and, not unnaturally perhaps, his main interest was in big game shooting and photography.

*Africa Looks Ahead* by W. Singita & F. Fisher, Julian Hoyle (Pickering and Innes, Glasgow, 15s.). This is the life story of Dr. Walter and Mrs. Fisher, founders of Kalole Hill Mission, Northern Rhodesia, and devoted servants and leaders for three decades. After some years in Portuguese West Africa, they established themselves in 1908 at Kalole in the Luapula country, in the extreme north-east of Northern Rhodesia, near the boundaries with the Belgian Congo and Angola. From that remote spot their beneficial influence spread far and wide. One of their sons, Charles, was for some time medical officer of one of the great copper mines and a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD. 1939

1939 Incorporated April 1937

GENERAL  
MANAGEMENT  
AND  
INCREASED  
PRODUCTION

**General Manager  
& Engineer**

NAIROBI (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA KAMPALA UGANDA  
TANGA CHUNGU

STEAM & DIESEL CARCASS  
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES  
LUMPS & SWIVELS, ETC.  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

**HUGSON**  
LIGHT RAILWAY MACHINERY

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

6 ALFRED HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
London : 21, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.C.1  
Tanganyika : Limmonia (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 63, Dar es Salaam  
Kenya : Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 649, Nairobi  
Uganda : Wilkes, Webb Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Kampala

## ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has assembled again. A new African member, Mr. G. J. M. M. Ameri-Cheesley, has been appointed by the Governor.

Eighteen young nurses have completed the government secondary school at Karok, Kenya.

The first satellite telephone exchange in Southern Rhodesia has been opened at Hillside, Bulawayo.

A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been started in Moshi, Tanganyika.

A new "India" hospital and maternity home in Nakuru, Kenya, was opened recently by the Director of Medical Services.

A further gift of £2,000 has been made by the Government of Uganda towards the cost of the new buildings for Mengo Hospital.

### Polish Settlement in Kenya

Between 240 and 250 Poles have been accepted for settlement in Kenya. Nearly all are young women who are employed as children's nurses.

The Hartley District Farmers' Association in Southern Rhodesia have urged abolition of the maize bonus scheme and the restoration of a flat rate.

Four Africans have died in the Fort Hall district of Kenya, and 16 are seriously ill in hospital as a result of eating the flesh of a bullock which died of anthrax.

The Ross Institute "Industrial" Advisory Committee met in the council chamber of the Rubber Growers' Association, 19, Fenburch Street, London, E.C.2, on April 22 at 2.30 p.m.

A farmer in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan set his dog charged to a tree pine afternoon to protect his tomatoe from monkeys. On his return he found a 12-foot python chained to the tree.

The second annual dinner of the Indian Defence Forces Diner Club will be held at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on Friday June 17. Particulars may be had from Brigadier A. J. Knott, Stowe School, Berkhamsted, Herts, or from the Secretary, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

A valuable aerial mosaic photograph of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been presented to the city by No. 4 Squadron of the R.A.F., who visited the Colony last year. The mayor of Salisbury said that the mosaic would be of immense value to the country's engineering and town planning departments.

The average Rhodesian youth appears to be unwilling to continue his studies after leaving school, according to members of the Cotton Research and Industry Board. After interviewing several young men, the board's newly-launched apprenticeship scheme, it was noted that only one had been accepted.

A unusual Nyasaland stamp was discovered by an official of the Standard Bank in Rhodesia recently. It was a 10-pence in the vertical format, showing the view of Lake Malawi and like Nyasa, but without the price. No similar peak has been discovered and the stamp has been sent to England for classification and valuation.

The London Museum, which now offers a service identification service to all British East African territories. The Museum is willing not only to receive snakes sent to it, and to say whether they are venomous, but to give advice on methods of reducing the snake population on property. In addition, instructions on first-aid treatment for snake-bite will be given.

