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## PRINCIPAL COLUMNS

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE DISCOVERY IN THE HISTORY of the human race has been so contentious as the discovery of printing. Before even the steam engine, the dynamo or, as yet, the release of atomic energy, the printed word has caused more trouble. Even in our own day we have seen a world war fought around a book. Had many of us world have dismissed "The Communist Manifesto" as not worth the publication we would have missed the most explosive document ever written. The world was greatly roused when Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto in the heat of human emotion have still not dismissed themselves and are indeed as potent as ever. On the other side, the reception given to Mr. Kravchenko's "I Choose Freedom" shows how explosive the printed word can be even among the sophisticated populations of Europe and America. But if we wish to recapture the impact of the printed word on the human race we cannot study it better than among the peoples of Africa. To disseminate a newspaper or a book among populations who have only just begun to read is incalculable in its effects for good or ill. It is vital that this great power of the printed word among primitive populations should be turned to the best.

Lord Listowel showed his awareness of this problem in the speech he addressed recently at the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the United Society for Christian Literature. There are obvious dangers in the State concerning itself with the production of books and newspapers, but the dangers which arise from literature of the wrong type being put into the hands of primitive populations are even greater. Government cannot ignore their responsibilities in this field and some scheme is going to be worked out which will serve the essentials of democracy while ensuring a flow of the right type of literature. Lord Listowel quite properly deprecated the idea that Governments should proceed by way of censorship and prohibition. In the last resort such powers may be necessary, but the proper course is to ensure by positive encouragement that an adequate flow of suitable literature is forthcoming. This is the line which the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments are taking and it is shown by the creation of the East African Literature Bureau and the Joint Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Library Board of which are to receive £100,000 and £50,000 respectively from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

use bureaux as we comprehend. They are not to have their own printing presses, or to be publishing bodies, but will rather act as clearing houses, and will have a library

PEACEES IN THE  
of the responsible  
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will remain in the present hands—but authors will have a greater inducement to write for Africans and publishers greater facilities for testing their work, we may now be thinking up. In this way it is expected that African good literature will flow in, and will be sufficiently gratifying to other Africans, because it will indamage their minds by the stories and pornography. It is greatly to be hoped that both African and European will be encouraged to publish their work. The populations of Africa are among the most backward, illiterate, and uncultured in the world, so both authors and publishers. But two bureaus will not do, unless be the only avenue to this field. The printed method of publication will remain open, and publishing houses will be invited to do their work in Africa.

The Soviet Union has 120 colonies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, figures in the British Foreign Office

*Interplay of the two main variables*

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Administrators absent from among them, their own names.

It will be course, by the  
the Emperor, and the question of  
the Emperor, and the question of

the important. The positive example of the Press is the best method. We trust we have set a good example in East and Central Africa. One good method to give African journalists confidence in their work is especially to let them see the great importance of the press in our country. The more they are given to believe in the importance of the press, the more likely it will remain to them a valuable tool, until they are able to buy their African books, and others from our continent that leads itself, more or less, to cover a wide audience. I wish to add that

...and the following year he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry at the University of Michigan. In 1890 he became a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, where he remained until his retirement in 1926.

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ROBERT L. WILSON, president of the  
American Association of Architects, and James  
Henry C. Hildreth, director of the American  
Architectural Record, have been elected  
to the board of trustees of the Art Institute  
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affirmes. In this way were provided four categories of  
members, each with its own responsibilities. A majority of  
the members were members of the club. A minority of  
them were members of the church. A small number  
were young people who had no church affiliation, but  
who wanted to affiliate with the club. The remaining  
small number were members of the church who did not  
belong to the club.

Category B, which would include pupils from ages 10 through 14, would receive grants. Recipients would be limited to schools which had more than 75 students. The grants would be \$100 per student, but the schools could not receive more than \$10,000.

# Importance of Literature in Colonial Development

## Partnership of Official and Non-Official Agencies

FOR YOU, 1949 is a milestone in your zone. It is encouraging to provide healthy literature wherever it is needed; for us also, in Colonial circles, this past year has been one of solid achievement and far-reaching plans for the future.

For us to do, consider first, it is an important function of Government to play a part in the production of literature. Moreover, I believe that the challenge upon lies us in 1949 to further the supply of reading matter to people who lack the resources to supply themselves is greater than ever before. At least we on the Government side, look on the existing scale of Government activity with no complacency.

It is not so much to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as to the Colonial Governments. In territories where for obvious geographical and economic reasons, the commercial supply of literature has been sparse, Government must help to fill the gap. But in this country it is not customary to associate Government with the production of literature for the entertainment and education of its people. Indeed, I have heard it suggested that an inability to read Government publications is one of the benefits of illiteracy. There are some who regard an epromise of White Papers as a disease of the body politic.

On the other hand, both H.M. Government and informed persons among the general public share the concern of Colonial Governments to provide reading matter for the Colonies. There are several good reasons for so doing. In the first place, the Secretary of State has an overriding responsibility to Parliament for the welfare of Colonial peoples, and education is among the most important influences concurring to their advance.

### II. Defence of Liberty

Secondly, it is only in this country that we can make our valuable contacts as you and I are making at this meeting. Lastly, it is from funds provided by us, the British taxpayers, and made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act that the newest and biggest Governmental schemes to assist the production of literature in Africa are being financed.

The British people should know that this is one of the ways in which they are assisting to fight desirative forces which attack the values of our European civilization, or which threaten the security of the liberty of the individual. If we could discomfit illiteracy and yet could simply follow the future of the newly literate, we might be sure that there are others waiting for opportunities to do so from less disinterested motives. Most Colonial Governments are armed with powers to prohibit from their borders books which can be used to teach methods of subversion, or to indoctrinate people not within the British tradition in the defence of the individual to read what he wants.

Colonial Governments are right, therefore, both to the left and right. They can take negative action but by positive action they must ensure that the individual not only has the right to read but also has the power to choose it rightly. This calls for a continuing and existing supply of literature, and a concern with the free air of healthy vegetation where it is filled with the noxious fumes of dangerous and decomposing rubbish.

These things are not owned by H.M. Government entirely, as such in themselves, but rather as vital contributions to the achievement of a wider programme of community development, as it is better known in the Colonies. The movement intended to promote better living for all the members of a local community, propounded by their own enthusiasm, sustenance and concern forwards, their comfort and industry, can only hope to succeed if communities learn to read and write to their best outside world and to imbibe simple ideals of health and happiness. They really forth as a team.

Below is a slightly abbreviated report of a speech by Mr. Ernest Gruening, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on the 50th anniversary of the United Society for Christian Literature and Africa.

To bring for themselves some real materials, the schools will stimulate their students, and the public develop their own literary education, we can combine these schemes.

For such improvements as these they may have to wait a generation. They had been off track, relying on the few well-worked experts of the Colonial Government, and the available supplies of imported equipment. It is easy to see, I think, what a great part the provision of the right sort of literature must play in any such scheme, and how much the spirit of the United Society for Christian Literature can assist in its realization.

The East African Literature Bureau and the Joint Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Literature Bureau will receive nearly £10,000 and £30,000 respectively from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In Northern Rhodesia, perhaps, more people have become literate since the war than in any other British dependency, through the great work in the Copper belt of the team of which your abd's representative has been a member and in which Mrs. Hope Hay, of the London Missionary Society, has played a notable part.

### Functions of Literature Bureau

The new joint literature bureau for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is designed to develop the principles of the partnership by a variety of means. One main function will be to produce books of general interest for African citizens and a means of doing this will include encouragement to local authors, organization of competitive selection of novels suitable for publication, and editorial assistance; selection of books suitable for translation either by the bureau's staff or by language experts; arranging for local publishers to enter the production of selected books, and proof reading. In connection with this, subsidies will be provided when required and publicity and marketing arrangements.

The bureau will not have its own printing press, and all new cards as possible will be made on Government printers; but it is expected that it will be possible from the beginning to place most, if not all, of selected works with established publishers. In short, the joint bureau will act as a clearing house for all who can contribute to increasing the supply of literature in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nyasaland will also be included, because where conditions are in some degree common to both and where literature in English is needed, as well, there is a obvious economy in producing large editions for both territories under a single scheme.

A new mass education experimental scheme was at the time being developed at Mponeka in Nyasaland. This experiment has been found unsatisfactory on extension on the spot, but much has been learned from it, and a larger scheme is being planned for a different location involving the close co-operation of the two departments of the Nyasaland Government. On the literacy side of this new scheme, which would for only part of this aspect, most other mass education schemes, we may hope that, as a result of the formation of the literature bureau, there will be no difficulties over the supply of reading matter.

### East African Library Service

In East Africa we owe to the wise recommendations of Dr. Margaret Read, the forming up of an African library service with similar functions in regard to the four East African territories. This bureau will also have the responsibility for providing a territory-wide library service. For this purpose, a survey has just been completed, and proposals have been submitted for a service which will cost £10,000.

By taking known and one territory to another what is going on in the field of mass literacy and mass education, the central services provided from London and elsewhere can be more effective, and in the clearing house of information on this subject at the Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education, under Dr. Margaret Read, we have an officially sponsored organization which is about to be developed to provide a mass education information service to workers in the field.

In the Colonial Department's existing periodical, *Colonial Review*, can already be found a wealth of good advice and information in a less specialized field, as well as reviews which often include your own publications. Similar specialized functions are performed each in its own field by *Books for Africa*, the organ of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, with which the late Miss Margaret Wrong was so devotedly associated; and in *Overseas Education*, produced for our own Secretary of State by H.M. Stationery Office, UNESCO's *Fundamental Education Quarterly*, first published in January 1948, and another organ of information for overseas literacy and mass education workers.

A sort of partnership between official and non-official agents, including your own society, constitutes our greatest hope for the future. In the highly literate world with good trading material at one hand, in colonial territories individual agencies often cannot do the job without subsidy, either from Government or from your own society in its role

of being able to incite missions, and on the other, Government resources can by themselves do little to achieve our economic objective without the technical experience of the Canadian mining houses, or similar organizations. We must, therefore, count up, in your opinion, our resources.

## African Advancement Under British Rule

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.R., Reviews European Policy

IT SEEMS WE SET TOO MUCH STORE by our ways of life developed through the ages, but the fact remains that for about 2,000 years we, the British, have gradually evolved a sort of civilization with which we are more or less satisfied. We expect others to adopt it. It is the case of backward races we try to impose it on them as have done those in South Africa, West Africa, and last of all in East and Central Africa.

East and Central Africa came into the picture very gradually, from the days of Livingstone onwards. The picture of the practical missionary in a round naval cap wandering about in what is now Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese West Africa and right across to Angola on the west coast, suffering every kind of privation and illness, but driven on by the spirit of salvation and exploration, is still familiar to all.

Livingstone died in 1873. From that time onward, East and Central Africa began to change. The wandering fighting tribes, who had no fixed territory, had changed their habitat as they worked out the land, or, by conquest, found better land. They began to settle into definite districts. The white man had arrived, and with him the gradual peace of the British Empire.

### Opportunity

The word "gradual" is applied to the happenings of the last 20 years of the 19th century. There is a rough-and-ready history of the situation, say, in Kenya, Nyasaland or Uganda in the 1870's. A huge territory, a few missionaries, a few soldiers, who has come out to hunt his game, to collect skins, and to test the soil. Very few of them very much knowledge of tropical diseases affecting men and beast. But a lovely country, under very fair climate, and opportunity for progress.

The language of a population was spread in tribes with different customs and languages over the vast areas, with no settled history beyond the traditions of 10 or at most 100 years. Administration, in fact, no white people lived a peaceful, let alone, existence in which the natives broke the new ground and the women did all the subsequent operations; the men in tribes like the Massai, the Suri and the Amona still stalked over wars and raids, still hunted and gathered. In the rest of the jungle as little as possible; and the population formerly on the deck of a war-ship, was still subject to all tropical diseases, infections, or not, and far beyond the range of the then cultivated crops.

When the first Europeans, mainly British, arrived, the task of occupation of large areas was laid. In some cases, in Nyasaland, there were granted the land by native in return for British protection against their enemies, in other cases they just took unoccupied land, so what, and made it fit, as for a few months. This, however, is from sketch. It is quite safe to job backwards and say what might have been done. In the year of 1890, we might imagine that long-ago a tribe would have been laid down in a community of three or four hundred super-administrators with experience from "somewhere" an anthropologist and, shall we say, someone like Cecil Rhodes as chairman?

And then they have looked to the future far enough to devise a plan of development and evolution? Could they have foreseen the effect of British rule for 50 years, the elimination of tribal strife, the reduction of disease; the great increase in population, the arrival (in East Africa) of the Indians with their problems and increasing population?

Could they have realized the effect of education on a few of the sons of the wild men they saw around them? Could they have realized that these new people would, through hut-tax and poll tax, become contributors to the resources of the

country that incited by agitation from outside, they would begin to ask for some share in the Government of the country all in 50 years?

Could they have foreseen that at the end of that time there would be 30% or 90% of the African population still working with the hand in the manner of their forefathers, still living in mud and daub huts, and still subject to many of the fears and superstitions which have delayed their progress?

But, assuming that the imaginary wise committee had foreseen all this, what course of action would they have laid down, as the stepping-stones from barbarism to civilization? In a nut-shell, the problem was how to convert into a citizen of a country, now, wandering savages.

The country would surely have decided that these were little hope for the aborigines people. From the point of view of absorbing new ideas, they were children, with all the ingrained habits of hunters and wanderers. The women may have been too clever for the society, but usually in exceptional cases did they ever go into the open, they bred children, they knew wood, they drew the water and they grew the crops.

Therefore, the steps of the future would have been to concentrate on the children, their education and their health; and, looking back, we must be convinced that health should have come first. Had it not been so, the country would have been without the *corps sanitaire*. The committee would have had to be strong-minded. The spirit of Livingstone permeated the world.

Missions of all kinds were pouring devoted phalanxes into Central Africa to retrieve the soul of the black men. The Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, the Brothers' mission, the Roman Catholics, in the shape of the White Fathers; missions from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the U.S.A. All descended upon the puzzled Africans while the Moslems complicated the scene.

### Health, the First Objective

In different ways some of them based on medical, sound educational, and other religious influences tried to bring the Africans to God. They did much good, and healed the sick, but could never fully grapple with the springs of the problem. The health of the race was not the best objective.

Medical labour produced a surprising number of Christians, some engineers, some mechanics, and some hospital auxiliaries, but hardly returned to their wattle and daub nests and learned on their old devastating ways. And who blamed them? Can a climate of temper be changed by the laws of the missionaries? Or can it by the beatings or fines of the civil administrators? How can a human being be compelled to leave one way of life into another in 10 or 20 years?

There is a certain amount of light we can throw upon the question of the native culture, not only in terms of education, but also in terms of food. We can be better off, we can live longer, we can be healthy and by the right diet, and the elimination of disease factors. We can have a better system of organized physical work, which produces in bodies capable in due course of receiving the right kind of education.

Might we not have done better if the education, instead of not was the Belgian brand, but more on technical lines? It has been done in the Belgian Congo. It is always easier to say what we ought to have done, but it is not so easy to switch one's mind from present-day conditions to conditions existed 20 or 30 years ago.

Then the population of the world was smaller, the standards of living much lower than at the present time; consequently, tropical countries could eat large amounts of foodstuff to the rest of the world. An company or Government which had embarked on a £25,000,000 undertaking for growing groundnuts would have been considered lunatic; because there was already more than a sufficiency of vegetable oils. Therefore, in East and Central Africa, there was no urgency to disturb in any way the habitual dietary of the inhabitants.

Added to this, the policy of some Governments was to keep in being and build up existing Native institutions and organizations. The theory of indirect rule, formulated by Lord Lugard in West Africa and followed by Sir Donald Cossar,

in East Africa was accepted. This implied a continuation of colonial rule and authority. We in this country, also contributed to maintain the status quo by objecting to anything in the nature of compensation.

In fact, it is unlikely to happen that the majority, including divided amongst us, was in one's business to point out that we were perhaps proceeding on the wrong lines, but anyhow we were proceeding gradually, and then came the war and after the war when people had time to look back and see that, though standards of living changed, job creation normally increased.

#### Full Speed Ahead

They found that the policy was no longer suitable for the Africans but "full speed ahead" was the order. The world was changing rapidly; more money was available for development and everyone was expected to work harder. But it is difficult to change the mind of a people. The African population of East and Central Africa—that is, from Uganda to Northern Rhodesia, is at least 18,000,000. It would be fairly safe to say that in 1941-42, they had changed very little. In the last 20 years, they are cheerful, happy-go-lucky, and bumptious. But it was not for the jinx and poll tax they would press notes work at all, for their incentives are few.

Post-war shortages have made impossible to supply quantities of consumer goods. And so somewhat reluctantly these countries have had to look for labour and development. The result has been that the Colonies have tried to take the initiative in developing their own industries. It is clear that the more rapid implementation of this policy will bring the same results as those who do nothing.

#### Roadmap of Progress

Is it the right kind of progress? Many Africans who have risen in the war have freed themselves from the control of their chiefs, from the discipline of the tribes and the sanctions which followed breaches of discipline. They may have advanced in a material way, but what about the spiritual and moral sides? They may have advanced in the political sense, they may desire power over their fellows, but does this carry with it the readiness to accept responsibility?

All this is essential importance, because the future of these territories depends on the evolution of the European, African and Asian world. The Indian and Asiatic part, while it did not place any big steps, we should very definitely think now how we can make small steps by which these different types of civilization—Europe, India and Africa—can live by side in the future.

## Possibilities of Expansion in Essential Oil Production

### Available Varieties for East and Central Africa

AT LEAST 20 ESSENTIAL OILS are already produced in the Colonial measure. In some cases a pinewood, lime and coconut oil, the Colonies are sole source of supply, in other cases, however, they produce only a very small part of the world supplies. Whilst essential oils can never compare in importance with the major Colonial products such as rubber or sisal, they provide a most effective line of production and a steady income with numbers of Colonies and it has something to recommend that there were considerable possibilities in certain cases.

There are a number of oils in demand in the Colonies and, indeed, of which production in the Colonies appears practicable. The following list of prices have gone down since the war, but still remain well above pre-war levels.

If the Colonies are to maintain or increase their share of world markets, they must produce the oil of good quality and of uniform standard. To ensure this, the raw material from which the oil is extracted must be of uniform quality; it must be free from extraneous matter (e.g., weeds or dirt) in many cases, the oil must be distilled separately after the material has been collected; the correct kind of coniferous oil to be used to suit the particular oil, and the oil should be produced as far as possible from the tree.

To ensure that the reputation of the oil from a Colony is not prejudiced, it would be well to prescribe certain minimum standards below which oil may not be exported. Alternatively, it may be prescribed that it should be sold through a central agency.

#### Unified Selling Organizations

Colonial oilers have a great opportunity for co-operation to improve the methods of sale, and the Colonies would be well advised to encourage such movements. There is a great advantage in having a unified selling organization. The essential oil market is a restricted one, and could easily be spoiled by well-meaning but rival sellers by individual producers.

*Candolam and Ylang-Ylang.*—Both oils are distilled from the fresh flowers of the tree *Candolam odorata*, and are used in soaps, cosmetics and perfumery. The production of these oils might be encouraged in Zanzibar, the Seychelles, Borneo, Sarawak, Fiji, Tanganyika and Mauritius. The project would be a long-term one, as the tree is large and takes a long time to mature. The tree may possibly be found to be of use as windbreaks.

\*Being further extract from the second report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial 238) published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1948.

*Cedarwood.*—Oil is extracted from waste wood in a number of species of cedar, of which the principal are *Juniperus virginiana*, growing widely in the United States of America and *J. procera* in East Africa. The oil is used in insecticides and furniture in case to mask the odour and as a fixative in perfumes.

The oil is produced in Kenya (more than in America) from the wood of cedar or the sawdust. There are several mills which do not attempt extract the oil from the waste and production could be increased.

#### Orange Oil

*Orange (Sweet).*—The oil is produced in considerable volume today the species of orange being *Citrus sinensis*. World production is approximately 1,800,000 lb per annum. There is a vast tonnage production in the United States, Argentina and France. Quite small amounts of the oil come from Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Germany, U.S.A. and in medicinals, as a bakery flavoring, in perfumery, perfumery soap, cosmetics, etc. There is at present over-production of this oil and increased Colonial production is therefore recommended.

*Orange (Bitter).*—The oil is produced from the rind of the bitter orange, *Citrus aurantium var. amara*, mainly in Italy, though about 100,000 lb of this oil is produced in Jamaica and the West Indies. The oil has similar uses to those of the sweet oil, though its bitter taste renders it less suitable for confectionery. There are ample supplies of this oil and increased Colonial production is not recommended.

*Clove.*—Clove oil is obtained from the dried unopened flower buds of the clove tree, *Eugenia caryophyllata*. These oils enter into a number of pharmaceutical preparations and have many applications, especially as a disinfectant and preservative, as a flavoring agent, as a flavoring oil and perfume.

At present a present produced for export in Zanzibar, India, Malaya, Ceylon, etc., by Malabar and the Netherlands East Indies. Considerable quantities of clove oil are produced in Malabar and Pemba, while in Madras and the Netherlands East Indies there is a large production of leaf oil.

*Eucalyptus.*—Eucalyptus oils are obtained from the leaves of numerous species of eucalyptus trees indigenous to Australia and Tasmania, the principal sources of supply.

There is some production of these oils in the Seychelles and Nyasaland from *E. chloroda* and *E. staigeriana*. There is a limited extent in perfumery and for soap. The best species, *E. dives*, has not been grown in the Colonies. The eucalyptus tree is of some value for timber and other purposes, and in the Colonies the production of oil can be regarded as a by-product. The possibility of increasing production in the Seychelles should be considered.

*Floral Oils (Gazini, Rose, and others).*—These oils are produced principally in France or in French territories for use in perfumery and various toilet preparations.

At present there is an abundant world over-production of these oils which cannot be absorbed at the high prices demanded by the producer. If the Colonies could produce cheap oils of good quality they should be able to find a market. Small samples of camomile and rose concrete have been produced in Tanganyika and have passed out of good quality. Their

production also in other East African countries would be possible.

**Seratrum.**—This is an important oil for which there is a constant demand. The annual production is from 200,000 to 300,000 lb. It is distilled from the partially dried, segmented leaves of several varieties and species of the plant *Phragmites*, which is used as perfume, soap and flavouring.

Production has hitherto come chiefly from Kenya and Algeria, and to a lesser extent from France, Spain, Italy and Germany. In Kenya two types of oil are produced, which are similar to the "Balsam" type and the "Bouquet" type of oil supplied to the "Mayan," which finds its main market in the United States.

It is essential that the product should be of uniform high quality, to prove readily acceptable. This must be kept in mind when considering extension of production in Kenya, but, provided the quality is maintained, the market would probably absorb considerably more of the Kenya geranium oil.

In view of the considerable demand for high-quality geranium oil, the committee recommends that experiments in its production be undertaken in other Colonies also.

**Lavender.**—The oil is prepared from the dried ripe fruit of *Juniperus communis* and is used in flavourings and certain medical preparations. The possibilities of production in East Africa and Jamaica might well be explored.

**Lavender.**—This oil is distilled from the flowers of *Lavandula officinalis* (L.) var. It is used in cosmetics, toilet waters, fine perfumes and in certain medical preparations. World production is of the order of 300,000 to 400,000 lb per annum.

There is some production of English lavender in Kenya, but the oil obtained therefrom differs in quality from the English equivalent and cannot be substituted for the latter in the same preparation. Kenya lavender's production will therefore remain in its own market. Although attempts to grow French lavender in Kenya have been unsuccessful, the committee recommends that attempts be made to grow French lavender in the colonies.

#### Strong Demand for Lemongrass Oil

**Lemongrass.**—Oil is obtained from two species of the grasses *Cymbopogon citratus* and *C. flexuosus*. About 100,000 lb. oil is distilled in Germany annually from the former species alone.

This oil is very widely used in cosmetics and perfumery and in bath salts, balsam waters and hair oils. The oil is the constituent of citral used for lemon flavouring and for the manufacture of tonics, important sanitaries used in perfumery and for flavouring. Recently vitamin A has been synthesized in the laboratory from citrone, and if this can be carried out on a commercial scale it will revolutionize the production of lemon fragrance.

There is clearly a very strong demand for lemon grass, and the therefore ready for increased Colonial production, especially as the oil can be used in the conservation of citrus fruits native of Australia, is grown in Kenya and may possibly replace citrus grass as a source of citrate.

**Pearl Millet.**—A variety of oil is obtained from fresh or partially dried flowering tops of *Molinia prostrata*. It ranks as one of the more important of the essential oils with a production estimated at approximately 1,000,000 lb per annum. It is well known and widely used, and there is a particular demand for increased production in the steaming process. The principal source of supply is the United States, but efforts have been made to cultivate the plant in Kenya, but owing to climatic conditions the plants were very much affected by rust.

The committee recommends that investigation be carried out as to the possibilities of production in East and Central Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Cyprus, St. Helena, the Seychelles, Malaya, Canada, Mauritius, Etc., Jamaica and the Virgin Islands. They also recommend that attempts should be made to develop certain rust resistant varieties, which would enable the crop to be grown in the highlands there.

The committee feels that the production of oils of *M. piperita* as well as of *M. prostrata* should be strongly encouraged in those colonies where it is found that the plants can be grown. Care should be taken not to grow the two species together, as that could easily lead to danger of hybridization and also the crossing of the two oils.

**Scented.**—The oil is extracted from the fresh flowering herb *Centella asiatica*. It is used in cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations, in canning peats and for making chewing gum and dentifrices. Commercial production is at present negligible (up to 4,300,000 lb per annum), as it consists almost exclusively to the United States of America, although small quantities of the plant are being grown experimentally in Tanganyika.

There should be good opening for a soft currency supply of this oil, and the committee recommends that one possibility of producing it in Kenya, Cyprus and Tanganyika should be investigated.

