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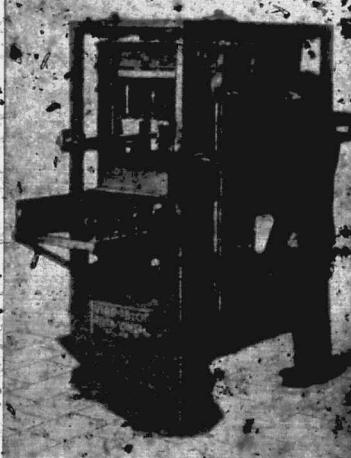
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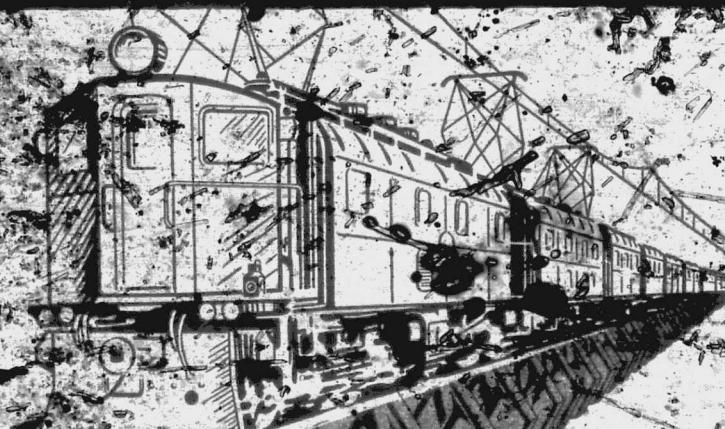


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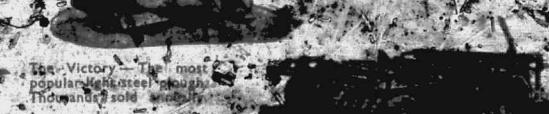
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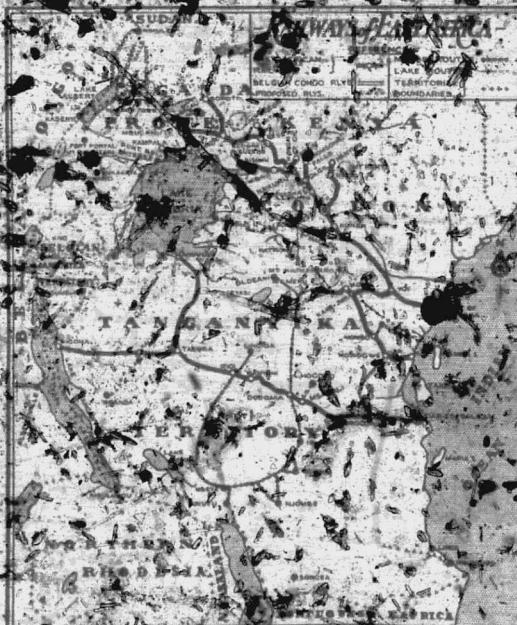
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PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES	
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**WATER OF MOMENT**

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judge as representative of the people we can  
recall only one instance in which it has  
been used. The House of Commons, for example,

**Chief Justice Replies  
to Mr. Rees-Williams.**

June, when Mr. Reid, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, made some remarks in the House of Commons.

On 1st August, I had a long and interesting meeting with Mr. Reid, at which he showed him with perspicuity and clearness the essentials of the case, dealing first with the secret documents and making it clear that the student of public service should attend to political convergence. We showed how scandalous a state of affairs had existed in the Seychelles and argued that it required the urgent attention of the Secretary of State and Parliament. In this issue we are anxious to publish the full text of a statement which has now been made in open court by the Chief Justice of the Seychelles, whose observations have been telegraphed to the Colonial Office.

Mr. Justice has quite rightly pointed out that size and right of Mr. Rees.

Williams or any other spokesman of the Executive to question the findings of any court. The only proper method of criticism is by appeal to the appropriate higher court, as nobody should have control over than the highest, nor be it a man by profession, his office or rank. I wanted to let you know, disclosed for the first time, that the Government of the Seychelles, being in all probability on the advice of the British Embassy, and impressively with its stamp of approval, sent a cable withdrawn his Ambassadorial powers before Mr. Rees Williams made his bewildered and bewildering statement at the House of Commons. That means, in plain language, that the Government has instructed the Foreign Minister to do what he can by all possible means, which may have been most unpalatable to him, i.e., major ministers and others, to change his judgment in agreement. This was an impossible affront to the court, and the whole of the general public, and the whole of the world based abroad, based upon such forthright language.

Mr Justice Lloyd employed the occasion by the reminder that the terrorist and terrorist

ing-state signatures in this court and in this Colony during most of this world did have  
a seat at that time.  
**Argument Should** "the court had feloniously  
probed Secular" to be divorced and

the Executive. Those words which must have been most seriously pondered before they were framed, ought to bring home to the Government, Parliament and the public, the magnitude of the accusations against which the Executive has been guilty. The Seychelles have so far participated in vain. The senior legal officer of the Colonial Office, himself selected by the population has, I believe, seen used even more emphatic language than any non-English court in the Colony. Parliament would fail in its duty if it neglected to examine this terrible and terrible state of affairs in my Colony, and would only to the honour of the Seychelles, but equally examine all the circumstances, not with political heat, but in judicial calm. This scandalous conduct of a newly appointed Chief Justice to the incendiary, minatory words of a Minister cannot certainly fail to produce their result, and we trust that the House will lose no time in probing the scandal to its very roots. The Seychelles may be small, but matters of great principle are involved.

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particulars and the grimness  
of the situation. The Ambassador, New Zealand  
and Mr. G. M. Morris, the Minister of Government  
and Home Affairs, were present. The Union of South  
Africa, I said, had been by far a few days  
ago for me to take. He told the ladies in Africa  
and I, on our visit to England, general approba-  
tion of his view of the use of force as African  
Chiefs that nothing had struck him more  
than the essential unity of the South African  
people, and that there must be  
common policies. But recently he told  
me, when here, he had watched us in our  
quarters, and had been struck by the  
the common action which we had taken. He  
spoke instead of the question of South Africa,  
matter as still considerable, but the tension is  
admittedly important. In this case, the  
ministers have come from the African  
Chiefs, of course, and the  
affair is in their hands.

...and the same emissary we are  
to see him again, and if he does not  
return, as he now promises, we may be very well

aware, that while the Government is resolute in its policy, it is busily engaged in pacifying a section which is bent upon separating from the rest of the Union. The South African population of the Union, and an even greater and more dangerous wedge between white and black, there is not the slightest prospect of the South African territory in East or Central Africa, to be more than listen politely to what they say. African spokesman may be induced to say. It would be most unfortunate if Mr. de Water, his Government, or the South African people, to misinterpret all any part of his thesis, the courageous sharing which he naturally received everywhere. The plain truth is that all reasonable men are bound by the principles of the National Party, which is the very foundation of the policy of the Afrikaner Nationalists now in power in South Africa, and that Rhodesian and East African leaders reject the conception of race as the basis of policy. To defend its racial aims and objectives, there can hardly be no better argument than the fact that with the Rhodesians or East Africa,

in which cases they themselves would be that the administration of the Colony has been very far from sufficient—and that the Superimposed Regional Information Office for East Africa has proved the object of a little which we predict is the sum of its establishment. The information services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have been even worse than those of Kenya. It is so that few men have been appointed to carry

out and see that we hope we can easily transform our present wretched form of administration, certainly does not justify the position assigned to its Information Office. One division lies under the Colonial Office, that of Southern Rhodesia bears comparatively little weight, the work being done in Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan, and we should give Northern Rhodesia first place in all the territories in East and Central Africa.

## Chief Justice Rees Williams Mr. Rees-Williams

### Brief Words to Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies

MRI. J. S. STATIONER, Chief Justice of the Seychelles, has referred publicly and very recently to Mr. K. R. Rees Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in the House of Commons a month ago declared that the Chief Justice had used "abusive and libelous language" in court.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was, so far as we were aware, the only newspaper to criticize the Minister at the time—or to publish a report of the debate. We wrote *inter alia*, that he persistently misrepresented the essentials of the case when he was called upon to answer—he maintained that the conduct of a client which had been abusive and libellously condemned by two Chief Justices was no more than an excess of zeal, though himself a solicitor by profession, he presided in public a case which he knows to be under consideration by the Bar Council.

The subject under discussion by the House was the conduct of Mr. Justice Collet, a Seychelles barrister whom the Minister had appointed acting attorney-general.

#### Blackmail and Extortion

At one point in the debate Mr. J. D. GAMMANS attempted to ask:

"Is the hon. gentleman [Mr. Rees Williams] a stand on the proposition that a man who has been called by the Chief Justice a blackmailing and a vengeful vindictive, malicious and spiteful, and whose fears he recommends should be seated on the Bar Council is fit to sit on any legislative body—Parliament, committee or anything else in the British Empire?"

Mr. REES WILLIAMS replied: "I do not agree that that language was justified. I think it was extreme and libelous language for anyone to use, particularly as no personal matter was involved. The man did not get anything at all out of it. In fact he had a big practice at the Bar, and he was very much worse off financially as the attorney-general."

Later, he added: "I think the language the Chief Justice used was extreme in view of the fact that there was no personal benefit to himself. Therefore to talk about a man as a blackmailing and the like when he is rather overzealous as a public servant is not language which one would have expected to hear used."

Now we have obtained the full text of a statement made in court on July 9 by the Chief Justice of the Seychelles, who said:

"I want to trespass for a few moments upon the public time in order to refer to certain criticisms of this court made by a spokesman of the Executive as reported in *Hansard* of June 3, pages 2481 to 2482."

In a recent case it was the duty of this court to estimate the reliability or otherwise of the evidence of a witness, and also to come to a conclusion as to his

character as established by the sworn testimony of three witnesses regarding the conduct of his witness himself.

#### No Right to Appeal to Courts of Admiralty

For the convenience of the reader, the main concessions, reached and discussed were entirely adverse to that section on many points, and nothing of material value can be main content in this case.

An appeal was filed to this court before the Supreme Court. This has been withdrawn since it was living in the registry of that court for about three months. It was only on June 21 that this court notified that the appeal had been withdrawn, although it had apparently been withdrawn before June 1.

The conclusion which this court reached relates that justice's conduct and character were such that their own superior court of appeal which has the jurisdiction to make final decisions in criminal cases, and the Bench. In my case, the opinion of the only expert method by which the wrongs of the ship can be reversed or eradicated is recourse to the appellate court in this instance the Supreme Court of Seychelles and then if necessary in a Subsequent casting the appeal to the joint committee of the Privy Council.

I do not nominate the name of any spokesman of the Executive, nor mention the names of any or all other members of the Bar.

#### Divorce and Terrifying Statute

The complete divorce of the judiciary from the Executive is a fundamental principle of justice. The terrible and terrifying way of action in the court and in this Colony during most of 1929 of which I have learned by a careful perusal of records could not have been at that time the law had itself to be avowed and entirely independent of the Executive.

Wherever even a faint shadow of executive pressure falls upon the judiciary the doors open wide.

Here we are confronted with a vital question of principle and power that reason that I have on a few moments of public time. The question directly concerns not only every member of the Bar and solicitor practising in the Colonies and every Colonial magistrate and judge, but also the public throughout the Empire.

So long the position in the matter may be obscure, I am asking the Executive to administer to transitory every of the observations to the effect of State for the colonies.

However, I submit, vapours, under Matter Moment,

# Plans to Develop Empire Resources and Trade

## State and Government Capital Should Not Conflict

**EFFECTIVE POLICY** for the development of exports from the United Kingdom to the Empire rose to the fore at the end of the war. It was a policy which required a massive and well-calculated programme of changes in the existing distribution of skilled manpower and industry, and realistic planning.

In tackling this immense task we shall require assistance in men and materials from foreign countries, and in particular the U.S.A. We therefore welcome the sound proposals made by President Truman in his inaugural address, subject to certain conditions which must be met, at the same time, for better use than hitherto can be made of the human and material resources which are available in Great Britain and other Empire countries.

We found during our visitations that raw goods such as steel and industrial machines should be exported to countries behind the Iron Curtain when they are plentifully held within the Empire. As a matter of principle members of the Empire must always come first.

The Conservative Party regards the system of Imperial preference as the best investment of money, capital funds, manpower, skill and trade as essential to an inter-empire economy. While recognizing the importance of maintaining the industrial power of the United Kingdom, we shall work for a gradual deployment, and expansion, of Britain's industrial resources throughout the Empire and Commonwealth by giving special encouragement to individuals and firms to establish themselves in the common trade with the Dominions and Colonies.

### Imperial Economic Recovery

We find that there is a limited effect, but still the sound basis for a mutual effort, but since the economic enterprise, the completion of our system of development may depend upon mutual agreement, we believe that agreement and unity can be achieved only by the conclusion of new and better instruments for consultation, and for the consequences, and alteration, of the existing system of Imperial trade.

While most foreign governments have been led to play a leading part in the development of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, they have done nothing to promote a similar organization for the Empire. Yet the needs of inter-empire economic co-operation are far greater than those of European co-operation.

Conservative Government will therefore examine carefully, with the Dominions and Colonies, the possibility of forming adequate machinery for economic consultation as our contribution to the organization for European Economic Co-operation.

As the most obvious mutual advantages to be gained from an integration of the output and the markets of the British Empire as a whole, from the point of view of the Dominions and Colonies, Great Britain, which before the war imported more than 20% of its total exports of the world, is a market of enormous value which they cannot do without. In return the Dominions provide for this country assured markets for our manufactured exports and make possible the firm economic foundation of which we have already referred.

It was not until 1941, after the country had learned the hard lesson of the economic crisis, that the Government, in Conservative majority, was able to pass the Import Substitution Act thus making a comprehensive system of Imperial preference a practical reality to the Commonwealth. The effect of this new policy upon the recovery of Great Britain and the Commonwealth was most remarkable. Between 1933 and 1937,

\* Being further extract from "Imperial Recovery," published by the Conservative Party.

exports from the United Kingdom to the Empire rose by less than 32%.

Even to-day, although Socialists have undermined this policy by their adherence to the Cripps' agreements, they have often succeeded in practice to confound it. Indeed were it not for our inter-empire trade we could never have made such progress as we have made towards using nuclear power.

### Imperial Preference: the Empire's Lifeline

The principle of granting imperial preference, which has been the lifeline of the Commonwealth, and in particular of our Colonies, must be preserved. The principle of imperial preference was spontaneously agreed by Mr. Churchill in his wartime memorandum to Roosevelt. The Conservative Party always supported any decision taken at Geneva, Savoy or elsewhere, mimetic to the general system of imperial preference, and we shall take all steps in our power to ensure that in the future our liberty in this direction is not impaired.

The Conservative Party aims at the development of the greatest possible volume of inter-imperial trade. In addition, we wish to provide for Empire producers, and particularly for the producers of primary commodities, a guaranteed market and a stable price. The principle which we believe should be followed, as far as his country's independence has been stated in the Agricultural Charter in the following words: "We reserve first place in the home markets to the British farmer, and second place for the Empire's producer."

Some credibilization of the Empire in the years immediately ahead is vital among the various interests of the Commonwealth, as of vital importance in achieving a better balance of reputation. The United Kingdom contains more than half the continent of Africa, and the Commonwealth, in its African Dominions, is gravely threatened by lack of independence. To-day five-sevenths of the British race live in one continent, two-thirds of their territories, and not the reverse. The older Dominions are, on times the size of the United Kingdom, have a white population of only twice that of the continent.

A steady emigration, by a cross-section of age-groups, and trades from this country to the other Dominions must take place if the Commonwealth is to be able to build up its own resources. It is often argued that this would gravely weaken the economy of the United Kingdom. We stress that the other Dominions have the resources and manpower necessary to develop their full potential strength. Britain can have hope to be strong and prosperous herself.

### Emigration to East and Central Africa

Limited openings exist for emigration to the Colony, particularly East and Central Africa. In the past European settlers in tropical colonies has been much criticized, yet those African Colonies in which there has been considerable white settlement have made relatively quicker and more permanent progress in economic development and improved standards of living than has been the case elsewhere.

Provided that European settlers are prepared to recognize the rights and just aspirations of their fellow citizens of other races, and to work with them without prejudice, we see no reason why the difficulties created by European settlement, for instance, Kenya, should not be solved by the mutual benefit of all.

The Conservative Party sees every reason for encouraging further white settlement in those Colonies which are suitable, provided this can be done without prejudicing the rights of native peoples.

The financial position in which the United Kingdom finds itself as a result of the second world war severely limits the amount of money and material which she can provide from her own resources. It is therefore of the greatest importance that such investment as may be undertaken by the Government or by private citizens should be used to support development projects likely to be of the maximum benefit both to Great Britain and to the overseas territories concerned.

Private and Government capital should not conflict, there is room for both. One of the mistakes made by the present Government in its approach to the East African ground-work was to assume that native people realize that such a project was not to be for Government investment alone.

Major-General's commission which such a scheme should be established so as to allow for a preliminary survey under Government control. The original-scale schemes should have been left to the ten or fifteen companies, top class, and members of corporation. While this was proceeding, the Government should have studied in detail transport facilities, the provision of additional water supply, housing construction, labour organization, and other problems of large-scale expansion. Plans made for new railways, roads, etc., should have been framed with a view to opening them up adjacent areas for other forms of development.

Subsequent to this initial period of planning, all development projects for large-scale development should be carried out on a basis of partnership between the Government and private enterprise. The Government should remain primarily responsible for the provision of transport facilities and public services, while private concerns should have undertaken the actual management of the scheme, the finance of which should have been shared between the two parties, although the Government would have retained a pre-empting interest.

It is envisaged that the main flow of private capital issue will be from Empire sources, we shall welcome private investors from other countries, particularly the U.S.A., on fair and equal terms and subject to the same conditions.

#### *Encouraging Secondary Industries*

Much more detailed information on development policies, industrial methods available to the private investor through Government agencies. We encourage particular emphasis upon the early compilation of a geological survey of Colonial territories and consider that more intensive research should be carried out in other fields, such as mineral resources, mining production, soil characteristics, and agriculture. Further research is necessary into new uses for Dominion and Colonial raw materials.

Although considerable progress has been made during the past 30 years in the expansion of heavy and secondary industries in overseas territories, much still remains to be done. In certain cases, easy access to raw materials of potential markets is an encouragement to private companies to start subsidiaries in the Dominions or Colonies. We would not discourage British companies from opening these up in the Empire merely because their products may compete with British exports. In such cases United Kingdom investment will comprise not only money and equipment, but also the craftsmanship and managerial skill which Britain is so well fitted to provide. The movement of factory staff together with their families to such temporary enterprises is the best and most practical form which greater concentration can take.

While without outside help Colonial communities will have little chance of ever achieving a rising standard of living, great social evils can arise as a result of the exploitation of private or even Government investment without adequate safeguards or concern for the interests of Native peoples. The United Kingdom and Colonial Governments are the trustees for the safety of His Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, and they must ensure that these subjects are not abused either in the interests of the United Kingdom or of themselves.

Not the least among obstacles to the direct development of Colonial economic resources by the British Government agencies, as practised by the Socialist Government, is the fact that in any case when the needs of such development conflict with the interests of the Colony concerned, the Government will be unable to maintain a just neutrality. There is a danger that when, for example, the policy of the Colonial Office conflicts with that, say, of the Ministry of Food, the views of the latter will tend to prevail. In that event the welfare of the men and women of the Colony may take second place in the scramble for the extra ounce of margarine or the extra pound of tea.

#### *Conditions for Colonial Enterprises*

While, therefore, the Conservative Party will give every encouragement to private enterprise in Colonial development, it will do so subject to the following conditions:

- (1) that the proposed enterprise fits in with any other economic plans approved by the Colonial Government concerned;
- (2) that the enterprise pays its fair share of Colonial taxation;
- (3) that the management of the enterprise conforms to proper code of labour relations and meets the obligations of a good employer; and
- (4) that all companies operating in Colonial territories make fair provision for local people to give financial support to the enterprise and to enjoy a fair share of the additional employment in all grades for which their abilities and skills may fit them.

The Conservative Party believes that efficient communications are essential to the political unity, military strength, and economic development of the British Empire and Commonwealth. It will encourage the extension of Empire air services now being developed by private enterprise. It will take steps to improve rail land and sea communications, particularly in Africa and the West Indies, and will aim at restoring the British Merchant Navy to its former position as the carrier of the world's trade.

#### *Bamangwato Chiefship*

##### *Drives on Decision*

THE DECISION of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland to accept Seretse Khama as chief in spite of his marriage to a European woman has been raised in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. R. C. Stockil, Leader of the Opposition, asked for a strong and clear statement without which he said it might be thought that the Southern Rhodesian Government condoned mixed marriages. "It would inevitably have repercussions in the Colony," he was supported by Government members.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, said that the Government agreed in large measure with the view of Mr. Stockil. "There is no doubt," he continued, "that the tribesmen's decision is a disastrous one. First, it shows lack of racial pride in Bechuanaland; secondly, it is disastrous in the effect it will have on neighbouring tribes."

#### *Purely Domestic Affairs*

The Prime Minister said he had already communicated with the High Commissioner in South Africa. A second message would, however, be dispatched expressing the opinion of the House and pointing out how disastrous it would be if Seretse Khama were permitted to hold the chieftaincy. Sir Godfrey added that it nevertheless remained that this was a purely domestic affair of a neighbouring State.

Seretse Khama, since his election of chief, has decided to go into voluntary exile, and more than 40 of the chiefs will accompany him, including the first two in the direct line of succession, now in Chequers.

Sir Edward Barnes, High Commissioner of Bechuanaland, who has been informed of their decision and has requested instructions, the British Government has sent a report to the Office of Commonwealth Relations.

It has been stated in London that the British Government is opposed to racial discrimination and that the case will therefore not be decided on racial grounds.

#### *Kenya's New Member for Finance*

MR. V. J. MATTHEWS, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, who has been Controller of Imports and Supplies in Kenya for some months, has been appointed Member for Finance in the Colony in the place of Mr. E. G. TROUGHTON, who recently retired. Born in 1897, and educated at Latymer Secondary School, Edmonton, University College, London, and Jesus College, Cambridge; Mr. Matthews joined the I.C.S. in 1919. He became collector of customs in Bombay in 1923 and in Karachi three years later.

#### *Joint Scientific Survey*

A COMBINED Southern Rhodesian and South African scientific expedition will leave Bulawayo this month, for the relatively unexplored area between the Victoria Falls and Kazangula and the Caprivi Strip in order to collect zoological and entomological specimens. Mr. Reginald Smithers, director of the National Museum in Bulawayo, will be a member of the expedition.