### Minehead's Development

A long-term repaying housing scheme for which £180,000 is allocated is among the proposals made by the Minehead town management board in response to the Southern Rhodesia Government's plan for development along item local authorities. Location buildings will cost £24,000. Model houses at Native trading sites £7,000. European houses £13,500; brick-making plant £6,000; park amelioration £2,000. Some £67,000 will be set aside for research and enculturation schemes.

Housing problems have been accentuated in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, by the acquisition of the Beta Railway by the Portuguese Government. The town council had allocated 1,000 acres for railwaymen, but the general manager of Rhodesia Railways has said that they cannot be taken up, since the position regarding the railway strip which had been bought by the Portuguese within the municipal area is not clear. The Southern Rhodesia Government is to be asked by the council for a full statement of policy.

### Beira Freight Rates

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES of South East Africa have announced that rates of freight to Beira by vessels which start loading at their first European port on and after July 1, 1949, will be changed. New quotations will be on an "all-in" basis, and rates to Europe by ships which begin loading on and after that date will be quoted "free on board" or "free alongside." Landing or "steering" charges on cargo shipped by vessels will be collected directly by the port administration from the consignees or shippers. The revised rates have been prepared by deducting from the present inclusive rates the amount which have been absorbed by the steamer in the pay for landing or steaming, and rounding off the figures to convenient levels. The arrangements between the Conference Lines and Beira Yards Ltd. now become void. As the revised rates are new to port administration, the latter are continuing to collect landing and steaming charges with the intention of uniting the amounts to them in the

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

Head Office: Park House  
Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia

SELLERS, DISTRIBUTORS  
AND MANAGING AGENTS

London Correspondents: CAMPBELL BROS. CARTER & CO. LTD., 14, LUDWICK STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

### NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARY

**WHOLESALE:** Campbell Bros. (Wholesale), Ltd., Nairobi, N.R.

**RETAIL AND WHOLESALE:**

Books, United, Chingola; Kee's Ltd.—Loaka.

Confectionery, Ltd., Kitwe; Kippax Stores, Ltd.—Kippax.

Adelcorn, Kewmbezi; Livingstone Stores (Mufulira) Ltd.—Mufulira.

Port Rosebery.

F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Livingstone, Mengo, Chilanga and Branches.

N.Y. Agents: The London & Provincial Supplies Co. Ltd., Bristol.

Lilongwe and Branches.

# WHAT DON'T THEY MEAN BY

Our latest invention is probably the most useful framing. It is a light, portable weight, is simple, calligraphic, extremely inexpensive, durable, and has proved its worth in the manufacture of houses, sheds, garretts, all even bushes, and rooms. We have the largest and supplies to locomotives, trucks and tractors for transporting sugar from the plantations to the deodorizing areas. Distributors of the many commodities needing the services of light combustives, trucks and tractors which our agents possess, namely, Co. Ltd., who have large stocks in East Africa.

Irene Rigid a



RAILWAY  
MINE and  
PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD.

IMPERIAL HORSE, BONHOMME,  
LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone

CHESTER 2-1111

## The New Imperial Institute - New Showground for Nairobi

The re-constitution of an Imperial Institute, with the functions decided by the British Government after a long session of recommendations from the Conference of Commonwealth Countries, will be in operation by the end of the year.

The scientific and cultural activities will be taken over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and will be financed primarily from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. It is hoped to make substantial increases in the number of staff who are to be taken over with the bulk of officers, technicians and the services provided to the Institute.

The scientific and technical activities of the Institute have in the past been divided among two departments, the Plant and Animal Products Department and the Mineral Resources Department. The former will in future be called the Colonial Plant and Animal Products Advisory Bureau and will be closely associated with the work of the Colonial Products Research Council. The latter will become the Mineral Resources Department of the Geological Survey.