**Tea Tree Oil.**—This oil is produced from the roots of the Australian shrub *Myrsinaceae lanigera*. The main source

of supply are Réunion and Java. The grass grows freely in the tropics, and is already widely grown in Malaya, the West Indies, the Seychelles and East Africa, where it is frequently employed as a pasture. The oil can be kept for long periods without deterioration, and its use as a perfume is an important consideration in its extraction to take place in the tropics.

This oil is particularly suitable to certain types of perfumery and is used in soaps and bathwaters owing to its great adhesive power. World production is approximately 45,000 lb.

Production of tea tree oil will be undertaken in the Colonies, particularly in the West Indies, where existing distilleries can process the roots. Alternatively roots could be shipped to the United Kingdom.

**Wormseed.**—This oil is produced chiefly in the United States of America from the fresh flowering and fruiting plant *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *anthelminticum*. This oil is used chiefly as a specific against hookworm. World production is to the order of \$35,000-70,000 lb, and there seems room for moderate production of this oil in Colonial territories such as Uganda, Abyssinia, the Seychelles and some of the West Indian islands.

#### Expository Exhibition in London

##### Prime Minister's Appeal

AN EXPOSITION of the British Empire's exports and import trade in the "Commonwealth and Empire" was opened by the Prime Minister last Friday.

Mr. Attlee said that few topics of present-day civilization at these were more than that 75,000,000 people in the world, 4,000,000 of them here in the Commonwealth and Empire.

The object of the exhibition is to bring home to the people of this country the nature and extent of the evil, the extent that are being done to the Empire, and to assist those who are fighting it.

The disease so widespread throughout there are at least a million lepers in India while in the Colonial Empires, especially in Africa, there is an immense area to be conquered. Askin a medical work, there are three hundred leprosaries. There is first the preventive. This is the scientific investigation of diseases and their control and contribution has been made by Major General Sir Edward Rogers and Dr Ernest Muir.

Great advances have been made but the victory has still to be won. Another weapon is the indirect attack. The best indirect weapon is and bad, notorious, diseases where medical standards are low and environment bad. In this fight the work of Government is very important.

##### Improvement of Nutritional Standards

The work now proceeding with the formation of the Colonial Development Fund; to rouse the standard of life in the Colonial Empire, the greatest achievement of world nutritional progress, which the establishment of the Federal Agriculture Organization is bringing about, is also of great importance in the eradication of poverty.

There are the disease aspects. Here too, great advances have been made. The fact that leprosy in earlier stages can be cured and the operations made which are now being carried out, the treatment of leprosy but also making that much money must be expended and much persons will be given full opportunities to be given of scientific knowledge. It is part of progress, as in many other campaigns, there is needed the close co-operation of the scientific, spiritual, Government agencies and voluntary services.

Poverty used to be looked upon as a divine curse to be suffered with horror and helplessness. This conception must be changed. England. But the 25 years' work of the association has contributed to rid us of it.

We here in Britain have a responsibility to do our bit to eradicate this evil from all the lands of the Commonwealth and Empire. We appeal, therefore, confidently for the support of the people of the Commonwealth this association.

Lord Hailsham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Milner also spoke briefly, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. C. Green, expressed the gratitude of the Colonial Office for the devoted and inspiring work of B.E.F.C.

The exhibition will remain until June 1. Admission is free, the doors being open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., including Saturday and Sunday.

# New Proposals for the Future of the Italian Colonies

**PROPOSALS AGREED IN ADDIS ABABA TALKS**

Between Mr. Ernest Bevin and Count Storo, the British and Italian Foreign Ministers, the fate of the Italian colonies was decided by the U.N.O. committee of Lake Success. The vote was 44 votes to 16 with seven abstentions. The proposals will now go before General Assembly.

Propositions, often acrimonious, had extended over two weeks. The final outcome of this stage of the debate which has caused so prolonged a controversy in the United Nations, is widely viewed with much favour. Although the margin for acceptance in the General Assembly was slender, the deadlock of six months appears to have been broken.

The new proposals allow for the acquisition of the trusteeship over Eritreania by Italy in 1951. The British administration continuing in control in the meantime. A British trusteeship over Cyrenaica; partition of British Somaliland; Eritrea and the Sudan (with special status for the towns of Asmara and Massawa); and administration of Libya and Fezzan by Italy and France respectively.

The independence of Libya would be guaranteed by Italy after 10 years, unless the General Assembly considers this inappropriate, and the administration of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and Fezzan respectively by Britain, Italy, and France would not prejudice their incorporation into a united Libya.

This body took over the trusteeship of Tripolitania in 1951. The British military administration would be assisted by native Powers, mainly Egypt, with Islamic nations represented.

## Eritrea and the Sudan

The proposal to place Eritreania under British trusteeship was agreed by 35 votes to 17, with five abstentions (including Israel). On the other hand the counter proposal to incorporate the western province of Eritrea into the Sudan was defeated by 15 votes to 16, with 21 abstentions.

The incorporation of the other provinces of British East Africa was, however, strongly backed by 16 votes to 14, with 15 abstentions.

The Soviet delegate, headed by Mr. Chomynov, protested against the monopoly alliance of colonial Powers and warlords of "countries of white savans" (the inhabitants of North Africa). The Soviet proposal for direct U.N.O. trusteeship of Libya, and independence in five years, was heavily defeated. This was the plan of the independent revolutionaries in Libya.

The Bevin-Storo agreement was warmly criticized in the nationalist press of Italy but Count Storo, on his return to Rome, commented that the British were mind the necessity of "opening up new paths for an Italian policy that should have world-wide effect." What we have obtained gives our National Council indeed a certain sense of satisfaction, because it gives us a breathing space, and saves our honour in Eritrea.

Count's proposal fell flat, with strong opposition from the Latin-American bloc, but the Bevin-Storo suggestion that Eritreania should ultimately be again administered by Italy, with suitable assurances from the latter, brought about a change of their attitude.

This followed a period last week when the pro-socials appeared likely to meet with defeat. Delegates of various local national groups in Africa had been permitted to express their views before the committee. The representative of the National Council of Latin America, Dr. Gómez, declared that the British proposal would bring greater peace in the Mediterranean, and could be implemented by force of arms.

Condemnation of the Italian forces for their forcible entry was made by a spokesman of the three main parties in Eritrea, including the Muslim League. He asked that a neutral United Nations commission should be sent to Eritrea to ascertain the views of the people who, he declared, were exposed both to partitioning to annexation by any country. If immediate independence was not granted to Eritrea, they would ask for direct U.N.O. trusteeship.

The change of attitude of the Latin-American bloc from opposition to support of the new proposals was according to the Lake Success correspondent of *The Times*, regarded by many delegates as almost cynical since they were scarcely proclaiming their partition of Eritrea to be unacceptable at all.

In the special committee appointed to prepare a common draft, Egypt voted in favour of the proposed annexation of eastern Eritrea to Ethiopia. The final vote being 10 against, three (Poland, Soviet Union, and Iraq). The proposal to incorporate the western province of Eritrea into the Sudan was agreed by seven votes to two, with six abstentions.

## Egyptian Claims

The ethnical, economic, and strategic claims of Egypt were supported by the British delegates in the sub-committee, who said that the 200,000 Moslems of the western province should have a viable independent entity.

Commenting on the Egyptian proposal in a leading article in *The Times*:

"Under the arrangement, which at last coaxed Italy's claim to eastern Eritrea and Tripolitania through British administration, would have given the area to the tip of the international trusteeship zone."

In addition to the acknowledged claim of others to Eritrea and Tripolitania is the position of the Italians living in Asmara and Massawa, guaranteed by Article 2 of the Treaty of Taranto and its annex. This would give the two places a special status. The Italians are reported to have close ties with their Ethiopian neighbours, together with a tradition to the sea and the Indian coast. This might irritate Italy, but the west could be separated from the south and added to the Sudan.

It is the coalition recently advanced by Britain, France, and the Soviet Union administrator of Eritrea, for instance, that has much to commend it. It seems will no doubt amply satisfy the Arab and their Comptroller Committee in Tripolitania.

## America and Britain

There is a lot of the possible, and from the beginning there has been a point that the perfect solution to this problem would be one rule itself if it could secure the assent of the whole of the United Nations Assembly. Since the Soviets object to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, and are supported by the Western Powers, and since the Muslim block was bound to oppose any plan which did not concede complete independence to the Arabs and Somalis, it was necessary for the three Western Powers should at least agree among themselves that they do not interfere with the last Italian colony—Libya.

The official British and American proposals which put Tripolitania under British administration, with its future still unsettled, failed to do this. France, the Latin-American countries refused to vote for a British trusteeship in Cyrenaica. Indeed, for any practical solution, so long as Italy's claims to Tripolitania were denied, some of the Latin-American states were reluctantly in this. The Italian and Spanish, more tractable than Gómez, were not.

Even so, where is any doubt whether the necessary agreement can be secured against the votes of the Soviet and Muslim blocks, it is known that the agreement has the support of the United States and the consent of France, while the Latin-American States will hardly oppose it if they are convinced that it is well defined.

Later, the plenary session of the General Assembly rejected by 17 votes to 13 the Storo proposal of the Latin-American countries voting against them.

MAY 19, 1949

Parliament**White Settlement in Northern Rhodesia****Mr. Creech-Jones Questioned**

QUESTIONS ON LAND SETTLEMENT AND AFRICAN INMIGRATION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA have been asked in the House of Commons, following the return of the Secretary of State for the Colonies from his Central African tour.

MR. C. HOLLISS asked Mr. Creech-Jones to what extent the pronouncement made by him in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on the need for controlling white settlement in Northern Rhodesia involved any modification of the policy on this matter announced by Mr. R. A. Hudd, Secretary of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia and the African Representative Council last August.

MR. CREECH-JONES stated in his remarks to journalists in Salisbury the policy as stated by Mr. Hudd. There has been no modification or suggestion otherwise. As I made clear in a number of speeches during my tour, no change in existing land policy or statement of it has been forthcoming since it affects either Europeans or Africans.

MR. HOLLISS: Is the hon. gentleman aware that while there may be something to be said for maintaining the present policy—and perhaps something to be said for changing it, it is most unfortunate that the Rhodesias which have a wide, impressionable staff—a change was intended when, in point of fact, no change was intended?

**Opportunities for European Enterprise**

MR. CREECH-JONES: I am afraid I said nothing of the sort. I made it perfectly clear that there was an enormous opportunity both industrially and agriculturally for European enterprise in Northern Rhodesia, but I added the provision that Northern Rhodesia was a Protectorate, and, consequently, because of the land laws of Southern Rhodesia, there were difficulties in regard to European settlement.

MR. JOHN LEWIS: Is the hon. member in a position to give a categorical assurance to the House that there will be no modification of existing policy in this area in respect of this or any other matter without consultation with the representatives of the Native population concerned?

MR. CREECH-JONES: Yes, the representatives of the Africans serve on the Legislative Council and any change would have to go through that Council.

In a written reply, Mr. G. W. STURDARD, who acted for a Member of the British Government's party in Northern Rhodesia in relation to the proposals for the transfer of power to the African people.

The observations by His Majesty's Government have from time to time been clear that the present and future interest of Northern Rhodesia can be best served only by a policy of whole-hearted co-operation between the different sections of the community based on mutual interests of all sections.

The policy of racialism in Northern Rhodesia, as defined by Parliament in 1937 and repeated by the Secretary of State for Africa in Northern Rhodesia in August 1945, Mr. Sturard again states, "No change in existing land policy or statement of it has been foreshadowed as it affects either European or African settlers."

On the constitutional change, His Majesty's Government has a special responsibility to the African community, and the question must have to be raised if African opinion before any alteration affecting African interests could be consulted.

SIR WALDORN SMITHERS, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that British settlers in Kenya Colony were being compelled with the coming into force of the National Registration Bill on May 16, to submit to the taking of full fingerprints of both hands for identification purposes; and if he would take steps to see that this practice should not be introduced in Rhodesia.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The Bill was passed by the Legislative Council in 1947 after a public discussion. It is now in operation. The measure came into force on January 1, 1949, and it is too early to say whether it will be successful or not.

MR. W. SMITHERS: In May 1947, when the settlement of African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia was subject to much degradation.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: It is not degradation at all. The Committee representing all races recommended this in 1946.

MR. LEGGE-BOURKE: Does not the hon. gentleman realize the very great resentment against this infringement of civil liberties which is felt by the European population, and will he look into the matter again and do something about it?

**Kenya's Registration Bill**

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: No. The European population were represented on the Committee in 1946 which made this recommendation.

BRIGADIER C. GROGAN raised this subject shortly ago when he asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that all men over the age of 16 in Kenya were about to be forced to have their fingerprints registered; that this included the white population, and why it had been thought necessary to do away with the present method of registration for Natives known as a red book which was an entirely effective method of registration.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the reply given by the hon. member for Orpington (Sir Baldwin Smithers). The new system is a more effective and more generally acceptable method of registration.

MR. JOHN LEWIS: Is the hon. member satisfied that this system, which is about to be put into effect, is bound to have the adverse result of lowering the prestige of the white population in the eyes of the Native population and is much resented?

MR. CREECH-JONES: I do not believe that the hon. member is quite right in his statement. This arrangement was reached by a committee on which both Europeans and Africans were represented. The unanimous command of the policy which has been adopted, and which is being carried through by statute in the Legislative Council with the support of Europeans.

MR. BRIGADIER PETO: They must have been Europeans.

MR. F. MAXWELL: The hon. member says that the arrangement was generally acceptable, but does he not agree that meetings have been held throughout Kenya to which natives have voted against this measure?

MR. CREECH-JONES: It is true that meetings have been held recently in a large number of places and that many protest have been made. But on the other hand, Europeans in the Legislative Council are standing firm in the windings of legislation, they have not withdrawn.

**Kenya Activities**

MR. A. J. MAULOWEN asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that members of the Kikuyu tribe were recently engaged in rioting in the Nairobi hills and why steps were being taken to protect the property of white settlers if we would make a statement.

MR. CREECH-JONES: I am consulting the Governor on this subject and will communicate with the hon. member when his reply is received.

MR. MAULOWEN: When did the hon. gentleman communicate with the Governor will he draw attention to the fact that the white residents in the Nairobi hills are getting sufficient attention from Nairobi. We would be anxious that the Governor would give this matter urgent attention.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The observations of the hon. member will be conveyed to the Governor. On another occasion, D. HUGHES asked what action had been taken regarding the ownership and taxation of mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The Government of Northern Rhodesia have not entered into any negotiations with the British South Africa Company regarding the acquisition or taxation of mineral royalties on the territory. There is therefore no intention of any agreement having been entered into.

MR. R. SPOOKSBY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Africans and Indians served on the Court of the Makereke Collation.

MR. CREECH-JONES: The Court includes one woman and six African men.

## **Groundnutters Are Making History**

Mr. W. C. Bright's <sup>100</sup> Final Speech.

MR. J. F. G. EUGHTON, Controller of Finance in East Africa for the Overseas Food Corporation, and former member for finance in Kenya, expressed his personal views on the groundnut scheme in a recent address to the Nairobi Literary Club.

If the scheme were successful—as it must be—he said—the most profound benefits would accrue to East Africa and to the British taxpayer. After reviewing the progress made in the groundnut areas he pointed out the key of the whole business lay in the Southern Province where the corporation were planning on a grand scale and building up proper supply lines. Lessons had been learned from the many mistakes made in Kongwa and

Experience indicated that it provides that places remained salable, factors, students and some were sold could be kept on the market for a long time. The cost of maintaining these places of working force may be very large. Another there would be no economic return on the first capital expenditure was not so certain but would provide a return which could not be measured in terms of cash alone.

There have been continued allegations of  
immense middle and waste—and there had been  
terrible scandals—remembered that the corporation were  
seeking a mechanized agricultural operation on a scale never  
previously attempted.

the Generalissimo's forces officers who had had to fight a campaign without an adequate organization. A number of regiments had been brought without much experience of large-scale combat operations. Had been collected to start this gigantic effort. Of course, they will make mistakes, but they were bound to do so. Mistakes which had once been made were rarely

In the early days the policy had been to push on with the scheme without proper operational research and testing of machinery in view of the paramount need for vegetable oils. Much of the equipment supplied had been suitable to western African conditions and that had had to be removed.

Operational Research Unit

But now the best scientists had been engaged with the aim of getting maximum yields with minimum expenditure. An experimental research unit concentrated on the testing and improvement of machinery and equipment. A budget was being prepared to control expenditure, which was being cut in every possible way. Physiologically the wartime mentality at progress at any cost had disappeared, and everything was being examined in terms of money.

... being taken to ensure that the Tanganyika Government and the railway administration bore their fair share of responsibility. In the past, Mr. Troughton considered, the corporation had borne costs which should have been met by others.

The secretaries, a factor among other things, who had been in the same with mortals at that level. The secretions and policy of the scheme had been bitterly criticized by political leaders in the United Kingdom, largely on the ground that they would be bound on the party who were making them, which they might not know, to deserved mortal punishment.

... as a base himself, was a condition and the  
main reason for support for the schemes from the Delagoa  
Bay area about the future of Tanganyika. Large areas  
of Territory were not suitable for European settlement  
and industrialised for their development and in the  
end would supply only by partly imported. Such develop-  
ment would provide a home with no foreign European settle-  
ment consisting of white settlers, but nevertheless Europeans  
at door. Their stay in East Africa was as important to  
them as to the people of Kenya. The presence of a strong  
European population is an important factor in the future history of  
East Africa.

for the investment of private capital in agricultural clubs and estates on the ground-  
less areas. Money was available, but there was not sufficient  
confidence in the future of a scheme and the political future  
of the territory.

"We are charged with the development of Uganda by Mr. Winston Churchill, and we do not care two hoots what the Balagris think. We propose to go ahead with it on the strength of the promise of the greatest increase in the national income and the greatest benefit to the inhabitants."

**BRADLEY KEYRING** Berlin

The full text of the document will appear in the comments of the 2nd Russian of the United Nations Trusteehip Council for Tanganyika as soon as it is published.

Some indication of the nature of this reply has been given in a brief summary from the Colonial Office.  
"Outstanding features of the reply," reveals this statement, "are with the speed at which social services are advancing on which the mission expressed some dissatisfaction, and the extent to which settlement, which the mission interests should have

The following extracts from the Government's report on various learning topics have been published.

Social Services.—The local revenues are being assisted by grants from the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but it would obviously be undesirable, if the Territory is to attain a position of economic independence, to be bound to the service of such external subsidies as are envisaged. It would be sound if the capacity of the local revenues is considered.

*White Settlement.*—In view of the fact that there is not a European settlement at all, the country has a limited scale as to how it can add to its population in regard to the availability of lands for the use of the increasing population. In their contracts the missions have put a total of 13,400 acres under cultivation. Of these 13,400 acres have been cultivated and of this area now no more than 1,000 acres are left, leaving 12,372 acres under Indian cultivation. But this figure of 12,372 acres represents only a fraction of the available land for white cultivation.

Total area of territory, 220,000,000 acres, including forests, reserves, unclaimed and mineral areas, and other land not subject to taxation, 91,700,000.

... this potentially agricultural land must await utilization when the need and opportunity arises, as on the operations of the granddaddy scheme. From the balance it appears that some 40,000,000 acres are used annually by the indigenous population for cattle pasture.

Under the traditional indigenous system of agriculture, these communities break new ground each year for the cultivation of annual crops, such as maize, sweet potatoes, or beans, so that in 1949 the greatest part of the 1,487,723 acres under native crops will have been sown to pasture land, while certain other areas will have been kept for crops from the 1948 pasture land.

It will thus be seen that the area of cultivable land available for the inhabitants is many times greater than the area of about 1,500,000 acres which may be expected to be required for one year, and it is only a certain very remote contingency that there may be any shortage of land.

*European Frontiers.*—A frontier is the long-range of boundaries separating one African from another, and will be well preserved and the frontier posts will remain that there are large areas of frontier which are capable of development without being immediately, by subjugating their work areas, where there is no sufficient pressure on the population, and where there will be no such pressure, in many years to come, as would be indispensable to justify the taking of any practicable steps taken to appropriate the vastness of the territory, its capacity to finance a high-class education in education, health, and welfare, and the public services must be affected directly.

The British Government truly commends upon the brief duration of the mission's visit, regrets that it should at certain points in its report have quoted inaccurate and demonstrably false statements made to them as if they were of "exceptional value", and considers, unfortunately that the report should have been made public before the administering authority (the United Kingdom) had received its observations.

BOAC Market

A Bill has been presented in the House of Commons by the Government to provide for the amalgamation of the British Overseas Airways Corporation with the British South American Airways Corporation, and to authorise the appointment of one additional director to the Board of B.O.A.C.

**Nationalist Forces in China.**

The collapse of the nationalist armies in China has been dramatic, but expected by certain by all competent observers. We have seen these armies, gathered together, press home from a most unwilling peasantry. We know the general wickedness of the treatment of the private, the lack of care for sick and wounded, the lack of provision for families of the dead. At the same time as the farmers have been dragged away to fight a war which is not their war, the burden of taxation on agriculture has been increased to the point where the people welcome any change. But the worst failures have been among the officers who have repeatedly betrayed their soldiers and their party. This is one pillar of the general corruption within the Kuomintang, which has made it impossible for any amount of American aid in money, munitions or advisers, to save it. — T. C. Chao, in the *Christian News Letter*.

**Conservative Policy.** — The Conservative party should now give an assurance to the electorate that once Britain's solvency has been rebuilt all subsequent increases in the national income will be, either through expansion of the social services or through tax reliefs, to those whose need is greatest. The socialists have so mismanaged our national finances that the next Conservative Government will have to make large reductions in Government expenditure, and in their early years of office will have to use the revenue that becomes available to stimulate production and justify the export drive. We must also define a Conservative square deal for consumers showing that it rests upon a rejection of nationalization, a denial of competition, a maintenance of collective bargaining, and a steady flow of private enterprise. We must lay down our view of private property in a society in one-head-one-vote. We must not be shy about the fact that universal suffrage is incompatible with great extremes of wealth; we must state this; as we believed in the same breath, convince the electorate that a property-owning democracy—or, as I prefer to call it, popular capitalism—will bring the opportunities for self-respect, for personal security, for success which under nationalization and State control are disappearing from our society. We must draw a firm, clear boundary between the public and private sector of our economy, and convince the intelligent voter of the sense and justice of our line of demarcation.—Mr. David Eccles.

**Japan.** — **Democracy.**

Men are still the most important factor in any society. The workers of this country in the war were by and large semi-skilled, based on a combination of low wage-levels and modern, mechanical equipment. Japan has, by her conduct before and after her return to war, forfeited all right to sympathetic treatment by her ex-enemies. Nevertheless, she must be permitted to achieve a self-supporting economy, and this is possible only if she can be fitted into the scheme of international trade. The need must also be stressed, however, for the maintenance of our own economy through our own industries. The plan can therefore be arranged that the industrialization of Japan shall not include restoration of her textile industries to such an extent as to menace the general economy of the United Kingdom and depress our own standard of living. Japan has a population of some 80,000,000, contained within an island area little larger than our own, and its population is rapidly increasing. To avoid large-scale unemployment it would appear that efforts should be directed to the development of industries requiring a large labour force in preference to those requiring a large investment in machinery. Formerly, in the textile field, Japan had in the production of natural silk an industry peculiarly adapted to her needs. Unlike the cotton and rayon industries, sericulture is indigenous to Japan. It avoids the costly importations of basic raw materials. It is a labour intensive industry which could bring many workers into employment. In sericulture the mulberry and the rearing of the silkworm. In addition, it would re-establish the ancillary industries which deal with the subsequent processes of reeling and spinning which would contribute to the production of yarns for export and for use by a weaving and finishing industry. In all the discussions of Japan's need to pay reparations for her essential imports of coal and raw materials little has been said about her capacity to earn foreign exchange by the export of silk fabrics. In 1930 silk represented one-half of the value of Japan's textile exports and, as late as 1938, it represented one-third. Mr. James Ewan, chairman of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce,

knows best how to Christianity for his country. He exists in what he calls "the English Protestantism of criminals and rascals." He fully realizes that, if no Catholic or Protestant ever uttered a political word or did a political deed, it would not modify the ministry of Communism to Christianity one iota. Communism must exist, and if possible destroy Christianity in all its forms. So long as men believe in a rational and moral universe, so long as they conceive themselves to be men possessed of freedom to be thinking, reasoning, choosing creatures, the foundations of their Communism, fate cannot be well and truly laid. Over half the world men took the things that Christianity gave too much for granted. They did not conceive that the freedoms, the rights of choice, and the institutions built upon them, which had followed from Christianity, could be overthrown and destroyed. The Japanese have never renounced. Now they believe and mourn the loss of a thousand things which, when they possessed them, they valued too lightly to defend adequately.

**Diogenes in India.** — Many years ago, when I was a member of a committee formed to sponsor a plan for a Channel tunnel, I was strongly in favour of it. The lessons of two wars have since taught me, as I hope they have taught the people of this country, the terrible danger which such a tunnel would present. Had there been a Channel tunnel in 1914 the Kaiser's armies would have made straight for the French coast in the hope of seizing an southern entrance. They would have done this whether it had been blown up or not in the hope of anticipating its destruction or of inflicting damage. There would have been no battle of the Marne, and it is doubtful whether, deprived of the French Channel harbours, as we would undoubtedly have been, we could have maintained in the field the huge armies which fought in France for so long. At the outset of the last war such a tunnel would have acted as a magnet to Hitler's armies. They made for the Channel as it was, but had there been the right chance of reaching England on dry land, there is every possibility that instead of marching over France they would have made a desperate attempt to invade us at a moment when as we all suppose were at our weakest. — Major General Sir Edward Spears.

# TO THE NEWS

EDWARD HILLIER: "You don't share the word security with the Christian Gospel." — The Rev. H. Ellion.

BRITAIN'S scarce farming land, first-rate quality, has recklessly floundered between the wars. — *The Times*.

No fewer than 26 British civil charter-carrying ships have participated in the air-lift at one time or another during the past 10 months.