# Functions of Colonial Information Departments

## Government Disturbed at Standard of Many Colonial Newspapers

**THE FUNCTIONS** of Colonial Information Departments should be:

- (i) to keep the public informed of the policies and achievements of the Government;
- (ii) to assist with the machinery for community education and mass literacy campaigns;
- (iii) to co-operate with external bodies, including Information Department in the Colonial Office, in maintaining a two-way flow of information between the people in the Colonies and the people in the United Kingdom;
- (iv) to supply information about the Colonies which can be used by foreign and Commonwealth journalists.

The first two of these functions have been carried out in a fair measure of success in those Colonies where public relations or information offices have been developed, while further Colonial Governments made an appropriate start last year, and can now only in the short term of time available stand as limited by financial circumstances are not surprised.

**Information and Broadcasts**

The steadily growing information services operated by or under the supervision of Colonial Governments include the production and dissemination of a considerable volume and development of broadcasting. Plans for the Colonial Film Unit to expand its production output and to fulfil specifically a colonial use have made it possible by a grant of £100,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The main efforts at the moment in East Africa centre a two-practice programme in hand. A training course for African film-makers was run at Accra during the past winter. A number of students attached to training European technicians working in East Africa.

With a steady growth of broadcast services in the Colonies, the number of listeners in the Colonial territories where there are wireless or wire broadcast services may be estimated at approximately one million. It is planned to speed the development of broadcasting services by aid from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. New equipment extending the coverage of existing services has been installed in Malaya and Northern Rhodesia. Radio manufacturers are being encouraged to produce compact receivers which will be specially adapted for Colonial conditions.

**Press Problems**

Against this background of growing interest in the need to record the contributions of the overseas pressmen in certain fields, the Colonial Press Association has made available a pamphlet on Colonies, some of the main features of which are:

Apart from the lack of up-to-date plant and the absence of properly trained printing techniques in certain of the colonies, the main fault of journalism is that too often are journals of a type produced in order to serve some political end with little or no regard to the need for accuracy and objectivity. The inaccurate information spread by these papers has had a bad effect, particularly among the uneducated population of many Colonies.

The only solution would seem to lie in improving techniques and the provision of training for Colonial journalists and in developing among journalists proper pride in their profession and a desire to follow

*Being further extracts from "The Colonial Year Book 1948-49," C.M. 10000.*

the principles of the journalistic profession. With this in mind, the British Council and the Mass Paper Society have formed the training scheme for Colonial journalists, as completed during the year. With the experience gained in this way, plans are now being prepared for a more comprehensive scheme for the future.

In addition, public relations officers in the Colonies are increasingly trying to help local journalists. Successful press clubs have been formed in several Colonies. Arrangements have also been made for journalists to visit the United Kingdom, and the opportunity of studying life in the Colony for several journalists from Malaya and Singapore came to England under this scheme. In 1948 and 1949, visits by journalists from many colonies is now being planned.

### Attacks on British Colonies

In the United Kingdom steps have been taken to increase the role of Colonial News via Press bulletins through the Information Department in the Colonial Office and by encouraging news agencies and newspapers to appoint correspondents in as many Colonies as possible.

Owing to the attacks made by certain Foreign countries on British colonies, it has been found necessary to increase the supply to Foreign and Commonwealth countries of factual information about the British Colonies. Colonial information officers have been encouraged to increase the supply of such information to neighbouring countries ready in collaboration with the Foreign Office and the Colonial Development Office, steps have been taken to supply material to counter the many allegations which are made about British colonies and their peoples.

During the year discussions have been in place between the Government and the Colonial Office in order to ensure that there is no diminution of effort between the council and Colonial Governments. The aim of the council is to assist in the Colonies in their activity in the cultural and educational sphere in which the chief purpose is the promotion of closer relations between the people of Britain and the people of the Colonies.

### Work of British Council

It is here concerned with normal educational work which is the responsibility of Colonial Governments with the exception, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of the reason the council is not engaged in educational work which it had been engaged in the past. Colonial and it is now concerned with the encouragement of the establishment of libraries and reading rooms in the Colonies, the stimulation of literary studies generally throughout the Colonies to gain a closer understanding of the British way of life, and the organization of visits to the United Kingdom by selected people from the Colonies.

Educational progress in the Colonies is to a large extent unpredictable and cannot be expressed by figures. Increased school attendance or of examination results, though these figures are considered by the Government of the country as they mention sufficiently well what cannot be obtained from the official records, is not the only way of educational progress produced by the system. The Colony's much progress must be measured by examining annual reports.

This may be done by giving more relevance to train more teachers, to build more schools, to increase and improve supplies of text books and equipment.

them, or to better the health of publics. Such progress must not be overlooked, even though the advance seems to be the intimate goal alone. Not in education is it called as the prerogative of the schools. Social work and adult education movements and the work of technical officers in such fields as agriculture, animal health and medicine form a substantial part of educational progress, though the work of NGOs still conveys less than that of the co-operation officers.

Such work has continued in many existing schools of mass, particularly in Africa, and new schemes have been started. The Nyasaland project at Mpoma was found to be of extension and is to be replaced by a more universal scheme in a different area; though steps are being taken to extend work at schools from lagging areas.

A resolution important suggestions for future lines of mass education policy was adopted by the Colonial Services' annual Conference at Edinburgh on a theme "The encouragement of initiatives in African society," with members of the Colonial Services, many from Africa, drawing also on the experience of representatives of academic organizations and of Commonwealth Government. Committees produced valuable recommendations in such aspects of mass education as the organization of local work and the techniques which might be used. Steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the conference.

#### Educating Women and Girls

Women are slowly but surely taking advantage of increasing facilities for higher education. There are women now in the first groups of students in the university colleges of Ibadan and the Gold Coast and a growing number is at Makerere where the first Kenya woman has won her place this year by direct entry. Three ex-Makerey women stand as the first from East Africa to be awarded scholarships to the United Kingdom by the Uganda Government. One is taking an education diploma course at Oxford specializing in English and another is taking a social studies course at Edinburgh.

In Africa there is a slow but steady development in secondary education. The first group of girls sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination in Northern Rhodesia in December, 1948, numbered 20 girls in the Kenyan African Girls High School which is now open.

## Dangers of Procrastination in Kenya

### Local Government in the European and African Areas

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS are the only healthy basis for political advance," said Mr. A. E. Dennis PARKER, chairman of the London District Councils' Board, at a meeting attended by Sir John C. STANNETT, lately Commissioner for Local Government in Kenya, upon which he had been transferred from Northern Rhodesia for similar duties. "I am among the members of the district councils of the urbanizing areas of the Kenya Highlands who believe in interest, capacity and experience," said Mr. PARKER. "There had not been the development of local self-government in the last few years which had been expected. In the past five years, indeed, there had been more progress in the municipal and native areas. The root of the trouble was a disinclination to introduce rural rating, partly because some sections objected in principle to the taxation of land and partly because it was a very widespread assumption that the white settler community was paying more than its fair share of taxation."

Even those who accepted the principle of local government authority confess a desire for rating. More therefore sought to contend that a reduction of contributions to the central revenue should coincide with the introduction of rating. While they did not fully appreciate why that rating was indispensable for financing their services, for which the community enjoyed, them, ought to pay.

Rates were at present levied, apart from municipalities, in one district only, that near Nairobi, where the Chancery received Government grants and

in the development of primary education special money should be made of demand, while deep-rooted prejudice has made progress in the education of women and girls extremely difficult. During 1948, however, with very little opposition, four small schools for girls were established with a total enrolment of about 50. It is proposed to expand this considerably with the help of the first established woman education officer.

In Nyasaland an experiment has been tried of bringing the Government residential training centre, wives and families of the first men to be sent to this country to train as education officers. By giving them opportunities of learning English and modernizing their outlook on home-making, it is hoped to enable them to share more fully their husbands' wider experience on their return. A residential centre for adolescent girls has been established at Bulawayo.

#### Planning for Progress

In East Africa, steps are being taken to implement the Weston-Elliott report on technical education, in main, by to recruit a suitable staff from the United Kingdom, where technically qualified men are so much in demand and are so highly paid.

A revised 10-year plan has been approved by the Government of Kenya. Its main object is to provide within 10 years a full primary course of qualified teachers for 50% of the population of school age, and to ensure that there will be an adequate supply of trained teachers and a satisfactory number of untrained but generally well educated people. Recruit application to the teacher service, which will receive attention to a large extent, will be given to a fair spread of qualified teachers throughout the country. Attention is to be given to aid in respect of numbers of qualified teachers, and the increase in the number of schools will be aided by the plan also. A considerable increase in the training of teachers and of secondary education, for which the Kenyan educational record continues to be bad and is aided by the relative lack of financial resources. The next stage is an interesting development, the introduction of compulsory schooling for children in the Compernell areas and in the European areas in the year 1955. This will be aided by the Native Authority's own initiative and a second five-year plan will be given to Kenyan government to aid the secondary schools, to training higher grade teachers, and to technical education.

(Editorial comment appears under W. H. M. MORRISON)

the natural tendency was to petition for other sums and sometimes to make irresponsible proposals for services which would not be suggested by the controller of the budget.

Mr. J. G. COOPER, M.P., accepted.

I believe that the time had now come for expansion of local government in the selected areas, especially in Mombasa," but "it is impossible to expand the responsibilities of the district councils until the principle of rating." Their jurisdiction will, I think, have to be extended to the towns and townships, and will require some of the council services and should contribute to the costs. That, of course, would mean rating many sections who would inevitably ask for representation, and those Africans who would also therefore have to be admitted ultimately to councils.

"There is a dogma that land should not be taxed and the model is made more difficult by the fact that the rating of agricultural land was abolished in the country in 1919. But I do not see how we can rating the land in Kenya, for it is an enormous task, but fairly. It ought to be possible to have a just satisfaction scheme of rating such as has been worked out elsewhere in Africa."

United States, and too, I wish you to realize how much has been done in the Native areas by the Govt. Native councils. Depending on local governments in the African areas that insisted five-fold within 10 years, and it is a fair generalization that almost all primary schools, dispensaries and local roads

are paid for by local rates. All sorts of other services are also financed by the local Africans.

A great enthusiasm had grown up among the various councils, which were eager to have better roads, assembly halls, markets, and so on, than their neighbours. Mr. Colchester added that he had felt that this advance was happening when, not long ago the minutes of one African council showed members complaining of bad work by the Africans whom they employed on road-making. Responsibility was dissipating false ideas about work and great good would result if Africans who were the leaders in their own circles learnt to apply their dispassionate judgment devoid of racialism to public affairs.

#### Europeans Not Too Highly Taxed

Mr. D. E. O. ERSKINE, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, firmly dissociated himself from the claim that Europeans in Kenya were too highly taxed. It was impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what proportion of indirect taxation was paid by the various communities, but everybody knew that the African bought and would buy as much as he could afford. He would therefore make a constantly increasing contribution to the revenue from customs duty, which in recent years had run between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000.

Income tax, which was paid by Europeans, Indians, and a few Africans, would amount to about £800,000 this year, and if the African poll tax was not quite as much as this in 1947 it might be greater next year in consequence of the introduction of a system of national registration. It might fairly be said that the African working population paid almost as much to central government revenue as the middle and upper classes.

On the current contradictions about taxation, it was felt almost all settlers claimed to be individualists, but that everywhere they demanded increased more public services. To finance the expansion of social services there must be ratings, and only by expansion of local government in the Highlands could the settlers be given substantial greater responsibility within their own areas.

#### Commissioners an Anachronism

Mr. Atkins had already been mentioned as an administrative officer; they were in the employment of the Government, and proud of it. He did not understand why the first district commissioner was still an anachronism in many areas, and that he would be occupying a position analogous to that of a colonel in an urban district council in England. Such development would mean that the Africans who were beginning to think that they might rise to any height in the official hierarchy would find themselves employees of a municipality or of a county or district council.

Colonel H. K. TUCKER, who was of the opinion that a general land tax was a special tax on undeveloped land, was proposed, and that much land in the Highlands could not be developed because the Government had failed to fulfil its responsibilities, said that also the land had not the same standard of forest services. And in other cases there were difficulties over water so that the farmer was handicapped. It was, he felt, an exceptionally difficult country in which to levy a land tax.

Mr. COLECHESTER said he had been speaking of local rates on land, and he replied that the factors mentioned could easily be taken into account. The Nairobi District Council, for instance, varied its rating according to circumstances: crops, remoteness, etc. But for the 10,000 square miles near Machakos

MR. DODDS-PARKER said that Mr. S. P. Smith was an administrative officer in the Sudan, he added that the local authorities in the towns were most fair in their assessments taking account of taxes as the home had other misfortune.

#### Priestly Sense of Duty

Mr. F. S. JORISON regretted that the writer, as they had learnt it from Mr. Colchester and Mr. Erskine, contained no hint that the settler community recognized the necessity of reaching decisions! There was obvious danger, in allowing the years to pass unnoticed, especially at a time in which African nationalism was growing so swiftly and when Africans were willingly rating themselves. Companions would inevitably be drawn, and they would not be to the advantage of the European community unless prompt action were taken.

He expressed no opinion as to the method of raising revenue; if there were valid objections to rating agricultural land, and if Kenya shared the view of other countries—including Great Britain and the Rhodesias, for instance—that there was everything to be said for the delegation of responsibility from the centre to local government units, then the responsibility was upon the settler community to propose other means of raising the necessary money.

Whatever method was adopted would be unpopular with some people, but that did not excuse procrastination by local leaders. They ought to face whatever unpopularity might be involved, and make their followers understand the grave risks they would be running by refusal to face the facts and come to a decision.

Mr. A. E. VENISON of Nairobi agreed that African nationalism was a growing force, the reality of which must be faced.

#### Danger in Postponement

COLONEL P. PENNELL said Mr. Jorison had to ought to take prompt action, and that there was real danger in postponement, especially when educated and impatient Africans were closely watching everything.

Mr. H. F. BARGMAN concurred.

Mr. ERSKINE expressed similar views, adding that if greatly improved services were not provided in the Highlands Africans coming to Barron's farms from their own areas would begin to ask why they were denied the benefits of local government to which they were accustomed in the African lands. It was high time to cease talking about the White Highlands from the point of view of the settlers, though they were a European enclave, and in fact they contained something like half-a-million Africans.

Mr. W. S. COOPERSON of Kenya said that every European in Kenya regarded the local Native council as the best method of training Africans as responsible.

Mr. B. E. PRITTIPIERRE pointed to the great work done in South Africa by the destruction of tribal loyalties and the practice of imposing decisions from above. The only right course he believed was to build up from below, planning to create increased power to local Native authorities.

Europeans in Kenya were not, in his view, paying more than their share of taxation. It might easily be argued that they were paying less since, in addition to central taxation, Natives were paying local rates while Europeans were not. Part of the wage mainly when financial!

Mr. COLECHESTER said that there were three well recognized chiefs and other authorities in Uganda and Tanganyika from the days of the first European explorations; there had not been one in Kenya. Nobody had ever seen him in action so far as he knew, but he sometimes wondered whether it was because he had been spared the building up of a political

that no war leaders had emerged. The only exception he knew was Attumah who had had to fight his way on the borders of the Ashanti slaveholding area.

The Government of Kenya had therefore had to promulgate chiefs who had no traditional authority, and when they began local Native councils 20 years ago they had to be artificially created because there was nothing on which to build. But success had proved that able that Tanganyika, Masailand, and Uganda had recently sent officials to Kenya to see what could be learned about the progress of political government in the African areas.

## Social and Health Services

### Empire Health Conference

**GREAT BRITAIN** has a responsibility for the welfare and development of all the peoples of the Colonial Empire, and that responsibility has been increasingly appreciated as our social conscience has become more sensitive. "The interdependence of the world has been increasingly recognized, and as international co-operation of social problems has grown, particularly in the years since the War," said Mr. A. CRAVEN JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies. When he addressed last week the Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference, organized by the National Council for the Prevention of Tuberculosis,

"Many diseases, and tuberculosis in particular, have their roots in and draw their vigour from bad social conditions," he continued. "Poor housing, deficient diet, ignorance of hygiene form an important side to our programme. We are tackling all these things as evils in themselves."

#### Educating Colonial Slums

We are trying to eradicate the slums in our Colonies. This provision is included in the Colonial 10-year plans for housing schemes in the three African Regions, such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Lusaka, Accra and Bulawayo. This work in redressing the past is accompanied by an increasing recognition of the value of proper town planning for the future. The need of the village, particularly in Africa, is not forgotten, and all the means available are being utilized to develop the craft of Native artisans and to stimulate the desire for better dwellings.

We have established an extensive programme of nutrition work. The Colonial Nutrition Organization, with its Human Nutrition Research Unit in London and the Field Working Party in Ceylon, provides a planned pattern of teaching, field investigation, applied nutrition, and fundamental research, the benefits of which it is hoped will ultimately be extended to many parts of the colonial territories.

The part which Colonial peoples themselves must play if measures in the field of health are to be fully effective vital, and to this conception is the key. In the many mass education schemes on which the Colonies have embarked the aim is not merely to reduce illiteracy but to attack ignorance in all its aspects. The object is to stimulate initiative in the local people for the general betterment of their lives; and these schemes often lead to a new realization of the uses to which hand and home can best be put, or of the value of personal and community hygiene, and of the need for co-operative effort. And the such public amenities as dispensaries and clinics, the slow but steady extension of educational opportunities girls and women, with its strong effect on their houses and families, is likewise an important factor.

These social measures are preventive measures. From a point of view in the health service, but stubborn obstacles lie in the way—such obstacles of superstition and hidebound opinion, the difficulty of changing ingrained social and personal habits, of overcoming ignorance and prejudice, of stimulating the

desire for better conditions where apathy and lethargy have strong hold. Colonial problems are not capable of an easy or purely technical solution.

#### Environmental Problems

There are urgent problems of environment to overcome, failing which medical science could hope to achieve very little. But all the social services must work and devote hand-in-hand. "We must campaign against malaria, schistosomiasis, yellow fever, and so on. We have already seen some remarkable improvements in the control of malaria and yellow fever, and our record against leprosy is adequate as we keep it to us is not satisfactory." The year just has brought evidence from all parts of the Colonial Empire of an increased awareness of the importance of the tuberculosis problem and a clearer realization of the need for strict sanatoriums. No other Governmental service has made such a powerful case for the need for co-operative action between the villages, the healthy and rear districts, if it is to be won by the local people.

The difficulties of securing the first aid units from the limited funds available. We have found in we can, and have been fortunate in obtaining the help of a number of highly trained experts from this country, who have very generously given, to valuable time, visiting the various Colonies. Lieutenant Gilmour whose services were originally obtained through the National Social Service, who in 1944, made a carefully surveyed the Indian sub-continent, has recently completed a study of the disease on behalf of the Indian Government, whom he has advised on future policy and plans.

"In Kenya a medical officer was released from other duties for a year to study the tuberculous situation. He made over 4,000 sputum tests and his report contained scientific data of considerable value for obtaining a thorough-going attack on the disease."

After reviewing the special work done in Africa Captain M. J. Gough Jones concluded:

"We are indebted to the National Association for providing scholarships to enable my colleagues and I to obtain most up-to-date methods of tuberculosis control. The Association generously offered a prize of £100 for the best essay on 'Tuberculosis Control in a Colony' and the response testifies to the interest which is being taken in this important subject by medical officers throughout the Colonies. We in the Colonial Service and the Colonial Office believe that the knowledge and experience you can gain in this way is

## Northern Rhodesian Loan

**NORTHERN RHODESIA** has decided to proceed with the loan for £3,540,000 which was on the point of being offered for subscription in London when the sale of the stock market suffered a set-back. In the last year the market value of the prospectus appeared in the issue.

The loan was in the form of a 5% stock issued at £100 with a call in 17 to 16 years. Holders of the stock £1,200,000 of 5% stock of the Rhodesia Government offered to subscribe into the new issue. In making this offer, the amount of new money to be £1,200,000, £1,100,000 is reserved for subscription in Northern Rhodesia, thus following the lead given first by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. and then the Municipality of Harare.

The loan amounts for the Colonies will exceed £3,400,000 for various Colonial Governments, so that maximum amount of new money for subscription by the public in this country, assuming a return of the existing stock, would be £1,850,000.

The 3½% Northern Rhodesia stock is on the market on the London Stock Exchange at 10, giving a yield of about four months' interest. Southern Rhodesia's 3½% 1959-64 is quoted at 10½.

#### Auxiliary Air Training

TRAGEDY in the new Southern Rhodesia Auxiliary Air Force has just been a reminder that training as a pilot is normally a difficult task. To obtain full war experience for the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve limit for a member is 300 hours.

To make people like him comparatively easy, a difficult thing is to provide them with something good to read,"—Mr. E. W. BISHOP, addressing the Dar es Salaam Rotary Club.

**Management.** — With borrowed time and borrowed dollars the Socialists set to work instead of using their opportunities to build a strong, stable economy able to pay its own way in the markets of the world. They launched into the preposterous schemes which have raised British taxation to levels previously unknown in wartime peace. Inefficiency and mismanagement in every branch of government paralysed enterprise. Lack of imagination, lack of leadership aggravated working-class discontent. Bulk purchasing raised costs of living standards and depressed British manufacturers at the advantage of filling prices in other parts of the world. But the Socialists' policies recklessly forward, blew Britain back which she was before hoping for fresh support from America. Meanwhile there are threats of a cut in imports, perhaps fewer raw materials for industry, Mr. Holland says. There is no confidence in Britain except greater misery. The magnificence of the idealistic measures of the Government's failure in state management must add more to the misery than can not exceed those caused by the greater inefficiency of the working class. This is the irony of history. The workers of Britain, who seem to have lost all means of protection against exploitation with the Empire and the sterling area, are

at the mercy of the bosses. The independent press, Government-controlled and otherwise, have been unable to expose the real situation. Not so much the rest of the country. The policy of full employment will be maintained at the cost of whatever it will. It may be that Real wages will not be allowed to fall—not this is until economic epidemic (which the Government forces but will not move) against flights from the rest. The social services will be maintained regardless of the need to bring down national costs. The Government will tell us, not fact. We must somehow escape official reprimand, though taxation policies are ineptives. The Government's contribution will be to encourage industry to adopt the Napoleonic attitude of "constructive destruction" while it maintains a position. No political alliance, how, is efficiency of production to be increased in the short run? How are costs to be brought down? The Government has not a clue. The crisis came, but Socialists stand like Financial Fools.

# BACKGROUND

**Government's Own Policy.** — It is the Government's own policy which has ruined the nation's ability to compete in international markets. Difficulties of war have not stressed strain throughout the economy. In the heavy industry of continuing heavy defence commitments, the Government has invested in a H.M. political luxury which carried with it a series of cost-share measures which have so significantly failed to add to industrial space productivity or more abundant supplies of raw staples of food and services. Whether large or added to an already excessive system of regulation that has strangled and broken the body of trade and crushed out the spirit of enterprise. If the size, output, industrial and financial resources and the kind of internationalized goods and services make their effect felt throughout the whole economy.