### Ministry of Education Responsibility

The Imperial Institute will claim its educational functions centred in its Empire Galleries and Central Empire Lectures Scheme and Empire Film Institute, and minor strip shows, etc. In its educational activities relative to the communications, the Director of Education will be responsible to the Minister of Education, and will include in the estimates for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute by the Commonwealth Government and the annual international contributions from abroad.

The educational activities of the Imperial Institute have always been directed principally to meeting the requirements of Empire grant-aid schools for visual aids to Empire knowledge. These needs are increasingly recognized by local education authorities, and it is felt to be appropriate that the Minister of Education should be responsible to Parliament for the future determination and finance of the Institute. Since the Imperial Institute Act of 1925 was passed, the Secretary for Overseas Trade has been responsible for administration.

The Central Film Library, including all Empire films belonging to the Government, will remain for the present at the Imperial Institute under the control of the Central Office of Information. The administration of the cinema and the selection of Empire films for its daily programmes will continue to be the responsibility of the Director of the Institute.

### Cost May Be £30,000

COLONIAL OFFICIAL, Governor of Kenya, said in an address at the annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society (*Inset 16*).

"Steps have been taken to set aside land for the construction of a new showground. There is some difference of opinion amongst agriculturists as to what the view will prevail that it is essential to have a showground, a colony that agricultural shows should be given in the immediate vicinity of the capital if not every year, at least with reasonable frequency.

"I hope that the showground can be so designed as to form in between shows, as is done, it has to be admitted, are inconvenient, an admirable headquarters for the Kenya Agricultural College, which is to be reconstructed."

Apart from that, there are other things that could be done on the showground which will be part of the cost of maintenance, anyhow: flower beds, for example, and perhaps agricultural conferences and things of that sort.

While I personally am a strong supporter of the project to build an adequate showground at Nairobi, and believe in the right of the members of my Government to do so, the allocation of funds does not lie with us. We shall propose this project to them as soon as plans and specifications are available, and we can see, what is involved; before asking the legislature to vote the money or not, as it please.

A preliminary estimate puts the requirement at just under £30,000, and I feel confident that such a sum will be manageable. I believe we shall be able to make out a case which will result in a reasonable subvention from revenue towards the necessary expense.

## Mabira Forest Report

THE MABIRA FOREST (UGANDA) RUBBER CO., LTD., report in their consolidated profit and loss account for the year of 21 months ended December 31 last a loss of £1,377, compared with a loss of £4,356 in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of £100,000 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and £60,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Accumulative losses to date stand at £1,257, and current liabilities at £9,479. Investments in subsidiary firms are valued at £60,000 and current assets at £295, including £266 in cash.

The parent company produced 79,688 lb. of rubber and 2,941 cwt. of coffee during the nine months ended December 31, 1947; the outputs of the Mabira Coffe Co., Ltd., were 59,008 lb. of rubber and 4,579 cwt. of coffee and of the Mabira Tea Co., Ltd., 17,838 lb. of rubber, 409 cwt. of coffee in 1948. The coffee crop for the year ended March 31, 1947, was 1,740 cwt. There is now an area of 150 acres under tea at Namwamama.

The Directors are Messrs. A. Todd (Chairman), Mr. Jarvis and Mr. H. D. Cooper. The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on April 28.

A resolution by the Prime Minister at the annual general meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentarian Association last week that the name of the association be changed to the Commonwealth Parliamentarian Association was carried unanimously.

## The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: SIX BENE' CHAMBERS, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

The Leading Steamship  
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding  
and Insurance Agents

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 771

P.O. Box 160

P.O. Box 118

## Debate on Somalia

(Continued from Page 1003)

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MR. C. MATHER), who is in the Foreign Office, said:—The proposal for divided Somaliland was put forward by the Foreign Secretary to the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris in 1943.

It had not been supported by the other Powers and was withdrawn; the French Government supporting the general solution of trusteeship for the ex-Italian Colonies. The proposal was simply not a practical policy to-day, nor was there any reason to believe that all the Somalis were in favour of the proposal.