Mr. Ernest Gruening, Alaska's senator:

"It would be to us to convince the Indians that they have entered a new and active community—no more backwater for the purveyors of slogans and platitudes." — *Alaska Chronicle*.

Newspapers should be given every opportunity of following the deliberations of local authorities. — Mr. E. H. Prentiss, Exiles' Public Relations' sub-committee of the British Transport Commission.

It need not be feared that there will grave damage to newspaper representation. Business men do not now think the public are alive to the dangers of tendentious propagation of the news. — Sir Dudley Shawcross, M.P., Attorney General.

American visitors, arriving in Kenya, which increased by 27 per cent in last year, were asked:

"What is your opinion of colonialization? Who succeeds affecting not only our industry but inter-national trade and business? Indicate a recklessness of the country's financial interests." — *London Daily Mail*.

"In an air raid speed is important. This nation is as vulnerable as a fire brigade in ready to extinguish a general fire in many circumstances can it make good its persistent deficiencies." — Lord Kingsmill.

It is possible that Dr. Medina will have to go to the country at a general election before he can proceed with the next stage of his programme on the Colour question.

Mr. Michael Wayne, in the *Nationalist*:

"The skills of the British Army are at least equal to and probably above that of any American force, for this reason that mechanization does not reduce the man-quality of craftsmanship." — Mrs. N. H. Souter, chairman of the National Economic Council's board for Industry.

There will be neither peace nor security without a common international organization of states which are not associated in a common international order, under a common international law, maintained by a common military and common institutions." — President Charles de Gaulle of France.

"A committee whose members have completely opposed conceptions of life is unlikely to produce more than vituperation." Committees set up, for example, to do such valuable things as formulating human rights or to discover the causes of war are not likely to produce anything very useful, even if they agree. But committees to share out coal and wheat, for example, seem to do very well." — Mr. Anthony Ashton.

We must convince the United States that it is as much in the interest of America, British and American long-term prosperity to enable us to develop our resources in the Commonwealth as to help to develop Europe, particularly the Geneva-Hanover area, which is born. The Canadian government. The two assessments are so soon we Americans must face that fact and build upon it." — Sir Alexander Cadogan.

## THE BEDFORD TRUCK

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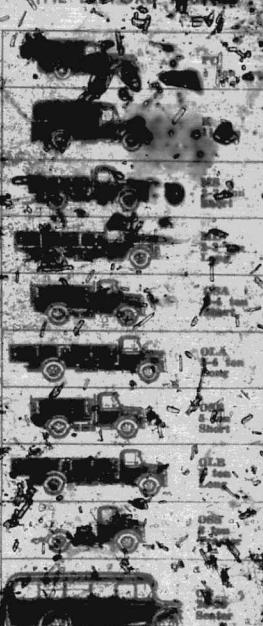
HERE is a BEDFORD for every purpose in a range of two carefully graded chassis, with maximum gross loading of from 2,200 lb. to 26,000 lb.; from light vans and pick-ups to 1-ton tractor units, semi-trailers, flat-topped trailers to 39-seater buses.

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Sold and Serviced through East Africa.  
Motor Cycle Branches: Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Mombasa, Nairobi.



Mr. T. R. FEINT, general manager of the Shell Co. Ltd., in East Africa, has been appointed to undertake the formation of a road federation in the territories, for eventual affiliation to the International Road Federation.

Mr CHARLES TE WATER, South Africa's ambassador extraordinary, is visiting Kenya this month for discussions on the proposed Africa Pact embodying co-operation of African policies throughout the continent.

### Public Appointments

OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
LECTURER IN SWAHILI

Applicants are invited to apply for the Chairship of  
SCHOOL. The appointment will be for more than three  
years in first instance, beginning September 1, 1949. Salary  
resident in Oxford, at an appropriate point on scale £600-  
£700; otherwise £500-£550, with expenses and superannuation.  
Details from Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES  
AFRICAN ASSISTANTS

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES wish to appoint once Assistant Tutors to their Lecturers in Swahili. Males speak well English. Salary £450 per annum plus £100 per annum. £100 per annum, plus outfit allowance, for two or three years. Intake 12th December. Application by December 18, 1919. Applications to come and wait.

16. To bring with Bed-sitting room, suitable for a single person, situated at Solid rent, regular light, hot water, heating will be obtained Cambridge. Apply immediately to Mr. D. L. Darley, Zanzibar or Nairobi, through agent or employer.

WHEREVER YOU GO  
THERE'S

WHEREVER YOU GO  
THEY'RE GOOD'S

#### Riots, Inspired by Communists

—SABAH: The Raja of Brunei has issued a royal edict forbidding disturbances which started on April 23 at the Balai Raja, a strike and demonstration in Kuching. The Governor, Sir John Bell, said in his message to the people:

A comparative peace and quiet have brought about great trouble and distress in Bulgaria. Acting on Communist inspiration, they are seeking to impose violence, intimidation, even a murderous assault on constituted authority, the Government of the Kabakov Government, the Party of the Patriotic Government, and of the KGB forces of law and order, as so many others following the usual pattern of Communist manipulation with whom people in Europe and the Far East are already familiar.

Europe and the world. Their attempt was prefaced by a long campaign of foul lies and slander aimed at deceiving the people and shaking their confidence in His Highness's Government and the Constitutional Government. This all follows the usual pattern.

The great mass of the Balooches, conscious of having been deceived for their welfare by their own Government and by the Protectoate Government were induced to believe that they had been deceived by these lies and slander. So failing in this part of their campaign these wicked people have had no resort to violence.

In this they will surely also fail because their dupes and supporters are few, and the forces of law and order are strong and will be still further strengthened until the evildoers are crushed, and peace and security are restored.

## **Dishonest Crime**

"Many disgraceful crimes of savagery have been committed. Innocent people have been attacked and nearly to death; public property and the property of persons have been destroyed by fire, and helpless passengers on the road have been assaulted by hooligans."

Most of those responsible will, no doubt, be brought to book, and condignly punished through the processes of justice, but it is evident to the eyes of discernance who suffer for the crimes of their employers, for the free Government has power to recover from the community the full cost of compensation for the damage to persons and property.

"That power will be exercised, and I fear that the cost of compensation will be high and the communitarian penalty imposed will be heavy."

illumination presented nearly half Kampala's labour force. Disrupting work, and several cases of the looting at cotton ginneries and stores were reported. Heavy losses were incurred from the cessation of production, while urgent demands were received from British inquiries for reliable security information.

\*Offences committed while on military service, or against the law of the state or province in which the offender was serving, were not subject to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. The same was true of offences committed by clerics in their private capacity.

African employees were drawing to rescue him, but he was left by his patients unattended. An African Protectorate employee, in self-defence, wounded an assailant in the arm, and later, when black men, in killed one of the rioters. A number of houses and other vehicles have been burned.

Normal publication of the *Agenda Herald* was suspended for several days, about a single page news sheet was issued by the newspaper.

### Obituary

MUR. GEORGE CECIL ROBERTS, well known in pioneer days as an attorney in Bulawayo, died in Klyvina, Cape Province, recently, at the age of 82. He arrived in South Africa in 1885, and at the time of the Boer War he turned to partnership with the late Mr. F. A. Letts the firm of Cecil Roberts and Letts, which celebrated its 25th anniversary last year. They also owned and operated a farm in the Mafuya district where at one time they raised the best herd of Southern cattle. In the Rhodesian War of 1932 one of their prize bulls won the Bulawayo Agricultural Society's 1932 Guinea Trophy.

## Debate on Racial Relations and Conscription to S. African Policy

MISTERBERG (Labour) on the adjournment raised the question of race relationships within the Commonwealth, which he described as the problem of the century. In many parts of the world, he said, there was a feature of often rather raw nationalism. Millions of people were suddenly awaking to race-consciousness and political self-consciousness. The attitude of the Western Powers would decide whether there would be an epoch of harmony, true progress, and partnership, with a new identity within a fundamental unity, or whether racial divisions and difficulties would be perpetuated.

The success of the recent Commonwealth Conference had shown the potency of the idea and practice of treating other peoples as equals and partners. The doctrine of *apartheid* was contrary not only to Christianity but to every form which humanity could mean. Its persistence in some of the Western states provided the Commonwealth with their best and truest propaganda, though there was not the chief reason for attacking it. The situation should not be undervalued.

### Policy of Britain

The British Government was committed strongly and irreversibly to the policy of non-racialism as opposed to segregation. They could contribute to a world-wide solution of the problem by their action in the Colonies, in the United Nations and to a less degree in this country. Mr. Drapers referred to an incident in Cardiff in which coloured employees had been dismissed because the remainder of the staff refused to work unless separate canteens were provided for the coloured men; and in another case, a restaurant had refused to serve coloured custom.

The enlightened policy of the Government was often in conflict with the retrograde prejudices of people in the spot, not necessarily Colonial Office employees, but business men, settlers and others. The Secretary of State in a recent speech in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had said that for the economic well-being and social development of the territories the European must have a permanent place, and that, while safeguarding African interests, a degree of European development would be encouraged. But, because he had added that there must be some control over permanent white settlement in Northern Rhodesia and that African rights must be guaranteed, there had been a storm among the less white inhabitants.

Both in the Colonial Empire and at home, it was largely a matter of education. Sir R. Atland had said an attempt must be made to educate the people of this Country in the possibly unpopular lesson that we had no right to expect a higher living standard in this country until we had been drastic improvements in the standard of living of millions of people overseas to whom exploitation in the past owed our comparatively high standard.

### Effects of Malignant Malnutrition

The forthcoming Colonial exhibition might be a useful medium of education. But could it dramatize the extent of the problems of health, nutrition, and education which confront us? There should be a few black spots in the exhibition. He referred to the Northcott report, with its disclosures of malignant malnutrition, six of which persisted right through a year of good Army food. That kind of malnutrition was apparently not curable on a short-term basis. There was one reason for the inherent softlessness and irresponsibility of the Negro. How quickly could this curse be dealt with in Africa and by what means? Time was not on our side.

The agreed resolution by the British Government in the United Nations in opposition to South Africa's Native policy, inevitable there was conflict between that attitude and the Colonial Office policy elsewhere in Africa. Policies for development in the African Dependencies, which depended so much on the co-operation and good will of Africans, were hampered when the government of South Africa, through its instance, the terrible conditions of thousands of workers from Nyasaland to look after whose interests a special representative had had to be appointed in Johannesburg, and who were located in the borders of South Africa, we would forfeit large part of the good-will of Natives in the territories.

Mr. JOHNSON, in support, said that there were those who were cynical about the nature of the Commonwealth, and others who hoped that it would fail. Others were alarmed, but were not so. He hoped that the emergence of the new conception of the Commonwealth would expand and would become a living example to the whole world. We believed in an inter-racial society, and in a democracy which was healthy and constitutional.

Britain had a moral obligation to the Commonwealth. This should be made clear to all the members in order to gain its support. The Commonwealth must be a living reality with a living spirit, not with a long dead letter. We wanted to live in the city of God, and not in the city of man, beginning of inter-racial life.

We should encourage our coloured brethren to break through the atmosphere of suspicion and fear—often irrational and unfair—which they felt towards the British people. We should talk to them as brothers, and show that our brotherhood is not a mere cult, but a living reality proved by facts. We must stand firm at the United Nations in our belief in the equal rights of coloured men.

### Discrimination against Whites

MR. SHAW (Labour) pointed out that where autonomy had been granted to some coloured countries, racial discrimination against whites could and did obtain. Racial discrimination could work in many ways. The British Government must appear in the eyes of more participants to the peoples of the Commonwealth, to have a single policy on which it was agreed and which should be unconditionally adhered.

In conclusion, Mr. Shaw declared that if we had freed ourselves from American influence in Africa, in four years and 15 lives of 40 years after that date, he acquired a sum of material goods, it would be a betrays the conception of partnership if we do not devote it to the protection of coloured people.

MR. NOEL BAKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in reply, said he did not believe that the present Government would be accused by any historian of having avoided immediate dangers at the risk of facing greater dangers later on. There were difficulties to face, which would not be quickly overcome, and which would not be solved by the action of Government alone. It was up to the thoughts of the ordinary citizen that everything depended.

In regard to refusal by hotels and boarding houses to serve coloured customers, he pointed out that in some cases it was a covenant in the lease-imposition and restrictions.

As the Secretary of State for the Colonies was on his return from Northern Rhodesia, the question raised about his territory would be left for him to answer.

### Race and Disease

Mr. Noel Baker did not know if any white spot was to be shown in the Colonial exhibition, but he had been assured that an honest attempt would be made to give a true picture of what was being done to catch up with the backlog of disastrous conditions. Some Africans might have thought themselves to be might actually have been better than they have been since the advent of Europeans, but they suffered from jannines, disease, and the ravages of wild animals. It was a backwardness which had resulted from the beginning of history. Over the centuries there had been a great change, and it was not only the Europeans went Africa that Native had known nothing about.

In addition to worm infestation, which could still be found with fly-worm diseases in their bodies, there were malaria, blackwater, yellow fever and sleeping sickness, which we now knew how to treat.

Referring to the suggestion that this country must be prepared to make sacrifices so as to raise the standard of living of Africans, he said that it was not a very important sacrifice. Capital investment meant some amount of price increase, subscriptions to the interest of native products. It was a vital lesson for everyone in Africa and, indeed, in the world, that the development of Africa must bring standards of living eventually meant native production, and prosperity for the world as well.

The House should judge the Government's policy, as the believed the world did judge it, first, by what the Secretary of State was doing for the moral and material progress of the territories, secondly, by the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, in which the British delegation played an important role, and third by the practical results of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

### Arson Outbreak

A DUSK-TODAY CURfew has been imposed on members of the Bush, Wagishu, Wagusi, Wengome and Tiononi tribes living in the Kajiado and Embu districts of Kenya, following an outbreak of arson. Police action is being taken against the Jamia Mislimiyya, and an unlawful religious sect, which has been active in the area.

## Literacy Campaigns in the Sudan

### Success of Each-one-Teach-one Method

MR. R. A. HOLLYDAY, managing editor of the Publications Bureau of the Sudan Education Department in Khartoum, writes an article published in *Sudan*, the journal of the Colonial Service.

Literacy experiments can be classified according to their starting points. Some start high, suggesting distribution, stimulating local authorities and obtaining inter-departmental and non-government co-operation. Some start low, like Laubach, teaching the ABC, lifting up the masses and leaving authorities and book-sellers to be dealt with later. Some start from nothing, producing follow-up material for the already literate. That is what we have done in the Sudan.

The Publications Bureau was given its initial impetus by Mr. V. L. Griffiths, of the Institute of Education at Birkbeck College. It consists mainly of Sudanese with a British managing editor and art editor. Our first efforts were directed towards producing a youth magazine for book-starved elementary boys. Our magazine had an immediate success, and for the past year it has had an average monthly sale of over £2,000. We have reprinted various issues four times during the time, and these have been briefly followed by a series of seven discussion pamphlets which have not been a great success; a series of six illustrated story booklets which are much in demand and are basically neutral. The magazine which never sold widely enough to begin its continuation.

### Campaign in Dior

When we decided to open the adult magazine, we launched a series of penny booklets of a very easy standard, built on a great diversity of subjects. These are selling very well and should form a valuable mass of follow-up literature for newly literate adults who have not yet attained the rather high standard of literacy newspapers and magazines. This, briefly, was the preparatory work which we had done in the intermediate field of follow-up material. When we decided to start our first literacy campaign in Dior on the White Nile,

The first thing to do was to produce suitable primers. In general, followed Laubach lines—teaching letters by flash-cards and pictures; planning for fairly rapid progress, and aiming at giving the illiterate confidence first and accuracy second. We have not been able to produce a scientifically founded vocabulary. Our two books are 'The Key' which teaches the alphabet, vowel signs and simple grammar, and 'The Book' which is mainly used for practice. Both these books, a set of pictorial flash-cards, a small pumpkin lantern and a certificate of proficiency to be given after successful completion of both books. Several very easy follow-up readers are also being prepared, including one called

### How to Write a Letter

Dior was chosen as the site of the first campaign. It is a small market town with a fairly strong educational tradition which has been strengthened by its proximity to Bahki or Kudu. We estimated that only about 15% of the male population were illiterate. A voluntary campaign will also run under less favourable conditions in the nearby agricultural scheme of Am Gere.

Although none of us had any experience of the method, we planned to run the campaign on each-one-teach-one lines and, although the campaign has now only just begun, after two months, this method has been proved practicable and popular. Many valuable lessons have been learned and the cost has been negligible. In fact, the only cost to Government funds has been the salary of one elementary teacher, who has been seconded to act as full-time literacy officer. It is proposed that he should move on to initiate campaigns elsewhere after a month or two more. During this literacy drive, however, he will be available full-time. He will be almost always for himself, and when reduced to part-time, will be incidentally supported by the local contributions in cash and kind, which far have amounted to £1000. The

We divided the town up into ten areas. A town council member was sent over to each area and volunteers were appointed to recruit students to teach. Each teacher in charge of a group of students would receive a sum of teaching money, say £10, or each student would receive £10 towards his expenses. These amounts were decided on by the literacy and numeracy officials of these country districts. A public demonstration meeting was arranged near the central market. On November 6 a big rally was held at the Boys' Club. Over 1,000 people came. Plays were acted, songs sung, speeches were made, explaining the campaign. Lots were drawn of all the volunteer literate teachers. One had been briefed in the simple rules of the method "teach the illiterate as your brother; never say no, etc." We have since decided that this briefing was insufficient. On the next night all the literates and illiterates assembled in their pairs and began to work.

### Results of the Literacy Classes

Here we had one of our main surprises. We had originally planned that each club would only meet once or twice a week and that the bulk of the teaching would be done privately. But the meetings turned out to be so much a great social success that it was obviously desirable to hold them every night. A literacy club at full pressure is an impressive sight. About 500 students of all ages are grouped in pairs, working on the floor around a pressure lamp. There is a busy murmur of questions and answers and periodic ejaculations more reminiscent of the coffee-shop than of the classroom. We always say to doubting volunteers that the lessons only take half an hour, but in fact, when they get going, the members often stay until nine. Visitors, standing in the shadows outside the lighted circles, are completely ignored.

It is too early to make anything but a rough assessment of the campaign. In under two months the six literacy clubs have recruited about 200 people capable of reading simple books and writing simple letters. Forty illiterates are now learning other literacies. The literacy officer will be withdrawn after the third month and Dior will be left to fend for itself. It is probable that a certain portion of the gains will be lost on their own.

We only applied the each-one-teach-one method in the first book. For the second book training circles were formed for students to read 'The Dior' together under the guidance of a master. By the time the students have reached this stage the individuality of paired individual teaching begins to decrease and the advantage of volunteer mothers' share a reading circle definitely.

Not all the work goes on in the literacy clubs, however. A number of volunteers have bought books and are teaching these women at home. So far four women have received certificates of literacy. In the larger towns it is quite likely that the illiterate women will be particularly responsive to this method of education.

### Follow-Up Material

One of the great problems which we are only beginning to tackle is the supply of really attractive and stimulating follow-up material. We are going to try supplying the reading circles with simple broadsheets on current affairs, and see if it is possible to turn them into self-contained discussion circles. If this could be done it would be a most valuable addition to the literacy work, but it will be difficult. Another method

to keep up interest has been to produce a campaign newspaper, a monthly sheet entitled on a jellysheet. We have also supplied cheap campaign postcards to try to get poems and short stories in other parts of the country about the campaign.

We expect a considerable wastage in campaigns of this kind. If half the people who start learning are able to read and write tolerably after two months, that should be regarded as a good result. It is probable that those who fail will be inoculated against future campaigns, but even they have probably got some benefit in learning to sign one's name instead of thumbing it. It is a great achievement for any illiterate and, to him, well worth the effort. Another good effect, which cannot be gauged in terms of literacy achieved, is that many village literates, who have intended to teach, find an opportunity to do so to their fellow men which is extraordinarily good for them; many social ills spring from not doing, as well as from not having.

The experiment at Dior has shown that literacy can be taught rapidly and cheaply in most of the Sudan towns. Clearly there is a great need of encouragement to be adopted. The Education Department plans to run at least two or three other similar campaigns in 1949 while under close control. By 1950 the reserves of literacy should be adequate, and confidence in the technique should be strong enough to justify wide-spread campaigns. The final report on the wisdom of these plans and the quality of literacy prepared, but ultimately much more will depend on the enthusiasm and latent energies of the people who are trained to do the work. The present are but dim outlines of what may be.

## Uganda-Upper Nile Luncheon

ARCHDEACON A. M. WILLIAMS, who has recently returned from Uganda, said at a luncheon in London given jointly by the Uganda associations of Uganda and the Upper Nile, that though the present troubles in Uganda were serious, they might have been worse. He said that the present discontent was shown in the beginning of the century when the agreement with Buganda was made. The Bataka had unfortunately allowed all types of persons to enter their fold—makarios, speculators, professional trouble-makers and the like. The Committee had the option of not to outfit their organization.

He said the main cause of the disease was mainly due to the increase in the European population which since 1939 had doubled, and would continue to do so.

The hydro-electric scheme, the teak farms and other projects in Jinja might cause the largest concentration of population in East Africa.

An appeal for workers in the mission field was made by ARCHDEACON T. F. C. BEWES, MRS. MILLARD, MRS. H. G. COOPER, REV. F. OLANG, CANON J. MATHERS, A. T. WILSON, the Vicar of the Upper Nile, gave an address on the aims and work of the Church that area, together with interesting stories of their early difficulties.

REV. DR. E. E. DAVIDSON, a former Archdeacon of Uganda, received the audience, which was attended by Bishop Dr. Willis Tormey of Uganda, who has since then flown to Kampala to participate in the jubilee celebrations in Africa.

## Margaret Wrong Memorial

AN ANNUAL PRIZE for literary productions from Africa in English, except for any other suitable language, is the object of a fund being collected as a tribute to the late Margaret Wrong, formerly secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature. It would permit publication of some of the productions which are subsidized. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. Michael Davidson, Institute of Christian Education, 4 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

## African's Responsibility to Africans

THE African's responsibility to his compatriots among Africans towards them should be stressed in a recent letter to the editor of Northern Rhodesia by Dr. A. C. Falzon, who writes:

"The African's position in Northern Rhodesia pleaded for life after a most miserable life. I pointed out that during the war, commando troops had found mutual respect and comradeship, and that this too existed in civilian life and could be found in minutes."

This observation was made recently when an African who had been buried in the ground was rescued after six days of extremely dangerous efforts by three Europeans and their helpers. After admission to hospital this African had to be given blood from a European voluntary donor, as no African volunteer came forward to give blood.

It is quite obvious that all right-thinking Europeans acknowledge our common humanity with the African who works alongside us. This is seen by the heroic and selfless efforts of the men concerned in this incident. Therefore, the attitude of a minority who would deny to them ordinary human rights and protections is both foolish and callous.

## Agitators Are Enemies

But for the Africans there are even more important lessons to be learned. Firstly, they must learn to recognize that those agitators who say that all Europeans hate them, do so for their own ends to gain power, and thus are enemies. Secondly, that the African cannot progress to maturity until he has learned to have a sense of responsibility towards other Africans.

All right-thinking Africans will feel ashamed that with a population still twice more numerous than these Europeans, was found kind enough to give up their wives, their children, and the doctors had a call on a European.

The medical department at Room Antelope has been trying to organize a blood-bank among Africans for their own people, but have not yet been successful. Medical doctors at the local hospital act as donors, but they are too few to supply the need, and on this occasion all had reluctantly given blood. If this incident will lead to a change of heart."



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## U.S. Investment in British Africa

THE AMERICAN INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE has been studying an initial programme in connection with President Truman's "Truth Pledge" of the opening of U.S. under-developed countries. This may send legislation to the U.S. Budget Bureau shortly.

Meanwhile, diverse investment of private capital has been the subject of comment by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose report on opportunities in British Africa includes:

"The best opportunities available for the American investor... The most important development work which should be done now, however, does not offer many attractions to American businessmen. For any sound economic development presupposes adequate transportation, communication, and port facilities, as well as such public utilities as water and power supply. British foreign capital is needed, and should (under certain circumstances) in the development of agriculture, forestry, and secondary industries."

## Cereals Pool Sales

QUANTITIES OF MAIZE exported by the East Africa Cereals Pool, and the prices at which they were sold in Kilindini have been given by Sir George Sandford, Administrator of the E.A. High Commission in answer to a question by Mr. W. A. C. Bowes, a Kenya representative.

Season 1945-46: 6,022 bags of maize to South Africa at 42s per 80 lb; 1,000 bags of wheat to South Africa at 33s per bag; Season 1946-47: 163 bags of wheat to India at 38s per bag; 10,572 of maize to Palestine at 36s in bags and 36s in bulk per ton; Season 1946-47: 43,220 bags of maize to Northern Rhodesia at 35s0d per ton; 89,010 bags of maize in bulk at 38s per ton; 500 bags of maize to India at 38s per bag; 1,000 bags in bulk per ton; and 1,848 bags of soya beans to the United Kingdom at 50s per ton. The total cost of operating the pool had been £438,100 for 1945-46 and £56,500 for 1946-7. The losses were shared among the participants in the pool in proportion to their withdrawal of cereals.

## Kenya Migration

ESTIMATES of the number of persons who have entered the East African territories since 1919 show that 1,200,000 persons entered the Colony in 1948 from the north. Memba, 13,700; other regions, 2,338 or less than one per cent. In other words the area of settling or of taking up residence in the Colonies, the total 542,000 Europeans and 1,200,000 non-Europeans, 2% Arabs and others.

The majority of the new European permanent immigrants, 90% of whom came from the U.K. and 14% other Commonwealth countries, were between the ages of 20 and 39, but far the largest group of Asians came in the 10 to 19 category. Italians arriving for employment in the Government service numbered 1,447. All in all, immigrants for 1948 of new permanent immigrants.