**Decline of Trade.** — In the last century, Britain's trade with Britain's colonies nearly doubled and her total exports rose to 100 million tons of ordinary citizen, the most overwhelming aspect of her trade affairs is its unproductiveness. In months too often forgotten, she has exhausted her opportunities to further the progress of business on the basis of the worst evils of inflation and been overcome by production that never before. The export figures were summing rapidly. The cause stems from the Government's failure to use the world's money. Not so much the Government's shortsightedness, but rather a total deficiency in Britain's overseas trade and especially what has gone wrong. I cannot answer that it is the same as comes to an end to the shipping off and the plantings. What happened first in the most advanced countries, all the U.S.A., and American recession has had a knock-on effect, not only on the shipping and port facilities, but also on the messes of world shipping in the shipping areas of the world. The crisis is the acid forewarning of dollar crisis. A sudden worsening of the same problem that she birthed in End-Last, the aftermath of the Marshall Plan, is now of preoccupation being postponed for longer. Britain's most desperate need is to reconstruct both its Government and its industry. — *New Chronicle*.

**Emerging Economic Will.** — Industries producing too little at too high a cost. American goods are more easily produced than ours, so buyers throughout the world are anxious to get dollars in order to buy them. We have somehow to hold back the tide of dollar competition until our own costs have been reduced to a competitive level. The trouble is that the direct connexion between work done and benefits received has been lost in a welter of State services, so that the ordinary worker can no longer perceive any relationship between what he earns and what he gets. His persistent blind demand for wage increases which the country simply cannot afford. It may be that this movement has gone so far that nothing but stark disaster will bring back the sense of reality. The call to greater effort, now, is not a call to misery for ever. We would be doomed to permanent poverty only if this were a country poor in natural resources, industrial equipment and the strength and will of the working force. It is not owing to the soft. We have everything necessary for the achievement of prosperity except the will to make more effort—the will to stop demanding new benefits and get on with the work of developing resources to the maximum advantage. — *The Spectator*.

**Colonial brainwashing.** — If the United States were prepared (1) to dominate Marshall Plan on an increased scale indefinitely, Americans their imports by less substantial amounts to raise the standard of living and (2) invest heavily abroad, there would be something to be done. The intended amount to cover the investment in Europe is \$10 billion. But there is also the slight chance that the U.S.A. will not do either of these things. They will not buy our goods, and this will put our competitors at a very disadvantage. In greater efficiency, lower costs, and greater surplus capital, the United States can outbid us on almost anything. The U.S.A. will continue to expand its foreign resources will continue to expand. We see no alternative to the dollar. Any attempt to do away with the dollar will, however, be resisted by an agreement among the major area. It will be agreed to do things, including import control, management of the exchange of their currencies, and a joint currency. — *New Chronicle*.

# TO THE NEWS

**A. E. Morrison.** — The present ferment ofupremacy calls for the return of Mr. A. E. Morrison, M.P., Minister of Rail and Power.

"A company's 'equitable' son cannot produce a really high civilization," Dr. G. M. Trevelyan.

The time is not far off for Britishers in the United States except for expensive rackets to return home.

"The avoidance of bankruptcy depends upon our ability to find every possible client." Sir H. H. Harcourt, Attorney-General.

At the Edd Minstry we have walked together all the time, and we ended up in a store of dried eggs," Dr. John Summerskill, M.P.

"Come with me, the constitutional proclaimer, over my inefficientness, for easily trusted, tend to develop gastric ulcers." The late Mr. Harley Vaile.

The confusion in the minds of many is due to a concentration on material, outward and mechanical, to the neglect of the inward or spiritual. "I and the Spirit of the Market."

Great Britain has suffered most under the world depression in American goods during the current fiscal year by £30,000,000 dollars. Mr. Hoffmann.

As a general rule, wage mineworkers of the U.S.A. and British miners enjoy higher rates of living, mining and more in the world," Sir William Harcourt.

Another we note the other Western European powers are not over able to stand on their own feet, leaning on one another's shoulders. Mr. W. Gallaher.

If the first of July does not herald independence, the compilation of history now demands such a dependence. The American Ambassador in London, speaking on American Independence Day.

Industry must be allowed to buy raw materials at the world price, the sole enterprise which has come in instead must be reformed and restored to the import field. In particular, Government should open the London Cotton Exchange market to the world. Mr. Lester.

British India is only second in terms of British production. — Nehru.

Freedom from economic exploitation, he may note, brings the inherent contradictions of capitalism and the resulting social and world disruption in economic crisis. — Sandys.

The amount of £2,000 per required to maintain the standard of living which five years ago, we have won, so far as time, industry, the Army, Admiralty and Royal Engineers. The English Middle Class.

Africans throughout the Union in South Africa are planning a one state of protest against the Federation of the new states. Call in interpellation address to the Central Provincial Conference of the African National Congress.

The Chancellor, to the Exchequer does not notice the most serious aspect of this country's affairs. — Government expenditure to the Civil Service were falling. This results in this situation, which is an anomaly. It also results in the very important fact that much of his work has to wait.

Stayed.

if you can't tell  
them tell us

If you cannot boast in your friends about the quality of service we supply, you will be well advised to let them know about our Bedded track and the results we obtain. You would rather know about it than hear about it.

Our service and our methods should have no equal. If you care to talk to us please do so.

**Marshall  
Reddick**



Cold and General Purpose Motor  
Vans by Motor Vans branches  
in Mombasa, Nairobi, Adore,  
Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam,  
Tanga, Limpopo and Arusha.

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NAIROBI



MICHAEL COOKE, who has been one of the strongest advocates of protective methods of farming in England and who has twice visited Tanganyika in the past year, is to visit his leased estate, a farm of about 3,000 acres, on the foothills of Kilimanjaro.

SIR ALBERT RUSSELL, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; MR. ROY VELCRO, a member of the non-official majority in the Legislative Council; and MR. GEOFFREY BECKER, another non-official member and Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, are due to reach London at the end of this month. An invitation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MISS MARGARET BELICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, is president of the Royal Farbridge Memorial College Appeal of which MR. MELCHIOR is chairman; LADY GALT, Lady Chairman; and LORD COURTAULD, BISHOPSON, Hon. Secretary; VISCOUNT ELLIOTT, chairman of the council; and LADY FAWCETT, vice-president. Lady Mabel was at home to the appeal committee yesterday afternoon in view the Countess of Athlone was present.

Southern Rhodesians who have received invitations for next week's garden party at Buckingham Palace are: HIGH COMMISSIONER and MRS. GOODENOUGH; MR. E. C. C. WHITHEAD (Minister of Finance); MR. ERIC BARHAM; MR. R. LYNEALE BISCOE; MR. T. D. CARTER; MISS ROSALIND DARCY CATHCART; MISS G. E. CLARKSON; BRIGADIER; and MRS. S. J. GARLAND; MR. AND MRS. G. P. GREEN; MCGILL; UNDERSECRETARY; COLONEL and MRS. J. HOLBRECH; MRS. ISIDRE J. KER; MISS ERKIN LINE; MISS ISABEL TILDELL; MRS. MARGARET MOGRABY; MR. GODFREY MUNDY; MR. JOHN NOAKES; DR. L. NUSSBAUM; MRS. J. ROBINSON; and MRS. T. M. LAHEY; DR. MICHAEL STANDISH-WHITE; LIEUT. ANTHONY WIRLEY-BIRD; and MRS. E. YETTER.

The Council of the Royal Empire Society and the Colonial Group of that body, held a Colonial party in London last week. ADMIRAL OF THE FLIEET, LORD CHATFIELD, chairman of the council, and LADY CHATELLERAY received the guests, among whom were: LSTROWED (Minister of State for Colonial Affairs); MR. KENDRICK BRADLEY; MR. JOHN and LADY CALDER; SIR WILLIAM CLARKE; MR. ERICK ERKIN; SIR GLODWIN; MR. H. S. JELLINE; SIR GORDON JUSTICE; SIR NEILIAN MCLEAN; MR. AND MRS. ROBERT NORTON; MR. R. A. SCHOLSEY; SIR CECIL PARKERSON; SIR PHILIPPE DE RIBES; and MRS. SIR STEWART SMITH; MRS. AND MRS. JOHN THOMAS; M. SHENTON AND LADY THOMAS; SIR DRUMMOND; SIR ERIC FRANS; STOCKDALE; SIR FRENDICK; and MRS. AND COLONEL C. W. G. WALKER.

## Obituaries

MR. JOHN ALFRED WYATT, who has died in London at the age of 67, was for many years in the line of his establishment until 1945 chairman and managing director of the company buying the *Yellow Colonial*. He addressed the Royal Society for the Arts in 1938.

MR. JAMES BUCHANAN, the well-known American journalist, who was killed in an accident in India on Monday, was a son of John Buchanan Murray, the author of *India in War and Peace*.

MAJOR JOHN BURTON THOMAS, only son of the late Dr. David S. THOMSON, C.H., of Thomsor Norwich, has died in his hotel in Nairobi.

MR. J. H. HODGSON, a citizen of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Chipping in the Vale.

MRS. EDITH HONOR DENNIKIN has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. KENNETH ALLARDICE has died in Chipping in the Vale aged 66.

## New Locust Threat to East Africa

### B. Update on the Prospects

DR. B. R. UVAKO, Director of the Entomological Research Centre established by the Colonial Office at the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington, said in a recent B.R.C. broadcast:

"Africa in the Middle East was plagued free from swarms of the desert locust two years ago. Great anti-locust campaigns lasting five years cannot pretend, but there were no victory celebrations. It was known that the respite could only be temporary. In full between desert locust plagues may last seven years. The swarms will sooner or later arise. The importance of certain special coastal areas lies in the coastal plains of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, where it is difficult to get to, and there may be areas yet to be discovered."

"In order to keep a watchful eye on the Desert Locust Survey Unit, now based in Nairobi, was disbanded at the end of 1948. No more regular locust teams were sent to Eritrea, Saudi Arabia and Transjordan. The Governments agreed to co-operate. Every semi-arid team in Eritrea had a Pakistan team sent to China in eastern Africa, while this year the survey unit watched its own Red Sea coast. Minor concentrations of locusts were found and attacked in Transjordan and Eritrea."

**Exceptional Weather Conditions**

It is apparent that the spring is the most critical time for locust breeding and hatching. Feasible, but too late, swarms were announced to be invading the Aden peninsula. They appeared out of the blue, in April, which even Bedouins call "The Rainy Quarter," a vast desert of sand dunes, practically uninhabited and normally almost rainless. This year, however, such heavy rain fell there that rivers which had been dry for 50 years were running. This quite exceptional weather enabled locusts to breed where in normal years they can hardly survive.

The resulting invasion is, as yet, on a moderate scale and means are available to attempt to stop it before it spreads. The Desert Locust Survey have recruited technical personnel and supplies to add to assist the Colonial Administration in their campaign.

A series of traps laid by the invading swarms of the young locusts will be baited, outlay moved, and killed by bait—a mixture of sugar and oil—and deadly to locusts but harmless to cattle. A new weapon against locusts is being tested, a small scientific party from the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London is shortly finishing Add to test new insecticides for killing locusts by aerial spraying from powerful motor-guns.

A great number of stakes in East Africa command the fields and will threaten safety and the freedom of movement of transport teams.

It is too early to say what chance of extermination of the mid-locusts after now going into hibernation. A second line of defense is being prepared on the Red Sea coast, and no effort is being spared to arrest repetition of the plague of 1942-43, when £1,000,000 of aid to East Africa beat the swarms away from devastation.

European women in Kenya are now providing welfare work under the auspices of the East African Anti-Locust Research Centre, which is an independent body, consisting of a committee of the half of the local Native council. There are 120 among the welfare centres in Kenya and Uganda, and 100 East African women are taught dressmaking. The staff, 100, in cottages and the wives of European officials are

## Southern Rhodesian Tariff

P. M. W. HELLING, Minister of Native Affairs

SIR GODFREY HARRIS, the Minister of Native Affairs, announced that he will relinquish the portfolio of Native Affairs at the first opportunity, leaving it to the new Development Minister, Mr. R. O. S. GRIFFITH and Mr. J. C. D. COOPER (both Liberals), suggested that it would be in the interest of the Africans in the Colony if legislation could be left to the Prime Minister who was also Minister for Native Affairs.

The PRIME MINISTER said that a new and appropriate Bill would be introduced shortly. "As some reserves 45% of the land was too arid to support the Africans and their cattle, though more effective use could be made of the land, the money becomes a relief for taxpayers, or what implies. In urban areas Africans were demanding locations in which they would have security from eviction."

### Tax on Cigarettes and Spirits

During a consumers' debate on the new taxation proposals, Mr. G. MUNRO (Rhodesia Labour Party) declared that the proposed price of cigarettes and spirits which would, he said, fall on wage earners, and who had been told by MR. WISE said that consumption had already fallen considerably and that the higher revenue which it appeared might be lost,

Mr. WISE replied that he did not fear decreased consumption except in spirit luxury imports, as the wages of workers in Britain. The cost of duty would be the same as introduced with circumstances permitted.

Mr. P. H. WILSON (Minister of Agriculture) defended his proposal in part as a Tobacco Marketing Amendment Bill which allowed tobacco producers from the possibility of the introduction of a new form of insurance.

Mr. WISE (United Party) said that tobacco producers were entitled to a profit margin of 5,000,000 lbs. for 1953, that he had every confidence in Government's right to the Bill and its output, and that it had produced a reasonable and fair result.

### Long-standing Transvaal Problems

MR. WISE asked for a select committee to investigate the question of road transport, listing an efficient traffic system for the Colony as the latter had, he said, been asked at every session since 1924, but no progress had been made. Beira was the Rhodesian requirement; a railway war line which would be completed and all British roads to Central Africa would be of the greatest importance. The development of Central Africa would be more directly concerned with Beira and might be the scene of fighting.

Mr. E. A. BUCKLAND (United Party), who responded, said no better than improvement to the railway services would do the colony over, and completion of a West Coast port which would take 10 to 12 years and cost £9,000,000.

Mr. A. P. WHITING (United Party) said that the last could not be undertaken by a select committee, as other Government would have to be consulted in the establishment of a corridor to the sea. The scheme would be too expensive for the colony to tackle without financial assistance from Central Africa.

Mr. WHITING said that Walvis Bay was the only established port which would be suitable, a branch line to Lorenzo Marques would relieve the pressure of traffic but the Portuguese government controlled that port, as did Beira.

In a Q. & A. Davenport, Minister of Trade, thought that a similar purpose could be met by a sub-select committee, which would not have to resort to high governmental controls, as he hoped that the African Colonies and their Empire would want to do the same thing as the United Kingdom in which the ultimate aim was of Rhodesia.

Mr. T. F. WILSON denied the Forest Bill as "the complete control of the country's timber resources by two Europeans" was a step towards nationalizing timber, and would be followed by the nationalization of water and land. "It is the type of legislation," he exclaimed, "which will drive me from this House."

Mr. G. MUNRO (Liberal) reported on a Bill allowing that the mining timber permit board would impose restrictions against miners in obtaining the

Mr. WISE estimated that tobacco production in 1953 would target 100,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, and a sum equivalent for cutting persons equivalent of 60,000 acres of trees per year and every year.

Mr. WISE said that he believed that by the 1953 Bill, which raised £2,000,000 a person with over a claim bill of health would be permitted to work in any mine or other dusty occupation. Medical examinations would be made, and anyone found to be suffering from tuberculosis or silicosis in the tertiary stage would be removed from a work which might aggravate his condition. The State would be liable for compensation to sufferers from tuberculosis. Africans would be pensioned as soon as they showed symptoms of either disease, and compensation would be on a more generous scale than hitherto.

The Child Protection and Adoption Bill, which passed its third reading, was MR. BEADLE's Bill, which needed to give Government powers to deal with those living below the bread line. Government could not accept the principle of conscientious objection to conscription of parents whose children lived at home. The Bill was concerned with the welfare of the children, as well as the conscientiousness of the parents.

Mr. R. O. S. GRIFFITH (United Party) pointed out that able aged men and boys should be made available to the Army.

The PRIME MINISTER hoped that the matter would be thrashed out when the Bill came up for its second reading.

Mr. BROWN of supporting the Bill spoke of the dangers of leaving European children to the care of unsuitable native carers.

### Refresher Course for Africans

The PRIME MINISTER, speaking as Minister for Native Affairs in the debate on the Harare and Bulawayo Bill, said he was prepared to accept the Bill at the suggestion of refresher courses for Africans in European areas, but considered that that was the only way to reduce the number of "crazed Negroes" in the streets. The drinking of *shisaq* and other permitted beverages could be reduced only by providing facilities for the consumption of beer, which was kafir beer in ploughed fields.

The Bill was unanimous in its support.

Independent members supported BEADLE's Bill, that said 2,000 were under the age of 12 years. 120 men had been recruited, 100 of whom were Rhodesian born, and he himself had been discharged as unable to serve in the two months remaining in the first half of 1948, so he was now returning to the military. There were only 3 Rhodesian-born men in the regiment.

Mr. G. MUNRO (Davenport, Minister of Trade) spoke in a debate on the Road and Motor Traffic Amendment Bill that the Government wanted to have private enterprise off the road. Mr. G. MUNRO (Liberal) said that the Bill could probably nationalize roadsides and roadside kiosks. However, many members supported the dictatorial powers which the Bill gave the Minister, who could easily cause hindrance to the removal of the proviso that road service permits should be valid for three years only. It was envisaged that, in due course, statutory powers would never be used, he said.

### Breakdown of Tribal Discipline

DISCUSSION on STANDARDS was expressed by the Secretary-commissioner of the Uganda Constabulary of Uganda on his return from the war years. He said that attitudes of the African towards his womenfolk seemed completely altered, as does his belief in witchcraft. His reliance on the accepted insistence on bribe price being paid in cattle, his preference for simple ill-ventilated huts, and his propensity for indulging in drunken parties on every and any excuse.

Painting both in towns and rural areas is on the increase, as also is prostitution. Moral standards of honesty are everywhere on the decline, as well as of civic or communal responsibility, is lacking, as are moral tendencies due to the breakdown of family and social discipline, with the inevitable result that social situations have weakened and moral standards have disappeared.

The picture however, is not all black. The African is, in heart, a cheerful, sensible person with a sense of humour who responds to leadership and friendship.

What is now required is time—time to rebuild the shattered institutions of African society on a new foundation, time to establish mutual confidence for the chief to regard his status as civil servant, and for the constables, the community representative, time to diffuse a sufficient standard of education through the great mass of ignorant peasants, the mainstay of the small community, and educated literates who consider themselves the leaders of New Africa.

Partament

## Central African Transport Conference

### Racial Discrimination in Hotels

MR. C. MAYHEW, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave the House of Commons a statement on the Central African Transport Conference which was held at Lisbon at the end of May. He said:

The conference provided a valuable forum for exchange of information about existing conditions of transport and plans for the development of surface communications in South Africa south of the Sahara. Its main purpose was to make plans and draw up an agenda for a further and more detailed conference, and among the recommendations of the conference, which are now being studied by the participating Governments, is one that the invitation of the Government of the Union of South Africa to hold a further conference in Johannesburg in October 1950 should be accepted.

### Agenda of Lisbon Conference

Among the items on the agenda recommended by the Lisbon Conference for consideration at the second conference is the establishment in Africa by the Governments and administrations directly interested of a permanent inter-colonial organization to advise upon problems of surface transport south of the Sahara.

The Lisbon conference proposed the immediate establishment of an interim body in Pretoria to make detailed preparations to collect information for use at the second conference. It also urged the Governments concerned to undertake during the interim period the fullest possible exchange of information about their plans for the development of surface communications.

"The urgency of certain transport problems in Africa and in particular those relating to the access of the land-locked Central African territories to the sea, led the conference to make certain recommendations for immediate action which should not wait the deliberations of the second conference. The most important of these recommendations concern the expansion or the capacity of the port of Beira and the construction of a new railway link or links between the Rhodesian railroads and the port of Lourenco Marques.

An outstanding feature of the conference was the spirit of willing co-operation between the various delegations. Thanks to the excellent and businesslike chairmanship of the leader of the Portuguese delegation, Dr. Rui Ulrich, the conference was able to proceed amicably and expeditiously without搁置 of its seven recommendations.

### Question Time

MR. KIMFORD: At question time, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants was still widespread in Kenya, and if he would request the Government of Kenya to consider following the precedent set in Nigeria, where licences were refused to hotels imposing a colour-bar.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Government of Kenya are doing what is possible and practicable to break down colour discrimination in the Colony. It is not considered that the introduction of legislation on the lines suggested by my hon. friend would at present be the best line of offence."

MR. DIBBERG: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware of the great harm which is being done by this continuing affront which is very deeply resented by educated Africans in particular?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes sir, and I discussed the whole of the question with the Governor of Kenya when I was in Nairobi the other day. I hope some progress will be made."

MR. PLATTS-MILLS asked what reports the Minister had received of arrest among any of the Native peoples of Africa consequent on the passing of the Citizenship Act by the South African Parliament, and if he proposed to advise all Colonial Governments that H.M. Government would be strongly opposed to the introduction of similar legislation in any British Colony.

MR. SKINNER: "I have no documents which reports have reached me on any arrests for any such a manifestation to Colonial governments. In addition, there is no question of nationality as far as I am concerned, as far as the United Kingdom and these territories are concerned, of question of passing similar legislation elsewhere."

MR. PLATTS-MILLS: "I understand that the Ministry has cast his hands off this gross indignation of colonialism, as though it did not exist in the Empire."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of legislation depriving Coloured citizens of their right to settle in the Union of South Africa, the South African Government had taken any action against Afrikaner improprieties, as members had buried and were covering Northern Rhodesia and Kenya."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I would like my hon. friend to give to the hon. member my opinion as to the behaviour of our hon. friend, the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth colonies on June 30, which fully supports the position regarding the recent South African legislation. With regard to the latter part of the question, the answer is 'no'."

MR. SKINNER: "Is it not a fact that rather heavy compensation of Afrikasiers has taken place, which may affect the people of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya in their racial characteristics?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There has been a fairly heavy immigration into Northern Rhodesia, but not quite so heavy into Kenya in the last two or three years, but also, a large number of people have left those territories."

MR. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any memorandum was being provided for African members of the Legislative Council to have knowledge of the proposals for improving European agriculture as described in the Agrarian Bill before the Bill came before the Legislative Council.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Agrarian Bill has not yet been drafted, but a memorandum describing the proposed substance of the Bill has been made available to all members of the Legislative Council, including the African members."

### Financial Help to African Farmers

MR. HAD. HEDGES asked what proposals were envisaged for the provision of cheap finance and other assistance for African farmers in Kenya comparable to the measures proposed to aid European farmers under the new Agrarian Bill."