The impression had been given by Sir George Jeffreys that there was almost unanimous hostility to Italy amongst the Somali people, but the Government's latest information suggested that this was not so. Indeed, it had been shown by the report of the Four-Power Commission,

### Four-Power Commission's Findings

The latter had concluded that the majority of the Somalis wanted Four-Power trusteeship leading to independence, and had emphasized that the Somalis wanted absolutely any government which would guarantee peace and security, but were not ready for immediate independence.

There were Somalis, the report had stated, who resented the idea of an Italian return, but there were also many others in that part of the world whose sentiment among the Somalis was strongly pro-Italian. Since that time, there was no doubt that such attitude as that was had greatly decreased.

"Sir George Jeffreys suggested," continued Mr. Mather, "that these people, who tended to independence, should have the idea of independence for the Somalis not ruled out by Italian trusteeship." He seemed to suggest, on the other hand, that British trusteeship meant independence, and Italian trusteeship, equally under the League of Nations, meant the end of all hope of independence.

It is not so. The purpose of the United Nations trusteeships, which are obligatory and come binding on the trustee countries, is that they shall lead forward the people to independence, and this is every expectation that there would be so if Somaliland returned to Italian trusteeship.

### Of Commerce Concern

The Portuguese Treasury has now made the second and final payment of £2,000,000 in sterling for the purchase of the Beira Railway by the Portuguese Government. The sum was paid last week through the Bank of Portugal to the Beira Railway Company in London.

Delegates of 34 countries met this week at Antwerp, France, for the opening of the third session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The issue of licences to import corrugated iron sheets into Kenya and Uganda from Belgium has been resumed.

The address of the Export Licence Department of the Kenya Supply Board is now P.O. Box 2180, Nairobi.

Mrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., have announced an interim dividend of 7½% (the same).

Asiatics now hold 18 trading licences in Northern Rhodesia.

### Sisal Quips for March

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 272 tons of sisal and tow.

Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 412 tons of sisal and tow, making 294 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., 205 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,749 tons for nine months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., 452 tons of sisal and tow, making 4,010 tons for 12 months.

## Kenya's Estimates for 1949

**Increases in Revenue and Expenditure**

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1949 in Kenya are based on an increase of £1,657,255 compared with estimates for the previous year. Expenditure is set by £1,124,819, or £38,912.

On the revenue side (the figures in brackets being last year's estimates), customs and excise are expected to produce £4,260,000 (£3,790,000), including £230,000 (£275,000) from tobacco, £1,100,000 (£1,000,000) from molasses, £400,000 from spirits and £10,000 (£18,000) from beer and wine. Duties and taxes appear at £2,640,000 (£2,200,000), while the principal items are income-tax at £20,000 (£25,000), and Native policed £6,751,500 (£5,700,000). Other Governmental share of joint services expenditure £472,192 (£439,204); Police Development and Welfare £16,100 (nil).

Revenue expenditure at £7,202,716 (£5,899,916), £1,091,523 (£1,219,121), on education £713,816 (£584,016); Medical Department £622,778 (£645,718); Posts and Telegraphs £628,435 (£62,000); Civil Peasants £345,854, (£348,000); in Administration, General Staff £470,671 (£238,942); for local government contributions £77,268 (£729,671); for agriculture £53,117 for the Military, £2,149,813 for the public debt £1,441,011 (£1,507,581), for the Veterinary Department, and £1,140,912 (£1,238,000) for the Meteorological Department. Contributions to the High Commission were £1,030,000 (£2,170,000), and £44,666 (£57,551) non-recurrent.

### Arbor Day

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, will plant a tree at a ceremony in Nairobi on Arbor Day, May 24. He will also broadcast before that date the spirit of Kenya Arbor Society's drive to secure the planting of 100,000 trees a year in the Colony by firms, schools and local organizations. Some 3,000 schools have been approached and will be provided with saplings free. The readings each Provincial and district office are given the maximum encouragement. The Kenya Arbor Society was formed about 20 years ago at the instigation of the late Commander G. P. D. Miller.