Among the emigrants 22% stated that they were leaving permanently, and most of the Europeans so doing, and not completing a holiday or a short visit, had less than a year's residence in the Colony. It is deduced that some persons intending to settle permanently are leaving after a short stay.

Temporary visitors numbered 1,000, of whom 769 were from overseas. Visitors from the United States accounted for the company with 731. In 1947 while 60% of visitors from overseas entered the Colony by air,

## Soil Conservation Campaign

THE CAMPAIGN to protect all cultivated land in Southern Rhodesia within the next 12 months will already get into its stride, said Mr. C. J. Murray, Assistant Director of Research and Specialist Services, recently addressed representatives of Intensive Conservation Area Committees. In his speech, however, the Director denounced the follies of some I.C.A. committees and farmers. He advised the districts to deal severely with those landowners who refused point-blank to protect the soil. After the conservation officer had reported such cases to the I.C.A. committee, it was the latter's duty to visit the property and to give the conservation officer 100% support. In the majority of cases it would be found that the visit would be enough to persuade the recalcitrant landowner to mend his ways.

## Commercial College for Africans

A site in Lusaila township has been reserved for a commercial college for Africans, towards the cost of which Mr. M. Madhvani has given £10,000. The remainder of the funds required will be provided by the Development and Welfare Fund. It is intended that the institution will provide a three-years' course. Details for the organization of the college have been submitted to Messrs. Sir Isaac Pham and Sons, Ltd.

## Praise for Kenya Farmers

MIXED FARMING on more intensive lines is practised by Mr. Alex Ward, executive officer of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, at a recent agricultural meeting. Now, he said, he agreed but that agriculture in the Colony was only 50 years old, and that in many districts there were farming practices equal to any that he had seen in the countries of Europe, where there had been centuries of development.

## Penal Code Amendments

RECENT AMENDMENTS to the Penal Code in Uganda include: penalties for inviting a person to commit an offence even if no offence is actually committed; penalties for giving false information to a person employed in the public service; checks on public collections; and the abolition of corporal punishment except for robbery and sexual offences.

The Lomagundi West Farmers Association of Southern Rhodesia have suggested that, owing to the insufficient numbers of veterinary officers, the Government should increase the possibility of employing women in this capacity.

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## Questions in the Agendum

(This continued)

**Mr. SCHAFFER:** "With my hon. friend's permission, I will take some steps to see that Africans and others are equal to their representation on the Council of this colony."

**Colonel Jones:** "The constitution is one which has been drawn up in consultation with the Inter-University Council of Kenya, and there is no reason at all why, from among the 300 men who now make up the Council, Africans should not be appointed."

**Mr. SCHAFFER:** "In view of the fact that there is only one African in the Council, it does not seem to me that more should be appointed."

**Mr. CANNON:** "There are 30 Africans, but the opportunity to serve in the Council is there and will bring this to the notice of the other members of the Council."

### African Efficiency Survey

**Mr. JOHN DUMPLIN:** "What steps would be taken in East Africa to secure further development in facilities for primary land technical education in the light of the report of the Kenya and African Rural Efficiency Survey? (2) Whether he has considered the steps to be taken in the Kenyan and African Labour Efficiency Survey concerning grave discontent among the natives over the results of continued colour discrimination, and the recommendations concerning retention of land and lack of opportunities for advancement and what steps have been proposed to satisfy these wants in the light of this survey?"

**Mr. G. DODDS:** "I asked what action was proposed on the recommendations of the Kenya and African Efficiency Survey. An independent committee of economists and experts of the Kenyan administration took the steps being taken to provide a further series of centres. We could not claim, in view of the conclusion that many Africans are suffering from malnutrition, developed an inter-colony scheme in the Kenyan Uganda railway administration, setting up an African Housing Advisory Committee as recommended in the survey."

**Mr. H. T. BROWN:** "The report is at present under consideration by the East African High Commission and the East African Governments, and I trust, hon. friends, will draw their observations on its recommendations. In regard to the first part of the question by Mr. Dumpling, a more extended survey is not at present contemplated."

### Anglo-African Commission Survey

**Mr. HINDS:** "In view of the charges which have been made of race discrimination, is it the Minister aware that the proportion of these charges of race discrimination comes from misapprehension on the part of the African community that a large number of them, as well as the white population, are avoided or properly discriminated with in certain industries, and that some could be avoided by greater segregation? If so, will he consider — arising from this report — the advisability of setting up a joint Anglo-African Commission to inquire into the possibility of removing or modifying existing discriminatory practices?"

**Mr. P. DEEGWILL:** "There is a good deal in what my hon. friend says. I will put the suggestion to the Secretary of State."

**Mr. P. PRATT:** "I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Governor of Kenya has based his incorporation of the *Lakshmi* on the reasons why this step was taken and if he would take steps to meet this order."

**Mr. P. DEEGWILL:** "Sir, The answer to this question was rather vague in the original article."

syng Communism, revolution and anarchy, and he sees no reason why they should not be accessible to all."

**Mr. R. E. WILLIAMS:** "It has now been established for some time past that the library of the House is accessible to every member of the House who desires to read it. If that is the case, why should it not be equally accessible at least to white citizens of Kenya?"

**Mr. R. E. WILLIAMS:** "I am not aware of any demand by the citizens in Kenya for this paper, and the Government do not think that it is a good idea to put before them the people in that country."

**Mr. A. BALDWIN:** "Is the hon. gentleman aware that it is the custom in Kenya to prohibit other subversive papers in Kenya, especially if it is amongst a primitive and ignorant people?"

**Mr. A. BALDWIN:** "Is the hon. gentleman aware, as he would be, that this is one of the best and best journals, that is highly valuable educational organ particularly in doing away with racial discrimination and racial superiority and that all ought to be circulated in these areas? Will the Minister let us know if it is circulated?"

**Mr. J. LINDFORD HOWE:** "Can the hon. gentlemen assure the House that this paper has not been guilty of publishing the Communists' manifesto to celebrate its centenary?"

**Mr. J. LINDFORD HOWE:** "Can the hon. friend advise whether the Governor concerned is the same one who recently said that he hoped soon to free them from work and take up farming?"

### Consolidation in Trade Agreements

**Mr. A. DODDS:** "I asked what extent Colonial shipping and the Colonial Conference were consulted before the conclusion of the trade agreement between the British Commonwealth and the Allied authorities in Japan."

**Mr. CREECH-JONES:** "Colonial Conference before the conclusion last November of the trade agreements relating to trade with Japan in the year ending July 1938, ample time to what extent Legislative Councils and chambers of commerce in the Colonies were consulted."

**Mr. A. DODDS:** "In view of the far-reaching effects of this agreement, I hope, hon. friends, to take care to see that there is a consultation with Legislative Councils and chambers of commerce."

**Mr. CREECH-JONES:** "I will certainly take this into account."

### Three Hours Work a Day

**Mr. A. DODDS:** "After the Labour Leader of the Parliamentary African Growers Association declares (inter alia) that as labour itself is concerned we are already aware of an increased African population. This increase, together with the industry's mechanization programme, is of great importance, but probably the most positive and real step to be taken and one that would have most desirable results in so many respects would be an increase of output by the worker himself. It would surely be a great tragedy if a large proportion of the Africans employed in agriculture came to regard three hours work a day as the maximum contribution they were prepared to make towards the economic development of our country. In this whole case a very large responsibility rests with the employer."

**Mr. A. DODDS:** "I am sure that the workers themselves would be most desirous of increasing their output. It would surely be a great tragedy if a large proportion of the Africans employed in agriculture came to regard three hours work a day as the maximum contribution they were prepared to make towards the economic development of our country. In this whole case a very large responsibility rests with the employer."

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**Statements Worth Noting**

"My son, fear not the day of judgment, and the king, and meddle not with them that are given to chancery—Proverbs XXIV.

"So long as we Europeans live together as a united body we can control Kenya," Mr. J. A. Casey, M.P., of Kenya.

"An Indian aristocrat X says at 25s. per month a fair basis of investment for the average African citizen," Mr. P. G. W. McMaster.

"Let us costing £100 to educate each student at MacKenzie College, Uganda," Mr. E. C. Thompson, M.L.A., Tanganyika territory.

Cotton has served the Sudan well, but the Government is not satisfied the tests of widening our agricultural policy," Mr. R. G. Hallard.

"There are only two kinds of elephant hunting—quick and dead," Captain W. M. Langham, former elephant-control officer in Northern Rhodesia.

"Northern Rhodesia's telephone system is expanding. It is freely accessible, for its high blocking pressure among subscribers," Mr. E. P. Angier, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia.

**Need for Stability**

"It is a fundamental duty of the new Legislative Assembly to make suitable laws ensuring the internal peace and tranquillity. Such stability is essential for the encouragement of foreign investment in the Sudan and the long-term economic development," said Sir Abu al-Khalil of Mandi Fasha.

"Surely there must have been someone in authority in the Tanganyika Government with the necessary courage to tell Mr. Steerley what he proposed to do in the groundnut scheme was doomed to failure; or at least to have pointed out how it might be done with minimum loss," a "Tanganyika" correspondent of the Kenya Weekly News.

The Kenya Police are not allowed access to the fingerprint records of the Native Registration Office. They do not have to keep their own fingerprint records of criminals. If the police investigate a crime, and obtain fingerprints which are not in the police records, they may not then ask of the Native Registration Department," Lieut-Colonel A. W. Whittle.

The Irving region contains still the problem of the ancient peoples who inhabited Rhodesia. We are more or less at dead end, unless we go no farther with Zimbabwe, and only from our sites can we learn more. Until we have made a detailed survey, what we can expect more light to be shed on our country's past," Mr. Neville Jones.

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**NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Twenty-one African scholars from Uganda will enter Makerere College in Nairobi for the next full course.

Early in June the first East African inter-territorial geological discussion will take place in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Work on the first stage of the reconstruction of Chitaka airport, Uganda, which began in March, is expected to be completed by October.

A second forest hog, measuring 38 inches at the shoulder and with tusks 13½ inches long—one inch more than Rowland Ward's record—has been shot in Uganda.

A meeting of Indians in Eldoret, Kenya, have passed a strongly worded resolution against the formation of the East African territories with the Federation and South Africa.

**English to be Lingua Franca**

Mr. K. F. Patrick, Director of Education, has stated that the long-term aim of the Kenya Government is to make English the lingua franca in the Colony, but the process must be gradual.

The first meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Amateur Radio Society since the war will take place in Livingstone on May 25, when the Governor, Sir Gilbert Bennett, will attend.

The Central African broadcasting station in Northern Rhodesia will change its wavelength from 31 metres (9,700 megacycles) to 41.5 metres (7,220 megacycles) from July 1.

Experimental net hunts in the Imatong Mountains in the Sudan have been undertaken in order to assess the amount of game remaining there, and the annihilative effect of net-hunting in deep forests.

A new Utility Chapel, which will be shared by the Anglican Communion, the Evangelical Church and the American Presbyterian Mission of Egypt, and the Sudan has been consecrated in Omdurman.

**Mobile Interpreter**

For years of service was provided by the Police in the funeral of As Mati, interpreter of the Makuru court. He had for 10 years interpreted Mati, Swahili, Kipsius, Ndrobo, English, Lumbwa, Kamja, Higayo and Sambutu. Mr. H. H. Wright, the resident magistrate, and his staff attended.

To cope with the food shortages in the Eastern Province of the Sudan, plans have been made for the issue of 3,000 tons of rice grain if necessary. A donation of £50,000 by the Government of Egypt will be used for the purchase of grain, oil, flour and pulses. Distribution will be carried by three officers of the Sudanese Army.



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## Uganda Cotton Commission

### Decline in Buyers' Malpractices

A STATEMENT has been issued by the Uganda Government after consideration of the report of the recent Cotton Commission. It is claimed that there has already been an improvement in the general position with regard to cotton buying, and that there is virtually no evidence of malpractices during the 1947-48 buying season. A live marketing board will be established to assume the functions of the Cotton Exporters' Group before the start of the 1948-49 season; it will be composed of the Financial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, a representative of the ginning trade and exporters, representatives, and three Africans.

Among the recommendations of the Commission which are accepted are an earlier opening of the buying season; encouragement of co-operative bodies to buy in licences at the existing maximum disparity; African participation in the ginning industry; the spreading of buying over a larger number of centres; and the establishment of buyers' stores near Gashohole and Mbarika headquarters. In view of the objection of stores, the creation of stores by the Central Government and local authorities; instruction of growers in the reading of figures; the employment of African to do the weighing; and the provision of scales and distributing site of a standard basket for weighing purposes; the laying out of buying places; a fixed system of buying; and the clear definition of the buyer's responsibilities to the grower.

Recommendations for the compulsory return of growers by long to the collecting point the day after, and a higher price for roadside buyers, were rejected.

Further consideration is being given to offences in connection with seed cotton buying and the establishing of a statutory pool of funds for buying allowances.

### Post-Office Working Hours

A WARNING that telegraph and telephone rates in Southern Rhodesia may have to be increased to cover a wider working loss is contained in the report for 1947 of the postmaster-general, Mr. A. J. Murray. Although revenue receipts increased by £34,012 over 1946, and cash revenue exceeded expenditure by £19,379, the latest report indicates a loss. The reason, says Mr. Murray, "is that although the cost of providing services to the public has been increasing for some years, postal charges at the one rate have remained unchanged."

### New Hotel Company

THE GROSVENOR, LTD., a company incorporated in Kenya for the purchase of the assets of the New Grosvenor Hotel, Ltd., of Nairobi, has an authorized capital of £800,000, divided into 100,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £400,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Public subscription is limited to 22,500 preference and 70,000 ordinary shares at par. The directors are Mr. W. G. Rivers, Mr. J. J. Hughes and Mr. R. J. Gill.

## Withdrawal of Tobacco

### Government Reverses Its Stand

In a statement on the tobacco controversy in Southern Rhodesia, the Central Government has said: "The Commission has said, 'Yes'."

The Central Government has given the Government so much time and must now be getting itself on the back that it can, if it so desires, in the country. We know now that whatever may be taken, tobacco may be taken."

However successful Mr. Whitehead's mission to London may have been, there is a growing demand for the government abrogating its proposal. Sir Alan May has said: "Either he was no longer in the impossible originally proposed, or there is no longer in the arrangement now arrived at."

There would certainly be no point in continuing at this stage the proposal as made and accepted. There is something rather more substantial than that. It is whether the Government—returned by strength at the last election—is governing the country or whether it is but as a reed shaken in any small wind, the blow.

"The Government has continually tried to patch up its practice even if it may have saved itself the loss of a supporter or two in Parliament and some influence. The experience may be telling to those who put the Government in looking for strength in government. They cannot do otherwise than say what has happened is a crude display of weakness. Government has not been beaten to its knees by the organized opposition of a section of the country but of claim strength. If this was in existence an effective opposition party which could take advantage of the positions now, it would glory in so given such a chance! There is not, but that does not offer the blow to those who think of the country's affairs as of greater importance than party political opportunity."

### Of Commercial Concern

INTER DRY, a controlling interest in which was acquired last year by Marshall's Food Products, Ltd., who have East African interests, state that net profit for the group for the 15 months to December 31, 1947, was £16,197. No final dividend is recommended. Two interim dividends of 1½% less tax were declared in the year ended September 30, 1948.

A special air service for Nairobi business men which will enable them to spend eight hours in a combi or in four hours in Dar es Salaam and return the same evening has been provided by East African Airways.

During April 20 ships entered and left and 27 companies entered Mombasa with a total of 1,050,000 tons. Total 39 ships were in port for 10 days.

Average tonnage from Mombasa during the week ended May 4 were 1,684 to 1,860 tons being gone to cargo.

Plantations. Tea produced 92 tons of tea and 100 tons in April, making 391 tons for the first four months of the year.

Major exports from the Sudan in March were cotton, 1,000,000 lbs, and major imports are 1,000,000 lbs.

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## Danger of Driving Capital Away by Unconsidered Policies

CAPITAL which might otherwise be made available for the development of the two Rhodesias may be driven elsewhere by ill-considered political action, said Mr. Douglas Macmillan, director of the British South Africa Company, in a recent address in Southern Rhodesia. There was a general meeting in the City of London that the political outlook in Southern Rhodesia had taken a turn to the Left, and unless the colony less time in getting back on the rails, investors would look to other areas.

A shock to investors, said Sir Douglas, had been Mr. Roy Welensky's proposal that a tax should be levied on the B.S.A. Central mineral royalties in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Welensky had said that the revenue from the proposed tax was needed for development purposes, the country's revenue was already amply sufficient, so long as borrowing the money needed for development.

Sir Douglas said that no non-official member of a Colony's legislature could introduce a Bill for the expenditure of public money or for the imposition of a tax without the consent of the Governor, who, in turn, would consult the Secretary of State. There was no precedent for such permission being given to a private member of Parliament, and Sir Douglas could not believe that such a Bill would be allowed to become law. To permit it would, in his opinion, be a breach of the Crown's good faith.

## Kenya African Tea Price

A DELEGATION comprising Messrs. D. S. McWilliam, Mr. O'Connor, and A. Krik, presented the Kenya Tea Growers' Association's claim for an average increase of 25 cents of a shilling in the price of tea for consideration by the East African Commission. It was suggested that the Kenya Government had agreed to 25 cents increase, but producers—of East African and not merely Kenya basis—pressed for double that amount. If 25 cents only were granted, there would, they said, probably be a further demand in the near future.

Average production costs in Kenya last year amounted to 40 cents per lb., to which must be added 45 cents for packing, carriage, and distribution, and 15 cents for excise, a total of 1.00 cents per lb. The average wholesale selling price locally was 1.708 cents per lb.

The export price was 1.60 cents per lb. higher than the cost

in Kenya and Uganda to ensure that domestic requirements were met.

Mr. McWilliam told Mr. E. A. Verry that the industry felt that the local market should be stabilized, and could be done by the suggestion that it should be subsidized by the tea market in the same way as butter-producing colonies in the United States. Local prices of tea, controlled, and that if there were no local production imported tea would cost 10 cents per lb. It would be better to have an export tax to stimulate the volume of tea in Africa.

## Imperial Chemical Industries

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Ltd., write in their annual report for 1948 (*Interim*):

"African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Cape Explosives Works, Ltd., have five principal factories located throughout the Union, and also one in Southern Rhodesia."

"The company's subsidiary, the Magaliesburg Co., Ltd., which before the war was in a difficult position, has had a record year and in addition to paying off arrears of dividends on all classes of preference shares, has now paid a substantial dividend on the ordinary shares."

"Some of the chemists and biologists, who were engaged for the discovery of the painkilling anti-malaria drug, have been able to devote a part of their time to trypanosome disease. As a result a new drug has been discovered named antivives, which may well have far-reaching effects on the agricultural development of Africa."

## Support for Central African Federation

### Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce Congress

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS of Southern Rhodesia will give unanimous support to any by your unanimous accepting of this resolution."

This resolution, moved by Mr. Stanley Cooke, who at the recent congress of the Rhodesian Federated Chambers of Commerce he moved a resolution favouring early Central African federation as an essential first step towards the ultimate realization of a great Central and East African Dominion.

Not one of the three Central African territories had a sufficient market to enable it to stand up against increasing world competition. Each was economically insufficient to stand alone. Moreover said Mr. Cooke, who was one of Southern Rhodesia's delegates to the Victoria Falls conference on federation in February, unification was necessary to combat the spread of Communism.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the congress. After Mr. Edwards, who was seconding the motion, had said that it would be better for Southern Rhodesia to be the centre and leading power of a common federation of British States in Central Africa this met by a fifth province of the Union.

## News of Our Advertisers

SLUMBERLAND, LTD., report that group trading profits for 1948 were £287,750 (£233,172). Net dividends: 15% interim and 2½% final, plus the ordinary share.

VICTORIA LTD. announce that they have approved the issue of a capitalization of £6,157,742 of the company's equity and the distribution among stockholders of one fully paid ordinary share for 100 for each ordinary stock units of 10 held. The 12,321,800 ordinary share will thus have their par value raised from 10/- to 1/- each.

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Mining

# **Fourth Empire Mining Congress**

## Rhodesian and E.A. Representatives

SOME 600 DELEGATES AND MEMBERS from 27 countries will attend the fourth Empire Mining Congress in London from July 1 to 5, and 400 will take part in the technical sessions in Oxford and will visit 120 mining centres in the United Kingdom.

The congress, which was first held in 1924 in Wembley and has held sessions in Canada (1927), South Africa (1930) and Australia (1933) has been convened by the Empire Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions. Mr. Attlee is the honorary president, and Sir Henry Tizard president.

Deputations from the Rhodesias and East Africa will be as follows: *Southern Rhodesia*, Mr. M. J. BRUDENSTEAD and Sir JOHN ROBINSON (Chamber of Mines); Mr. J. C. FERGUSON and Mr. G. A. MARSHALL (Department of Mines and Transports); Mr. A. M. BENSON (North-West Rhodesia); Mr. H. A. CLIFFORD, D. B. WOODWARD and D. MUNINGWA (Northern Rhodesia); Mr. W. D. HARVEYSON (Mines and Geological Survey); Mr. W. E. HORNE and Mr. COLONEL W. J. S. ATTES (Tanganyika); Messrs. H. S. BAKER, R. K. McLELLAN and G. M. STOCKDALE (Department of Land and Mines), Uganda; Mr. S. B. MUNNET (Geological Survey), East African Association of Engineers; Mr. G. G. COOPER (Kenya).

COCHRAN who represent the Mining and Minerals Division of the Colonial Development Corporation; Dr. F. E. KEY, the Directorate of Colonial Surveys; and COLONEL THE HON. R. M. PRESTON, the British Overseas Mining Association.

### Tananyika Mineral Exports

FINEERAL REPORTS from Tanganyika in the first two months of this year were valued at £4,503, compared with £10,187 in the corresponding period in 1948. The main increase was in demands from £3,664 to £327,164. Exports for January were £1,600 (£6,908).

## Copper, Lead and Zinc Prices & Reductions by Mine Supply

Reduced rates will also apply to passengers aged 16 and under, and to children between 5 and 15 years of age, with effect from Monday last.

Electrolytic copper which was £140 per ton last October is now £11 per ton; good soft pig lead at 25s has been cut by £1 in addition to the reduction of 5s made previously, and zinc, which was reduced by 1d per ton the second time, has been cut by £16 to 18s per cwt. Zinc, tin and premium remain unchanged.

A statement from the Ministry reads: "Having regard to the present uncertainty in world markets and to further commitments into which the Ministry has entered in order to safeguard sterling supplies, the Ministry has decided to reduce the selling prices of copper lead and zinc."

The Financial Times comments on the announcement as follows:

"Since the downward trend of American prices became marked in recent months, the tendency among the Ministry of Supply as sole seller of these metals to British industry is known to have caused concern in official quarters."

The Ministry's forward contracts are based on fixed prices and throughout the second quarter of 1948 contracts are mature under which the Government will take delivery at a sub-standard price. Between April and June some 18,000 metric tons of low and Mexican zinc is due to be delivered, bought at around 18c, and involving a total loss approaching \$100,000. About 500 metric tons of Mexican lead is expected in June, and will cost us maybe \$50,000.

"Contracts between American and overseas producers covering the third quarter were thought to be based mostly on current prices, and should the price be down, trend contracts even those contracts involving long

—mine share! P.M.

CLOSING PRICES.—African and South African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:-  
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and Motor, 15s. 2d. Chilternland, 6s. Chiodo Stikka,  
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3s. 6d. Gold Fields Rhod., 2s. 1d. Kavirondo, 1d. Kenya,  
2s. 1d. Kenya-Conn., 7d. London and Rhod., 4s. 4d.  
Masai, 8s. 1d. Mafupi and Nchanga, 1s. 9d. Chilternland,  
3s. 6d. Goss Phoenix Finance, 1s. 9d. H. B. France, 1s. 7d.  
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Witwatersrand, 1s. 10d. Zanibus Expt., 1s. 5s. 6d.

...and Achievement

WRA MINERALS LTD., state that the main shaft in Mpanza has reached 1,200 feet. The resident engineer writes: "From December 26 to April 15 a total of 125 metres of shaft sinking was done. During which 36 metres of shaft sinking were done as well. We started sinking out of No. 8 level and all the bottoms put in place. This figure is minute. Mpanza is 1,200 feet and an East African record, the record being held by South African sinking crews at 1,100 metres. The record breaking crews were all without man-sinking experience."

## Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy is being held in the apartments of the Geological Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, today at 4 p.m.

## Booklet on Mix

An ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET "Africa; A Challenge to Enterprise," has been issued by the Southern Rhodesia Government Public Relations Office.

## Company Progress Reports

Production in March was 30 tons in concentrate (including three tons from tributaries). The temporary water shortage has continued.

Wanderer - A working profit of £978 was earned, in April.  
The recovery of 22,273 oz. gold from 29,000 tons of ore.

MAY 1914

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Sonata in B Minor, L.33; Sonata  
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C. 1802-4

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Conductor: ERNST REINHOLD  
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ROCK  
Overture: William Tell - Rossini  
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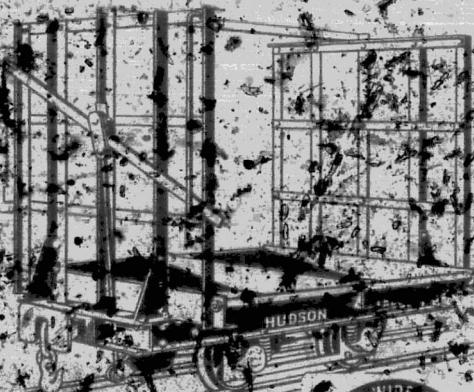
An outstanding example of Byzantine Gothic architecture is the Hagia Sophia at Nicosia. The church of St. Nicholas is also most notable of the 100 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta. Now used as mosque for the Moslems in its place, the building is a fitting memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

After the occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the land to a low ebb, but even though of the 16th century Greeks began to recover some of its former importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Paphos is the chief port of the island's trade through its superb harbours have supplied the precious stones and oil of Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Mesopotamia, and commerce is rapidly increasing.