MR. CREECH JONES: "A committee is considering the ways and means of providing agricultural credit for African farmers."

MR. HEDGES: "Is it not the case that these proposals came before the African members of the Legislative Council only long after the proposal had appeared in the Press as the result of my hon. friend's discussion with the European members? Will you see that what funds are available for agricultural development are fairly shared between the communities who need them?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "My hon. friend must appreciate the wholly system under which the African peasant works, radically different from the system in regard to European agriculture and stock-breeding, and consequently the proposals which are made relate to the specific problems of European farming and do not necessarily apply to African farming. Suggestions which have been made by the Government are in the hands of the Africans through their representatives on public bodies."

VISCOUNT BRUNSWICK-HOOKE asked whether the Minister was aware that the Kenya Land Control Board had interfered with a free sale of land by Mr. M. B. Tinent, of Kipkoga Farm, Kenya, to African Farmers, Ltd., on the grounds that the latter firm already had sufficient land, and that the sale price was excessive; and whether he would make a statement on the powers given to or assumed by the Kenya Government to control the use of land.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am asking the Governor for information about this proposed sale. With regard to the latter part of the question, I would refer to the reply given to the hon. Member for North Oydon (Mr. Frederic Harris) on February 9 last."

MR. SKINNER asked how many of the 6,000 Europeans who entered Kenya for the first time in 1948 had stayed.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My rt. hon. friend is writing to the Governor for information and will receive it as soon as it is received."

MR. SKINNER asked whether the Minister could make a statement on reforms arising from the recommendations of the African Labour Efficiency Survey carried out in Nairobi."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The report is under consideration by the East Africa High Commission and the East African Government, and my rt. hon. friend is not in a position to make a statement at present."

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We have much pleasure in announcing that, by arrangement made with the Colonial Office, we have undertaken the rebuild of a special purchase International TD-9 Crowley Tractors for the East African colonies. These tractors have been released to us by the Ministry of Supply and will be supplied by the Colonial Office, upon terms which entitle us to receive the rebuilded tractors at Stratford-on-Avon at a figure well below the current market price in the United Kingdom for rebuilt machines. Allocation will be made in the usual way by the best African Authorities and distribution will be effected by the International Harvester Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

Delays from Stratford-on-Avon will commence about June 1st and the first consignment should reach East Africa in a month or two from that date.

The tractors will have no equipment. Whiches are however available and can be fitted at my particular cost at additional cost. Successful applicants should let us know their requirements in this respect as soon as possible.

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the Forestry Commission, and other important bodies both at  
home and abroad.

Mr. FARRAR said that the Committee had been asked to furnish the Government with its international scheme of groundnut production, and it had recently been presented to the Committee.

Mr. ERROLL said that his memorandum had omitted the paragraph in which Mr. Farrar referred to these matters, and that the views of H.M. Government on these matters are those given in paragraph 224 of the memorandum Paper 745, which should be read as a whole.

Mr. ERROLL said: "Having read the memorandum as a whole and appended to it any quotations which have subsequently occurred, we will see how gentlemen coming with the President of the Board of Trade and the members of the delegation get on to recover the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the London Metal Exchange."

The Docks Panel suggested what the Ministry would take advice of the Council of India and Deccan and other industrial advisory committees in the United Kingdom to assist those members of the Committee of secondary industries in the Colonies in arriving at the design and marketability of their products, and whether, wherever practicable, local facilities could be provided for training suitable personnel in the management of such enterprises.

Mr. GROOM-JONES said: "It is common practice to obtain expert advice on technical questions affecting the Colonies, and I should certainly consider asking such advice on any specific question on the design and marketability of articles made in the Colonies that may arise. It is the intention of the Government to take steps to bring about the opening up of secondary industries."

#### Report on Uganda Railways

MR. STENNARD asked whether the report of the inquiry into the recent disturbances in Uganda might be expected.

Mr. CHURCH LOWNES: "The inquiry is proceeding so expeditiously that, I am afraid, I cannot give a date when the committee's report may be expected."

MR. STENNARD: In view of recent reports that there have been a considerable number of cases of arson and that there is increasing activity of a very serious nature, would it not be advisable to give a directive that a report should be issued as soon as possible?

MR. CHURCH LOWNES: "There is no doubt that this committee is doing its best and working as fast as we can to take the evidence. I am sure that there will be no delay on the part in submitting the report."

Mr. GALLOTTA asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1) why the Sudan Minister of State to the Sudanese Government has refused to permit the Egyptian Red Crescent and other Egyptian relief bodies to enter the two north-eastern provinces of the Sudan, where there was severe famine, in order to bring relief to the suffering population; and (2) why so many of the population migrated as a consequence of the famine in Beaufort and Bahr el Ghazal.

MR. BIRKIN: "The hon. Member is misinformed. The Secretary of the Egyptian Red Crescent is at present touring the areas in which he refers, and there is close and regular collaboration in the field between the governments of the Sudan and Egyptian Governments, the latter of whom are making available additional supplies of grain and clothing."

The threat of famine became apparent in June, 1945, preparations were made to meet it by supplies of grain, seed, etc., by way of the port of Mombasa, where there grew free in their beds deferred payment. Men have been discharged, rice prices from the affected areas in East Africa have been remitted or drastically reduced. Commercial shipping and other allied services have been operating, no place has the situation deteriorated beyond control, and no persons have died as a result of famine."

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## Mr. Strachey on Groundnut Scheme

### Greatly Increased Yields

MR. STRACHEY told the House on July 12, 1946, that half of the groundnut crop and about one sixth of the sunflower crop had been harvested in the Uganda Food Corporation in Tanganyika territory, the rest having been lost by the drought which did very severely affect the whole of East Africa.

Yields so far had averaged 245 lb. of groundnuts and 25 lb. of sunflowers per acre. A total of 1,000 tons of sunflowers shortly be shipped to Great Britain.

Capital cost of the groundnut scheme to date was between £100,000,000 and £25,000,000. Trading results would begin this year.

In the Urumbo area 20,000 acres should be cleared in time for planting this year. In the Southern Division 2,000 acres were being cleared for early sowing, planting to start being necessarily restricted until the rains reach the area about the end of the year. All the experts regarded this as much the most difficult and promising of the three areas.

## Dar es Salaam Free Proposals

MR. A. J. MURRAY and MR. W. J. ROBERTS respectively managing director of the East African Railways and Harbours and Managing Director, Dar es Salaam, who have submitted a report on the development of Dar es Salaam harbour to the East African High Commission, recommend improvements costing £500,000 to the entrance channel and basin which would, it is anticipated, permit the handling of 150,000 tons a year (nearly twice the total for 1945). The plan includes a main 18-deep water berth, a main quay, and the development of a breakwater.

The various costs in the report state the most practicable for the port to have a depth of 18 feet and a bay 200 yards wide. The cost of the sunken floating dock which is just outside the deep channel is regarded as impracticable.

At the present time the port can accommodate a few bushels ships with a draught of two large ships can swing in and out in a square mile. This is as large as any found in many of the world's major ports. The Southern Breakwater, 11 miles off, affords accommodation for three vessels drawing up to 30 feet. When the port is stern moored, four vessels can be moored to shore. The minimum low-water depth in the entrance channel is 12 feet.

## Advice on Dam Construction

THE COMMON BELIEF that the earth dam is less reliable and sturdy than the more expensive concrete dam is quite wrong, said Mr. David R. May, of the United States Bureau of Soil Reclamation, who is visiting Southern Rhodesia to advise on dam construction in general and the Hwanganpo Poort scheme in particular. The retaining walls of some of the largest dams in the world, he went on, had clay cores with layers of rock reinforcement. In Mr. May's opinion, many of the dam washouts which occurred each year throughout the Colony could be avoided if larger sluiceways to their dams are provided and guarded against wall erosion caused by flood waters.

## Kenya Game Team

LT.-COLONEL F. CUMMINS, North London Rifle Club, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey, would be glad to hear from anyone domiciled in Kenya who would be willing to shoot in the Mackinnon Junior Cup polo matches on July 15-16. Persons who have left the Colony since July of last year are also eligible. The Rifles will be provided.



The United Africa Company is more especially associated with the Colonies of East Africa, where it has long been concerned with the production of  
Merchandise and Produce, with  
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specialising in the buying and  
marketing of African products, in the  
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## Two African Colonial Films

### English and French Productions

Two EXCELLENT COLONIAL FILMS have been shown in London within the past few days. Though both deal with West Africa, they must interest anyone concerned with East or Central Africa, for the problems with which they are concerned are general throughout the continent. "Daybreak in Gold," made by the Crown Film Unit, shows how an energetic and enterprising district officer, Mr. E. R. Chadwick, stimulated Nigerian traders to help themselves by growing peanuts which the more intelligent waded off. The character plays his own role in the film in a completely impartial manner, and it is a shock to an East African to find that the D.O. apparently regards no word of the local language and has to rely entirely on an interpreter. "Les Maysans Noirs" is a longer French record of similar work in West Africa. It has three French characters, a D.O., a doctor and a bustling engineer, building a factory for the extraction of oil from groundnuts when the Natives can be persuaded to grow them. This is, perhaps, an even more effective and attractive picture than its English contemporary. Needless to say, the African actors in both films have done their work with zest and success. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Grech Jones, and other people prominent in Colonial affairs in London were present at the Tivoli and Curzon cinemas respectively on the first day.

### Value of Anthropology

PROFESSOR EVANS PRITCHARD, president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, addressed the importance of the sciences in a discussion on "Anthropology and Colonial Affairs" at University College last week. After long and shameful neglect by the people and Government of Great Britain, the impossibility of governing Colonial peoples without knowledge of their life and ways had at last been realised. There was, however, a distinct qualified teacher. The Colonial Office were now encouraging research, which was urgent.

### Pan-African Games

SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMSON, one of the legal advisers to the Colonial Office and former Olympic athlete, was Attorney-General of Zanzibar and Uganda, and Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika, recently visited West Africa to promote sporting activities. He now announced that Nigeria will hold a ten-day competition in the Empire Games in Scotland next February. Sir Sidney hopes that Pan-African athletic meetings will be held in the future.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Sudan Education Dinner was held last week in London.

The Royal Empire Society summer school is being held in Oxford this week.

The Kenya National Farmers' Union, now a year old, has nearly 1,500 members.

The Kenya Branch of the British Legion has celebrated its 21st anniversary in Nairobi.

The 22 Canadian LV air-liners to be used on Empire routes by the B.O.A.C. are to be known as Argonaut class.

Sixty tractors (most of which were newly arrived Fordsons) have been destroyed by fire in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia.

### Colonial Development Corporation

A page to press, the reply of the Colonial Development Corporation has been published. It will be reviewed in our next issue.

No guano from the Seychelles will be available in Kenya for several months, as the vessel engaged in the trade has been damaged by storm.

Seventy cases of typhoid have been reported among Africans in the Naivasha district of Kenya, and six European cases of infantile paralysis in Nairobi.

Cedar is not an economic building wood, according to the Kenya Forestry Department. Natural forests of cedar are to be replaced by more rapid growing soft woods when replanting is required.

Maize production in Southern Rhodesia, according to official estimates, will amount to 1,250,000 bags against the Colony's requirement of 2,400,000 bags. The shortage will have to be imported.

### Native Cattle Sales

In order to stimulate African interest in the sale of cattle in the Wananchi district of Kenya, a sum of £500 to be used for African betterment in that area, will be paid for every 10,000 head of cattle or sold by the tribe in a year.

Lions are again reported from Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia. One recently wandered along a suburban Avenue at night near the residence of the Bishop. Lion spor was also found in Coronation Avenue and at the suburbs of Cranborne and Hatfield.

An East African Transport Union Congress has been formed by the East African Trade Union of East Africa, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, the Typographical Union of Kenya, the Tailors' and German workers' Union, and the Shoemakers' Workmen's Union. Mr. F. Kulu is president of a central council of 25 members with Mr. B. J. Bhattacharya and Mr. Nelson Kipkemboi as vice-presidents.

### The best form of defence

In pipeline engineering, where the weakness is from external attack and corrosion from the atmosphere, steel is the best material for safety and economy. It must be protected by painting or rubber coating, but these add to the weight and bulk of the pipe.

The Saunders Valve Company Ltd. have the Diaphragm shield, the weakest part from external attack and the body. The only part vulnerable to the elements. The valve can be protected by painting or rubber coating, but these add to the weight and bulk of the pipe.



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## Prospectus.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT  
5% INSCRIBED STOCK 1957-1970**

**THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE GODONITE** [Redacted] of the Government of Newfoundland give notice that the said Government Agents proposes to redeem at par the whole of the outstanding stock (\$1,250,000) on the 1st day of January 1910, on which date all interest on this stock will cease.

An offer of Government funding Northern Rhodesia £1,000,000.00  
at the rate of 5% interest has been posted to all members.  
and an application for subscription in cash are given below.

The List of Cash Applications will open at 9 a.m. on Friday, April 17, 1942, and close at 4 p.m. the same day, but allotment will not be made until after the close of the Committee.

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5% INSCRIBED STOCK 1950-1960

**NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT**  
**3% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1963-1968**

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA, in behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia,  
are applying to the holders of the Northern Rhodesia Government Inscribed Stock 1950-1970 for conver-  
sion of their holdings, by whole or in part, into an equal nominal amount of Northern Rhodesia Government  
Inscribed Stock 1962-1965. Applications can be made forthwith, and the list will be closed not later than  
July 22.

**Holding of Northern Rhodesia Government 33% Inscribed Stock.** NSC 1970 was extended in accordance of  
the Act of 1970 by exchanged into Northern Rhodesia Government 33% Inscribed Stock, 1963-1966, at the rate  
of 100 of the latter for each 100 stock surrendered; a cash payment in the sum of £300 per £100 of the  
stock surrendered, representing the difference between the redemption value of the old stock (£100) and the  
new stock (£70), will be made on January 1st, 1970. A holding of Northern Rhodesia Government 16% In-  
scribed Stock, 1970, who converts and holds subsequently, will be

...the rate of 1% per annum in respect of the new stock is to be charged on the business interest on the new stock at the rate of

**ISSUE FOR SALE**

The new stock to be issued amounts to £3,540,000, of which £100,000 is reserved for subscription by the Government, and will be offered to applicants resident in Northern Rhodesia. £140,000 has been reserved for the issue of stock to the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Government funds, and £100,000 has been reserved for the issue of stock to the public at large.

**THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES**, on behalf of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, have submitted to their Northern Rhodesia Government £32, Inscribed Stock, 1950, the amount sufficient to make up with the amount issued in connection with the amount of £100,000 reserved for the issue of £3,540,000.

Stock will be issued in £100 shares, and will be paid for as follows:

On application for stock, £100,000 will be paid for.

On August 15, 1949, £100,000 will be paid for.

On October 10, 1949, £100,000 will be paid for.

In the case of partial payment, the balance of the amount on application will be applied towards payment of the first instalment, and there should be surplus, the making that payment with surplus will be done by cheque.

Payments must be for £100 stock or a multiple of £100. No amounts will be made for an amount less than £100 stock.

Allocations will not be made until after the Conversion is closed.

Payment may be made in full after allotment but no account will be allowed.

Default in the payment of any instalment by its due date will render the debenture and allotment previously paid liable to forfeiture and the amount so cancellation.

Certified certificates to be read in denominations of £100 and £1,000 will be issued at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment letters, after the payment of the amount due on August 9, 1949. These certificates must be surrendered for inscription at the office if the final instalment is paid.

Part of the proceeds of the stock will be applied, together with the proceeds of the existing sinking fund (approximately £3,000,000), to the redemption of any Northern Rhodesia Government Stock 1950-1970, which is not converted. The remainder will be applied towards meeting of schemes concerning the development of social and economic services, communications, supplies and housing, which are established in the Northern Rhodesia 10-Year Development Plan. This has been approved by principle by the Executive Council for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the territory and developing projects which entail a total expenditure of £1,720,000, which will be financed from contributions from the Colonial Development Fund, Welfare grants from the Colonial Government, and the same amount from the Northern Rhodesia Government as well.

The new stock is being issued under the provisions of the Colonial Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia and will be inscribed in accordance with the Colonial Stock Act, 1946.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia, having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1946, trusts to be authorized to invest in this stock subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1923.

The loan and the interest thereon, by persons not resident in Northern Rhodesia, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The loan will consist of the general revenue and assets of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the principal will be偿还 at present July 15, 1950, but the Government of Northern Rhodesia will have the option of reparation in whole or in part by drawals, or otherwise, at par at any time on or after July 15, 1962, and give three months' notice by publication in the *Government Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the relevant stockholders at their registered addresses.

A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1% per annum and the first contribution will be made on July 15, 1950. These contributions may be increased and will be discontinued if and when the trustee is satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the payment of the loan at the final date.

Interest will be payable half yearly on January 15 and July 15, by warrants which will be forwarded by the stockholder's bank either to the stockholder or to any other person bank or firm named by him in the United Kingdom, a Province, and interest will be paid at the office of the Crown Agents for the

Colonies, London. Receipts for payment of interest may, if required, be made in stock with funds so called, be applied to payments of interest on the same.

The stock will be transferable in multiples of £1 at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyd's Bank Buildings, 55-61, George, E.C. 2 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks of Property Act, 1939), without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Proprietor or Owner.

A sum of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bank and stockbrokers in respect of accepted conversion applications, or cash subscriptions, before their stamp.

The revenues of Northern Rhodesia alone, in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or the dividends thereon, nor for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41, V.R., Ch. IV, Sec. 1).

The public debt of the protectorate amounted on December 31, 1948, to £1,464,655. The accumulated sinking funds at the date quoted amounted to £52,211.11s. 1d. 10s.

The following figures show the amount of expenditure and arrears of the stock issued for the years 1944-1948 inclusive:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Amount outstanding (excluding stock)
1940	£ 0.74341	£ 79,977	£ 357,777
1941	3,274,777	2,157,025	5,446,463
1942	3,386,121	2,063,827	6,676,007
1943	3,433,856	2,543,270	6,908,124
1944	3,362,140	2,587,288	7,915,144
1945	3,441,730	2,537,386	10,310,210
1946	3,429,429	2,601,551	16,982,010
1947			Estimated.
1948			Estimated.

Proprietors and Applicants from the following Agents for the Colonies, may apply to the Bankers, Lloyd's Bank, Buildings, 55-61, George, Millbank, S.W. 1, C. 13, Grosvenor House, E.C. 4; Messrs. J. & A. Shepherd, 3, Methuen, E.C. 2; Barclays' Bank (D.C. & C.O.), Gracechurch Street, E.C. 4; 28 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 21 York Street, Manchester; or the Standard Bank, South Africa Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, E.C. 4, or the CROWN'S AGENTS IN THE COLONIES, 10 Finsbury Place, LONDON, E.C. 2.

#### THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED

This application, together with a draft for the required amount, must be forwarded to the CROWN'S AGENTS IN THE COLONIES, 10 Finsbury Place, LONDON, E.C. 2, or to their Sole Transfer Office, 10 Finsbury Place, LONDON, E.C. 2.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT INSURED STOCK 1943-1945

Value of £1,540,000

To the CROWN'S AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

GENTLEMEN,

We hereby apply for £

of Northern Rhodesia Government Insured Stock, £1,540,000, according to the conditions contained in the prospectus of July 14, 1949. We undertake to pay £95 for every £100 Stock, and to pay interest at the rate of an amount that may be calculated to give us the same sum in the form of dividends or otherwise, as said prospectus.

I enclose the sum of £1,540,000, less one per cent. of nominal amount applied for.

I declare that I am not a member of the Council of the Colonies, or of any committee or sub-committee of the Council, or of the Finance Control Committee, and that I shall not be acquiring any interest in the stock, as the nominee of any person(s) or on behalf of any corporation.

This declaration can be signed on the back of the application, or on a separate sheet of paper, and certified by a solicitor or barrister.

Ordinary Signature

Full Name

(in BLOCK LETTERS) State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Title

Address

In the scheduled Territories, the British Empire (except Canada), British Mandated Territories, British Protectorates and Dependencies, Burma, Iraq, Iceland.

The definition of "nominee" is given in the Bank of England's Notice E. 2, Section 1, which notice should be made payable to banker and trustee, Bank of England, 11 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, and should be signed by the drawee.

A sufficient letter of attorney, or power, to other than the applicant, if shown below, should be signed by the applicant, and sent to the CROWN'S AGENTS IN THE COLONIES, 10 Finsbury Place, LONDON, E.C. 2.

No application may be made outside Northern Rhodesia.

*Annual Meeting***Sena Sugars Estates Limited****Sir Francis Linstead's statement**

SIR FRANCIS O. LINSTEAD, chairman of Sena Sugars Estates Ltd., has circulated to the stockholders of the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948, a statement in the following terms:

"I am pleased that it has been possible to issue the report and accounts earlier this year owing to the conclusion of the Audit audit at an earlier date than last year."

During the year the board appointed Mr. W. J. Linstead to be a director of the estate in place of Mr. G. Adshead and Mr. Major N. H. Du Boulay, a grandson of the founder of the Company, and these appointments are now subject to the confirmation of the stockholders.

**Most favourable prices**

At our year-end meeting I foreshadowed some reduction in the sugar crop on account of unfavorable rainfall and the crop actually amounted to 532,400 tons, which was less than in 1947. This reduction in tonnage was offset by sales of sugar at more favourable African prices. The factories operated satisfactorily throughout the season.

Under our cane sugar allotted to the Lisbon market by the authorities was rather less than in the previous year, but we were permitted to import into Portugal a quantity of sugar from Africa at higher prices, which improved our results in the Lisbon market.

Once again our production was insufficient to meet the demands of the various markets which we have supplied during the past year, and I regret to say that costs have considerably risen for feeding cane outside our country.

**Factories kept in full operation**

Working on the balance sheet there are two items which I wish to call your attention to. The cost of salaries is fixed up to since the end of the war at £160,000 per annum. This expenditure was necessary to keep our factories in full operation and the number of staff in the office in touch with our undertakings.

Stores stand at the beginning of the year £2,500,000 and to us for £100,000 before the end of the year. In view of the present increased cost of living, if we have to pay for storage we require £100,000 to increase our decrease in our waste balances and we shall have to take recourse to the assistance of our chartered accountants.

Through the bluetop, cotton and molasses all is accounted for in the current account.

The profit on trade for the year amounted to £30,000 compared to £25,441 in the previous year. Of the net profit was provided £3,000 for a special dividend of £1 per share on our ordinary shares and £11,000 to company funds £2,397. Besides we are adding £1,000 from contingencies which no longer required.

On the 1st April 1949 the dividend of £1 per share was paid in full. The same amount will be paid on the 1st April 1950 and the same amount will be carried forward to the 1st April 1951.