## Kettles-Roy & Tysons

MOMBASA LTD.

Head Office: NAIROBI

Kenya Colony

Branches in Mombasa, Kisumu, Fort Portal, Entebbe

Represent  
First Class  
Manufacturers

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.  
Brown's Buildings, Stationary Axe, London E.C.3.

*Mining.***Copper Production over 100,000****Rhodesia's Limit Year**

**COPPER PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—An order temporarily suspended by the decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to limit copper exports.

Recent reports of the limited rail service in Southern Rhodesia and the fact that the cutting of a new railway line from Sinoia to the Walvis Colliery for some distance will brought to the line the road for power stations and industries to carry large stockpiles of coal against such emergencies.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times* cautions that:

"Insistence on the copper mining companies (strongly backed by the British Government) on the maintenance of coal deliveries northward at the highest possible level has had a cumulative effect on Southern Rhodesian industries, notably the brick-making plants, which have been receiving about 50% of the coal required for their maximum contribution to the building industry."

It is against this background that Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Rhodesian Minister, has just announced his intention to seek Parliament's approval for a scheme to control basic mineral exports, including coal.

The Prime Minister's visit to London this week ends, though primarily to discuss the proposed Central African Federation with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ernest Jones, will probably include a plan for the accelerated delivery of coal from Rhodesia's rolling-stock ally, South Africa, which will help to improve the local supply position as much as that of the Zambezi.

**Geological Bulletin**

A circular dealing with the gallery of North, west and central Kimberley district, in the Southern Rhodesia Province of Rhodesia, has been issued by the Department of Lands and Mines.



Before selecting a particular site for installing power equipment refer your present needs to the Companies' Technical Special Staff, who are prepared to advise large consumers. Invaluable services are offered to deal effectively with these areas.

**SYSTEMS.**—Kenya: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 M.M.A., 100 volts.  
Tanganyika: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 M.M.A., 100 volts, or 400 and 220 Volts Direct Current.  
**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA.**

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

Kenya, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret.

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & NIJI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Mtwara, Mwanza.

**LONDON OFFICE.**—20, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

**Mashaba Rhodesian**

THE MASHABA RAILWAY ASSESSED £6,697,000 for the year 1939-40 £3,664, compared with £4,285,000 for the total of the previous year. The capital consists of £230,000 for the original line, £4,000,000 for the extension, and £1,600,000 for the £174,000 development at Lethem, the latter including £84,472 for 1939-40.

Development has made available 1,000 miles enabled a second shift system on the main line, improved that of the short line and put up short-line sidings. The directors are Messrs. W. E. Scott, chairman, Mr. J. G. Day, Mr. A. B. Hartman, Mr. P. H. Hartman, and Mr. Arthur Horne. The club amongst general meetings held in London on January 13.

**New Agreement for Mine Officers**

LAST week, after negotiations between officials and mine staff employed 30,000 men in Rhodesia, a new agreement recently signed in the Goldfields.

In the Goldfields, the chief improvement is to maintain in force minimum and other rates, with no provision for minimum salaries. Other wages included follow: An additional sum due to be paid between the Chamber of Mines and the ministers of the State, officials and salaried staff. Arbitration.

The main provision concerns management and deductions, and leaves arbitration of employment certificates of various officials and salaried staff, earning £20 or more per month, will now pay 15s. monthly towards the expenses of the National Industrial Council, and employees will contribute a similar amount for each official in their employ.

**Company Progress Reports (March)**

**Standard British Refinery.**—The Goldfields Coal Co. Ltd. Coal sales were 562,814 tons, and coke sales 6,575 tons.

**Bishopton.**—150 tons of ore were treated for 1,120 oz. gold and a working loss of £435.

**Reidville.**—Working profit of £9,707 was earned from the treatment of 8,000 tons of ore.

**Cash & Metcalf.**—A working profit of £10,079 was earned from the milling of 18,500 tons of ore.

**Keltan.**—March production at the Geita Mine yielded 3,210 oz. of gold from 44,577 tons milled.

**Wanderer.**—31,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,988 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,027.