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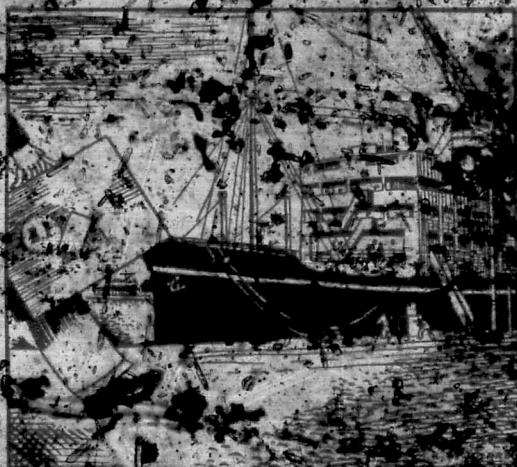
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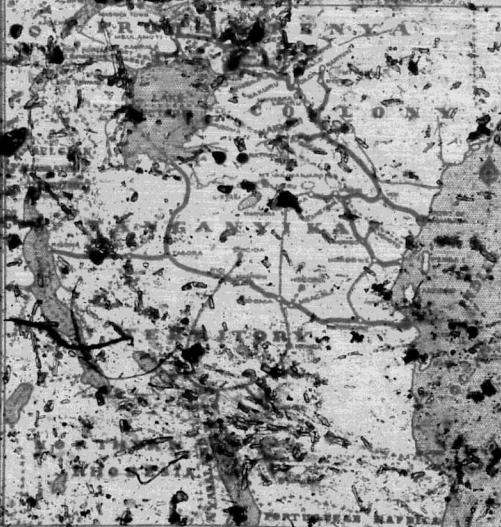
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### RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

MOTOR ROUTES  
LAKE ROUTES  
MOUNTAIN ROUTES  
PORTS



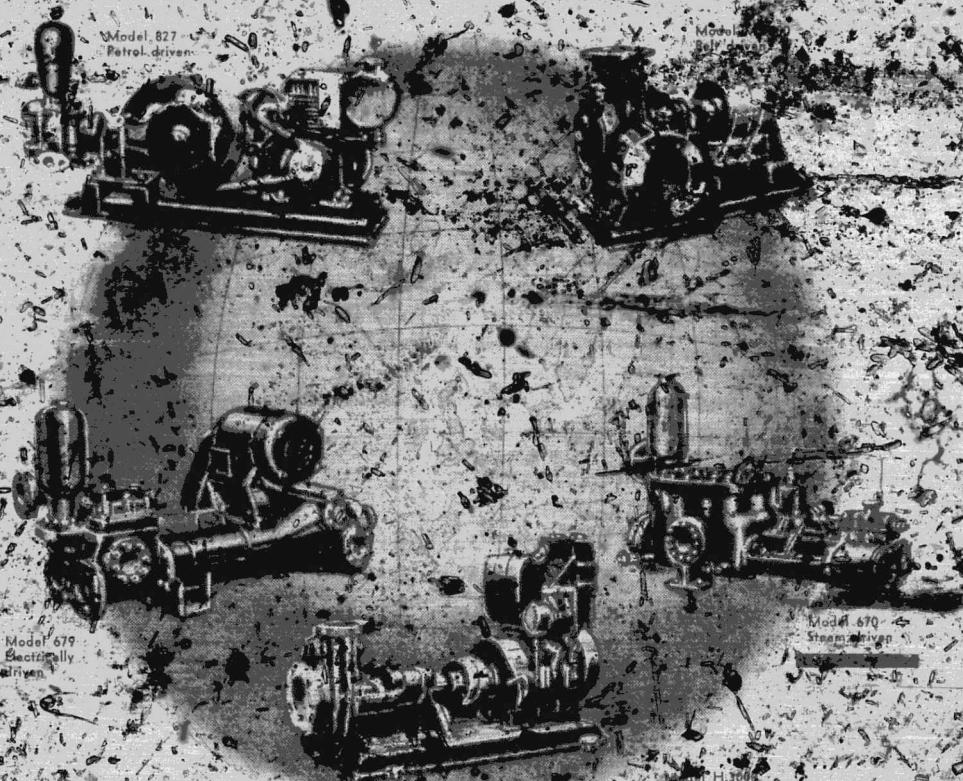
On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,934 young miles of metre gauge railway, some 4,000 miles of road and river steamer services, and 7,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four seaports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Wild Coast in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connection with which many miles of new railway will be required.

Despite a remarkable increase of rolling stock and equipment the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947, the total freight tonnage was 1,160,000 tons, an increase by 76% over 1946. By 1950 the increase will be still greater.

The railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibility for this progress and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their high operating service and to provide a modern, safe and efficient rail transport for developing them.

**RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA**



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foundations, but while it may be overlooked or ignored by the inexperienced or the theorists, the "prodigious" nature of the task of providing all the necessary facilities in which the mission expressed itself as being so fully aware, cannot be either overlooked or ignored by those whom falls the responsibility for carrying out the

objectives in many respects at this stage may well seem slow to those without local knowledge or experience. The all-important consideration, however, is that it should be sure. The goal is fixed and the ultimate objectives are clear. Progress towards them will be at an ever-accelerating pace, but the time taken to reach them will depend not only on the solution of such "crucial problems" as the provision of the necessary financial resources but also on the speed at which the willing and intelligent co-operation of the great mass of the people can be brought into full play.

#### POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

##### A. Initiation

The position in regard to the general system of administration in the Territory is as briefly stated by the mission:

##### B. Further Initiatives

In the main the initiatives contained in this section of the report are of a modest and calls for little comment.

In connection with the mission's comments on the status of Government departments, there is one point which may beistic. The question of the staffing of these departments to meet the mission's views, still continues. The establishment figures for 1948, compared with those quoted by the mission, and excluding military personnel as well as lawyers, artists, etc., are:

	1947	1948
European	1,077	1,086
Native	1,047	1,505
African	1,314	3,342

##### C. Few Qualified Africans

It still remains true that few Africans have gained the necessary qualifications for appointment to posts of higher responsibility, but the present interesting opportunity for the acquisition of such qualifications will continue to be followed. There are at present 12 Africans attending universities or technical colleges in the United Kingdom, with a bursary provided by the Commonwealth Government or the Home Government.

On the administrative side, the functionaries engaged in the mission are the correct and enlightened particular comment on the two small services.

The information from Lwandle in the Shingane Township, Africa, on which the mission's dissatisfaction with the limited powers given to the Native authority, while as a general comment, has registered that it has been the custom of the Native authorities to assume greater responsibility, should be drawn to this particular item of social news, being illustrative of the dangers of quibbling documents as evidence of proof of any particular case. It is clear from the attitude to the mission's demands that discussion followed the presentation of the document, but that no mention is made of and discusses this particular point. The reason is perhaps not far to seek. The petitioners were Africans, many of them Government servants, living in a township not within the jurisdiction of a Native authority.

The only person holding an office akin to that of a Native authority is the Lwandle of the township, a Government servant and incidentally one of the petitioners. Such discussion as did take place on the basis of the petition did not make clear what the signatories intended, beyond a veiled suggestion that Native authorities should be subject to a less close degree of supervision and interference than those of their subordinate offices, such as the Native Agent.

It is clear from the mission's comments on the offices of the Native Agent and the Native Commissioner throughout the

policy, and is but part of the educational basis in a programme of political development.

##### D. Observation

In the administration and development of the mission, in regard to the pace of its progress, the political progress of Africans in Tanganyika has preceded, and is likely to continue, which education and must make political advancement. As far as scholastic and institutional education is concerned, the presentations for the expansion of the education services represent the maximum development practicable at this stage, and the limits of the public and state available.

It is well appreciated that these plans fall far short of the needs of the Territory, and as soon as additional resources can be made available the scope of the programme will be broadened and accelerated. It should not, however, be overlooked that an important contribution is being made to political progress by the education and guidance in local government, and in the general management of their own affairs which are admirably conducted among the indigenous population. The commissioners, staff, and by native cultural workers and other professional firms,

##### E. Sweeping Generalizations

In this observation and in some of the specific comments on the same points the mission commits itself to sweeping generalizations, which it is suggested, the members would find difficult to substantiate. Admittedly, not all the Native administrations of the Territory are equally advanced, and some of them are still very backward. The unfortunate fact is that the short time available to the mission and the need to revise their itinerary, to meet their request to make it less strenuous, presented the members from seeing much of the Native administration in those provinces where they gained the impression of "grave political weakness" among the Native authorities and an emptiness from the political point of view.

It is unfortunate to take only one of the provinces mentioned, that the mission could not visit. There are, some of the most progressive and politically minded people in the Territory in the Sambaa, who have set an example to the rest of the Territory by being the first to elect women to their councils. These peoples and some of those in the other provinces would certainly accept the mission's estimate of their grave political weakness. The mission admits that these opinions were "based on very short visits" to the provinces in question, but it is to be regretted that such simple and sweeping statements should be made on so unsubstantiated a basis.

The administering authority fully shares the view of the mission that the system of central Government and the of the Native administration should merge at some point along the road of political advancement, but cannot accept the implications of the statement concerning an "apparent void" in the matter of intermediate government, the ultimate goal of self-government or independence.

Had the members of the mission been able to see more of the Territory, and of the extraordinary variety of needs and conditions they could not have failed to appreciate more clearly that, inasmuch as this part of their report depends entirely on their own recorded judgment, that "planning should be carried out by step, and area by area."

##### F. Self-Government Gradual

In their observations regarding progressive development towards self-government, the mission appear to suggest that something can be done to give the people a sense of protest and to indicate that they are interested in no other form of government on the spot. The territories should be left to the development of democratic political institutions among the indigenous inhabitants. This would be gradual if they are to last, a wise and lasting foundation.

The measures now being taken are broad and basic. Native administrations aid to "improve" the Native authorities represented. In the opinion of the mission, this is the surest road to progress and the indications are good which plans can "safely" assume to make at the present

time. Primitive African peoples are to play their part willingly and, confidently to political advancement towards the ideals of a free democracy, the first stage of which must be created on the foundations of their own political conceptions and aspirations, which must be modernized and adapted to the new order by a steady process of education and guidance.

3. The administering authority, although the importance of the problems involved in leading to a closer relationship between the various units of the Native administration and their eventual integration into the "machined" central Government, and close attention to both, and to being amenable to the first essential steps in achieving this object, will be done by the mission that the growth of Native authority and the development of education must be to the entire mutual benefit of both.

advancement are not limited to the administering authority, the Government of the Territory, responsible officers of the local administration, or the Native authorities themselves. In this category, the development of tribal federations and amalgamations are of the most important and valuable stage in the process of bringing Native administrations into closer relationship with one another.

As regards the establishment of a full system of councils, the position appears to call for a little modification in the last paragraph. The mission advocates the establishment of (a) district and provincial Councils for the purpose of bringing together Africans and other communities for co-operation in matters of common concern, and (b) a territorial council for Africans only at the same time expressing the opinion as regards to (a) that district councils would not be necessary in areas such as Siumaland where councils already exist on a geographical basis larger than a single district.

The administering authority finds some difficulty in reconciling these expressions of opinion. For instance, if district councils of mixed racial membership were necessary they could not be affected by the existence of such councils as are established in Siumaland which is entirely African in membership.

#### Provincial Councils

The Administering Authority agrees in principle with the establishment of provincial councils on which sections of the community will be represented. Such a council is now being set up in the Lake Province, and is to serve as a guide and to provide the necessary experience for similar bodies in other provinces. The aim is to establish councils of this nature in all provinces, but the size of which can be determined necessarily be governed largely by local conditions.

Provincial councils will at first necessarily be largely concerned with and involved in the importance of expanding their economic and financial responsibilities. It is fully appreciated that the Lake Province Council will, even in the initial stages, be endowed with considerable responsibility in the preparation of estimates, allocation of funds, and control of expenditure in relation to performances of public works and provincial development plans and tasks, and in this matter.

As regards appropriate representation, it is the opinion of the mission that if the number of African non-official members exceeds the combined number of Asian and European non-official members,

The mission suggests that consideration might be given to the creation of an African Territorial Council. This suggestion is taken from a document obtained from the Chagga Council, which suggested the establishment of a district and provincial council and a Territorial Council. The District councils would be composed of representatives chosen by the Native authorities, the provincial councils would be composed of members elected by the district councils, and these provincial councils would in turn elect the members of the Territorial Council.

The author of the document in question—described by him as a draft memorandum—suggests that district councils are already provided for under the existing system. Little remains, therefore, the question of provincial councils and a Territorial council. The suggestions made in this connexion will receive sympathetic consideration, but it is clear that before the proposed councils could be regarded as suitable bodies on which to base a form of territorial representation, a minimum of the members of the Chagga Council—fourty-nine candidates—which is to be exceeded in 1950—will be less than

one-third of the total constituency of the Council.

As far as the members of the Chagga Council are concerned, an increase of about African "representatives" will be realized as a normal concomitant development. At present there is no Africans who can participate freely and effectively in the deliberations of the Council, and to treat the same as truly representative of the wishes of the people.

The mission expresses its agreement with the view that the present African members of the Council—who were carefully selected to "must" be stated, being from every point of view the best men available—do not truly represent the views of all the Africans of the Territory. The mission, therefore, expresses the opinion that the "problem" of finding members who will be truly representative and responsive to the needs and wishes of the people would be solved by the introduction of an electoral system.

With the members of the mission have been able to agree on the Territory and to become better acquainted with the great diversity of people and conditions, the Administering Authority feels confident that they would have appreciated the extreme difficulty of this stage of securing any representation of the mass of the people which would be effective, acceptable and understandable by them.

An attempt is, however, to establish an electoral system for the appointment of African members to the Legislative Council

would almost certainly result in the appointment of representatives of sectional interests, and least in touch with and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the mass of the people than the present native administrative system.

While it is proposed to establish a Territorial Council, it is established and from them a chain of representation through area, district and provincial councils and so on. It is believed with some confidence that the new and further institutions of the people have found their expression.

3. The function of direct African representation in the Executive Council will be kept constantly under review. Apart from the problem of finding Africans qualified for such an important appointment, the frequency of meetings of the Council which may necessarily be held in Dar es Salaam presents a real difficulty. There should be present two members specially responsible for safeguarding African interests, the Secretary for African Affairs and a non-official member, Rev. Canon R. M. Mathews, of the Evangelical Mission in Central Africa.

#### African Political Representation

African representation on special committees and boards has been hitherto which is still under constant review. Apart from bodies of this kind, in particular some of which have appointed African members, Africans have been appointed to a number of central bodies, including the Control Board, the Immigration Control Board, the Cinematograph Board, the Civil Service Advisory Council, the Union Service Appointments and Promotions Board, and the Museum Board of Trustees. Appointments to other bodies are under consideration.

4. The administering authority notes the comments of the mission in regard to the policy of appointing Africans to higher administrative posts even when with adequate qualifications, nominate available. This long-established policy of the administration will continue to be pursued to the full.

5. As the members of the mission were informed during their visit to the Territory, the process of achieving a high degree of uniformity in Native law is being pressed forward. This task, however, is one which cannot be easily undertaken, as it is carried to extreme lengths. At the present stage of development, Native tribal law is deep-rooted, and in securing the mass changes and modifications necessary to achieve uniformity throughout the Territory there must be a willingness accepted by the people. In some of the more progressive areas a popular desire for uniformity of Native law between different areas, and under already existing expression, and efforts are being made to bring it about.

6. The administering authority has no objection to making the mission's observations in regard to the integration of educated Africans into the political and administrative life of the Territory beyond challenging that this is already the declared policy of the administration. The Administering Authority agrees with the mission in regarding it as important that educated Africans should receive the first training in political work in close touch with the people and in the affairs of the local community.

#### Providing Information

7. No steps have as yet been taken to implement the terms of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Council at its 1948 meeting of all third session; regarding the provision of information to the people of trust territories.

8. The administering authority is fully alive to the importance of the task of preparing the inhabitants of the Territory for self-government or independence, and is satisfied that the matter is one to which full and proper attention is being paid by the local administration.

9. The overwhelming majority of the indigenous inhabitants are not yet capable of understanding the meaning of full political responsibility, and in lessening the assumption of responsibility, it is to be expected that it will take them a considerable time to reach this stage. The measures now being taken for the political education of the people, which will be pushed forward with vigour, are, however, regarded as fully meeting the need for the formulation of appropriate measures for accelerating political development.

10. Political education without education in administration, finance, and commerce will not lead to capable government, which is an essential prerequisite of any form of self-government worthy of that name. It is natural that the educated minority should be eager for a rapid advance towards self-government but the administering authority, while sympathizing with and doing all in its power to give scope for the legitimate political aspirations of a minority, must not lose sight of its responsibilities to the majority of the population.

(To be continued)

Editorial comment appears in Part II

# Training Workers for Fundamental Education

## An Approach to Advancement of Peasant Communities

**1. AM. ASSUMING FIRST OF ALL** in this paper, that we are concerned with peasant societies, fundamental education can be applied among underprivileged people in cities and on large-scale plantations. But the basic socio-economic conditions of those two types of economy are so different from those of the peasant farmer that any attempt to combine the approach is bound to be misleading.

There is a second assumption which should also be stated explicitly, as much confusion arises when it is ignored. In most economically backward or undeveloped areas there are broadly speaking, two methods of improving conditions. One is that of large-scale planning, such as the projects carried out by the TVA, which call for greatly increased technical training of a selected number of people, and for a specialized type of adult education to secure the co-operation and participation of the local inhabitants in the benefits of these schemes.

The second method I should describe as "Local Self-help," on the lines of Dr. Hatch's experiments at Martandpur in Southern India, where mechanization and the consequent technical training are not of vital importance, and others the objective is a gradual stepping-up of standardization production at all levels of living.

### Method of Training

I wish with this second method that I am concerned in this discussion of training. We assume, therefore, that we are thinking about peasant societies, and about fundamental education, calculated as self-help work. In these conditions there should at least three elements in the training of workers which I will call, for the sake of brevity, the approach, the content, and the technique. As we are concerned with the training of workers, and not with other aspects of the organization of fundamental education campaign, we can ignore for the present any distinctions between local workers, and voluntary workers, and between workers from outside the locality and those who belong to it.

The approach depends on the adaptation of the content of the programme and of teaching techniques to the needs and outlook of adults. It depends also on the willingness of the team of workers to work together as a team. It depends finally on an adequate knowledge of the locality and the society where the work is to be done. Let us take the last first.

I find that most people who have carried out experiments in fundamental education have made a basic survey of the area and the people as an essential preliminary. Though a team of workers may not have the necessary qualifications for planning such a survey, it is of the first importance that they should be associated with the survey as helpers, and should understand why it is being carried out and what use is going to be made of the information. In other words the team should have a systematic knowledge of the area where they are going to work.

It is not wise to assume that because people live in an area they therefore know all about it. Whoever is going the survey must have some sociological training and experience, and he should hand this on to the team of workers, so that they can co-operate with him in collecting data, and become keen to add to the sociological information about the area, and to check the results of their work in the sociological and economic terms which they see happening.

*\*Reprinted article by Dr. Margaret Beale published in the Quarterly Bulletin of Fundamental Education. All illustrations have been made by the author.*

Under whatever conditions the campaign is carried out, there will be a team of workers, some of whom may be leading, others a supporting role. Ensuring a team spirit can not be taught "directly," but the various elements in the training can be so planned that the workers learn to co-operate in planning and in how to depend on each other, and to respect each member of the team for his particular contribution.

I find that the adult approach in teaching and demonstration is seldom either fully understood or whole-heartedly practised. It is based primarily on the recognition that all adults have experience behind them—of working for their livelihood, of living in family and village groups, of organizing themselves for particular purposes. This adult experience must be the basis of all teaching and demonstration, and the adults must be encouraged to "discover" their own experience, to relate it to the new ideas which are being presented, and to discuss the possible results of taking the new action which is suggested.

### Need for Patience and Imagination

Such an approach is slow and enacting, and calls for patience, imagination, and flexibility, in the workers. But it is the only sure foundation on which to build, and it often produces unexpectedly quick results. There is now a wealth of experience in adult education in many parts of the world, which can be drawn on to provide examples of how such an approach can be practised. If the programme is well done it can be stimulating and amusing to the workers, and it can lead to all kinds of successive adaptations.

There is probably little that is controversial about this approach in fundamental education. There is however much that is controversial in the content of a fundamental education campaign. As I see it, a campaign is not just a slow progress towards improved conditions of living; it is a determined effort to achieve a definite goal in a limited time. Hence there must be no decision to attack and overthrow certain obstacles to progress. In a peasant society these are generally in the field of improved agriculture and rural economy, e.g., improved nutrition, homecraft, and hygiene.

### Interrelation of Improvements

Conditions vary in different areas, but it seems important everywhere that the team of workers should have an overall picture of the improvements that are to be aimed at, and a clear idea of how, for example, agriculture, nutrition, and health are inter-related. The workers in their teaching and demonstration will probably each have a distinctive field of interest, but their training should include an appreciation of the essential unity of the work and life of peasant families, a unity which no one denies, but which needs reiterating when new ideas are being put across.

There are two other elements in this unity of peasant life and work which need special emphasis. One arises from the basic survey, which should have made clear what local organization, if any exists to regulate economic and other activities. If improved methods of cultivating or marketing, or making social credit, are going to take root, they will need to have some organizational basis on which to co-ordinate the individual initiative. Hence the team of workers must be ready to recognize and foster local societies, committees, councils, which will take hold of new ideas and, in a few cases, even ensure their continuity.

The other element is the relation of day labor to work. This is developed with opportunities for recreation and for aesthetic expression in a communal camp. Fundamental education can do this, makes additional demands on physical and mental energy of workers, and makes aware of the need to be alive to life. It is a natural form of recreation, and it is now an important part of the interpretation of fundamental education, which is emphasizing during the training.

What we come to techniques we come to a still more controversial field. I maintain that in most peasant societies illiteracy is the biggest single obstacle to progress. Therefore no adult literacy techniques in no foreseen of the training of workers. If this is accepted, then this means an educational education campaign, then they must also pay for the production of literature, to show a literate campaign and to supply them with a demonstration in the fields of agriculture, health, and honest labor.

#### *Writing of Books*

In a team of workers it is likely that some are better than others at writing the small books that are needed in the early stages of the campaign. These potential writers should however assist their fellow workers in the initial preparation of this literature and encourage its sale and distribution and in checking what is successful and what is not.

A film library campaign cannot be undertaken lightly because it requires adequate preparation and concentration effort. It should be remembered therefore that such

workers in the towns know how to teach reading and writing to adults, whether their job is a specialized housewife or a cook, or a cleaner, or a maid, or an ordinary worker. These techniques should assist later in the campaign by focusing their attention on the difficulties shared by all.

Techniques, tools, and other visual and audio techniques can be used to accompany all the workers in a film should illustrate how they are interested in what the possible structures are in their presentation. Workers can, for example, show among the audience a film show and report comments and so aid in the better use of a cinema and in its selection of films.

#### *Training Courses*

I have purposely not made any reference to the length of training courses and the relation of practical work to training in a specific area from the actual field of work. In general, it is not so much of much use giving training to control people who know nothing of the field problems. The best way is, of course, to give training in a centre of interest with practical work between.

Training ends, of course, in the field. It is not always possible to have a series of lectures on agricultural college seems, and perhaps the best kind of training so far has been given on local experience, which is to those who experienced it makes, however, at time and place, are best disclosed and relate to local conditions.

## Achievements and Future Prospects in Colonial Development

### *Progress, Dependence, Africans, and their Confidence in Africa*

**THERE ARE FOUR SOURCES** from which physical goods can be supplied. These are timber and the sea, forests and land, and even forests are the basis of the land. Most of us in every 10 inhabitants of Colonial territories make their living from the land. It is the land which is the greatest asset of the majority of Colonial territories, and this is likely to continue to provide the primary basis of employment.

Greatly increased output is capable of achievement, and there are also considerable possibilities before the expansion of mineral, forest, and fishing industries. The utilization of water for power and irrigation is also capable of marked expansion, and should bring about increased productivity and wealth.

#### *Population Increases*

Before considering Colonial development in any detail, special note must be taken of the population increases which have occurred during the past 20 years. These have been very considerable. In some areas there is heavy pressure on the land, under-employment, and an insufficiency of locally raised food. It is apparent that if satisfactory material standards of living are to be maintained, marked changes in the methods of production must be made, and greatly improved systems of agriculture established.

Rough and unbalanced agricultural and animal husbandry practices have resulted in land being broken and its fertility reduced. In certain places soil erosion has indeed assumed alarming proportions, and large areas, especially in Eastern Africa, have already become reduced to semi-desert-productive through poor systems

of agriculture and stock keeping, and large sums are required to be spent on the rehabilitation of these eroded areas.

Food supplies will also be a major consideration in the requirements of our colonies, and the increase in food production must, therefore, be given the highest priority in Colonial economic policy.

The main wealth of Colonial territories is based on agriculture. Mineral developments are of great importance to certain territories, and in others, forest exploitation is playing a large role in the supply of the world's needs for timber, especially hardwoods.

Most mining developments have taken place as an instance of private enterprise, but gold in Nigeria has been developed by the Government. The development of mining production depends upon adequate information about the geology of the territories concerned. Some mining undertakings have sprung from discoveries which were made by the Colonial government departments, but others have resulted from the finds of individual prospectors.

#### *Geological Mapping*

Much still remains to be done to complete the preliminary geological mapping, and this has been accepted by the Colonial Office which should be carried out as quickly as possible. The recruitment of geologists and surveyors is difficult. It is expected that arrangements will be made with the United States for temporary assistance in connection with this work.

There seems to be an urgent need for increased Colonial production of several metals, and further investigation are likely to take place in certain Colonial territories in connexion with industrial development, especially coal deposits.