From the 1st April 1950 dividends will be paid in full. Leaving the same amount in the bank for the following year to the three Directors. Our shares all "common" with the exception of one share in Africa, suffered from an increase in the growth of the market the

beginning of May 1949. This is to my best of knowledge still the case and the appointment as above set out at the shareholders' meeting, we cannot consider making any changes and it is a fact that the annual rate of less than 10%.

Salaries began rising early in May. At present no labour disputes are available; in fact we have more than we require owing to conditions in the Colony to assist the drought, and the necessity of the Native population to go to work. I am pleased to inform you that the present situation is likely to an increase in the cost of labour and this is most welcome as we are increasing costs.

**Potential expansion URGENT**

Given adequate rainfall the area under cultivation and our factory capacity should within a year give us some opportunity to increase our past production, but any large increase requires considerable capital expenditure and we cannot consider this until the Portuguese authorities give us some guarantee of their policy for a number of years.

Colonel Horning paid several visits to our Lisbon branch during the year, and Major Du Boulay is now on our African estates.

An issue to us are indebted to the loyal and efficient devotion of our staff in Africa, Lisbon and London for the favourable results obtained in 1948, and I am glad to announce that our staff pension scheme mentioned at our last meeting has now been brought into operation as regards our employees in Africa, while provision for the Lisbon staff has not as yet been made under their local scheme.

The annual meeting will be held in Lusaka on August 11.

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## W. H. W. Laidlaw and Son, Ltd.

THE WATERWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., being a company with properties in Kenya and many interests elsewhere, claim an Argentine held elsewhere, losses in 1941 after adding £1,000 of £143,750 of £105,933, compared with £20,141 in the previous year.

Dividends on the preference shares amount to £2 per employee, so the cent fund receives £3,500, reserves of £10,000, contingencies reserve £10,000, staff training allowances reserve £10,000, £10,000 is carried on the ordinary share of 5% less tax, leaving a sum to be carried forward of £10,000.

The capital consists of £100,000 in £1 nominal preference shares, all of £1 nominal value, £100,000 in £1 nominal ordinary shares, £100,000 in £1 nominal debenture, £100,000 in £1 nominal revenue reserved at £100,000, £100,000 in £1 nominal liabilities, £100,000 in £1 nominal assets, £100,000 in cash, £100,000 in bank overdrafts, £100,000 in £1 nominal debenture, £100,000 in £1 nominal assets, £100,000 in cash.

Mr. E. C. Petcavitch, chairman, Mr. Melville Wilkinson, M.P., F. G. Gurnell, Mr. A. J. King, and Mr. W. G. O'Brien. The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on July 28.

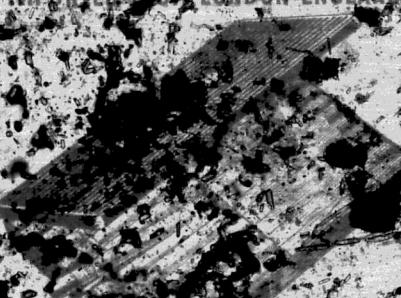
## Standard Bank Development Corp.

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORP. LTD. reported a profit of £1,241,241 for the year ended March 31, compared with £1,141,000 in the previous year. The liability carried forward is £1,244. Total assets amounted to £503,000, less a sum of £5,000, the amount for depreciation and cash stands at £36,769.

## Fomento Industrial Co.

TWO LIBERTADIS of the so-called Andean "pro-Educaçao," which recently have been sentenced by a Rio court to 15 years imprisonment respectively for rebellion and treason against the Brazilian administration and giving the military advice to the Bolivian rebels, will visit the Americas and return to Brazil with the purpose of the organization of a national front of the United Nations, the newspaper intimated.

## IMPORTERS, LONDON ENGLAND



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## Commercial Concern

Tobacco growers in New Zealand, European and African were asked early during the December and January months and believed to have very heavy crops because who played late, as did the vast majority of them, will harvest short leaf or rather thin quality. The latest official estimate of the crop from New Zealand lands is some £100,000 (100) of fine tobacco in the northern division, about 25,000 lb. black cured in subdivisions, and some 10,000 lb. of sun cured in the central division.

Uganda Breweries, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting on July 25 to consider proposals of the board for the issue of 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each, to be offered at par into ordinary shares of £10 each, and that the net assets of the company be increased from £159,000 to £2,154,000 by the creation of 10,000 £20 ordinary shares of £10 each, 60,000 of which will be issued at £14.50 apiece. Existing shareholders will receive their holding in the new £10 ordinary shares.

Commercial Agents, Ltd., has been asked to consider the setting up of a company to handle its interests in South America, particularly in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil, from the dollar area except in Argentina where there will be no change. It is proposed to run the economy of the new company on a strict cost basis, and to make it self-sufficient by the sale of surplus products.

Argentina's tobacco industry, which is concentrated in the northern part of the country, during the year ended June 30 was distributed as follows: to the United Kingdom, 2,403,332 lbs (1,087,000 kg.) 5.53% preferred; India, 28,214 lbs (12,770 kg.) 100% priority; Canada, 1,123,000 lbs (500,000 kg.) 100% priority; Australia, 1,75,940 lbs (75,000 kg.) 100% priority; and to the market £1,992,724 (64%).

International Airlines Company increased its capital from £1,000,000 to £1,000,000. No new shares were issued, and the shareholders, Long and the independent shipping and financial interests.

Among recent company registrations in Tanganyika Territory was Western Industries, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £300,000, African Commercial Services, Ltd., £2,000, Bigwood Estates, Ltd., £1,000, and Wall, Ltd., £1,000.

## Indonesia Adverse Trade Balance

Southern Indonesia's adverse trade balance for the first four months of this year was £8,753,271 compared with £6,275,662 in the corresponding period of 1941. Imports in April were valued at £3,842,084 against £1,7,616,000 in 1941.

Exports are being stimulated by the opening of the Padang-Bedugul road to give a return to the growth of 15% to 17% per lb. in flowers with a 40% to 45% third content.

Letters of rights and application form for the issue of preference shares totaling £100,000 in Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., have been posted to shareholders.

## Size Rebounds

Central African Rubber Co. had an output of 16 tons of rubber in May, 1942.

East African and Rhodesian Proprietary Products Ltd. sold 1,000 tons of saltpetre in May, 1942.

Uganda Plantations Co. reported 2,000 tons of tea and 700 tons of coffee in May, 1942, compared with 1,000 tons of tea and 500 tons of coffee in the same month of the year.

Messrs. Binnion & Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary East African Ltd., produced 1,000 tons of cotton in the year ended June 30, 1942.



## Company Progress Reports.

**Gold Fields of South Africa.** The output of gold was 12,679 tons in 1937, the 22,215 tons in 1938, and 22,593 oz. gold were recovered in June at the Gold Mine, while 5,478 tons of ore were treated. The average working profit of £1,000 per ton of ore treated.

June 1938. The bright colour of the gold in the new vein at the Gold Mine is due to the presence of silver sulphide which has been oxidized to silver sulphate.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust.** The output of gold was 170,000 oz. in 1937, and 170,000 oz. in 1938.

The output of gold in 1938 was 170,000 oz., and the output of gold in 1937 was 170,000 oz. The difference in the output of gold in 1938 caused by disagreeing assays.

**Rubber.** A new plant has been erected on the treatment plant at the Kafue River, Zambia, and the rubber is being dried and packed for export.

**Price of Gold.** The price of gold must be fixed by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, whether it is done earlier than the 1st January or later than the 1st April. Gold was revalued at the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland among the signatories to the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the gold loans from the U.S. Government (probably in goods and services) at the same time. It is not clear what legal right a borrower would have to demand a revaluation of his gold. The Monetary Powers and the

## Marketing of Base Metals.

June 1938. An assay of this country's copper production and zinc ore has estimated the total amount of zinc storage at 600,000 lbs. The manager of the Zinc Works at St. Stephen's, Mr. G. J. STRUTINSKI, has stated that although the metal will probably be maintained at its present level, it will not be seen in sufficient quantities to meet the market demand for a number of years.

June 1938. The output of zinc at the Zinc Works at St. Stephen's, Rhodesia, was 1,200,000 lbs. in 1937, and 1,200,000 lbs. in 1938.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust.** The output of zinc was 1,200,000 lbs. in 1937, and 1,200,000 lbs. in 1938.

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**Trade.** A new plant has been erected on the treatment plant at the Kafue River, Zambia, and the rubber is being dried and packed for export.

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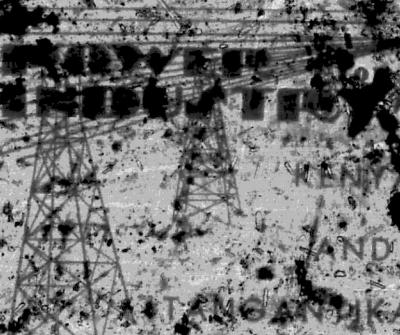
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the West Indies, the Bank has been instrumental in the development of the Island of Jamaica, and its influence is still felt throughout the Colony. The Bank's extensive network of branches and agents provides a wide range of banking services, including personal banking, commercial banking, and investment banking.

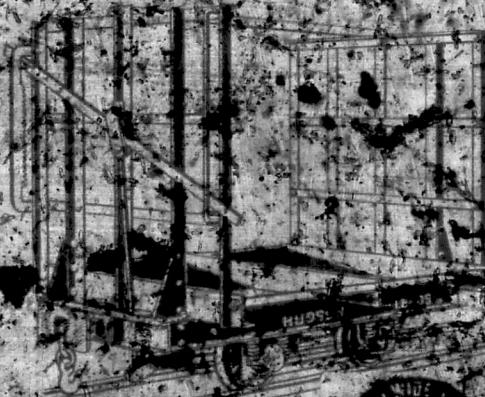
The Bank's history in the West Indies dates back to 1833, when it established its first branch in Barbados. Since then, the Bank has expanded its operations across the region, with branches in various countries including Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and the Cayman Islands. The Bank's commitment to the West Indies is reflected in its name, which emphasizes the "West Indian" character of the institution.



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# EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLE IN THE NEW EDITION of the *East Africa Rhodesia* for July 1, which the author of the article has written for the *Times*, Mr. R. T. C. Craddock, a Czech who has been to any number of countries many times, and has travelled on the East or Central African Railways, appears in this issue. In this considered opinion, is not a moderately detailed description of the British right of way, which deserves to be carefully noted and remembered by all who are seriously interested in African affairs. Few of our regular readers can fail to rate at its high value the contribution which British enterprise has made to the development of the territories between the Zambezi and the Nile, while those indefatigable doctrinaire publicists, usually persons known only to themselves, by preconception and prejudice, and they persistently lead themselves and others by their determination not to face the facts. From Mr. Craddock's article, so candidly acknowledged a member of the general public tends to keep reservations into almost any statement. There need, however, no reservation in the interpretation of his article, for him to say, as the Secretary of State does, his opinions should be accepted. This new recognition of the colonial place occupied by skill and enterprise in both Africa and Rhodesia, made imminent by the author's article.

It is a truth which Europeans have played, are playing, and must continue to play, these territories cannot be exaggerated, he affirms, adding: "The most travel in East and Central Africa."

### More Scene, Not Less, more. To appreciate For the European.

In his distribution of the European thought and enterprise have had and can make to African development. That sentence puts the present of the European in the right perspective. He writes because, as the Secretary of State explains, "European initiative, courage and work have brought to the African blessings and opportunities which he could never have received in any other way." The interests of some Europeans and Africans — as of one group of Europeans against another, or of one group of Africans against yet another group — may, of course, conflict from time to time, but the interest of white and black are, nevertheless essentially complementary, and one of the major needs of the next few years will certainly be that of so developing the mutual and indispensable relations of each other. The following article, and the one preceding it, are typical of the Secretary of State's share in the education of African leaders that they should have and do this journal of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, so that it is clear that there is room for increasing numbers and more European enterprises.

cial, "but we cannot foresee a time at which that will not be the case." As far as local areas are concerned, says Mr. Greenup Jones, "I visualize more scope, not less, for local enterprise."

These unambiguous affirmations of a Socialist Secretary of State, by one who has hitherto kept "silently" in discharging his responsibilities, will no doubt be welcomed by the territories to which the statement applies. This newspaper is delighted to point for they have no whole interview from which they might be disposed to infer the sort of stand taken by Mr. Trefgarne in his discussions with colonial officials shrouded in the Midas-like secrecy of the secret services concealed by the Foreign Office. Of course,

now, but before we know he has never before consulted himself with such experts and friends. Anybody may now fairly profess doubt about the views and intentions of the Secretary of State in regard to white settlement and British empire. In particular, men engaged in public life will have no excuse for saying that they do not know the guiding principles of his policy. This statement is in every respect of real importance to British Africa.

EFCO is regarded by the board of the Colonial Development Corporation as the most promising of the many scattered developments set out in its annual report, which shows that the corporation, creating

a planned economy, has put faith in the socialist principle. The board are convinced that the development is to be attained through the physical difficulties of colonial development, a certain measure of freedom in venture and to act in confidence of doubt be accorded to the board and managers and the local managers. With the said confidence of the government scheme he told me, however, some managers are inclined to consider that the management of the board, comprising in some cases the whole staff, if they are to be effective, must concur in the policy of the board. I have been told that the two difficulties are considerable. They are the concurrence of the various departments in the policy of the board, and the fact that the board itself, and possibly, in the short term, the government are not in agreement.

It is two years since Lord Trefgarne, the chairman-designate, was asked to prepare plans for the establishment of the new organization, the "shadow" board of which first met in November 1947. The report which carries the story to the end of 1948 is dated May 21 last. Why should it not take five months after the end of the period to submit the account to the Colonial Office? Any big business organization would have presented a report and accounts of this kind to its directors by January 24 at the latest, not May 21, and the Colonial Development Corporation ought to be pressed for a much prompter account of its stewardship. The truth is that throughout its short history it has given not the slightest sign of anxiety to keep the Colonial world adequately informed of its operations. One of the five main divisions under the full-time chairman is an information office, but it is so blithely unconcerned with the Colonial Office that Lord Trefgarne met London journalists last week no editor of an African newspaper received the courtesy of an interview. Yet Africa is said to rank first in the corporation's plans! The report expresses the view that the full confidence of the British people at home and overseas will be earned by elementary procedures, that is, that the corporation should make its plans into their confidence, remembering that confidence is a two-way thing.

Let us suppose the corporation equipped itself so generously with an information office that the overheads created at this early stage would, in a large foreign commercial concern, faced with the need to justify itself financially at the earliest possible moment. Such a body would have decided to operate at first on a small permanent staff, and commission the experts to advise on projects developing, as has been traditional opinion. Because the Colonial Development Corporation adopted the opposite principle, payment of the board members' salaries and their travelling expenses have to be reckoned almost \$20,000. A body with such establishment charges, and with power to spend \$100,000,000 of public money, ought to issue progress reports. We suggest Press conferences at least once a quarter, and the prompt release of pertinent news when circumstances make the possible.

# Place of the European in East & Central Africa

## Important Statement of the Secretary of State

### Exclusive Interview with East Africa and Rhodesia

THE RT. HON. A. CREECH-JONES, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently spent a month in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia flew to Central Africa with two main objects in view: to visit and hear things for himself, and to make it clear that the aim of the Colonial Office is to operate in wise developments, not impose doctrinaire solutions.

Never before had a Secretary of State visited Northern Rhodesia, and great satisfaction was therefore felt in this country at Mr. Creech-Jones's decision to break the record, and to give himself time to see all aspects of the life of the protectorate.

He visited European farming areas, the great mines of the Copperbelt, mission stations, African areas in all stages of development and undevelopment (including Barotseland), and made himself acquainted with all the operations of the Government and local government authority in the towns and rural districts.

**Our Undertaken to Create a Residence**  
Wherever he went he was accessible to Europeans, Indians, and Africans. On some days he gave as many as a dozen or more addresses, some of a few minutes duration, and others, some of a more formal character, to larger gatherings, some by the wayward speech, some in schools, and some at meetings of African tribal leaders.

In giving some 400 speeches and talks of their various social aspirations, he had no intention of delivering set speeches. His plan was to answer the point, but to do it direct, if possible, not through a question and answer suggestion. His audience would show its appreciation through the usual "official channels". This method would be the best practical evidence of his friendliness to the Colonial Office.

Unimportant details of the present writer has not been mentioned in the simple newspaper—that the author of the article was almost everywhere by newspaper reporters, who were at liberty to take part in the tour. There were few days on which at least two representatives of the press were not in his entourage.

Since his departure there have been reports in publications in the United States and in South Africa— from which some passages have been reproduced in London—of caustic remarks by the Minister have given rise to wholly unfounded impressions and Europeans lost confidence.

#### Europeans Have Brought Blessings to Africa

A wide and reiterated circulation of such stories, some of which have appeared under headlines in strange conflict with the most important parts of the body of the articles, have unquestionably dealt a blow to that confidence which is so essential to the political, social, and economic health of Central Africa, and which, it is, we believe, Mr. Creech-Jones's desire to promote.

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA therefore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to clarify the position, and Mr. Creech-Jones said on transmission with him:

"The more I travel in East and Central Africa, the more I appreciate the contribution which European thought and enterprise have made and can make to Central African life. Explorers, miners, planters,

traders, missionaries, teachers, technicians, miners and officials have in countless ways brought health and better social and economic standards to this great continent. Their services have completely transformed usages within the lifetime of men. They are witnesses of the courage of primitive tribes and tribes, and tribute to those men and women the great majority of whom hark from Britain, we cannot exaggerate the results of their initiative, courage and work which have brought to the African blessings and opportunities which could never have resulted in any other way."

This is a great record of service, of enterprise, and of achievement. Of course, being human, we—whether officials or non-officials—have made our blunders, some of them sad and serious; and I suppose that we shall go on blundering from time to time, we politicians not less frequently than, say, the industrialist who goes wrong or the agriculturist who fails to give due weight to all the factors which are leagued against him.

Lacking prescience, we are all liable to err; but if we are wholly sincere in our intentions and are willing to learn by our mistakes, we shall always have the objective of developing the territories in the interests of their inhabitants and the Commonwealth and Empire.

**European Colonisation Cannot Be Exaggerated**  
"I am glad to dispel the notion of living through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which was in my mind throughout my tour that the part which Europeans have played, are playing, and must continue to play in these territories cannot be exaggerated. To attempt to depreciate this elementary truth would be absurd. Incidentally, many educated Africans bear spontaneous testimony to the value of European settlement and guidance again and again."

You know how often I have emphasised that the social improvements which the Colonies require—all metropolitan countries also—must be based on economic development. That, of course, is a problem of immensely increasing agricultural productivity and enterprise—but it is also a challenge to European enterprise, which in most respects has the capacity and the will to undertake much of the work which must be done in Central Africa and Rhodesia. I had previously seen what can be done by determined men in the face of even formidable difficulty, and I have now seen something else—the efforts in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The presence and energy of Europeans has been—and is an absolutely indispensable factor.

My duty as Secretary of State is to safeguard the peoples of the colonies over which I am responsible to Parliament, but it is quite clear that African standards of living could not be raised without the full co-operation of Europeans in the advancement of the territories, and that Europeans have a great deal to do with Africans in almost every sphere of life.

#### Monstrous Charge Refuted

"I have and then I have met men who have so little tact that they have said: 'The rest of the British Government is to us as to fungi, invisible and unperceived, and then to usiseous'."

This monstrous charge to bear against Britain I say without hesitation that the Government of the political party which I represent or declared such a policy."

any Governor or other senior member of the Colonial Service can be quoted as supporting such an idea. Moreover, I do not believe that any party or any group within any party, were it so disposed, can do so.

European and African interests in Africa may in some instances come into conflict, but essentially they are complementary, not competitive. One of the main needs of the next few years is to make that impression clear to everyone and so to encourage progress that mutual advantages are apparent and that existing misunderstandings are minimized. When this is done every African will have his place in the sun and the outstanding tasks of political and social development will be faced with the added confidence provided by the fact that many abilities in creating and extending African community institutions.

It is a great deal to ask of any people that they will give us nowhere—except in a scatter of skirmishes with a people at strife—the calculable consequences of which must be harmful to all. This truth is, of course, easily said by the best leaders of our race. But, however, there are the likes of unscrupulous, irresponsible men, Europeans and Africans, who will readily advocate extremist approaches. We cannot believe that the people of any race will allow such men to impede progress or destroy faith and good will in one another.

When from time to time I refer publicly to the protection of African interests it is with these thoughts back-to-front to say words. Quite obviously, I cannot explain all this at length; whenever I have to say, for instance, at the need for more European settlers in Northern Rhodesia is affected by the setting aside of large areas for Africans now and in the future.

But there is room also for more African and more European enterprise and capital and I at any rate can not foresee a time at which that will not be so.

#### More Scope for European Enterprise

Africa between the Nile and the Limpopo is at the very beginning of its development and nobody can foretell the outcome a century or two hence. But, for the head to be forced to forego, I visualize more scope, at least for European enterprise. This is not to say that any year of his rights to eliminate our trusteeship and partnership with them in building up their race and improving their society or to frustrate their advancement, political maturity. I am sure that Africans will benefit progressively from the advancement brought by European initiative, capital, technique, and values.

There is a great deal in the British way of life of which Africans ought to be made aware. This is one reason why we are bringing many of them to England to see our institutions and for training of one kind or another, but we certainly do not forget that for the great majority the right means of instruction are to be found on the spot in their customary environment.

We have no fears for the future of the children of immigrant settlers, or of their children's children. We are in East or Central Africa have I seen or heard anything which suggests that European activity has reached or is approaching its zenith. On the contrary new energies are being released in many directions. European and African and the economic development of the next decade will I am confident, set a new and a new record in our Colonial annals."

(Editorial comment appears under "Editorial Comment" on page 1.)

## Colonial Development Corporation's Report

### Africa the Most Promising Field for Large-Scale Investment

AFICA is the most promising field for large-scale development. But further investment on a scale sufficient to have a real effect will subject the economies of the territories to considerable strain!

The bulk of the African territories are suffering from inflationary trends, is largely due to the shortage of a wide range of consumer goods. The first objective of development schemes in such an area must be to increase the amount of money in circulation and to find other additional sources of available cash, whether the money can be spent, the result will be similar to that. Development must therefore cater for an increased production of goods for the local market as well as for export.

#### More Capital Required

In the sphere of agriculture much卓dustrial work can be done immediately to bring production of crops for the local market and to use all available resources to popularize more productive methods of peasant farming. Not all the additional income earned by such schemes will be spent on agricultural produce. The increased demand for manufactured goods must be catered for either by the development of secondary industries or by increased imports or by both.