**Mowbray.**—2,219 oz. gold were recovered from 12,000 tons of ore crushed for a working profit of £7,077.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—Output was 1,830 tons of zinc, 100 tons of lead, and 28 tons of fused vanadium.

**Emmies Farm.**—661 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 5,600 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,747.

**Diamonds in Tanganyika**

TANGANYIKA COAL has recently been used for the first time to fuel a complete train on the Central Line between Morogoro and Dodoma, proving that the local commodity is equal in quality to that which has previously been imported. The coal, which was discovered by a Government geological survey, will now be exploited by diamond drillings, but its possibilities for commercial development, although considerable, of the transport problem will take into account the need of the more extensive fields known to exist in the basin of the Rukungiri River, further examination of which is planned for this year.

**Mining Depreciation Allowances**

WHEN SIR STAFFORD CLEARY INTRODUCED His Bill last week, he announced that he proposed to adopt the recommendations of the committee set up last autumn to consider the question of depreciation allowances for United Kingdom mining concerns in respect of capital expenditure on rights to work overseas mineral deposits. Details would be laid before the House on April 21.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

EXPORTS OF minerals from Tanganyika in January were £1,222,294, compared with £100,280 in the previous year.

The main increase was in diamonds, exports of which rose from £22,308 to £164,500.

**Northern Rhodesia Mineral Production**

NORTHERN Rhodesia's MINERAL OUTPUT in January was a record, when output was valued at £3,162,000, of which copper alone was worth £2,736,000.

MOMBASA Head Office in East Africa  
 NAIROBI  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 ZANZIBAR  
 KAMPALA  
 TANGA  
 LAMU  
 LINDI  
 MIKINDANI

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**

Incorporated in Kenya  
 Head Office 12 Leadenhall Street, London E.C.3

Agents for  
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.  
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Sumner Walker,  
 Morda.  
 Sons, etc.

### CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service  
 WE GIVE IT

### Exporters

of West African Native-Grown  
 Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,  
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

### Importers

of Hardware and Building  
 Materials, Ginnies, Wines and  
 Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE  
**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**  
 BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.,  
 LONDON, E.C.2

Branches at  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM,  
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBALE, BIRAKA,  
 LAMU, LINDI

### EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding  
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
 Travel and General Conditions  
 apply to  
 THE  
 COMMISSIONERS  
 IN EAST AFRICA  
 100 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Great Buildings, Mariner Square, London, W.C.2  
 Telephone: WHitechapel 2727  
 Telegrams: Empathor, East London, Chelmsford, Bantams, London

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeological interest of the highest order. Built by whom they are, built how, for what purpose? All these questions remain unanswered by exhaustive work done there since the finding of gold, iron and copper in a large-scale.

Pleasingly romantic theories suggest that Great Zimbabwe was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Sennacherib, from which was obtained the gold used in the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Banu's work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans on the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continue to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branch in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.



## BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE: 154, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



# UGANDA COMPANY LTD.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS

COTTON GINNERS

IMPORTERS AND  
EXPORTERS

TEA RUBBER AND  
COFFEE PRODUCERS

STATE AGENTS  
AND MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:  
EDDO MOTORS  
WAKEFIELD OILS  
DUNLOP TYRES  
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.  
LURALDA TEA CHESTS  
STERLING CABLES  
ENGLISH ELECTRIC  
PURMER DIESEL ENGINES

The Company, which maintains skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to meet in any form of trade in East Africa and the

LONDON: 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Mansion House 6745)

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1, and at Jinja and Mombasa

Associated Company: GEORGE TYSON CO. LTD., P.O. Box 218, NAIROBI  
Telegraphic Address: Valuation, Nairobi