Industrial Colonial territories, such as Rhodesia, Malaya, etc., have already made considerable strides in this direction, and the mineral resources of the waters of Colonial territories have been neglected. Boston and few Colonial fisheries have attained an advanced stage of exploitation. Considerable attention has, therefore, been given to the development of new fish fisheries. A freshwater fisheries research station is now operating near Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia. The need for increased protein intake to the Colonial peoples is a satisfactory nutritional

*Being extracts from an address to the Royal Society of Medicine given by Sir Frank Stockwell, director general of the Overseas Food Corporation.*

standard makes the further development of timber markets of high priority.

The forest resources of Colonial territories taken as a whole are still considerable. The main forest areas, consisting largely of coniferous forests, contain a relatively small proportion of coarse timber, and can easily be destroyed unless the measures indicated for programming are adopted. The forests of Malaya, however, are mainly of tropical woods, which become rapidly exhausted if destroyed, leaving cavities and dead trees which are of little value. West Africa contains large areas of virgin forest, and is a particularly notable timber area.

Timber marketing which can be classified as a forest industry, is well developed. Reference should be made to the considerable volume of wood that has already taken place in Kenya. The most valuable woods there are largely suitable for its cultivation in East and Central Africa. The decreasing scarcity of valuable timber species makes an extension of wattle growing a matter of priority.

Attention is now being given to planned land utilization in a number of Colonial territories. Forest conservation, the provision of timber and lumber, and for the protection of water supplies, are general, and in certain areas the retention of forests to prevent soil erosion and to check flooding in periods of heavy rainfall is accepted as sound policy.

The value of the agricultural scientific workers has been acknowledged by the more important organized agricultural industries in the Colonies, and in addition to the provision for research by Colonial Governments, there has been established a series of crop research stations for sugar-cane, for coconuts, coffee, sisal, and cacao, which are financed by these industries or, in collaboration with Government.

A further proposal is to extend the provision for regional agricultural research. This will be financed by the Imperial Council under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A beginning has been made already in East Africa, and this will not stop in the Colonial agricultural field. There still remain other problems, the menace of sudden disease outbreaks in East and Central Africa.

There are also semi-industrial systems of agriculture and animal husbandry which are leading to poor returns, a deterioration in health conditions in certain areas to vermin infestation, and serious erosion.

#### Check to Agriculture's Production

Other checks to Colonial agricultural production include animal diseases, locusts and tsuts flies. Diseases of live-stock still remain in many parts of Africa, a factor which controls the expansion and development of animal husbandry and the establishment of more satisfactory systems of husbandry. In East Africa, in the past, been responsible for crop losses of considerable magnitude in Africa. It has been established that locust plagues can be checked in certain areas, and adequate supervised and timely action taken to control insect invasions by spraying from aircraft.

Fourthly, the disease tsetse, combined with adequate supplies of water, has been a controlling factor in expansion of agriculture and industry in the tropics in many African territories. The control of economic factors which favour the spread of tsetse flies has been effective, but can be applied only to a limited extent because of the cost. The use of DDT, and generally distributed by aircraft has under certain circumstances given encouraging results.

Trypanosomiasis in man and domestic animals is coming under better control by the development of the new drug, surcide, for use with oxen. This battle against the tsetse has not yet been won, and much work still remains to be done.

There is need for greater knowledge concerning systems of agriculture suited to the soils, climate, conditions, the social habit and customs of the people. This is especially a need for the more primitive sections of the population, which is the largest. It is clear that situations must well have to be made to succeed in generations as to be seen from civilization.

In sufficient use is being made of the herds of live-stock in Africa, largely because of disease and out-of-date methods of animal husbandry.

The future as far as agriculture is concerned will rest upon expansion of production, better water supplies, better communications, education, an increase of technical efficiency as a result of research, and widespread. An extension of cultural education is equally essential to progress, and greater services of trained advisory officers are needed.

The establishment of Colonial universities is now being undertaken, secondary education receiving special care, and greater efforts to secure more effective teacher training are being made but production rests mainly in the hands of the farmers. Farmers must be specially served by well-trained advisory staffs if their efficiency is to be improved.

Rural development can only be effected by any single government department, policies can no longer be the

policy of senior staffs. A rural area must be run for themselves, and upon the confidence with which they have in the responsible for the framing of policies.

Programmes of educational administration can be checked, and if the Government institutions can be successful only if they are accessible to the people and are based upon local industry.

Efforts to encourage community development, co-operative organizations, and welfare activities is apparent.

At the level of efficiency amongst the majority which comprises the general education must be reformed to meet the labor requirements. After all, it is the people who work, and they expect what they expect.

It is to be hoped that greater attention to technical education will be given, as was the case in the past. Improvements in communications development, of labour relations between employees may also be expected. Much has changed in recent years, and trade unions are beginning to realize that they have a wider function than economic bargaining.

#### Better Housing Essential

For better health better housing is essential, and in certain Colonial territories unsatisfactory social conditions are unlikely to be removed without slum clearance and the provision of improved housing. In recent years there has been a return to holding land to own planning, and officials and experts have been appointed to the Government staffs.

A large number of surveys and plans have been made. Some of these are being put into effect, but the costs are high at the present time, and these high costs, together with scarcity of materials, are holding up improvements. It is only when the high cost of building the development of new agricultural undertakings, and similar activities until some form of Government aid is available to help new housing can be devised. Housing in the countryside had to be subsidized out of local rates and from taxes, and it looks as if similar policies will have to be adopted by Colonial Governments if any real new economic development is not to be regarded.

Further advance must be on a general front, but emphasis must be laid upon economic progress, in funds are to become available for the increased need and constant demand by the Colonial peoples for improved social services. Social activity is unlikely to be achieved unless there is a wide prevention and control of disease, better nutrition, and a much wider spread of education.

Health demands greater attention to water supplies and housing. Public education should provide for wider facilities in the technical field. An increase of food supplies and better balanced diets are essential. The efficient utilization of available power for domestic purposes, and the introduction of schemes which should save a large amount of fuel, the marketing of produce, and removal of trade routes must be subordinated to communication.

Intensification of production can result in increased productivity from the same area of land, and irrigation as an aid to more intensive systems of cultivation has so far not been practiced in Colonial territories to the extent that is warranted.

#### Industrial Schemes

There is generally an absence of secondary industries, and in some areas industrial developments may be expected to be fairly rapid, especially where there is an abundance of water available for the generation of cheap power. Several small hydro-electric schemes in East Africa shows this value under Colonial conditions. In particular, an advanced stage including the Owen Falls scheme in Uganda, which still offers some time for investigation.

Further areas of potential interest in the control of tsuts flies will bring into production in other areas, particularly in Africa, will bring into production in yield to human energy and give of their fruits. The Colonial Development Corporation may be expected to play an important part here.

Further rapid advances in industry are to be looked for. The Colonial peoples will insist upon this. Progressively, the Colonial peoples must be expected to supply an increasing number of trained administrators, professional men and technicians in their Government service, and also to take increasing responsibility for management in commercial undertakings.

Policies for improved health will be afforded a healthy and social conditions are to be improved. Colonial policy must be liberal and progressive, but economic development must be based upon sound commercial principles. Good advice is possible, but we must have full confidence in the capacity for achievement of Colonial peoples in their health, education, and training are improved.

We have much to offer in administrative, scientific, industrial, and managerial experience, and we can use our resources to help our Colonies follow citizens. By doing this we shall retain their confidence, and secure their co-operation.

## Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme

### Agreements with Egyptian Government

**DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT** reached between the British and Egyptian Governments for the construction of a dam at Owen Falls, Uganda, for the production of hydro-electric power and control of the Nile waters was announced in the House of Commons last week by the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. BEVAN said that as a result of consulting plans and arrangements for the work had been prepared and approved by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works and the Uganda authorities.

The Egyptian Government and the Royal Egyptian Government, he went on, have accordingly agreed to entrust to the Uganda Electricity Board the issue of an invitation for tenders and the placing of contracts in conformity with these plans and specifications. The contracts will be submitted to our two governments who will examine them promptly and record their joint approval by normal Note exchanged between each other, and duly at once the Government of Uganda.

### Construction by Uganda Electricity Board

Our two Governments have also agreed that, although the construction of the dam will be the responsibility of the Uganda Electricity Board, the interests of Egypt will during the period of construction be represented at the site by an Egyptian resident engineer of suitable rank and his staff, who will be stationed there for the purpose by the Royal Egyptian Government, and to whom all facilities will be given in the accomplishment of their duties.

Moreover, our two Governments have agreed that, although the dam when constructed will be administered and maintained by the Uganda Electricity Board, the latter will regulate the discharges to be passed through the dam on the instructions of the Egyptian resident engineer to be sent to him at the dam by the Royal Egyptian Government for this purpose, in accordance with arrangements to be agreed between the Egyptian Minister of Public Works and the Uganda authorities, previous to the provision of agreements to be concluded between the two Governments.

Our two Governments also recognize that during and after the construction of the dam the Uganda Electricity Board may take any action at Owen Falls which it may consider desirable provided that this action does not conflict with the interests of Egypt in accordance with the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, and does not unduly affect the discharges of water to be passed through the dam in accordance with the arrangements to be agreed between our two Governments.

### Person for Consultation

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works and the Uganda Electricity Board will consult together on matters of mutual interest. Any differences of opinion which may arise, however, in connection with the control of the water, or with the generation of hydro-electric power, will be amicably discussed and settled in spirit of friendly co-operation between them. If these authorities find themselves unable to settle the matter will be referred to arbitration in accordance with arrangements to be agreed between our two Governments.

At present, Dr. J. M. Haig, the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, has been appointed to represent Egypt in the negotiations, and that they will welcome the participation of the Sudan in the project for the control of the Nile which, it is now understood, may be participated in by Sudan as well as Egypt and the British. The terms of which will be carefully considered in the conclusion in connexion with these discussions.

These works have been materialized and executed in the

past by Egyptian and British engineers on behalf of the Governments for the control of the Nile in the past, which has proved of great benefit to the inhabitants of that area. But this is the first time that such a large-scale development of this nature has ever been undertaken. Of course, the peoples of Egypt and the Sudan will receive great material benefit from the scheme, while at the same time hydro-electric power will become available for the development of Uganda and the increase of its prosperity.

I should like, in conclusion, to pay tribute to the statesmanship and co-operation of the two governments which have contributed so much to this solution.

MR. EDEN: "So far as one could follow this story, I think it seems to be a welcome scheme, and we could all heartily wish it well. Personally, I welcome the creation of the Sudan in the arrangement as I think very desirable. May I ask whether that involves anything in the nature of a review of extension of the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929?"

MR. BEVAN: "There will have to be some revision to provide for the incorporation of the Sudan."

### Example of International Co-operation

MR. T. DRIBBLE: "Is it right that—had we that kind of scheme should be a notable example lessening the world in the possibilities of international economic co-operation as the much smaller T.A.E.A. has been in America in the possibilities of public enterprises, and would he do his best to see if it that apart from the general benefit to Africa and the world, the welfare of the peoples of those territories will always be given proper consideration?"

MR. BEVAN: "Yes, Sir. We have been working for years on this scheme, and is not exclusively African. It started a long time before it was in fact developed, but during the last four years it has been frustrated by a lot of other countries of which we are anxious in that area. Our strategy is to try and create a situation which will allow us to implement in the short term of a few years the people to get area. In addition to this, I ought to make it clear that this is not the case. There are still negotiations to be carried through to the end of the scheme which, if we can't get a satisfactory conclusion, to satirize the whole area from the point of view of the welfare of the inhabitants."

MR. GARDNER: "Do you expect to have occasion again when we ought to co-operate with France and Italy in, we are told, the arrangement of a new scheme? I understand that this has been brought up again, and I hope that there is a friendly solution to it. I hope that this country, I am quite sure this country, will do all it can do to assist in hoping for that there will be continued friendly co-operation between the people of Egypt and Italy."

### Effect on Suez Canal Water

MR. BEVAN: "I don't think that the actual return to Egypt of the portion of the river, towards which we have been referring, will have been a lot, on the present trouble, but, underneath it, there is a real feeling of regard for the work which Britain has done in that area. These are British business men, British firms, have carried out this scheme, and has been carried out with a lot of difficulty, and a lot of difficulty."

MR. M. GOLDBECK: "Will you tell us, Mr. Bevan, whether this volume and magnitude of water will in any way affect the quantity of water flowing down the Suez Canal?"

MR. BEVAN: "I am afraid that there will be a great

loss of water, and I am afraid that the Suez Canal will be affected in that way."

MR. BEVAN: "The agreement, I understand, is that £1,000,000 part of which will be paid in compensation for disturbance of the Suez Canal, and it will cost the British about £1,000,000. I believe as a preliminary payment, and I believe that this will be paid to the Sudan, and to a more or less equal amount to Egypt, in aid of the future development."

## Plan for Italian Colonies Rejected

### Latin-American States Reject Compromise

AS BRIEFLY REPORTED in our issue of last week, the Benito-Sforza proposal for the future of the former Italian Colonies was rejected at a plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly by 37 votes to 14, with seven abstentions.

The matter is now referred until the autumn meeting at which no agreement had been expressed. The Latin American delegation had earlier endorsed the new proposals by 34 votes to 16 with 11 abstentions.

The final outcome depended largely upon the attitude of the Latin American countries. As the various provisions of the proposals were put to the vote at the plenary session, agreement seemed possible; the suggestion of Libyan independence in 10 years was agreed to 48 to eight, with one abstention; British trusteeship over Cyrenaica was accepted by 36 to 17 with six abstentions; and French trusteeship for the Fezzan by 36 to 15 with seven abstentions.

When, however, the clause naming Italy as the administering power in Tripoliaria was called, it failed by one vote to gain the necessary two-thirds majority, the voting being 33 to 17 with eight abstentions. In Committee, Ethiopia and Siam had voted against this proposal, but at the plenary session they abstained, whilst India and Haiti, who had abstained in Committee, finally voted against.

After the clause had been rejected, the Argentine delegate called upon the Latin-American delegation to "do their duty" in rejecting a compromise that was no longer a compromise without one or two in conditions. The motion for the adjournment was moved, and a proposal to refer the question again to the interim committee was defeated. The Latin American delegations

#### Empire News

Commenting upon these events, Mr. J. G. L. Smith, Latin-American counsellor, once said that "we have to have trusteeship." It is evidently decided that no one should have authority over a twentieth of the world's area if join the Soviet and Arab states and some 20 independent States in throwing out the plan. The Assembly was therefore left exactly where it had been in the discussions without a plan and without hope of agreement.

It is hard to understand the motives behind some of the votes, and especially what prompted Spain, for example, to vote against the main clause (ensuring its status) and then to subsequently "turn" in favour of the whole plan. Such indecided twists and turns, however, are as much a part of large international gatherings as the group votes which are set for numerous meetings of Power politics.

It may also be argued because many States which have won their independence would not have Italy back even temporarily either in Tripoliaria and Somaliland. Their votes, like those of the Soviet and Arab blocks to defeat the proposal, they were influenced no doubt by the anti-Italian disturbances in Tripoliaria even without the disturbances making them do so, as have voted as they did.

The Benito-Sforza proposal may have been defeated for a long time, but more attention will have to be paid to the people's present needs both in Tripoliaria and Somaliland. But the express terms of the peace treaty and the Hague Convention, the British administration can continue to develop the areas, doing what it can to keep the economy going but without making any large reforms. If the provisional arrangement is to endure the administration will have to be given more power and more resources.

The same need arises for the other former colonies, but there the transportation difficulties. The Assembly has expressed some positive opinion about their future. By a bare majority—two-thirds—many of the first of all voted in favour of British trusteeship over Eritrea, French trusteeship over Fezzan, and Economic control over eastern Eritrea. Although the whole thing was in one regard rejected, these recommendations on separate areas stand as expressions of the opinion of a majority of countries. Whether in the Assembly or any other, the proposal of the Colonial Ministers, the people of Africa have three recommendations thrown forward.

## Finance Control Machinery Utilized

### Revenue Increased

THE MACHINERY CONTROLLING THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF Southern Rhodesia has deteriorated with the possibility of losses to public funds as a result, was the Auditor-General, Mr. C. H. T. Davies, in his latest annual report.

The position is particularly unsatisfactory, he declares, "in so far as its effect on the highly important aspects of efficient stores control and stores accounting. It should not be necessary to stress the importance which should attach to the safeguarding of many hundreds of millions of pounds worth of public stores, plant, equipment and other property, which is located throughout the Colony."

#### Immediate Improvement Essential

"Unless there is an immediate and real improvement in the control of stores and the standard of accounting, and also, unless greater attention is paid to the necessity for the disposal, adequately, accurately, and promptly, of all financial transactions, avoidable losses to public funds will inevitably occur."

Referring to the dehydration accounts, the Auditor-General attributes the failure to carry out the elementary principles of book-keeping and applying common sense and business methods in the prompt and proper recording of the financial transactions to "a combination of gross laxity, ignorance and culpable negligence."

Inadequate staff is also blamed for the delay in the collection of revenue. Of the estimated revenue of £6,835,000 income tax due to be collected for the year ended March 31, 1949, only about £1,683,000 was brought to account during the first seven months of the year.

#### Federation Opposed

OPPOSITION to Central African federation has again been expressed by Africans in Northern Rhodesia. At a political meeting held recently in Chingola by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, a lengthy discussion resulted in a decision against federation, on the grounds that Africans were satisfied with their present form of government, and saw no objection in changing to another at the moment when various experiments both in representation and development generally were being tried. They also feared that federation proposals were merely a cloak for amalgamation, to which they and all Africans were unanimously opposed. Sir Stewart, who was accompanied by the two African representatives in the Legislative Council, has been addressing meetings in Kasama, Mufulira, Sogweta, Muzindama, Kasempa, and Mumbwa. As in Chingola and the other Copperbelt and railway line towns, the general feeling at the meetings has been against federation.

#### Church at Kongwa

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the church built by groundmen, scheme employees, was laid last Sunday by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the Right Rev. William Wynn Jones. A large congregation was present. The first sermon was read by Archdeacon Barrand the second by Canon Moogo, an African. A book given by the parish of Crowthorne, Hampshire, and communion vessels were dedicated by the Bishop.

#### Low Groundnut

THE serious state of the low groundnut crop from the Kafue valley has been caused by a disease readily transferred from the Kafue to the Lusaka area, a third of which has been affected. The disease, known as black spot, has been spreading rapidly.

Toward the end of last year, we are told, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the great Minister of Labour, said: "We can no longer depend upon a market economy." This was a moment of depression, as of about 1931. Then we said, if it hits us, our technique depended upon a market and ample imports of food and raw materials. Those days have gone. The producers of the world now call the tune. They are no longer willing to supply this country with the fruits of their sweat labour at below the cost of production. It has been rightly said that if we now wanted to try to spend our way out of unemployment we should spend ourselves straight into a foreign exchange crisis of the first magnitude. I am therefore greatly opposed to the policy which is now being pursued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am opposed to it on the ground that it is right, just, and narrowly nationalistic. That is funny, in a policy which has an alleged international character. I suppose that, having got his finger on to the lever of economic power in this country, he cannot bear the thought of sharing the power with anybody else. I do not believe that a combination of austerity and rigid materialism is the way out for us."

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

#### Chancellor's Opinion

Broadly speaking, it is quite untrue to suggest that we are to-day in a terribly depressed condition of complete failure, that we have been unable to recover, and that the forward outlook is even gloomier still. The truth is that the Opposition are bitterly disappointed at the success with which our policies have met, and they are hopeful that they will be able to persuade us to do what the Government was persuaded to do after the First World War, that is, to apply what was called the Garter Axe. If personal incomes do have to come down they must come down all round, and not for one part of the population alone. Certainly the swollen profits of the inflation period have got to come down."—Sir Edward Tripp, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Spending Policies.**—The Government's budget deficit now and deliberate destruction of our private sources of wealth have put the whole burden of the economy on the shoulders of the poorest taxpayer. Questions which used to be reserved for economists and politicians in a secure reading den are now asked by every man and woman in the country. Everyone must be under the same roof, expert market economist or more prosaic economist, and our financial experts are to buy us out of the difficulties we

Falling Exports.—British exports are no longer increasing; they are falling, though not yet very steeply. The downward trend started in February, and it continued until after a slight recovery in March. Both Sir Basil Chipping, and the President of the Board of Trade have lost no opportunity of pointing out that the problem of trade between the eastern and western hemispheres will defer solution. In the general view, the greatest genuine achievements of British industry during the last 18 months there has been a tendency to forget the enormous difficulties these serious and still increasing difficulties. As the Chancellor himself has often said, the height of British export prices is perhaps the principal difficulty. Both private and public efforts to increase British sales in Europe, particularly in the difficult Belgian and West German markets, are continually faced with this obstacle. Similar complaints come from the hard currency countries of North America, and even among the countries of the Commonwealth the flow of British sales abroad possibly be attributed rather to the existence of devalued sterling than to the prices at which the goods are offered. The only cure for high prices is to lower them. The prices of many raw materials of British manufacture and of dried goods have at last begun to fall, and on this account these falls should be reflected in the selling price of the goods. But many manufacturing costs are relatively rigid, and here the main relief must come from the higher efficiency which the Chancellor so often and so rightly urges upon British industry—though there is no reason why profit margins should not also make their appropriate contribution. The Chancellor has stated categorically and correctly that the Government have no intention of devaluing sterling, but so far his assurance coincides with the growing strength of sterling in many parts of the world, has not yet crossed the sea of suspicion. Meanwhile, it is to their exertions that British manufacturers and British workers—and British traders—must owe the rise in their selling offices. True, the biggest gain in the price, the least is to be reckoned, is the firm's own cost of holding inventories. And April sounded the alarm.

East Germany and the business with which the Russians have suddenly abandoned their wicked attempt to force their way out of Berlin has naturally caused relief on the outside of the Iron Curtain. It should be an emotion confined to satisfaction that when Communism takes hold by the hand it is safe to regard the gesture as preliminary, and towards us three years ago in November, when the Russians, the Communists, and the Nazis all agreed that it was important to make sure that what was the business of the not-doing, not-be-leaving, especially in the west, was not about what we are going to do. We must press on vigorously along the policy of creating a democratic Germany. We must say that we want a democratic Germany coincident with all German frontiers; but the Russians insist upon maintaining the status quo, we will get on with the job in the west; we must insist the rules for the east; and over Germany are the rules that are establishing in the west and there must be genuine free elections in the east. To my suggestion to the contrary from the Russians at the Four-Power talks there must be a flat "no." No, it will do the Russians no harm to bumble into an All-German Wall over a matter of principle.—Commander Stephen Liddle.

**Man's Destiny.**—Before the industrial revolution man could find dignity and purpose in his work and could lead a satisfying life as well as providing for his family. In addition to possession of property entailed responsibility for the welfare of those affected, and depended upon the proper balance has now been lost, the purpose and the responsibility have been forgotten. It can be regained. A man is given an idea with which he can identify himself; he will respond. This is proved by the gradual awakening of conscience during the present century, which has resulted in the enormous amount of social legislation in recent years. This is not a very noble matter and cannot be sold at that basis. It is a question of Christian ethics and of giving man an opportunity to fulfil his destiny. What is to become of the poor person made in the image of God?—Mr. Harry D. Munro.

# BACKGROUND

# TO THE NEWS

"...the steel is the brightest jewel in our 'industrial' crown."—Viscount Junius.

"Sagacious living is not necessarily simple living."—Professor Dodge Wilson.

"There are many chances at the Exchequer have treated us like Orpheus's mythic cow."—Sir Vane M.P.

"The recent county by-elections prove the growing distaste of the masses of the people for the fascists now."—Mr. Churchill.

"If people rationing were lifted, motor cars would be a much more attractive affair than buying sweets."—Mr. Galsworthy, M.P., Minister of Food and Power.

"During the next 12 months great dangers face the British coal industry in a buyer's market. Coal is no longer the 'black diamond.' Silver is."—Mr. Bevan, Labour M.P., Liverpool.

"One way the another Government activities will cost the country £1,000,000 workers out of a total working population of 23,000,000 including those working half time or less. This is also too high a proportion."—Mr. S. M. D.

"...it is assessed that 12 weeks ago the local and national labour markets had reached a point of equilibrium."—Mr. John Marsh, secretary to the Canadian Council of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

"...the last year has been a life-

long struggle for us."—Mr. L. A. S.

"China could flourish or prosper if British foreign trade were not so bad."—Sir Charles Jones, chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India.

"The true purpose of primary education is the classification not only of facts known, but also of special wisdom."—Lord Macmillan.

"If we proceed with automation, goes through, we can do it in a shutter."—W. H. C. Smith, general manager of Norwich Union Life Assurance.

"It will be another dash tragedy if the justice and generosity of the Ireland Bill are lost sight of by the people of the new Republic of Ireland."—Lord Beaverbrook.

"The accident of an April bank holiday sales day fell that day. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Fortunately there was a sound reason for this unexpected division of the year from a business and financial point of view."—Mr. Christopher Trollope, M.P.

"Canada takes all the goods from Britain which are crass, uninteresting, and unattractive. We demand, on the other hand, the best in art, literature, music, and science."—John Marsh, secretary to the Canadian Council of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

"...the justification of our trade unionism was weak and when many employers exploited their workers, are now...to make clear that trade unions must stand and fully recognize the employees, and by the State."—Professor Harry Richardson.

"...it is difficult to conceive how an exemption on health insurance with the present unwillingness to provide a reasonably balanced diet for its people, care for the health, stamina, and productivity of the nation, which is dependent on us returning calls on medical assistance."—Mr. G. N. Hough.

"Let anyone oppose the single tax proposal to buy this country, either with the States or our Province's administration citizens, but only in industrial areas, and let them try to see what a better basis and a better economic future is played in their favour."—Mr. Arthur, secretary, Canadian Association of Architects and Engineers.

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# PERSONALIA

Mr. M. H. Cowan, this year's president of the Nairobi Corporation.

Dr. J. G. DUNN, of Nairobi, who left £46,942 to the Church of Uganda and the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. G. A. H. H. Luton, an official member of parliament in the Kenyan Legislative Council, has resigned from politics.