Hundreds of living in the Colonies are in general measured in terms of productivity per head of the population, and taking the net national product per head in the 1930's as the index of productivity in the Colonies ranges from less than half to most African

*Being extracts from the first annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation, 1947. Stationery Office 1s.*

Colonies to something like 25 in the more developed West India Colonies. At present in terms of capital the amount invested per head of population in the most developed Colonies is probably not more than 10% of the national capital available to populations in the U.S.A. in Africa it is less than 1%

These figures, though not particularly bring out not only the comparative absence of secondary industry in the Colonies, but also the low degree of industrialization and mechanization. Industrial output has been going up steadily, but factors of climate, soil, climate, raw materials, labour and local incentives are all major elements of uncertainty, importunity.

#### Importance of the Moving Trade

Much is being done by various governments to bring about an improvement in the efficiency of transport. These latter measures, assisted by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, are already helping to prepare the way for economic development, while in time the increased wealth generated by economic development will enable the Colonial governments to support these necessary social services.

A new era may be achieved in a very short time by the Colonial Development Corporation alone, even by its efforts alone. It requires a united effort by Colonial Governments, under the aegis of the Secretary of State, by private enterprise, by the corporation, and above all, by the people of the territories concerned.

This unit of effort has to be made during a period when what is now generally known as the dollar-dictated world economies in the U.S.A. and in the

the ultimate objective of reducing the dollars deficit which is linked with the objective of making the colonies living in the Colonies.

The policy of the Colonial Development Corporation is to be the policy of His Majesty's Government in the planned economy; but they feel very strongly the conviction that if real achievement is to be secured against all the physical difficulties of colonial development, a certain measure of freedom to the colonies to act in circumstances of doubt should be accorded by the colonial executives and the local managers of the corporation.

#### *Has Corporation Economic Freedom?*

At the Secretary of State's desire, the board have sometimes felt during the last twelve months that they are required to move individually only on the rails of exact planning, obtaining the joint concurrence of various Government departments and other interests, which may have views to act as far as may be difficult to move at all; and they have therefore withheld every measure of freedom and independence initiatives from the general requirements of economic policy which the Secretary of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have left open, in their interpretation of the terms of the Act of 1948, to concede. They feel bound to state that "we would like to feel... concern on this issue".

They are, however, exerting every effort to develop closer and friendlier co-operation with private enterprise in the colonies. In some cases, indeed, it can be said that the liaison between the corporation and private enterprise is partnership which could never be carried out by either alone. The board has hitherto met with full co-operation from the managers of private concerns generally, both in the Colonies and in the United Kingdom. They desire to do everything in their power to foster this relationship. A close and friendly relationship is maintained with the Overseas Food Corporation.

The corporation has no lack of proposals of varying degrees of soundness. The dispatch which the Secretary of State sent as a first step to Colonial Governments in December, 1948, before the corporation had been legally established, brought forward in a few months a large number of projects in all stages of preparation. Indeed, in nearly every colony there already existed numerous, sometimes voracious, plans, surveys and reports, related to the economic development of the territory. Some of these were in the corporation's view, practical, well thought out and sufficiently prepared. Others were of a more theoretical character.

#### *Avoid Grandiose Schemes*

The Board believe it necessary to avoid embracing and grandiose economic development plans in favour of the selection of more concrete proposals, even if these are less ambitious in their size and scope. By this method alone can they follow out the lines of inquiry and analysis so prescribed by statute and arrive at a balanced judgment on the advantage to the Colony of the physical practicability and the commercial soundness of a proposed project, to say nothing of the demands on scarce materials and labour and transport resources.

One result of this procedure is that development schemes in the field have to be worked out in some rigidly or exactly defined areas, and the board attach great importance to joint, inter-colonial, co-operation. These areas would involve an interminable survey and discussion as would, within this drive, the mechanism behind the project, and a plan made available to facilitate its reconstruction, in addition to meeting financial contacts. The board hope that their application for capital sanction will conform to or exceed in the light of certain standards and planning criteria of which the benefit of the colonial economy is the test.

In addition to the massive problem of selection, the corporation has to be on the guard continually against the introduction to the new administrative organization a large number of proposals that can be technically and commercially feasible. Apart from the high cost of investigation, there are the all too easy errors of overlooking more than is reasonable and without success of operation. It is important in efficient financial procedure for the board to have a system of proposals which can be easily assessed after preliminary examination, and which can be distinguished as A class, B class, C class, etc., and an application is made, so as part of their standard procedure, to assess the necessary amount of capital required to have the scheme available.

It is also important to have the board itself, in the case of a large number of applications, to balance risk against costs, and to decide what is to be done in this regard.

Sometimes the proposals are sound and clearing the scene of any difficulty, but the cost of carrying them through is prohibitive. What is the best method dealing with the present situation? What is the right result in such cases? What are the principles of investment as far as the corporation is concerned?

The board of the corporation are determined to be fully within the intention of Parliament by acting fairly, honestly, of commercial judgment, and by strict observance of principles as their guide, even though they may offend a瓦特·爱舍豪。Caution is the watchword in this feature of their commerce."

#### *Refer Venture to Nation*

The board weighed up with their colleagues the financial figures upon which the success of the venture depends, and decided to be the intent of the Secretary of State that the circumstances of unresolved cases in the short period of time since the corporation was constituted, launch the board "out of their box" to make every effort to succeed. This they have hitherto received the support of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, and they are confident that Parliament and the public will sustain them in the policy and the effort to allow time to come to dominate this important question.

The corporation has frequently to inspect the site, the provision of roads, public services, and communications to determine whether the services available are efficient and adequate to meet the needs of a proposed venture. This is often a difficult task. At present such conditions are being experienced in Nyasaland and Malaya.

In many cases the corporation has not only to send the equipment to a Colony, but must construct the wharves, lay the road, to take to the destination, the workshops to maintain it and the houses and areas for those who will work it. Thus, for example, the corporation will be sending an agricultural tractor from the United Kingdom to Nyasaland amounts respectively 40 tons of L.O.O. price, and constructional steel at its destination, which has incurred transport costs approaching 100% of the L.O.O. price; sometimes also, the corporation has to contribute to expenses for increasing the capacity of roads or railways to carry the output of the undertaking when in full production.

As a general statement, it may be said that the cost of providing housing and communications, and the running of necessary services, amounts to approximately one-half the normal capital cost of the undertaking. It may be added that expenditure of this kind falls also on private individuals residing in the Colony, sometimes quite heavily, but such costs are accepted as an inevitable uncertainty in developing a number of crops in the place of the old, more traditional ones. For example, in the case of a lumbering enterprise, the cost of labour.

#### *Corporation's Views on Profit*

The export trade that it has to develop in the field of new and type products has to be considered. For example, the corporation must not only incur the cost of fitting out a factory, equipping it with machinery, and employing a staff, but it must also accept the risk of future uncertainty in respect of a number of crops in the place of the old, more traditional ones.

In due course the commercially self-supporting aspect of the corporation's work, if it is to expand and increase, will be the main hope, have to be substantiated in the aggregate of the funds cleared are about

The board have, in some cases, accepted proposals for substantial areas to be covered by a power scheme, which they do not regard public utility, as the chief and main char-

or even as a large amount of the corporation's field of operations, the Secretary of State has informed them that he approves this policy. The corporation risks no therefore, any ordinary or ordinary share risks.

The corporation has found in its discussions with Colonial Governments that the view is sometimes expressed that the corporation, having regard to its public character, ought to accept all losses which amount of profit earned by individual undertakings, having which a slice of the product, it is considered, ought to reduce. But the other arbitrary method employed is to restrict the yield on the corporation's investments to a percentage of the dividends. It is agreed that unless the corporation is compelled to accept this, it will not do so, and that it will then open non-profit-making offices to be supplied with services by private individuals offering their services to accumulate capital.

#### Colonial Government's Share Risk

The argument, however, looks like this that the corporation will be bound to accept a percentage of the operating number of mechanical units and will inevitably result in some loss, which may be substantial. If such a sum of, say £1,000,000 should be lost and the cabinet had to meet it would be impossible for the loss to be balanced out of the yield on £1,000,000 investments. While the corporation does, in exceptional cases, exceed the principle of an upper limit of profit on an investment in ordinary shares, it does not expect that some ports under consideration would be available in order to counterbalance low yields.

It would be quite reasonable to expect a profit will some time have elapsed. In the development of our various projects, particularly tropical agricultural projects, where land acquisition and subsequent planting of trees, etc., are concerned, the early expenditure will be incurred and no revenue earned.

The board are anxious to see the first year the Secretary of State, with the advice of the Treasury, makes a necessary financial provision to cover the initial period during which large amounts will be incurred and no revenue earned.

The board are anxious to see the first year the Secretary of State, with the advice of the Treasury, makes a necessary financial provision to cover the initial period during which large amounts will be incurred and no revenue earned.

The members of the corporation are listed as follows:

Chairman, Sir Cleddat (Chairman) Sir Frank Stockdale (Deputy chairman), Mr. R. H. Brock, Sir Charles Darwin, Mr.

Mr. H. M. Gibson, Mr. G. J. Hunt, Lord Milverton,

Mr. John Rosa, Mr. E. J. Tansley, and Mr. Miles

James.

Information about the members under Major J. W. Moment.

## Neglect Persists in Kenya Agent News

### Kenya: Neglect of Native White Foremen and Artisans

I LOVE Africa and have a deep-rooted affection for native Kenya. I often wonder how long it will take before any self-thinking and better-educated men and women will realize that the best way to find out what is the problem which that remarkable Crown Colony's most serious trouble is the presence of a white overseer class.

It is built like a pyramid, with a broad black base of some 5,000,000 Natives, mostly semi-literate, semi-cultured, coming out of the savannahs of East Africa, at the top of this pyramid, dangling in the air, are a few thousand European and African nobodies.

#### Indians and Indians

Filling the space between the black base and the white tip are some 100,000 Indians, including indentured laborers, working people who come from an ancient civilization, fully skilled in the arts and trades who do practically all the artistic work for the Colonies.

They are the real Indian shoemakers, the most expert tailors, carpenters, the like, because they have almost a monopoly on these last two items. They run most of the small shops, the tailors, even the Native's locations. They are the shop and telegraph clerks, and in the big machine shops, such as the great repair sheds of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, they are the skilled mechanics, drivers, fitters, after the white foremen.

It was in the words that I dictate a white foreman, He has an ancient and honorable English name, something which is mislaid in the annals of the British Navy. There he stood among the flames, sweating under a greasy topee, and he said nothing. The Africans working under him.

Give me the Africans for this job, he said to the Indians. The Indians can't stand the heat, it's too tough for them—but just give me these blokes here. He pointed his forefinger and I heard answering grins from a certain black chief on the fire. Why, you bastards should do anything—if you'll only be patient and—*he snorted apologetically*—work right beside them.

In the last few reports have recently come back a number of Natives saying how much they were pleased by arrangement with the Central Press

to become a white crew whose foremen and engineers worked side-by-side, sweating in the sun, with the Natives. How one average old settler does that is beyond me. That is why his relation with his farm hands is so friendly—and for African efficient.

#### Friendly Relations with Africans

The owner of the great farms that are the glory of Kenya gets up at 7 a.m. to take the roll-call. Far fewer are the number of black laborers that are required and such a job that day.

On the 7th of the owner takes one of his managers, a young Englishman who has trained themselves for this work—and let us say that this man is in charge of the mechanical equipment of the farm. He runs the repair shop, etc., he marches off with the Native drivers, etc., who have to handle the tractors and the combines for that day—and even the vicious bulldozers. No makin' fun. The other manager leads on the Natives who have to work in the fields.

A big farm, any farm, has to be run with the daily close supervision. On one fine farm where I stayed up on the hills Downside, I looked exactly like Wiltshire, the tractors were run day and night, with a recording graph to show when (during the night) each one was stopped and for how long. I was surprised to see that the tractors were worked more continuously during the night and fewer stops than by day. "Old" taught me the young manager in charge, the boys are allowed to sleep during the night for fear a leopard or hyena would have a snap at them.

But when the boy sleeps, lets the team and so on to the cart, and the friendship begins to deteriorate until the young man begins to curse, shout, yell, shout, yell, etc., etc., until finally, riding along the streets of Nairobi, he comes across a Native who, the white man thinks to himself, "it is unfortunate but it is also true that most of the emerging black money of the way

can be seen in comparative poverty, the man or woman

be available at a place of his own choice. And the question from his clubmen is, "What is to be done that is to fill up between the middle class and the Kikuyu, Giriama and Kipsigis tribes?" Europeans—foremen and artisans—cannot go through the trades and skills which the Indians have learned thousands of energetic black men can assimilate easily into white enterprise, and make friends with the white man.

#### British Sense of Security

But the real misfortune resulting from the lack of a white artisan and artisan there is not to be found upon the back of Britain or on the white man. It arises from a false idea of their importance in the general scheme of things—and what is infinitely worse, a false sense of security.

They lose a sense of awareness that it is well they should have. This sense of invincibility, if it had been functioning as it should, would have warned the white men in British Africa long, long ago to teach the Native manual pursuits—mechanics, building, road and bridge building, etc., rather than go on the obsolete principles

of the old system of running a colony, only a few miles away from their teachers. The truth is, that from their own example there were dictated to man, and it is easy to see the number of them who are discontented Native work in actual practice in every colony.

#### Future of Employment

There is no real white life beyond the life of the club and the first years of Native life, which has been only natural that a white man coming out to Africa with the idea of a foreman's job in mind, or of being a foreman job as quickly as could—for not to belong to a club in any big African colony is just about as close to hell as the average white man can get on this earth—in Africa, at any rate.

And you have it, as I said, that artisans are going import, to buy up all the roads, and to do all the military posts' Mackinnon Read Road, which ought to do. The white tip remains suspended in mid-air. The dead level of 5,000,000 blacks remain at the base. The Indians—and now the Indians—he between.

## East Africa Needs Better Means of Transport

### J. R. Michie Favourably Impressed with Business Houses

MRS. J. R. MICHIE, chairman of the board of the National Bank of India, who has just returned to London from his first visit to Kenya, Uganda, the Gold Territories and Zanzibar, told EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA that he has been favourably impressed by the territories and their prospects, but that improvements of transport are urgently needed.

During a visit of 10 weeks, Mr. Michie inspected every branch of the bank except that in Mombasa, being accompanied on his tour by Mr. "Jock" Campbell, the superintendent in East Africa. He made of course exceptional opportunities of discussing affairs with leading officials and non-officials, and of learning of various projects for the creation or development of secondary industries.

#### Transport Bottle-Necks

"The one major requirement for expansion which still needs urgent attention," said Mr. Michie, "is better communications, especially a large increase in the capacity of the railway from Mombasa to Kisumu. Once, apart from the needs of the Mackinnon Road port and of Kenya generally, the exports of Uganda's cotton crop were increased by 30% above the 1948-49 output—and we must hope that this is not impossible. If I would have the railway with its present single line, the whole year to move the crop to the coast. That is a most unfortunate brake on progress."

"Bullockage of commerce" is similarly hampered when I was in Mombasa, for instance, where a great congestion as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of tons of cement, which could be raised to the islands of Uganda only very slowly. In fact, when there had been a road connection into the port, the tolling fees for the single track railway meant that it could never compete with the local consumers.

I have good reason to believe that people on the spot are fully aware of the situation, but the point is that unless a road connection and a bottle-neck has been removed, the future development of these territories will be limited.

The great hydro-electric development at the Owen Falls dam will no doubt certainly result in the establishment of new industries, and I know that a textile plant will be built in the vicinity, and that another

textile factory, possibly a blanket factory, may be established in the same area.

There is talk of a cement factory, although the ideal raw material for the purpose does not yet appear to have been found. Experience in other countries shows that education and higher standards of living usually result in a large increase in the use of cement for hygienic and other reasons.

#### Criticisms of British Goods

Acknowledging on the creation of British manufacturers in the field of growing competition, and on existing marketing facilities in the territories, Mr. Michie said:

It is important to have told you that, although the great majority of British manufacturers are still determined to justify their reputation for good quality, numbers still feel itously buyers. Of course I had circumstantial complaints. I was particularly surprised at the criticisms of some agricultural machinery from the United Kingdom. There is no greater source of export and machine tool confidence of buyers as assured as it will be undermined if there is not immediate improvement in certain cases. There are also criticisms of the British motor industry as a whole. Motor cars and build vehicles are relatively African products. Yet few make in the world are relatively such as Saviers of Nairobi.

With textiles India and Japan have already developed keen competition, and those two super-powers do it as if they might soon furnish a considerable share of the cotton piece-goods imports. When I left I did not hear of any significant changes in the entry of German goods, but I am already beginning to hear of the entry of American goods into the African markets.

The one most remarkable feature of the trade in Rhodesia, compared with others in the region, is that it has increased in the last 20 years, and in the last decade, and more so from simple causes, but they seem to me to be the cause and the improving direction and management and the arrival of a new staff of a very good type from abroad. Some of them are ex-reading confidentially that they may be able to give a wider and more open market to British manufacturers.

"The time had come when Uganda, now under British rule, had to take a heavy load of responsibility. I have watched with developments in the East, from which experience, I think, Africa can learn. Growing up is an inevitable process; industry, education, knowledge and experience spread. If we are wise and diligent, and if we are not too much enough control will be African masses always ready to defend what we are doing and intent to do for two thousand years no reason to live in fear."

### Leadership Report on Uganda Action to Follow Mission's Rulings

ACTION is to be taken by the Uganda Trusteeship Council on the recommendations made to Kampala last year.

A maximum responsibility has been imposed upon the members of the Commission to advise the Trusteeship Council on the best way of dealing with the communities of Uganda under the Control. The former definition of "native" is being reviewed.

The commission, which included Mr. R. G. Green, now chairman of the Africa Office from Canada, has recommended that the colonies of British Somaliland were therefore not subject to the elaborate fiscal system in the last session of the

Parliament. It has also recommended that the fiscal system of the colonies of Kenya and Uganda, which are representative of native polities among the peoples of the British administration, should be reviewed. The Government of the United Nations has also submitted reports on South-West Africa and the Trusteeship Council has decided still to postpone action on creating and certifying South Africa.

**CALIFORNIA'S** **NEW** **GOVERNOR**  
—The new Governor of California, Earl Warren, has been sworn in at Sacramento. Column 600, page 10, gives his biography. His salary is \$15,000 a year.

Using a year ago a check last year was sent to him by the Bank of America for both \$1,215,717.19 and Comptroller's fees of \$1,313.40. This total was given under the "Development and Welfare Research Scheme" of the Bank of America, of Los Angeles, and in that of Central America, Southern Rhodesia, and the United States Southern Region, as well as Hong Kong, for more than \$1,000,000, and £22,000 in the case of Rhodesia.

Because he had given \$1,725.10 to the end of

July, the amount due him has been increased by a further £100.

During the last 12 months the total of grants and loans to him, 100 per cent, involved within the Central Empire, was \$1,102,500 for development and welfare, and \$1,000,000 for research schemes.

The new Governor, General Development and Welfare, of the last session Parliament, probably will be appointed to the same post.

At the present rate of increase, Kenya, which now has a population of 5,000,000, will have a population of 7,500,000 within 20 years.

### Frontiers and Delays

#### Special Needs Recounted

WHEREAS the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions have agreed to contribute pending the establishment of 25% imminently to each to check the drain on the reserves of the sterling areas by similar agreement in respect of the Colonies had been entered into this date went to press:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has reported to the Colonial Office that the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held yesterday after the finalization of the World Economic Conference in London, was unimpressive. The negotiations between the Commonwealth Governments concerned themselves with the making of a new arrangement in the Countries of Mercantile Combinations which were in effect to be put into operation while the position of the countries in dollar areas of dollar assets. There was therefore passed to the 12 territories a general resolution to do or anything else.

The official statement issued after the conference by Finance Ministers of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the special position of those countries which are at present in a lesser degree developed, but which, with assistance, might be able to improve the standard of living of their people and make a greater contribution to the resources available to the world.

**Settling to Kenya, Tanzania**  
—Sir Edward, who is the new Governor of Kenya, has lost no time in settling the various committees of the Colony. Major Dart, chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, will be sent to inspect all the provincial administrative stations except Lindi. He will spend four months in Mombasa, Kisumu, Kericho, Nairobi, Mombasa (varying hence from Dodoma), Embu, Siaya, Nyeri, Naivasha, and Nairobi, where he is due to take on his duties and will remain in Nairobi to administer the Native Affairs Committee of the East African Commission. August 4 and 5 he will call the Native Affairs on the following day to Nairobi, Lindi, Naivasha, and return to Nairobi on August 15. An instruction given when he is accompanied is only by his orderly and his personal attendant. He is to be allowed to know all about the Colony's economy and its many appendages.

**Kenya's New Native Minister**  
—Mr. A. B. Ongana, whom the Governor of Kenya has nominated to be an African member of the Legislative Council for the Nairobi Province during the absence in England on a British Council scholarship of Mr. A. B. Ongana, was educated at the Church Missionary Society's school at Butere and later at Nyakach, in 1920, Uganda. He qualified as teacher at Masese, Hegg, and then as an appendicular in Maseno and Nakuru before becoming a master at the Teacher Training College at Butere, whence he went to Masese to take up his post. He comes from the Masai location of the North Western district and is a member of the local Native community. His finance and general purpose qualifications are brilliant. He is 31 years old and may be a literate.

### New Union-Castle Liner

Mrs. J. P. E. FISCHER, wife of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, has arranged the launching ceremony of the NEW UNION-Castle liner in Britain on September 1. The vessel, which is to be named UNION-Castle, will be similar in size to the DURAN-Castle and WALTER-Castle, with a length of nearly 600 feet and 16,500 gross tons.

C.D. - 18 BORROW STATIONERY

#### **International Perspectives**

The Quest for Resources Development, B.I.  
and Economic Planning, Friday, 10th November, 1950.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES  
Mr. R. B. WILLIAMS reported this under the  
Act of 1853 which authorized the establishment of  
the Colonial Development Corporation, and  
the Ford Company, the Treasury, concerning  
the payment of principal and interest  
negotiated between the two companies  
and authority to

1. Negotiations for \$100M in the region of \$100-120,000 were actively proceeding between the Colonial Development Corporation and the International Bank.

Dollar Ad for "The New York Times"

not the engine of war and diplomacy, yielding far richer dividends to Britain and the Empire.

~~new corporations.~~ ~~These~~ ~~the~~ ~~Franchise's~~ ~~law~~ ~~and~~ ~~regulations~~ ~~apply~~ ~~to~~ ~~any~~ ~~purse~~ ~~made~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~ ~~law~~ ~~and~~ ~~regulations~~ ~~which~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~merely~~ ~~enacted~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~legislature~~ ~~which~~ ~~they~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~allowed~~ ~~to~~ ~~make~~ ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~in~~ ~~conducting~~ ~~their~~ ~~business~~.