A son has been born in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, to the wife of Mr. H. C. T. T. Johnson, of the Colonial Administrative Service.

Mrs. HOUDI and SISTER, of Arusha, Tanganyika, brought a six-month-old baby elephant which was captured from its parent in a drive by the Game Department of Uganda.

Mr. C. STODDART, of Bradford, who recently passed through the East African countries on a business visit after crossing the Sahara in a home-made caravan built on an Austin chassis, has arrived in Cape Town.

MR. R. G. NORTON, East African Commissioner, London, and MRS. NORTON, are entertaining the Governor, designated of Tanganyika and Lake Victoria at the Royal Empire Society in London on June 11 and 12.

The Rev. A. STANFORD has been appointed as the Vicar of the diocese of Mombasa, and the Rev. E. K. NYAWA, the Rev. S. NOURI, the Rev. J. KIWAMBWA and the Rev. E. J. WEBSTER have been made honorary canons.

COMMANDER G. T. HIRE, managing director of Overland Motor Transport Co., Ltd., returned to this country last week after visiting countries of the group—Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK WINNICOTT, a former Mayor of Plymouth, who left £128,079 made up of £50,000 to several charities, including the "Methodist Overseas Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society."

The engagement has been announced between MR. CHRISTOPHER RAYNER, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Miss CECILIA HUSSAINI SIDHAM, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ludlum, Southern Rhodesians.

Mr. W. COOPERMAN, president of the Kenya Church Society and choirmaster at the Cathedral of the Highlands in Nairobi, has retired shortly after being called to serve on the General Council of the Central Methodist Society in this country.

MR. J. M. MURRELL, Governor of Kenya, and the Mayor of Nairobi planted trees at the girls' high school in Nairobi on Arbor Day, May 24. The Mayor also planted trees at the Government Indian boys' school at the African social centre of Kafolojo.

The marriage was taken place on May 25 in Avondale, Southern Rhodesia, of MR. CHARLES CRAMWELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. DUMAS CRAMWELL, of Kingswood, Surrey, and MISS SYLVIA MOLINEUX, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JONES of Epsom, Surrey.

Mr. JESSE H. GRANT, chairman of the board of directors of R. O. De Garmouth of Harbourne Street, and Miss CHARITHA BISHOP-GRANT, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. D. Graham of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

LIEUT-COMM. H. H. H. FRITH, a commanding officer of the commandos, Royal Engineers, has been promoted to LIEUT-COLONEL. OLIVER BURKE, the commanding Lieutenant-Colonel French Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He has had experience in British Somaliland with the Comptant Cavalry Corps.

DR. IBRAHIM ANIS and DR. MOHAMMED ASIF, two Sudanese medical officers, who are bound for their homes in the Sudan, will attend the Conference in Khartoum at the beginning of June.

MR. A. H. WATKINS, managing director of the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum, has informed the country he will be decommissioned in July and will recently close his school to a full curriculum. At present arrangements it will not open again until autumn.

The management has been assumed by JOHN ALEXANDER CALIMICO, M.A., A. T. Callimicos, and of MRS. CALLIMICO, and the Hon. AGEDITH AGOM, of Rhodesia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Agom and the late Lady Agom.

Distinguished visitors to the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum have included DR. J. H. COOPER, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Queen's University of London; MR. D. SCHIFF, Vice-Chancellor of the Agricultural College; and DR. J. B. FERGUSON, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rhodesia.

MR. A. J. WATSON, formerly Commissioner of Archaeology and Anthropology in the Sudan, has written a book, "Early Khartoum," an account of an excavation site excavated by the British Government Antiquities Service in 1933. The volume is published by the Oxford University Press at £1.50.

MR. A. WALTER, now Director of the East African Meteorological Service which he founded in 1929, has retired. He joined the staff of Greenwich Observatory in 1892, and after service in Mauritius from 1894 to 1902 went to Kenya and subsequently to the East African Government's meteorological office. In 1912 he was appointed Director of the Meteorological Office. Mr. Walter attained numerous honours and distinctions on meteorological subjects.

MR. W. A. DASHPER, head of the inland freight department in London, has retired after 47 years with the company. Prior to the outbreak of the First World War, when he served in the Hampshire Regiment, Mr. Dashper was employed in the Southampton office till 1921. He was then transferred to London to take charge of the inland section of the inland freight department, of which he became head in 1931. He visited East Africa shortly before his retirement and the recent war.

MR. ROBERT STINSON, well known as B.B.C. correspondent in Delhi, has now been appointed B.B.C. news-correspondent in South Africa. He will have his headquarters in Johannesburg, but will cover the whole of Northern Rhodesia and other central African territories as soon as possible. Mr. Stinson, who is 38, was editor of the Cambridge Review, but gave up a career as a doctor, as he was offered a fellowship at Jesus College, Cambridge, for journalists. He spent a year in the United States on the staff of Time, and was for two years a stringer of the Times of India.

The executive committee of the East African Tourist Travel Association is composed as follows: MR. R. P. B. BAKER, East Africa High Commissioner; MR. J. H. GRELLIER-WRIGHT, East African Railways and Harbours; MR. J. H. AUSTIN, Union Castle Steamship Co.; MR. J. A. MOORE, East African Airways Corporation; MR. G. W. B. REYNOLDS, Chittenden Tours, Ltd.; MR. J. C. FINN, Ltd. Co. of East Africa Ltd.; MR. V. EBOO, Poole's Ltd.; MR. L. H. WOODWARD, Overseas Touring Co. (E.A.), Ltd.; MR. D. J. COOPER, East African Hotels, Ltd.; MR. J. R. BLOCK, Hock Investment Trust Co.; MR. G. W. WILDE, Smith, Tanganyika Government, and a nominee of the Government of Uganda.

MR. A. H. GREEN, who first went to Kenya in 1912 to join the staff of Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co., is now managing the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Falgate and Co. Ltd. during the absence of Mr. H. N. Falgate. Mr. Green remained in 1948, but returned to the Colony last year.

At the recent Royal presentation party at Bulawayo he had Miss ALICE CHATAWAY, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, seated to the left of the Honourable Rhodes. To his right were MRS. GIBBON, MRS. ALICE BELL, MRS. GIBBON, MRS. ALICE MOORE, MRS. ELIZABETH COOPER, Miss DEBORAH SHANNON and Mrs. and Mrs. BRADLEY.

Mr. STANLEY COOPER, a young Rhodesian cricketer, has come to this country to qualify for Rhodesian status. He will not be able to play for the local amateur-class rugby cricket this year because of the 12-month post-adoptive qualification, but will, however, take part in county second XI cricket and in certain friendly games.

Mr. R. J. H. LEWIS, who has been a youth in Rhodesia for a year under the services of the Princess Elizabeth Building Fund, has been more than compensated on his return, travelling more than 4,000 miles. He has now applied for entry in the additional Farmers' Union scheme which enables young farmers to spend six months on farms in Uganda, Kenya or Rhodesia.

### Obituary

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JAMES JONESLEY LEEMAN of Sonoma, Pennsylvania, has died in Nairobi.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER BARONAU, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., B.S., died recently at his home at Sonohor, Kenya.

MRS. KATHERINE PRISCILLA LUDFORD has died suddenly in Frogmore, Southern Rhodesia. Her husband, SQUADRON LEADER F. H. LUDFORD, died on the following day.

Mrs. BERTRAM COWLING, wife of Mr. E. J. S. Cowling, of Nakuru, Kenya, has died in this country after a long illness. Mr. and Mrs. Cowling went to Kenya soon after the 1914-18 war and settled in Nakuru, but later took up residence in Nairobi.

### Public Appointments

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY LECTURE IN SWAHILI

APPLICATIONS are invited by July 15 for Lecturer in Swahili. The appointment will be for not more than one year in the Institute, beginning September 1, 1949. Salary resident in Oxford, £1,200, plus travel expenses and subsistence. Details from Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

#### OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES AFRICAN ASSISTANTS

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES are appointing posts of AFRICAN ASSISTANTS to their lectures in Swahili. Flu speaking excellent Swahili in English. Salary £200 per annum plus family allowance £50.5s. per annum plus staff allowances plus passage. Appointment for two or three years from September, 1949 (Oxford), from September or December, 1949 (Cambridge). African state taxes and vacation for study.

May apply to: Dr. W. H. Beddoe, Room 401, University of Cambridge, 14, St. John's College, Cambridge. Apply in first instance to: Dr. G. Salaman, Secretary or Director, Department of Employment and Training, Colonial Services Club, Oxford, England, writing to whom application forms will be found at Cambridge. Apply in first instance to: Dr. G. Salaman, Secretary or Director, Department of Employment and Training, Colonial Services Club, Oxford, England.

### Opposition to the Tax on Mining

SIX HUNDRED EUROPEANS attended a meeting arranged by the Nairobi Economic Organisation in Nairobi to protest against identification by finger prints under the new Registration of Persons Ordinance, which has already been passed by the Legislative Council.

A resolution was adopted condemning the ordinance to read "finger or thumb imprints" and the option of the person to be identified production of a passport and/or such other evidence as may be reasonably required, was passed by 516 votes to 84. The motion was moved by MR. WALTER SHAPLEY, chairman of the Society for Civil Liberties, "who before the war took a leading part in the opposition to income tax."

MR. D. H. EVERETT, M.P.A. for Nairobi South, while supporting the proposal voted in favour of the ordinance, was selected to "kick him out." He repeated his determination not to give way, as he considered that the interests of the interests of good government. If the Act was passed, he said, it would be the end of British leadership in Kenya.

MR. P. A. VANCE, M.L.C. for Nairobi North, was more conciliatory. He suggested that exemption from fingerprinting might be granted to individual owners of land in the Colony. Despite his own opinion, he would, if there emerged a serious conscientious objection to giving fingerprints, see that view before Government, provided that any alternative did not leave too big a loophole for "those people who have to control in our own interests."

### British Industries Fair

MR. A. BOTTOMLEY, Minister of Supply, told questions in the House of Commons last week that the great majority of exhibitors were satisfied with the British Industries Fair and a high proportion were very pleased with the export opportunities it opened up. Restrictions in many countries had frustrated international transaction of business, and this was very important factor. Overseas trade buyers had numbered 17,061, compared with 14,332 in 1948. Some agents were included in the totals, but the majority were overseas buyers. In answer to criticisms of the catering arrangements at Earls Court, where it had been stated that it was charged for a cup of coffee and a ton of tea, Mr. Bottomley said control of catering was in the hands of the landlords of the building. It had been discussed with the caterers before the opening of fair, the charge for tea was 4d. and coffee 2d. per cup. He pointed to look at the disparity in the prices mentioned and indicated that the comments which had been made would be taken into consideration in future negotiations.

### Agricultural Research in S. Rhodesia

SIR ERNST BENJAMIN, in his report to the Southern Rhodesian Minister for Agriculture, has suggested the establishment of a research station at Esigodini, field and husbandry experimental stations in the chief agricultural regions of the colony, and sub-stations in special localities for agricultural research. The central laboratory would provide for investigation of a variety scientific nature while the field or husbandry stations would experiment with new crops, implements, and methods of stock management.

### Central African Airways Deficit

The SUBSIDISED DEFICIT of the Central African Airways (C.A.A.) for May 14, 1949, will be in the region of £300,000. This was stated recently by the Southern Rhodesian Minister for the Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. T. Hartnett, who added that the deficit of the airline over the airway's contribution on its current investments of the C.A.A. cannot not be wiped out until the airline can fly this distance.

## Debate on S. Rhodesian Budget

### Liberal Criticism of Trend to Left

**STRONG CRITICISM** of the Southern Rhodesian Budget was made recently in the Colony's Parliament by Mr. R. Q. Stockil, leader of the Liberal Opposition.

It was, he said, a cross-roads Budget, offering two alternatives—a continued policy of democratic government, or a form of State control. The Government's policy of veering, increasingly to the Left, was having an adverse effect upon investors, and the Minister of Finance had deliberately tried to dry up the inflow of capital to the Colony.

"If this Budget is accepted," he declared, "we will lay the foundations of State control of development, industry, and commerce. No one can say that it may not eventually lead further."

The Minister of Finance had become imbued with the ideas of certain gentlemen with socialistic leanings in Britain, and there was a strong suspicion that the Government's policy was dictated by British Socialists. Parliament was becoming, in fact, a rubber-stamping institution.

Mr. Stockil said that last November Mr. Whitehead had stated that the trade balance was showing a good improvement, but in February of this year the adverse balance was nearly £500,000 more than a year ago.

During and before the general election much had been heard about several welfare schemes. The Minister of Agriculture had assured members that a number of dams were to be built. But they had heard nothing more about the Kariba scheme, very little had been said about the proposals to improve rail services, and nothing of a West coast or any other port.

#### Government's Failure to Set Example

The Government had failed to set the country an example of care for living, and he would go so far as to say that they were actually setting the tone of the downward trend in the cost of living spiral.

A most distinct cleavage between the two political thought was essential, Mr. Stockil concluded. The country should be divided into those who espoused a democratic form of government and those who wanted State control. The Liberals, who were proud of conservatism, felt that those who approved of the Minister of Finance's motion would be indicating their approach to the latter system.

Mr. R. S. Barker (United Party) said that it was essential to have a healthy economy of various types, particularly agriculture, the service trades, adult Native labour, wage labour, and young students, and alien labour. He always spoke available with the increasing development of neighbouring territories.

The Colony was not making a serious enough attempt to meet its public health requirements. The health of the Natives was being neglected, thereby jeopardizing the health of the rest of the community.

Mr. S. E. S. BARKER (United Party) appealed for co-operation between the Government, local authorities, and private enterprise in the housing programme.

He had been amazed at reading the four-year plan to find that the National Building and Housing Board would not require more than £1,125,000. He noted that it was a compliment to the Board that, after starting from scratch, it had been able to solve the Colony's housing problem in such a short time. But the Board should be called upon to assist in Native housing, which would be unable to do this if it ceased to function in 1927.

Mr. Denby Young (United Party) doubted whether the estimated increased expenditure of £1,000,000 for 1946 financial year was justified.

In South Africa the same resources were being used roughly 500,000 heads in Southern Rhodesia with a European population of only 10,000, the figure was something like £1,500,000. Even so, the resultant tax burden was still added to in the same period.

rough 500,000 heads in Southern Rhodesia with a European population of only 10,000, the figure was something like £1,500,000. Even so, the resultant tax burden was still added to in the same period.

The adverse balance was not likely to improve, although it was not necessarily a bad thing to import important items of capital goods and if a greater proportion had been borrowed, which in the case of Rhodesia in 1945 £1,000,000, as a total of £1,800,000, had been borrowed to finance a deficit in the international trading account for 1945.

Although the adverse balance was said to be due to internal inflation, there seemed to be no move to reduce inflation. Nothing had been done about restricting bank credits, as was the case in South Africa. Sooner or later the Government would probably be forced to introduce control over the importation of goods from soft currency areas, although a consoling feature was the fact that the British Government had advised against the move and seemed, therefore, to have confidence in the Colony.

Mr. Young said that the Minister's proposals for indirect taxation, including the "childish" Native labour tax, were irritating measures. He pressed for a start to be made on social services on a contributory basis.

#### Vital Stage in Colony's History

Mr. J. L. SMITH (Liberals) who thought that the tax income should have embraced more sources of income, said that if this had been done the Treasury provided the Treasury with the funds it required to give the individual with the responsibility of caring for the Colony. He wished to know whether the Colony should decide whether it was better to have a separate four-year plan or continue the existing one.

Mr. A. SHAW (United Party) said that the tobacco industry was that we bring in about the 15,000,000 cigarettes annually produced in this Colony, and a rabat of £12 on every cigarette over £15 worth of tobacco produces this is equivalent to the tobacco duty paid by tobacco smokers do not wish to grow 1000 the should pass the year. The land tax should be extended to all smokers in the Colony. Every acre in this Colony should be earning us money.

The Government could have a guarantee a minimum price for all different types of maize for a minimum period of four years. It had been suggested that the Finance Committee and the Government must have a minimum price that was produced and to control growing in the maize would not need be a glut of any one kind of maize.

If additional funds were required for development purposes over and above the £1,000,000 estimated in the four-year plan would not be obtained from the country's normal sources application should be made to the Bank of England.

Mr. D. M. NEAL (United Party) said that the colony must re-establish the unity which it appeared to have lost in the last few weeks.

It was incorrect to say that there must be a division between Socialism and Conservatism because there were certain aspects of Conservatism which constituted Socialism such as Rhodesia. The United Party had principles and had declared them to the world, but they had taken a somewhat暮气沉沉 attitude to the world.

#### Exports and Imports

If the present position was to be maintained, exports must be increased and capital encouraged. The adverse effects had a harmful effect in that it was taking the direct opposite one, it was an attack on one of the colony's chief industries which was liable to share a decline in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. Cartwright (United Party) appealed for a Government statement on the stabilization of the maize market position. Maisie growers were becoming anxious of the Government's attitude, and felt that a statement was being delayed purposely so that if and when these documents the Government would be in a stronger bargaining position.

Mr. H. H. Hartley (United Party) said that the Government's four-year development plan was disappointing. It consisted in the main of the expansion of present services with little new development.

Natives should have a larger contribution to the Colony's finances, and a memorandum between March 1 and April 1 this year the amount was fully brought at three

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## Rhodesian Budget Debate

Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Finance, said that the budget was "not a bad one" and that it had been prepared with care. He said that the main features of the budget were that there would be no increase in taxation, that there would be a reduction in the cost of living, and that there would be a reduction in the cost of production.

Mr. R. J. HALSTED (United Party) said that the budget was "not a bad one" and that it had been prepared with care. He said that the main features of the budget were that there would be no increase in taxation, and that there would be a reduction in the cost of living. He said that the budget was "not a bad one" and that it had been prepared with care.

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### Ministers' Financial Decisions

Mr. HALSTED said that most of the criticisms of the Central Building Board at present in the Colony were that 25% of all dwellings erected in the Colony in 1948 they built 33% of the total; and in the first three months of 1949 the percentage was 37%. In addition, they provided 308 rooms in transit flats. Regular conferences were held every fortnight or month to discuss the lowering of building costs.

If the Government gave up its wholly-controlled Commissions, as was proposed by the U.D.C., there would be immediate unemployment. The State enterprise had to work on a go-or-no-go basis, while in the case of the Commissions, there would be a gradual transition.

Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT said that a west coast port project had to be a long-term policy. The railway to that port might cost as much as £1,000,000, with another £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 for the port itself, unless it was sited with Mabu Bay. It had not seemed practical, with present shortages of steel and labour, to include such a project in their war plan, but the Government nevertheless agreed with the idea. A conference on a port in transit would be held in mid-June this year or early in July, and in the event of a west coast port would proceed.

Mr. T. S. W. BEADLE reported that it had not been possible to introduce a State maternity service this year, but hoped it might be possible in 1950. Although there were shortages of accommodation, medical and schools the Colony was probably better off in this respect than any of the Dominions. He could not agree that education should no longer

## Early Explorers and Missionaries

### Archaeological Discoveries

PUBLISHED stories of explorers and missionaries and the reports of government officials, on peoples and cultures in Central and Southern Africa from the beginning of the 16th century are now to be bought in one city in the Southern Rhodesia, in the collections.

In various parts of Europe, including the archives and libraries of Portugal and the vast Vatican library, it is hoped to find documents which will be recorded on microfilm for preservation in the Central African Archives.

### Inter-Territorial Scheme

The scheme, developed after 12 years' planning by Mr. V. W. Hiller, Chief Archivist of the Central African Archives, is an interterritorial one, supported by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyassaland. First prospectus of its realization came in 1945 with generous gifts of money from well-wishers in several countries, but it was not until 1948, when the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a very liberal grant, that the scheme became concrete.

Dr. Eric Axelson, the author of "South-East Africa, 1488-1530," who discussed the length of the journey of Antonio Fernandes, the first European to explore what is now Southern Rhodesia, is to join the staff of the Central African Archives in July. In August he will leave for Europe on an eight-months' mission, accompanied by a staff photographer.

On his return, another mission, consisting of a noted Lieutenant C. Montez, Archivist of the Arquivo Historico de Coimbra, and a photographer, will go to Goa, from which at one time South-Eastern Africa was governed.

## Uganda Riots Inquiry

SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN, who recently retired from the posts of Lord Chief Justice of Uganda and President of the Court of Appeal for East and Central Africa, has been appointed by Sir John H. H. Gutteridge, Governor of Uganda, to inquire into and report upon the origin, cause, purposes, and development of the recent disturbances in the Protectorate, and to make recommendations as to any measures which may advise the Uganda Government to consider and the result of his investigations.

In a memorandum on pre-school education for Indian children, the Education Standing Committee of the East Africa Women's League considers that pre-primary schools should be the responsibility of the local communities and should not be under Government control. In towns there is a great need for nursery schools where mothers can work safely. Children between the ages of two and five. In the country the demand is for morning schools which take children from two to seven.

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## Lords Debate U.N.O. Mission Report

### Prejudices of Trusteeship Council

LORD FARINGDON, who opened the debate in the House of Lords recently on the report of the United Nations visiting mission to Tanganyika, welcomed the document and considered its thorough friendly. The tributes paid to the administrative and technical services would be appreciated.

Some of the mission's remarks were due to a lack of appreciation of the position of this country. It was not fair Tanganyika but the other Colonies. It was natural that the investigators should try to obtain as much as possible for their wards, but they should remember that this country had many responsibilities, and that even if resources were greater than they were, shortages of materials and more particularly of personnel imposed limitations.

The report rightly stated that between the wars the territory was committed to a care and maintenance basis, largely owing to doubts as to its future.

Dealing with the complaint that there were no elected members in the Legislative Council, Lord Faringdon felt sure that Government would arrange for elections as soon as an adequately informed electorate was in being. As regards the formation of representative councils, he commended to the notice of Government the progress of the colonial devolution policy in West Africa.

He pointed out that there was no case for representation in minority groups in all provincial councils, and thought that reservation of seats, or even nomination, was preferable to the division of the population into communities by the establishment of communal electorates. He opposed the formation of a Territorial Council on the ground that there was a Legislative Council which rendered it unnecessary.

### Inter-Territorial Organization

Particularly alarming was the remark made in connection with inter-territorial organization that the existence of customs posts was seriously undermining Tanganyika enterprise and revenue, and that without such agreements Tanganyika could never be a flourishing country. It was unfortunate although there were practical reasons why it should be so, that the headquarters and all the inter-territorial organizations should be in Nairobi.

The reader stated that to-day Native there had been alienated 1,246,278 acres out of a productive area of 6,334,000 acres, and the percentage continued. Lord Faringdon appeared to justify the recommendations on the return of mission lands not immediately required; the restriction of European settlement, and the return of ex-German estates to Native owners.

H.M. Government should be anxious, therefore, in any further alienation of land in the territory. The development of unproductive land, such as that which was still more or less successfully worked under the Groundnut scheme, was clearly to be encouraged, provided and even though the scheme was basically sound, not to its disadvantage.

It appeared improbable that there was indeed land which was neither suited for African occupation nor likely to be wanted in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, if a desired minor development, it was clear that conditions must be made sufficiently attractive for foreign capital to undertake it.

Lord Faringdon agreed that inefficiency in African labour was largely due to low wages, and thought that with higher wages employers would be encouraged to improve the labourers' by training and instruction. He hoped that H.M. Government would find it possible to abolish all penal sanctions in labour contracts and discontinue the use of contract labour. The Supply and Utilization of Labour Bill in the territory filled him with alarm. Labour was to be directed.

At this point there were interruptions from Sir Philip Watt, Lord Hailey, and Viscount Swinton of Somers. "What do we do here?" "Horrible," and "Just the hell."

The committee which was to operate the Bill, Lord Faringdon concluded, consisted almost entirely of representatives of employers.

The Government and the administration did nothing of which to be ashamed and to harm was done in the best interests of the community.

Lord Hailey said he would submit the report from a different angle because it did not belong to the school which he had learned. It was not a question of administrative supervision. It was a question of political supervision.

Throughout accepted the view that the former mandated territories would have to become trust territories, there was considerable apprehension about the constitution of the Trusteeship Council, which was not a body of men appointed by account of their knowledge of experience in Colonial affairs, but of nation members. There was every reason to suppose that the representatives would reproduce the national prejudices, dislikes, and enmities which had found some place in the discussions of U.N.O. itself.

But if the report could not be regarded with satisfaction it could at least be read with some relief. The mission showed a singular inability to recognize the great changes which had been effected in Tanganyika since Great Britain had assumed the mandate. There was a very noticeable failure to assess the character of the associations or other sources from which representations were received.

### Inaccurate Statements

The mission appeared unaware when it reflected remarks by a local association in Arusha on the subject of recruits that there was no recruiting in Arusha, and when it quoted the Sultumand District on the subject of migration that it was apparently unaware that no head in Sultumand had ever been annexed.

The Trusteeship Council was on Lord Hailey's part permitted discussion of a number of documents submitted through the mission, and indeed had been invited to discuss the report before it had the opinion of the administrative authority of these documents. The report seemed to be a compromise between the French and American, the one side and the Chinese and Indian Right members on the other.

In refutation of Lord Faringdon's criticism of land alienation Lord Hailey said there were 220,000,000 acres in Tanganyika of which 21,000,000 were native reserves, areas of grazing

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area. There were therefore 12,000,000 acres which could be regarded as available, 10,000,000 of which, out of which Lord Faringdon had stated, 1,500,000 acres were cultivated under methods of shifting cultivation.

In German time there were 10,000,000 acres allocated to Europeans, so that the area estimated to-day was actually less than before Britain assumed mandate.

The general statement of restriction of European settlement was too broad an approach to a question which was really half a series of local problems. In some areas such settlement would be injurious to African interests, but in others benefits would accrue, not only to the resources of the Territory as a whole, but also to natives of the neighbourhood. This was a better consideration than that of a general rule from the point of view of the Territorial itself. In the effect that the future of Tanganyika rested entirely on a great extension of European settlement? But the value of European enterprise obviously had been amply proved.