...and that the  
little imp of  
inventive the  
Financial Bank  
complained  
of a  
peculiar behaviour of Young, who, he said, the money  
he never sent him, was always in his pocket, and that he  
was inclined to do as much as possible for the  
Seld, but in a

**MR. CHARLES W. ELLIOTT** was a tenderfoot who had no idea as to what he was about.

MR. REED WILLIAMSON, who was  
sent to the Overman's office to conduct the  
negotiations for a settlement.

"Everything possible would be done to safeguard the men of small companies. It could not at that stage say what subjects were covered by the proposed law, but it would take the question of the Chancellor's billion-dollar purchase

Fig. 1. A photograph of a thin section of a rock showing a large, irregularly shaped cavity containing numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped bodies.

What could be more important to Kenya than the presence of a strong European population in Nairobi? The round-trip scheme and other inducements

... will provide employment for several thousand who will be a determining factor in the future of East Africa.

in the Government of Kenya, and now on the staff of the Overseas Food Corporation.

#### **CONTINENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL**

Mr. Ingalls' Address

Mr. HAROLD L. GRAHAM, who was a member of the Colby County Board of Education from 1919 until his recent retirement, being honored at the time the commissioners met at the annual meeting in the new, modern issue of "Oregon the Great."

the first instance of Co-operation, it became such an enormous success, that it was repeated annually, and improved every year, and whatever its original object, it has now become man's greatest annual festival, and is now as well known throughout the world as any other part of the American Republics.

It may seem strange that African tribesmen, who have been under colonial rule for so long, should return to their old tribal ways. But the chief who would like to return to the gold old days to the days of mounted and cultured European traders, will find his countrymen will be better for some treatment in the Colony which now has 10,000,000 people.

But I do not think you  
enough to class  
them. We have  
indeed a fine lot in  
the old ones, but the  
new ones are not  
so good.

the constant and unceasing attention given to the government service by our fathers, and the example set by them, will be a sufficient guarantee for the safety of our country.

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1. *Leucanthemum vulgare* L. (L.)

...the most effective way to do this is to have a Native government which can be responsible to the people, and can then be able to take care of its own organization and its own necessary educational facilities, and it will be able to help the other countries in the area.

...is a declaration which, at first, fairly up-to-date  
and semiparticular, becomes, as time goes on, less and less  
so, until it becomes, finally, a "General Statement,"  
which is exactly what the former declares it to be.  
The latter says, "With great pleasure and does  
not hesitate to say, what time."

...he has a hunger for his independence will see little  
Gandhi's book with which to quarrel. Talk  
indifferently to the Congress leaders about it, and you  
will find that there is only one fear that transfers power from our hands  
to the hands of the British masters. This will be applauded  
so will Ali, the one which the Communist offers about  
exploitation, slave peoples, and the colour-bar. It is the  
truth. This looks like the truth; even the little bit that may be the  
truth, which is dangerous.

African places, and must continue to place great reliance on Europeans for guidance in this development."—Mr. T. M. Revington, provincial commissioner of the Northern Province of Transvaal.

# BACKGROUND

People's Republic. The people of Poland have been persuaded that they must work fewer hours for the same money and that this is like a curse which could be lifted only by the expropriation of property. This has been insisted on them in the name of planned economy, costly industries and hundreds of thousands of bureaucratic drones. Bulk purchases from British industry to pay more than any other country for its imports, that is. From these reasons you must not compete in world markets. That is the main cause of the crisis. This is not a political statement, it is a statement of fact. The Polish Government has brought into the economy a new factor, the new Soviet Socialism. Government took in 1945. Last time we thrived on the banks. This time the alien isssue dominates and it is still as false. The Chinese, I am convinced wholly, will do the same thing as the people in the survey published in March. In a year there is no new basis of production which can not only be better to recover fully. The workers that are in the old factories, where there is no need to reduce the working day, there is need to work longer, work harder, drop union restrictions which make men idle, drop union opposition to more efficient machinery, and so educate the working men that they can no longer be "dupe" of Russian agitators. — *The Recorder*

The emergency. The Government has sought to repeat the words of the movement; it has carried through a vast programme of reform and socialization on behalf of this movement, and has endeavoured to meet the heavy charges incurred by a redistribution of income which even as a first chance of the workers admits being carried to the limit. Yet this same Government has apparently earned no little of the anger shown by the workers that it has to date been the most parasitic and inert force in distorting the world. The Government is still strong only in the twisted, slobby House of Commons. Outside it can be defeated by a handful of Communists gathered in the docks or among the unemployed where they see an opportunity of making trouble. In foreign and economic policy, and in particular, it has been unable to turn into the position of one of taken by unpreparedness. It is a matter of strength to know how far it has been spread for several weeks now fully to spread its tentacles and to claim the final

Russia and the West.—The Russians have reached us in Berlin, and people had almost impossible trouble to believe their eyes. But if they can do it, there need be no match. At best, we are in for a protracted all-round *détente*. Future rule of the part of the Kremlin to a modified form of Socialism in our country, and trade with all the world. At worst, the Kremlin is seeking through the sounding board of the German Ministers' Conference to prove to the world that Germany, but it alone has the interests of a United Germany at heart, and to prove to the world that Eastern Europe is alone the champion of peace. But it is hard to see the value of such an administration unless either to see some sort of repeat of the situation as temporary shedding of the load, or as a pre-emptive war on the West which would be the thing the Kremlin can least afford. It may be that the Kremlin desires one assumption, that the Far East and West are to be left alone, and that what follows is the resumption of trade between Russia and Europe, and that it is prepared to go to some length to get it, very soon. We shall see. But the tenor is certainly, which immediately decides that if the Kremlin loses its grip on Europe, that it can only do so because it is destined to give all its energies to the Far East will not help us to get our way over. The Far Eastern situation is favourable to the Soviet Union in so far as it is unfavourable to the West, and it credits the Russians with leadership of an anti-imperialist front, or, later, having some similar form even though it may never be born to man to credit them with leading the world in their own cause.

Mr. Herbert Crookman  
*Political Review*

Colonel Elliot: Will the son and learned gentleman accept my assurance  
Mr. Pritch: No, I will not. I am not giving way any more.  
Sir Augustus: Colonel Elliot: The son and learned member cannot  
make it. Mr. Pritch: I shall take it from a grown man, not a messie.  
Colonel Elliot: The son and learned gentleman's party  
leader has come to his head.  
Mr. Pritch: I would say simpler. The son and learned gentleman had  
and into which waters could

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—We are in a depression," President Truman.

"I have had much practice as Minister in handling things I did not understand." Mr. Churchill.

Socialists throw stones at the Americans with one hand while holding onto the hat with the other." Mr. Nigel Birch, M.P.

We must consider prosecuting the Communist Party's unlawful conspiracy against the stability of the state." Mr. Attlee.

"Phrases like 'adjusting the deep-seated maladjustment' are neither elegant in themselves nor explanatory to the publics." Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"Blame for the delay in moving the accumulated debris of groundsway bigots must be placed on the bureaucratic snobs who round in Whitehall." Lord Wavertree.

"As long ago as 5 B.C. we have a record of Cicero complaining that the news letter to which he subscribed was giving him too few news about short and too little about politics." Mr. John Gordon.

I hardly ever find that the people I want to kick are the people who make things." Mr. Nigel Birch.

Humour—that hallmark of capacity for objectivity, the banisher of pomposity in the eminent." Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge.

"I can see no solution to the economic crisis so long as America maintains her present high taxation." Mr. Frederick Hall.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is taking 50% to 60% of the profits of all companies." Mr. Jay, Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

The oil exploration of Britain has cost £500,000. It cost more than £100 in the past year." Mr. Alan Williams, Minister of Agriculture.

About 1,000,000 of the people of Great Britain have, or have had, additional fuel." Sir Henry Cohen, professor of medicine at Liverpool University.

Male contributions to the Commonwealth Fund of one-fifth of a cent a month in dollars, plus what has not brought him a seat in Parliament, is his only contribution or avowal in the cause of the poor." *Strait Times*.

The Minister of Health is a star-studded man. He has ordained that he shall never mount a public platform without doing himself moral and material damage before he gets off it." *Spurred*.

There may be 2,009 gentry Christian Socialists in Britain, not many more. Christian Socialists do not exploit the health service to the strike for more pay when their country is at a crisis; do not fiddle expenses if they are directors; do not absent themselves if they are coal miners; do not believe in the class war. If I go on much longer I shall begin to think that my guess of 2,000 is an exaggeration." Alexander Stephen King-Hall.

There are now reasons for supposing that oil in immaterial quantities lies below the Italian soil in the Po valley, and if it is magnified to the hopes now held by the Italian heirs should be realized, the discovery will transform Italy's economy situation, and greatly increase her already significant strategic position in the struggle between East and West. And there is oil in quantity in northem Italy, the fuel problem is solved, and the country can be industrialized, and this will in its turn solve the at present more or less hopeless population problem." *National News*.

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# PERSONALIA

**Mrs. and Mrs. A. B. MASSIE** have arrived from Dar es Salaam, having motored from Dar es Salaam to Cape Town.

**Mr. B. F. HIGGINS**, a Colonial brother of London, who died recently, left £87,357.

**Mr. JUSTICE LEWIS** has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia.

A son has been born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. NOAKES.

A daughter has been born at Bulawayo to Wing-  
COMMANDER and MRS. D. M. STRANG.

**Mr. D. G. WHITING** has been appointed Assistant Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia.

**Mr. A. E. GILBERT** has been appointed Vice-Commissioner in the Lake Rudolf district of Tanganyika.

**Sir Edward HENRYSON** is to speak at the 10th Southern Rhodesian Annual Conference of the B.B.C. on Jan. 29.

**Miss BROWN**, of Linton, and Mr. C. W. HAWKES, of Molo, have been elected members of the Kenya Legislative Board.

**Colonel J. S. COOPER**, Governor-General of Northern Rhodesia, and Governor of Kenya, arrived in Nairobi yesterday.

A party of 100 will be formed to Nyasaland. Those interested are asked to write to Mr. H. J. HEDGES, at Bulawayo.

A daughter was born in Zambia last week to the wife of CHARLES VERNON FINCH, Secretary in Salisbury since 1947.

**Mr. B. J. DENISON** has arrived from Dar es Salaam, where he was touring East Africa. He has resigned that day owing to ill health.

**Mr. DR. L. WALK**, owing to the pressure of other work, has resigned his position as director of the Home Education Department.

**MR. PATRICK BREWER** has just arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up his position as Secretary to the United Missions in their new office.

**Professor ALICE CORBETT** of Australia has visited the schools of traditional medicine in the British Colonies at the request of the Anthropological Society.

**Mr. MCLEOD**, of MADAGASCAR, has sent a sum of £250 towards the building of a Memorial Hall at the College of Medicine, Mombasa.

**Mr. P. C. BAKER** has been appointed in the Finance Administrative Services in Southern Rhodesia. He is appointed A.D. 10 to the Governor in Council. Mr. J. T. CRUMBER.

**Dr. D. G. ST. CLAIR**, who served in the Zambesi Diocese of the U.S.A. from 1926 until 1937, has returned after the urgent request of the Bishop.

**Mr. J. A. FRITH** has been appointed to the Sudan for a period of three years. He had previously lived in a cavalry regiment there for four years.

**Mr. S. S. MCNAUL** has been appointed a member of the Native Labour Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia, replacing Mr. A. A. NICHOL, who has resigned.

**Mr. GEORGE G. KEELE**, Regional Director of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed to assist the Minister of Labour and National Service in Glasgow.

**Mr. J. E. A. WOLSTENHOLME**, of Rongai, has joined this country by air from Kenya. After a short holiday in England he will return to the Colony in November.

**Mr. A. C. STEFFE** has been elected first chairman of the Federation of Regional Development Associations formed in Southern Rhodesia as a result of a conference held in Gwelo.

**Major-General C. C. POWLES**, who served throughout the war in command of His Majesty's troops, has been elected chairman of committee of the Kenya Union.

**Mr. W. C. BUNTON** and **Mr. T. R. L. PRESTON** are the candidates for the by-election in the Nyawaza constituency of Kericho following the resignation of Mr. MATTLAND EDLEY.

**Cecil O'Rorke** will represent the Automobile Association, of which he is assistant chairman, at the International Congress for African Transport to be held in Nairobi in October.

**Mr. F. K. GRAN**, principal engineer in public works, Lantauwile, has put out one of the second hole of the local golf course and it is believed to be the first layer to have done so.

**Mr. M. P. BARROW** has been re-appointed a honorary member of the Executive Council of Nyasaland for another three years. He is now serving his fourth term as a member of this body.

**Professor LILLIAN MAGEE PENSON** has been elected vice-chancellor of Mombasa University. She is a member of the councils of Makerere College, Uganda, and Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

**Pilot Lt. RICHARD CONNELL**, who was awarded the George Medal last year for great gallantry in attempting to save his navigators when his aircraft crashed and caught fire, trained as a pilot in Southern Rhodesia.

The Bishops of MASASI, NYASALAND, and ZAMBIA are to meet next month to discuss ecclesiastical matters. The Bishop of Nyasaland will then visit the southern highlands Province of Tanganyika, which falls within his diocese.

**Mr. JUSTICE RALPH JOHN MORTON**, Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia since 1942, and since June 1948 the youngest Senator-Governor in the British Empire, has taken his seat on the Bench of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

**Mr. J. S. KELMAN**, of Mombasa, has won the Kenya amateur golf championship, beating MR. H. N. M. FOGG, of Nairobi, 10 and 8½ in the semi-finals. MR. KELMAN beat MR. G. J. GOODALL by 2 and 1, and MR. FOGG beat MR. J. H. HOGAN also by 2 and 1.

**Sir GUY CARLILE**, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the MR. SS. S. S. PLINSKY and G. B. BLACKETT, representatives of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, are now in London for the discussions arranged by the Colonial Office in regard to Northern Rhodesian autonomy.

**Miss SYLVIA THORNDIKE**, who spoke in last Friday's evening concert at Rhodesia's programme on the stage of the Little Theatre, recalled her visit to Bulawayo 10 years ago, saying that she remembered the audiences as among the most wonderful before whom she had ever played.

**Professor J. K. HARRICK** has been appointed director of the newly constituted Chinese Institute of London. He is a man of many studies, and has written from the series the late Professor of Chinese Affairs in the University of London. He assumes his new duties on October 1.

**Mr. K. V. GOODENOUGH**, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will address a joint meeting of the Bryan African Society and the Bryan Empire Society at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the Southern Rhodesia Revisited Lecture Room, which was invested.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. COOPER was conferred upon him in the recent honours. Mr. COOPER is a former member of the Bryan African Society.

MR. B. B. HILL, who was described by the vice-chairman as "the mainspring of the organization," has resigned as secretary of the Eastern Rhodesia Regional Development and Publicity Association of southern Rhodesia. BRIGADIER S. A. H. GIFFORD is the new secretary.

MR. NORMAN DINGLE, who is leaving Tanganyika on retirement, has received a warm tribute to his work during the past 21 years for the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club, which is to have a Dilbar Cup to represent. When told of the decision Mr. Dingle offered to provide money for the cup for the first five years.

Two Americans' agricultural experts, DR. V. LAMBERT and MR. A. MC CALL, and MR. ARTHUR H. WINE, who have been assigned to Africa, to three countries, of farming conditions and methods used to live on the type of American assistance for agricultural development which could be made available under the Economic Cooperation Agency, by air over Africa, a few days ago.

The Usambara Association of Tanganyika has elected the following officers: chairman, MR. L. VICKERS-HAVILAND; vice-chairman, MRS. M. GRANT; honorary treasurer, MR. J. C. GREEN; honorary secretary, MRS. D. C. GREEN; other members, COLONEL C. BUDDE, MR. G. ALDERSON, MR. P. H. S. GRANT, MR. L. JACKSON, MR. B. C. SMITH and MR. BREWALDING.

MR. E. M. GROTH, late American Consul-General in Hamburg, has been appointed a counsellor at the United States Legation in Pretoria, to be the new American Consul-General in Nairobi, in succession to MR. R. M. TAYLOR, who has just left East Africa. MR. R. W. MICHEY, the Vice-Consul, who has recently transferred from Tangiers, will act until Mr. Groth arrives. MR. TAYLOR and MR. E. J. MICHEY, lately a Vice-Counsel in East Africa, are to join the State Department in Washington.

## The New C.O.

LONG REA has pointed out that until a few days ago the lettering on the old Westminster Hospital, London, on which site the new Colonial Office is to be built, read: "Site for the new Colonial Office." Supported by voluntary contributions,

## Obituary

### Archbishop Hughes

THE MOST REV. EDWARD HUGHES, the Bishop of Cyprus and Apostolic Intercambiator to Egypt, whose sudden death in Tangier at the age of 47 is reported, went to join White Fathers' Mission in India in 1933, and later became educational secretary and afterwards, schoolmaster, for the Roman Catholic Mission in India. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he took charge of the vicariate of the Equator in North Africa, where he was transferred two years later to the post of Vicar Apostolic of the Apostolic Delegation in Egypt and Palestine, and was consecrated Bishop of Hieropolis.

COLONEL MARY BARNETT DUNMAN, who has died, recently, at the age of 72, had been resident in the Congo for some 20 years. He had farmed in the Zaire and Lake Districts and interested himself in working in Tanganyika. He served in the South African Army in the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

MRS. LOURDE HAVILLAND, who died last week, was the widow of Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, the man who founded and built up the aircraft industry in East Africa.

MRS. GEORGE LOCKINGTON, her father, formerly Mr. John Lockington, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

## Colonel J. E. H. Boustead Services in Sudan and Ethiopia

COLONEL J. E. H. BOUSTEAD, D.S.C., Q.B.E., M.C., who has left the Sudan for the third time, bids fair to become a legendary figure in Sudan annals, with the *Sudan Herald*.

"He was a midshipman in the Navy in South African waters in 1914, but finding life at sea too dull in wartime, he left and joined the South African forces, was sent to France, where he was commissioned, and there he was fighting in both Flanders and the Somme in 1916.

After the war he returned to England, was little to his taste, so in 1920 joined the Egyptian Army and stayed with them and the Sudan Defence Force for 10 years, ending up in command of the Camel Corps, having occupied his leaves by exploring the Libyan Desert and taking part in one of the Everest Expeditions.

"When he returned to his regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, he found depot soldiering at Fort George or Edinburgh too tedious for his abundant energy, and came back to the Sudan in 1935 as a district commissioner. He was posted to the Zalingei district in Darfur.

"Here he rapidly overhauled the administration of the district, and put all his energy and vigorous hard work into Courts, schools, buildings, roadwork, public health and markets were all advanced into an activity they had never known before, and the Fer were rudely jerked out of their lethargy by the force of example and precept."

"The war with Italy in 1940 found him still a Zalingei but was soon released for military service, and given the task of raising the Frontier Battalion, which he took to Roseires in late September after only four months training.

### of Frontier Battalions

The epic of guerrilla warfare in the Sudan and on into Western Ethiopia has already made its addendum to man's achievement in the twentieth century, and it is away through superhuman efforts, capturing many times its own number of prisoners, and then scoring the Emperor's final victory, that the Sudan captured a fitting proof of the grit installed among its officers and men by their commanding officer.

Later he commanded Gordon Highlanders, and then the 1st Frontier Battalion, the 5th Frontier Battalion, which had suffered so much as a result of the terrible effects of war. Returning to his post at Zalingei in 1945 at the age of 50, he consolidated the work he had done and leave behind him sound administrative foundations, which his successors can stand on for the future.

His tremendous vitality, determination and capacity for getting things done in the face of gravity, limited staff, and insufficient equipment, with his rugged individualism and unorthodox ways, make up the man, but his love of the people among whom he served was his chief characteristic, and the following quotation from a recent letter will describe his feelings for them:

"There is so much about the Sudanese which entitles them to care, and, in particular, on the level on which we have been working for the last 20 years. Whether as a soldier or as a civilian officer, or if this has brought me into continual contact with them. Their courtesy, diversity, friendliness, their humor, and perpetual cheerfulness under all conditions make me courageous and fortitude in the soldiers, who endured the privations and hardships of the Ethiopian campaign, have won me to them utterly, and have never left me anything more than this country and its people."

It is typical of Hugh Boustead, however, that he should not think of retiring on a pension, so that at the age of 72 he should take up a new job as Political Adviser at Mukulu in the Aden Protectorate. His many friends, British and Sudanese, will wish him every happiness in his new post.

Whether Central Africa needs a university college like Arden, similar to Makerere College, Uganda, is being discussed by the Central African Council.



*Parliament*

## Visiting Missions Reports Control of the Colonial Press

**IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS** a few days ago MR. T. REID asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make representations to the United Nations Organisation that reports of visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council to Trusteeship territories should not be discussed at the Council until the written comments of the Colonial Office, which based on Governors' reports, were also available to the Trusteeship Council thus enabling it to have all the facts before it and to come to responsible decisions.

MR. KEES WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "Strong representations in this sense were made by the Belgian and United Kingdom Representatives in the first session of the Trusteeship Council, but those representations were not wholly accepted. At the present session of the Council the United Kingdom and French Representatives again made representations in this connection."

MR. A. E. HEDDERLEY, Member of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "Information has been given concerning the existence of visiting missions by nationalists and other organisations, and also of the colonial work in the colonies, statements of which were being provided to the members of the United Nations on this and other countries."

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "Difficulties continue in most technical fields but recruitment of forestry, geological and civil engineering staff is now a little easier. Secondarily, it is difficult in many fields because the staff concerned is short in this country also, but secondarily, arrangements are in operation for postal and educational staff, and, thirdly, how the sites can be devised for medical and civil engineering work. A review of progress in the past year is contained in paragraph 1681 of Cmd. 2155."

**Powers to Suppress Newspapers**

MR. SKINNER asked the Minister if he was consulted before action was taken by Colonial Governors to suppress newspapers; and whether he would undertake periodical review of each case.

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "I know no instance of a Colonial Governor suppressing a newspaper. There is only one Colony where I know that the Governor has the power. He is not exercising it."

MR. DRESDEN: "Can anyone, friendly or unfriendly, tell us?"

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "Yes. As the hon. friend knows Malta has responsible self-government. How far Maltese Ministers decide to extend it, they will reorganise their press laws."

MR. DODD PARKER asked the Minister when he would make available the proceedings of the recent Colonial Conference in Simla.

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "The conference was not a committee. A Press communiqué was issued at the end of the conference and I do not myself know friend's intention to publish the proceedings."

MR. DODD PARKER: "In view of the Colonial Office claim that this was a very satisfactory conference, and of the importance of these supplies to this country particularly at this juncture, would the hon. gentleman at least consider putting a copy of the proceedings in the library of the House of Commons so that it can be available to all Members?"

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "The Conference resulted in the form of an interchange of views, expressions of opinion, and discussion between the supplying offices in the various Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office. In these circumstances it would be difficult to put anything of concrete value in the library. It was a two-way traffic of opinions and views. No major policy changes were made. I do not think there would be any advantage in trying to do what the hon. gentleman suggests."