Recruiting supplied only a small proportion of the labour force, perhaps 10 per cent. As a general proposition it must be accepted that Native wages were low, but then were qualifications? Wage earners numbered only some 340,000 out of 6,000,000. The present wages might look small, but ratios were included—rations providing 3,500 calories, which were more than he had enjoyed at times in the country. There was no advantage in pushing wages up until the proportion to the costs of subsistence as this had been shown to result only in absenteeism, irregular work, and inefficiency.

He did not share the fears expressed by Indians and Africans in regard to inter-territorial organization, and looked forward to a much closer integration of the territories.

#### Six Weeks to Study 6,000,000 People

Lord Tweedsmuir emphasized that six weeks was not very long for the study of the problems of 6,000,000 people living in 36,000 square miles. In our Colonial Empire, there was always something to praise and something to censure. Our long Colonial experience in this country was that there could be neither a blueprint nor a time schedule in political development. All government depended on toleration. In countries with dissimilar tribes and small nations, and intermixing ancestral feuds, hatreds and different religions, responsible government could not be attained until these antagonisms had been resolved.

He believed that inter-territorial organization was on its way, and must come at no distant date. All the diverse problems of African life could not be solved by raising wages.

Welfare must wait on development. We must plan the funds of schools and hospitals only to find them eaten up within a short time, for lack of revenue to support them.

Lord Tweedsmuir thought that Lord Faringdon believed that the white man had no right in Far Africa, other than as a short-term technical adviser. Who were the population of Tanganyika? They were the African population, the Indian community, and the European community, and the last-named had carried out the vast proportion of the development of the country.

Progress must continue to secure an enormous extent on European leadership, technical, financial, and investment.

The Trusteeship Council had no influence; she would be a "partner." That was first used in a House of Commons Committee 10 years ago. In the last few decades the British Colonial Empire had suffered a gradual state of disunity, the greatest partnership the world had ever seen. What would have happened if this mission, with all their staff, had come to Britain. For the same period of six weeks, had had moved rapidly about these islands, conversing with cabinet ministers, housewives, and so on. They might have come to the awkward conclusion that the Government was not fit to rule, but that would not solve the Government's responsibility, that comparatively relaxed control could relieve us of the responsibility for the welfare of more than 6,000,000 Africans.

#### Irresponsible Document

Lord Renwick thought Lord Faringdon's approach to his report was right, but the document was irresponsible. No one person, however well-intentioned, hard-working and knowledgeable could draw up a comprehensive plan on such detailed subjects in six weeks. Only six of the eight provinces were visited.

The ground-scheme, whether Native, a success or a failure, will be a background of the African development of agriculture, industry, etc. It was not development which was the main object of the visit, but to be informed concerning the present and potential resources.

On the subject of inter-territorial organization he said it was one of the most ridiculous discussions he had heard. He had seen no evidence to indicate that the frontier which had been made in 1919 to the south of the Shire River had been unhampered by inspection, enquiry, and facts. Native agents were quite incapable of conducting investigations. In the past 30 years development had been undertaken in the Belgian Congo, and the same thing had been done in Rhodesia.

He deplored the weakening of Britain's position. The Earl of Listowel in reply, said there would be no weakening of our position in respect of our administrative responsibilities. It was not surprising that after so brief a stay the mission should have fallen wide of the mark.

The best way to relieve the pressure of population was not to hand over all the ex-German areas to African ownership, since these could be run only by expert non-Native management, and their transfer to tribal occupation would obviously jeopardize the country. It would be preferable to open up new areas for African settlement.

Too rapid a movement might be possible, but not through failure. As considered the political maturity of the rural African population, and the need for a steady advance, and the steady political progress of tribes as a whole. Tribal conditions must be gradually adapted to modern political requirements.

It was hoped that the不斷的 failure to increase the African membership of the Legislative Council from year to year, from each province. But it was a principle of the colonial members to watch over Native interests. To assume that all the European non-official members regarded themselves as representatives of purely sectional interests and indifferent to those of Africans was unwarranted.

#### Labour Ordinance Essentials

If the English failed to suggest how the poorest of the three provinces could get out of its limited resources from agriculture, the latter would like to see the total amount of education in the Territory were not higher than 1 per cent of the Government's total expenditure, compared with 1922.

He defended the Labour Party and Utilitarian Ordinance, which had not yet come into operation. It aimed at relating the labour supply to essential work occupations, and would not in any way interfere with the freedom of the workers. There was no racial discrimination, and the African or coloured labour Africans would be as free as ever to enter or leave their services.

Lord Tweedsmuir regretted the House that selection of labourers often missed food supplies and the other necessities. In labour contracts was to protect the Africans themselves from the disastrous results of interruptions in essential work.

Inter-territorial organization was purely administrative, and did not interfere with the political independence of Tanganyika or its continued administration as a trust territory.

Reason for parties was at least unknown.

#### Upper Nile Diocese

BISHOP KITCHING, first bishop of the Upper Nile, presided over the reunion meeting of the diocesan associations when the principal speakers were the Rev. S. J. BERRY, who gave a comprehensive review of the work and the needs of the Upper Nile diocese, and Miss S. J. WILSON who has recently started after 20 years work at the Fredo Care hospital in Nigeria.

Since the days of her arrival in the Teso country, she has been apart from a dozen unskilled Teso dressers, there was no locally recruited staff, no women dressed, and very little sense of responsibility among the local Africans, she could report considerable improvement in the conditions to-day. Not only were nearly the whole of the Native staff recruited in Teso, but there was a Teso manager, who acted very little supervision; another who was in charge of the operating theatre; and all women patients were attended by female staff. Moreover, the former reluctance of Africans to submit to hospital treatment had disappeared, and Natives came distances of up to 200 miles.

A number of musical items were given by European and African performers.

Bishop Kitching warned his audience that although the southern Sudan had won him that the Church had only another two to the value of £100,000 to establish Christianity in place of the existing one of Islam.

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Parliament

## Overseas Food Corporation Report Statement on Heirs Bottled

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons recently, Mr. A. HURD, M.P., Minister of Food, what would be covered by the first annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation, and when can it expect that this would be published.

MR. STRACHEY: "The report of the Overseas Food Corporation will cover the period from the establishment of the corporation on February 16, 1948, to the end of their first financial year on March 31, 1949. In accordance with the normal practice of large commercial bodies, the report will be published within a reasonable sum of time of the end of the period to which it refers."

MR. HURD: "As the Minister is going to Tanganyika next month to see what is happening to the groundnut scheme, would he simultaneously with the corporation or before the summer recess, let us have the benefit of his comments?"

### Minister Promises Statement

MR. STRACHEY: "When I return from Africa, I shall be willing to make a statement if my hon. friend so desires."

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: "What does the right hon. gentleman consider a reasonable number of months to be?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The usual commercial practice of large undertakings is within six months."

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: "Then we shall not be likely to have a debate before the summer recess."

MR. STRACHEY: "Not necessarily on the annual report, but no doubt an occasion can be provided."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken or were contemplated to counter Communist propaganda among Colonial visitors and other Colonial visitors to this country."

MR. STRACHEY: "The best answer to Communist propaganda is to make the Colonial Office, Economic Governments, and the British Council, make available to students and other visitors correct information about Colonial affairs and about British democratic institutions."

SQUADRON-LIEUTENANT KINGHORN asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations whether measures were being considered for making use of African ports to relieve pressure off and upon Britain."

MR. A. HURD: "The problems arising from the pressure on the port of Britain are the subject of constant consultation between the Portuguese Government, the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and the Major Powers, particularly in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Colonial Government's interests, and measures for relieving this pressure are at present being actively considered by the three governments."

Colonial Transport Routes

COLONIAL TRANSPORT ROUTES.—Mr. STRACHEY: "The alternative routes available at present are the following part of those through ports in the Union of South Africa, by the railway through the Bechuanaland Protectorate, via Maputo, Beira by the Benguela Railway to Lourenço Marques, by rail across the Rhodesian border at Beitbridge, from which point Soudan is carried by road transport to the port of Suez, and thence to Rhodesia. The last route is, however, too difficult for use on the most urgent traffic."

Recently, the British Government accepted an invitation from the Portuguese Government to send a delegation to the International African Transport Conference held in Lisbon at the end of this month. It is understood that similar delegations will also be appointed by the French, Belgian, and Dutch, and by South African Government. The main object of the delegation is to facilitate an exchange of views on transport services in Africa south of the Sahara, and to propose a conference to draw up an agreed plan of future transport and inter-colonial African conferences to co-ordinate communication development in that area."

Mr. A. HURD: "In view of the present financial records of the Central Provincial Government, what has been done over the last year?"

MR. A. HURD: "In view of the present financial records of the Central Provincial Government, what has been done over the last year?"

13 stations, Bahi, Buligiti Mission, Dovorma (three separate stations), and Kitwwe Mission, and in the Anyonya, Nsawawa, Chilanga, and Kafuwa areas.

C. W. DODD reported while west of the Shire there are vacancies outstanding in the Colonial Service in the states of Malawi, Northern Province, Economic and Commercial Services, and the Education Branches respectively.

MR. STRACHEY: "The number of vacancies in the branches named at April 30, 1948, were: Development, eight; teaching, one; Colonial Service, Social Services, eight; Administration, 258; Civil, the administrative vacancies 202, for the probationary training course beginning in October 1949, selection for which will take place this summer."

Kenya Colony Lands

MR. E. G. SKELMORLIE asked what in Kenya, the 1,400,000 acres of Crown lands offered for alienation were situated, and whether he had approved the alienation in view of the need for the settlement of considerable numbers of African population."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My right hon. friend would like to approve the arrangements proposed by the Kenyan Government to bring into more effective use land which, while in North Laikipia within the settled areas, can only be economically used for large-scale ranching."

COLONEL A. DOWER: "Is the iron government aware that this land has been chosen for climatic conditions that settlers have been given to them to increase the food production, and will he do everything he can to facilitate its transfer as quickly as possible?"

MR. A. BALDWIN: "Does any more land than that of the Native culture area will the hon. gentleman suggest is retained in order to see that the Natives do not encroach on it, as they are doing in their own settlements at the present time?"

### Meat Factory for the Sudan

SUDAN MEAT PRODUCTS LTD.: A company is being formed to process meat and ancillary products in the Sudan, has received Government approval, and intends to erect a factory in Kosti to deal with 50,000 head of cattle per annum."

The capital for the first instance will be provided by the Extract of Meat Company, and as soon as the production stage is reached, private and Japanese participation in the capital will be invited up to 50 per cent exclusive rights will be granted."

Announcing this decision, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries explained that the export of the best, though relatively elaborate equipment, was wasteful and expensive in this field and involved the loss of all by-products. The sale of frozen meat was more valuable but needed special installations. Both live and frozen exports had suffered difficulties in connection with African countries. Indeed, Egypt was the only importing country which would import meat from the Sudan. Suitable precautions against shippest and disease trouble from Africa could be introduced.

### Citizen's Bill

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP AND BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL HAS received second reading in the South African Parliament recently. It was read to the Minister of Home Affairs, who took the important step on the 21st January in presenting the attainment of Dominion status. The Bill aimed at giving Southern Rhodesians a citizenship of their own, and of removing the disabilities of the citizens which had existed in the past. When it became law anybody who was a citizen of Southern Rhodesia would automatically become a British subject. In this eventual Southern Rhodesians would come under the jurisdiction of the leader of the Liberal opposition, Mr. J. C. Stockill, welcomed the Bill in the belief that it would make for national pride which was lacking in the Colony at the present time.

### Tourist Travel

MEMBERS of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association disclosed that subscriptions and donations amounted to £6,500 for the period from May 5th to December 31, 1948, and that the last publications and exhibits, May 1949, expenditure on the head office was £1,000. This amount was spent on advertising and travelling. The chairman is Mr. G. D. Cooper, Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, and the general manager is Mr. W. V. D. Dimond.

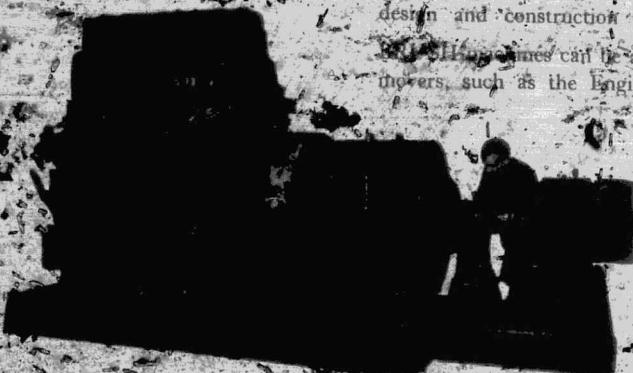
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

approximately 90 aerodromes and landing grounds in East Africa.

Expenditure by the Sudan Government on famine relief is estimated at £549,000.

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council will reassemble at Lusaka on June 22.

More than 300 questions were debated by members of the Sudan Legislative Assembly during its first session.

The annual evening party of the Women's Ordnance Club will be held at Victoria League House, London, S.W.1, on June 30 at 8 p.m.

Delegates from the East African territories and Northern Rhodesia will attend the Anglo-Belgian Fisheries Conference in Elizabethville towards the end of June.

Two African postal workers at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia have been sentenced to three years and three and a half years hard labour respectively for wilful postal theft.

Two volunteers, No. 2 of the Home Defence Artillery, members of the Kenya Regiment and Special Reserve, were released from active service on December 31.

### Sudanese Students Arrested

Five Sudanese students in Cairo have been arrested as the Egyptian police have been concerned with the distribution of Communist leaflets. They will be repatriated to the Sudan.

Cotton gins in towns belonging to the African Farmers' Union, one of the organizations outlawed by Ugandan Government owing to the recent disturbance, to be taken over by the white接收者 (receivers).

Documents submitted by the Ethiopian Government to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in connection with alleged atrocities during the invasion and occupation of Ethiopia by the Italians, have been published in Addis Ababa.

Convoy routes via the railway section of East Africa now cover 6,000 miles per month, twice the average monthly distance before the war. Wagons in 1948 each accounted for 50,000 ton-miles more than the average for 1939, and received a average 6.5 days, compared with 10.2 days before the war.

A granite is being worked on the premises of the Chokwe Corporation, Likanana, on presentation to the Northern Rhodesian Government a scale drawing of the new Livingstone airports. It will be the gift of the territorial Chamber of Mines and made available to copper miners and represents a road map of central and southern Rhodesia with principal rivers and air ports marked.

THE POSSIBILITY of creating some form of council or committee of consultation for the settlement of disputes between members of the Commonwealth has been urged in a recent letter to *The Times* by Mr. H. Newquay who wrote:

"Such a body has in the past been unnecessary, but with the addition of new lands and races, some of them with common frontiers or otherwise in continuity with one another, dispute may easily prove more frequent and less easy to settle. The cases of Kashmir and of Indians and Pakistanis in South and East Africa for which other and perhaps hopelessly solutions have been proposed, are obvious."

Such a committee might consist of the Commonwealth members selected or agreed to by the disputant countries, or failing agreement of one representative of each of the other States of the Commonwealth. It should recommend only, and its own sanction would be the moral weight of public opinion lying behind its recommendations.

### Mutual Consideration and Good Will

There would be two great advantages. The members of the Commonwealth habitually co-operate with one another with mutual consideration and good will while their representatives are often nationalistic, communists appointed by United Nations houses of yet established and questionable traditions.

Secondly, the States of the Commonwealth, while not wholly responsible for interfering with the sovereign rights of any member are, better than almost most foreign nations, more tractable. The problems that arise between nations of different race, tradition, and culture, and are therefore better qualified to avoid hasty judgments and findings, are easier to arrive at workable compromises."

### Loan to Tobacco Farmers

MENT TERMS for new settlement loans to tobacco farmers in Northern Rhodesia have been varied by the Land Board inances. Instead of requiring payments to be made in three equal instalments from the proceeds of the settler's second, third, and fourth crops the Land Board will now accept payment as follows: 20% on the third July after commencement of the loan; 40% on the fourth July, and 40% in the fifth year. Since most settlers now include a large proportion of white tobacco in their production system, this will allow them to harvest the first crop of their third crop before the full repayment of the original loan.

### Hogist Control

A CONVENTION establishing the International Red Cross Control Service on a formal basis has been signed by the United Kingdom, Belgium, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. An international council to establish headquarters in Abeyon, Northern Rhodesia, an informal control service, has been in existence for some years in Tanganyika, where it was spectacularly successful in its campaign last year.

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## Central African Council Meets Decision on Research Organization

AT THE NINTH MEETING of the Central African Council it was taken last December that owing to financial problems, the time had not yet come for establishment of a comprehensive organization to undertake joint research in the Central African region. It was reaffirmed.

All that should be contemplated at present, agreed the Council, is a standing advisory research committee to consider research work proposed and undertaken in the territories. The position will again be reviewed in a year's time.

A draft agreement for the establishment of a joint meteorological service was approved, subject to minor alterations. A statement of recommendations concerning the future scale of operations of Central African Airways Corporation was received and was referred without comment to the three Governments.

### Broadcasting to Africans

Appointment of a Southern Rhodesian liaison officer for African broadcasting has been approved; the duties of this officer will be to maintain the supply of African programme material from Southern Rhodesia to the Lusaka studio. The Council endorsed the recommendation that an African Broadcasting Advisory Board should be set up to exercise control over the conduct of African broadcasting.

The appointment and terms of reference of a special committee to examine and report upon the extent to which a college for higher education for Africans is required for Central Africa was approved.

The Council was informed that the necessary details of the Zambezi River had been nearly completed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and it is expected that it will be possible to convene an International Conference on the Zambezi water rights towards the end of this year. The delay in calling a conference is due to the need to prepare a comprehensive hydrographic report.

### Basalands Battalion Returns

THE 3RD (MUSALAM) BATTALION of the King's African Rifles was welcomed on its return home by the Governor, Mr. G. F. S. Colby, in a ceremonial parade in Zomba recently. Except for a few weeks in 1946, the Battalion had been away from the Protectorate for many years. The men fought in British commands in Egypt, Sicily, Normandy, where they formed part of the 1st African Force, in their native Malaya, in Burma, in the Indian River, Africa, in war they fought in Malaya and Somaliland.

## Union Castle Main Shipping

THE UNION CASTLE MAIN SHIPPING CO. LTD., which in November 1949 transferred its shares in the previous 5% interest and the difference between its debenture and preference shares transferred to general reserve, £300,000, is also entitled to the distribution of dividends and dividends totalling 8% on the same ordinary shares require £129,360, leaving a balance of £1,161,632 to be carried forward against £831,480 brought forward.

The issued capital consists of £240,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £10 each, £2,500,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, £1,000,000 ordinary stock of £1 each, £1,000,000 in £1 debentures account at £64,180,040, 5% debenture stock of £1 each, and current liabilities at £6,655,550. Current assets are £1,000,000, including £1,000,000 in £1 debenture securities, £1,000,000 in Government securities, £1,000,000, South African Government securities at £100, £1,000,000 in £1 debenture certificates, and £2,806,493 in cash.

The new ship, the *Malabar*, *Malabar II* and *Edinburgh* have joined the main service during the last month and the company announced the controlling interest in *Kintyre* Ltd.

The directors are Sir Francis Vernon Thomson, chairman and managing director; the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Alexander McClelland, Sir George Perrin Gostling, Sir William Henry Clark, Mr. E. Gallois, Mr. J. C. Williams and Sir Campbell Stuart.

The annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 14 at noon.

## London Plantations Syndicate

THE LONDON PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE LTD. reported £10,003 for the year ended June 30 compared with £22,682 in the previous year. To the former sum was added £67,638 from investment revenue no longer required and a profit of £16,765 from the sale of investments. General expenses were £102,927, continuing losses amounting £1,333, and a final dividend of 10% made, leaving £11,711 still owing, leaving a balance of £6,227 to be carried forward against £5,412 brought forward.

The issued capital is £24,000 in units of £1 each. Capital Reserve stands at £1,570,089 and Revenue Reserve at £1,831,51. The £24,000 share fund amounts at £1,000,000 and current liabilities at £600,000. Fixed assets stand at £1,000,985, shares in a subsidiary company in the United Kingdom at £38, a British Government loan in the "Gezira" sinking fund at £1,000,000, and current assets at £10,337,903 including £12,526,970 in marketable securities and £1,333 in market value (£2,526,970), and a balance of £49.

The coffee crop in the 1949/50 season was below average and favourable prices more than offset the lower yield. The picking of the 1950 crop is almost complete, so though there will be less of the higher grades than in the good average year just passed.

The directors are Mr. H. Wooding, chairman, Mr. J. M. Alexander, secretary, Mr. T. G. P. Goss, Mr. H. Perrin Wright. The 41st ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 8 at noon.

During the second week of the tobacco auctions in Rhodesia, 1,965,832 lb. of flue-cured were sold for £423,792, an average of 34.29d. per lb., and 1,965,832 lb. of fire-cured for £1,882, an average of 11.4d. per lb. Total sales for the season so far are 4,839,671 lb. of cured and 130,448 lb. of fire-cured.

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## Of Commercial Concern

### Ugira Scheme Committee

The Uganda Executive Committee has been constituted to pursue or initiate action on matters, other than policy, relating to the Ugira scheme. The Financial Secretary will be chairman, and the other members are the Governor, Blue Nile Province, or his nominee; the manager, Sudan Railways Syndicate; and the Director, Sudan Agriculture Department; with the Gorizia liaison officer as secretary.

The Tanganyika section of East African Railways has ordered 30 Bedford buses, with accommodation in each for eight upper-class and 20 third-class passengers. Delivery is expected in June, complete body units being made in England and shipped to Dar es Salaam, in sections, for assembly in the railway workshops. The once vehicles we have have all-metal bodies.

The quantity of this year's tobacco from line-of-rail firms in Northern Rhodesia has been described as the best ever, and deliveries of leaf in the first few days of the week in May in Northern and Southern Rhodesia have been as high as 4,000 cwt per week.

New companies founded during the first quarter of this year in Northern Rhodesia were as follows: commerce and finance, 10 (capital totalling £22,000); building, four (£34,000); manufacturing, one (£5,100); secondary industry, one (£4,000).

### U.S. Stockpiling

The Economic Cooperation Administration to the United Kingdom recently accounted purchases by the United States Government in three commodities: sisal (East African, platinum, tin, sperm oil, or stockpiling purposes).

The Forestal Fund, Timber and Railways Ltd., announced a final dividend of 6s. per share, making 12s. the Consolidated profit for 1951-52, amounting to £1,312,022.12s.5d.

The P. and O. Company has declared a final dividend of 4% less tax, payable on July 10, after 12% (12%) for the year ended December 31, 1951.

During April 20, British, 11 French, and 24 other ships entered Port Sudan en route to Soc British Harbours.

Min. Min. (Nyasaland) Ltd. announced an amount of interim dividend of 8s. (the same).

Brae fluid was delivered today to Kampala by Uganda Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. Arusha Plantations Ltd. imported 10 tons of sisal and 100 bags of cotton.

### Kassala Cotton Company

The KASSALA COTTON LTD. earned a profit of £175,000 for the year ended December 31, 1951, compared with £74,000 in the previous year. Gross revenue of £1,30,000 has transferred to general reserves and 40% and a sum of £10,000 (less tax on dividends to shareholders) required £41,250, leaving £16,750 available for distribution, or £10.00 per share. Total assets at December 31, 1951, amounted to £1,000,023.

On its balance sheet, Kassala Cotton Company showed a current asset of £1,000,180, and current liabilities at £27,287. Fixed assets are valued at £124,292, and current assets of £1,000,000, leaving a British Government securities balance of £1,000,000, and cash at £919,037.

On the cotton export market, there has been more demand for the long staple cotton. During this and favourable prices, the demand for the company's product has been on the increase. In September, 1951, the proportion of high grade cotton is definitely up. Contracts have been made for us during the last month, though lower than those ruling late last year, the market is still a very active volume.

In September, 1951, "Trading" (London) and its partners, directors, and large shareholders, Mr. William Hinchliffe and Mr. H. G. T. Smith, who are also 25% general managers, met in London on June 1 at noon.

### Mining

### New Gold Subsidy Scheme

#### I.M.F. Approves Rhodesian Plan

A PLANNED GOLD subsidy scheme for Southern Rhodesia has been approved by the International Monetary Fund. This was announced a few days ago by the Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davenport.

Based upon tonnage milled and the recovery grade for primary treatment, the new scheme allows for payment on a sliding scale ranging from 1s. to 5s. per ton on ore with a recovery grade not exceeding 4 dwts. The subsidy will thereafter be reduced by 1d. per ton per tenth of 1 dwt until it ceases at 10 dwts.

Mines producing more than 3,000 ounces will not qualify for the new subsidy payable on June outputs, which will be continued for at least three years unless conditions warrant a reduction or removal.

In Southern Rhodesia first impressions of the new scheme are described as favourable. A rough estimate of £500,000 sterling annually is given as the cost of the new subsidy.

The Mining Editor of the *Financial Times* writes:

"The provision in the new scheme that mines producing more than 3,000 oz. monthly will not qualify for the subsidy mine is regarded as a surprising feature, since it could well remove the company's incentive to go above this figure. On the other hand, responsible opinion in London took it for granted that the latest provisions will have been designed to encourage the mining of low-grade and, perhaps, formerly unprofitable ore."

Among S. Rhodesian gold mines producing below 3,000 oz. are the following, with April outputs in parentheses: Bushells (1,000 oz.), Choppa Gold Mining (1,000 oz.), Phoenix (1,000 oz.), December quarter, Reindeer (2,275 oz.), and Elms (661 oz.), Wanderer Consolidated (2,275 oz.). In recent months output of Globe and Phoenix has been running a trifle over the 3,000-oz. mark.

From its immediate importance to the Colony's gold-mining industry, the new "approved" subsidy appears to have little significance in a wider sense. Since the beginning of the year Canada has been operating a gold subsidy plan, I.M.F. approval, and now, under the same

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