MR. DODD PARKER: "In view of the undesirability of delaying the publication of these becoming Africanised documents, would the hon. gentleman encourage the official formation of separate schools for the children of South African origin in South Africa? and, how many cases are there of money being made from public funds via the maintenance of Afrikaans-language private schools in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya."

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "Grants-in-aid are provided for one Afrikaans-language private school in Tanganyika and one in Rhodesia. The cost of provision of special language schools is as far as possible avoided and my hon. friend's suggestion is unnecessary for the action suggested by my hon. friend."

MR. SKINNER: "Will the Minister take active steps to disperse any dependence from the position of English being the normal channel of language communication in British Colonies?"

MR. KEES WILLIAMS: "I do not feel that there is any cause for discouragement. This is the accepted situation."

## Ecatebbe Church Appeal

**AN APPEAL** has been launched for the restoration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Entebbe, Uganda, and to commemorate Europeans from Uganda who lost their lives in the recent war. Donations should be sent to the St. John's Church, Entebbe Memorial Restoration Fund, National Bank of India, 36, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or to the hon. treasurer of the fund at Entebbe. The foundation stone of the church was laid in 1908 by Sir Heathcote, first Governor of the Protectorate, and the building was consecrated in the following year by Bishop Juckes.

## Estate Duty

**THE ESTATE DUTY (CONSIDERATION) BILL**, introduced in Kenya, permits the Governor in Council to remit the whole or part of the estate duty in cases of exceptional hardship. The "principal value" of an estate, upon which duty is calculated, will now be defined as the price which the property would fetch in the opinion of the common dealers sold in the open market at the time of the death of the owner.

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## Fixing the Price of Maize Fair Play for the African

FIXING A PRICE FOR MAIZE which is fair both to European and African growers has been described by Mr. G. C. Beckett, M.P., for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia.

Addressing the Legislative Council, he said:

"The price for European maize this year has been fixed at 30s. per bag if one assumes that the maize will cost 15s. It has been fixed at 7s. plus the cost of storage, so the price for African maize was fixed at 18s. plus the cost of storage."

The European price was based on methods of farming, the standard of farming, fertilizers, green manuring, and so on. I want to make this point carefully—that the European price is based on the cost of irrigation, which the African does not incur. It is based on the average yield under maize and旱地 under representative farms which yield no other crops at all. It is also based on systems of agriculture which involve no experiments and will extend world-wide, which the European farmer has got in to the time and when he does it is for before he grows his crop he knows the price which he receives.

Mr. Beckett's speech was as follows:

The African farmer paid indirectly the same price as the European maize producer will get 20s. per bag. If he is subscribing to certain minimum standards of agriculture, which are not very high, he will receive a further bonus of 1s. per acre which this year may well be 1s.5d. per bag for the man who gets a return of one tonne per acre. The balance left is placed to the Maize Improvement Fund. One-third of all the returns goes down direct to the farmer and is paid.

The African far from the maize belt within the maize Control Board area will face a similar situation as the African closer to the line of 19°. This is aimed especially to encourage production in areas situated away from the belt of rainfall areas where there are to day large tracts of uncultivated land unbroken by any cultivation. It will also assist in stem the drift to the maize belt areas which will divide the native from the European farmer.

In the African districts the main problem of the lands is avoiding soil salinity water erosion and similar diseases and moreover to stabilize the African farmer's land and to help him to compete with the African entrepreneur at every point of production and sale of his produce on the land.

Government is keenly interested in Native agriculture and maize production, but it cannot and it is a family old resident of our country cannot stand still and see the African coming his land, owing to water supplies and rainfall discrepancies. This is rather a difficult situation.

## Zidab Scheme

WITH THE birth of the Zidab agricultural scheme in the Northern Province to saved Mohammed el Oberber of Port Sudan, a chapter in the agricultural history of the Sudan is closed. In 1904 an American philanthropist, Lettice Hunt, received an option from the Sudan Government over about 14,400 acres along the river Nile at Zidab. Her intention was to settle American Negroes there, but the project failed. A company formed in England, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate acquired the option, and in 1907 made a new agreement with the Sudan Government. Zidab became the first modern station growing cotton in the country, and these experiments made them the parent of the present Zedab scheme.

## Shoemakers Strike

A STRIKE of shoemakers in Nairobi, which ended 36 days, was settled by negotiations held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Parfitt, the Government's sole labour director. The strike demanded a 5s. weekly increase instead of the former 3s.6d. week, and improved living conditions. The settlement provides for a minimum of five days paid annual leave for workers in the industry, and other minor concessions. The low-tariff workers' service Asians will be entitled to a single passage of Indian and Africans to a single fare to their homes, and therefore to be paid within the framework of the scheme.

## Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Work in East Africa and the Sudan

REFERENCE to East Africa and the Sudan were made by Lord Baden-Powell, president of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at the annual general meeting in Manchester last week. He said inter alia:

"In the Sudan the corporation's officers have succeeded in successfully circumventing two major threats from the disease known as bollworm and boll rot. A technique has been worked out by which resistance to bollworm can be transferred from one species of cotton to another without altering the characteristics of their fibre."

"Tanganyika is now beginning to reap the benefits resulting from the work of the 200 men of corporation officers sent there at the beginning of the war, drawn from the new and greatly improved training now coming into general industrial and from agricultural schools, single and practical. Some 200 new methods of cultivation are being adopted."

Mr. Parfitt's visit:

Mr. James Littlejohn, chairman of the board, gave an account of his visit in May to the Sudan, and to South Africa, to inspect the new cotton-growing areas which are being opened up. In addition, some 200 engineers, labourers, and the like, were already occupying the laboratory buildings, and would be completed by the end of the year.

While there he had visited the main experimental stations and a number of the smaller ones. It was found that considerable organization was required between the cultivation and distribution, and the buying and selling of cotton. These seeds had been pointed out by the African Cotton Council, and the Government were now considering the steps to be taken. It was a result of these that the Sudan cotton could be marketed in a pure state and in a better, even running condition, best type could be equal in quality to Egyptian cotton.

It is intended to open up new areas for cotton cultivation, and the Government expect to have 10,000 acres ready to plant by the end of the year. Mr. E. C. Mullins, vice-chairman, Terrier.

*The strongest  
link in  
the chain*

... part of a bullet-point list by Mr. J. F. Parfitt, president of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, in his speech to shareholders.

... the word "service" is used throughout the bullet-point list, obtainable through the E.C.G.C. or its affiliated companies.

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*LETTERS TO YOUR  
THOUGHTS*

## NORTHERN RAILWAY Link

### Anglo-American Survey Team.

THE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION announced last Friday that it had approved a "technical assistance project" which in the first phase of the preliminary survey of a possible railway link between Northern Rhodesia and Tanzania.

The official announcement was made jointly by E.C.A. and the Colonial Office.

The survey, initiated by the United Kingdom and Rhodesian Colonial Governments in 1938, is to be carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, London, jointly with their associates, Overseas Consultants, Inc., of New York, a company which includes 11 leading American engineering firms.

The British and American experts selected for the work are expected to spend five months in Africa making a preliminary survey along several suggested routes between the Rhodesian and East African railheads. They will recommend the "most effective method" of carrying out detailed surveys of rail lines in three areas involved.

Arrangements of the survey team were completed yesterday.

American Consultants, Inc., have announced that Mr. D. C. Collier, director of organization and president of Standard Restaurants, Inc., of New York, will lead the team of experts. Two other Americans selected for the project, both from the staff of the McGraw Co. of New York, are Mr. Bruce W. McMillan, railway economist, and Mr. Stewart St. John, a geologist, mineralogist and economist. They three Americans left New York for London by air on July 1. They will have consultations in London before leaving for Africa, and will be accompanied by Mr. T. A. L. Atkinson, a member of the firm, and two other members of the firm.

The project is being financed equally by the E.C.A. and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. It will pay for the costs of phase one of the project, estimated at \$100,000, including the contract with the experts and the salaries of the Americans in London. The Colonial Development and Welfare Fund will meet the equivalent expenditure.

In many years since the linking of the Rhodesian and Tanzanian railways was first proposed, and several feasibility reports submitted, little has been publicly released, especially by Mr. G. A. M. Hobbs, Commissioner for Transport in Rhodesia, who has also referred in public to the possibility of extending the new railway from the port of Mikindani to the groundnut areas in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, onwards to the coast, inland, and thence to, and perhaps beyond, Lake Nyasa.

### Railway connexion Between Cape and Uganda.

Even more important, however, and certainly the least from the strategic viewpoint, is the construction of a railway from the port of Mikindani in Rhodesia to the northern railway in Tanganyika and thence to the Uganda-Aruaka railway, thus providing physical connection from the Cape to Uganda when the Central African and East African railways have been completed.

BRITAIN and Rhodesia understand that this is the main purpose of the survey will be primarily economic and that its investigators recommend the construction of a north-south railway and/or the building of a line from Mikindani to or beyond Lake Nyasa, the intention is that a mixed party of British and American experts should then be sent as soon as possible to go over the ground for the purpose of estimating the cost and of confirming the survey's results.

### Rhodesian Dairy Survey.

Mr. P. E. Ferrier, South African Minister of Agriculture, has praised the work of the Committee on the dairy industry whose recommendations were, he said, "excellent" by Government. Their report endorsed Government policy in most respects. A milk marketing committee would be established to ensure stabilized prices of dairy produce to the consumer.

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## From Burma to East Africa Timber in Southern Tanganyika

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., the great Hong Kong merchant house, with special interests in Burma since 1870, have recently become associated with Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. Ltd., in East Africa.

They are also about to register a company in Tanganyika Territory to undertake the felling and marketing of large hardwoods, mainly *myrtle*, from the Rondo Plateau, some 40 miles from Lindi and about 12 miles from the line of the new railway through the Southern Province.

It is calculated that about 250,000 tons of such timber can be worked in the area during the next 20 years. A profit-sharing basis, in place of a royalty, has been agreed with the Government of the Territory.

### Better Farming

THAT BETTER FARMING METHODS could double the average crop per acre was suggested by the author of a lecture which he addressed at the annual congress of representatives of the intensive conservation areas of Southern Rhodesia. Each year, one tenth of a farmer's delegate, and in 1948 agreed that the 1949-51 plan will consist of cultivation of any land of private property from the fallow conservative land point should be prohibited. In view of a minimum standard of sound farming, it does not also work. Mr. Charles Gray, a specialist in rice culture, a specialist, said, "that the Rhodesian farmers who grow surplus any in the world." Mr. Alvin, a man of Native cultivation, who claimed that the colony had an advantage over other African territories in that its Native energies had been stimulated by the three different

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success lies in  
the soft and honest  
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## Training Africans in Medicine Lays Down History of Experience

MEDICAL TRAINING OF AFRICANS, which Dr. MacLennan says the annual report of the Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. MacLennan, is greatly handicapped by the "poor quality of the material available," indeed 3,95 African students in training in 1947 there were no fewer than 22 distinct resignations.

Such figures are, of course, highly unsatisfactory, it was naturally considered by the author of the article early that waste time and waste education in the training of men who were most unlikely to prove successful in their jobs when posted to other colonies.

At the end of 1947 there were 155 African hospital assistants of various grades, 55 laboratory assistants, 24 compounders, nine pharmacists, and two instructors.

### Dr. MacLennan writes

"I am greatly indebted to the author of the Medical Training Report for his frank admission that the work that has to be done is enormous. At this moment the only way to increase the number of students is, for instance, to increase the staff. Presently there are 15 posts open, against a total of 15 available places, and ten left the service in the last six months. The year was not a bad financial one, and the 15 hospital assistants and the 24 compounders were well remunerated. Nevertheless, the

expenditure of £1,000,000 on salaries, does not go far in purchase of proper clothing. The main difficulty in this direction is that of recruitment. Fatherless, or single, young men before marriage, cannot become students, and an expectation may soon be fulfilled and the country will not build a well-grounded medical in Nigeria, in addition to other African countries. This is extremely important, as the parents of the students are assured that their sons will come to no harm during a period of training in Nigeria."

The expenditure of the department in 1947, the year under review, was £462,939, compared with £408,000 in the previous year and £61,417 in 1945. European in-patients treated in the hospitals numbered 3,757 and out-patients 7,558, and Asiatic and African in-patients 15,880 and out-patients 40,755, while charges at dispensaries rose sharply to £286,874.

Medical officers, receiving instructions from the Government, reported 10,610 in-patients, 1,921 out-patients, and 102,926 attendances at dispensaries.

At Government hospitals the death-rate was 2.79%, and no deaths were recorded among out-patients. Pneumonia remained the leading cause of death. Of deaths among in-patients, 38.5% were attributable to epidemic and endemic diseases, 31.6 to diseases of the respiratory system, 14.1% digestive, 8.5% to internal causes, and 6% to general disease.

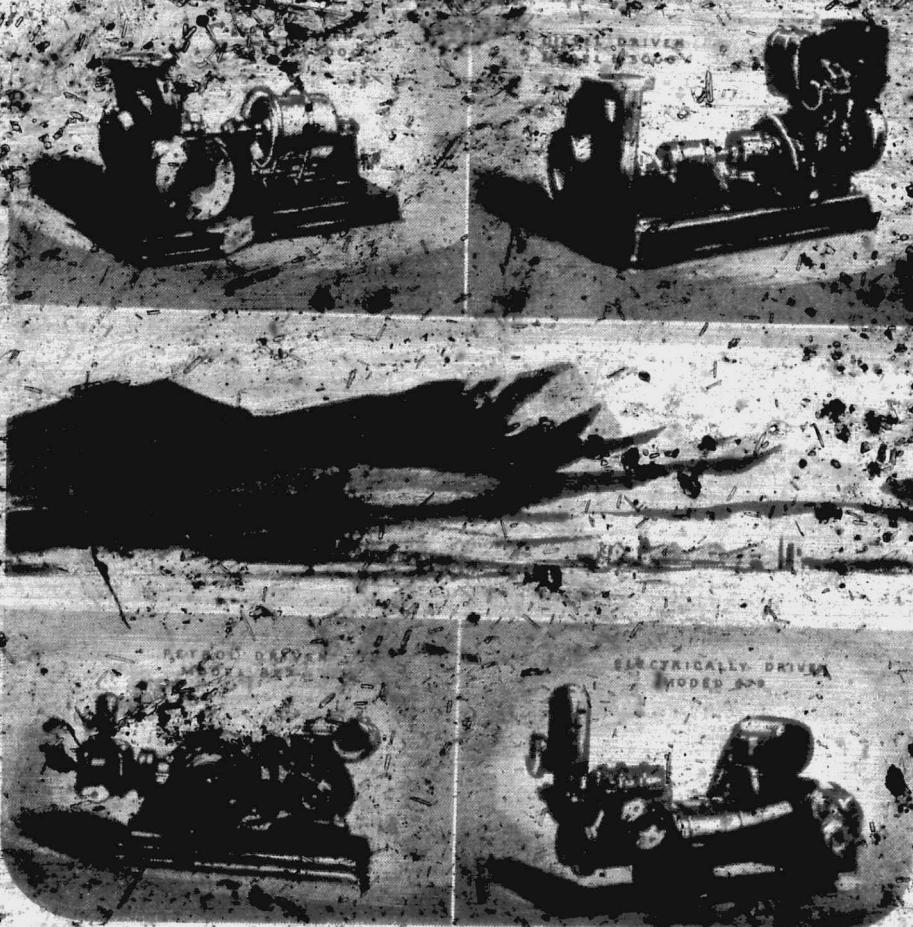
There were more than 1,523,000 cases of malaria, 1,216 among in-patients, 1,037 among two doctors and 1,497 Europeans. Of cases of smallpox, 1,121 British, and of 12,234 non-British, 1,049 died.

### British Initiative

ONE OF THE SIX AFRICANS who, on a varying 12 weeks' visit to this country from the trustees of the British Council is described by the Central Information Office as "probably the most advanced factor of the Kipsang." The statement continues: "George arap Bellion lives in a brick house in Kerio, a sun-baked farm with paddocks, fruit trees, timber borses, and practices proper mixed farming with rotational cropping, etc. George arap Bellion starts with nothing and is an example of what an African can do by himself. He now runs his own farm, lorry and tractor, and has educated two sons at the best schools in the country, and better farming methods are spreading rapidly."

July 21, 1897

INDONESIA



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## Slaughter of Wild Game

### Anti-Poaching Operations

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS of Southern Rhodesia has furnished the following table showing the total recorded number of wild animals slaughtered in the Colony in its anti-poaching operations (a) in the period 1942 to 1948, and (b) during the year 1948.

Species	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Elephant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhinoceros	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo	2,654	40	1	1	1	1	1
Hippopotamus	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Giraffe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zebra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
eland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kudu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reedbuck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sable	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waterbuck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartebeest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wildpig	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tsessebe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puku	12	12	1	1	1	1	1
Bushpig	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea Fowl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharpe's buck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oryx	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinko	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lion	30,300	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956
Leopard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cheetah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Porcupine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warthog	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antelope	21,863	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010
Total	32,163	4,966	4,966	4,966	4,966	4,966	4,966

MRI. COLLINS also asked the maximum number of natives employed in these operations during any one month in 1948; the scale of wages paid; the total cost of operations in 1948; the number of rifles and rounds of ammunition issued to Natives employed in the operations in 1948; and how the carcasses and hides of the slaughtered animals were disposed of.

The reply read:

"The maximum number of natives employed in any one month in 1948 was, in game protection areas, 527 (including all liaison), in bush-clearing areas 305; total 832. The scale of wages paid to such Natives in 1948 was—unpaid hunters, £1 7s. 6d.; per annum plus game shot; paid hunters, 17s. 6d.; per month plus rations, plus game shot; labourers, etc., 10s. 0d. per month plus rations. The total cost of these operations in 1948 was £1,824, plus Europeans' salaries and transport. The number of rifles issued to natives was 455, and the number of rounds of ammunition issued to Natives 29,000. The carcasses and hides of the slaughtered animals were disposed of by hunters and their families, friends, and consumed or used by purchasers. No native hunter have permission to sell."

The Municipal Surveyor of Bulawayo is to report to the King through the Colonial Office to see what action is necessary to settle the title to the land on the

## Statements Worth Noting

"Whatever things we have, whatever things we have, whatever things are good, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are bad, whatever things are bad, and if there is any fault, think on this thing." —Philippians iv, 8.

"Colonies cost Italy more than £4,000,000 a year when she had them, and she will again, I expect, cost more than £1,000,000,000." —Signor de Gasperi.

The Inter-Sup allowed to dealers in this territory is 40 per cent. on hunting fees has recently been increased to 50 per cent. —Sir P. M. and Eden, Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

"But if the subsidy on gold output, we should have to share, put it at £100, all the other countries would require." —Mr. G. A. Wrenport, Minister of Mines and Minerals, Rhodesia.

A. Confidence in British Empire  
"I put my confidence in the British Empire. I would like any other nation to be our ruler." —K. Nalitanga, African legislator, the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"A school is like a man's character; just as one looking into a mirror can rid himself of the stain on his person, likewise can one shape his character by education." —C. M. the Emperor of Ethiopia.

"Africite is the easiest panacea, but a difficult responsibility—the responsibility of the collector, who is mankind for producing the same, which is almost a new continent." —Dr. Julian Huxley.

"If the Rhodesias and Mashonaland create a racial state, we shall have a population ultimately 7,000,000—equal to that of New Zealand, and as large as that of Mr. R. Welensky, M.L.C., said when those words."

"Even though Rhodesian students may gather they are in the way of university education. In going abroad, we cannot get all we need in the way of culture until we have a university in Rhodesia." —Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, K.C., M.P., Rhodesia.

"Everyone to come finally as anchor in this place when I lay down my office of Governor, the last public office I shall hold. If you anything you do not like, remember that it will be the vapourings of a local yokel." —Sir Philip D. Bell, speaking in Nairobi.

### Native Housing

"The £1,000,000 African housing programme is being implemented for this territory. The number of houses constructed is nearly 20,000 in the last year which we have contracted." —Mr. E. Bradford, Director of Development in Matabeleland Province.

"In view of the critical state of the African colonies of the world, it might be necessary to half the House together at an earlier date," said Mr. Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when the Colony's Parliament went into recess until October 18.

The white man's nature makes him very amoral, and the black is even more degenerate than the white. Let us have no pity on those in Uganda and Native, and all were far less intelligent than man in bulk in a visit to England, since it was within 25 years of a group of slaves who sold the sand and stones I never had the luck to find." —H. Colquhoun.

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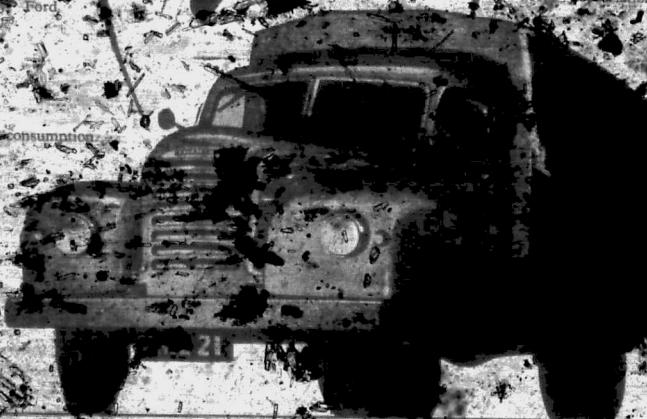
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new nine-hole golf course has been made ready.

Subscriptions to the Kenya Polio Research Fund have exceed £1,000.

A female Hartmann's zebra was foaled at Woburn Park Zoo last week.

The National Party of Uganda and the African People's Union have been banned in Kenya.

The reception of Colonial students in London was given by the Corporation of London at Guildhall last week.

More than £1,000,000 has been spent so far by the Southern Rhodesia Roads Department on the Matabeleland roads.

The M.R.C. Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia presided at an informal luncheon of the South Africa Club last Friday.

So far only two officials in Northern Rhodesia have taken advantage of the option of retirement reaching the age of 65 years.

## Colonial Affairs Debate

A debate on Colonial affairs is taking place in the House of Commons while this Bill is being printed.

The new railway tunnel near Limuru, Kenya, is shortly to be the longest in East and Central Africa—measuring 2,500 feet.

The Colonial Exhibition in London is to be continued until August owing to what is officially described as the enormous public demand for admission.

Kenya won the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* Cup at Bisley last Saturday, with a score of 521 points. The Singapore team came next with 499 points.

Twelve girls from the Government Indian High School in Eldoret, Kenya, have joined the first cadet division of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Colony.

Twenty-four young men from throughout provinces of Tanganyika Territory will spend 10 days in Dar es Salaam in order to be given an insight into the methods of territorial and municipal government.

The Development Commission in Tanganyika has recommended its own resolution—and that a Member of Development and Economic Advisory Committee should be appointed to its staff.

A lending library for Africans, chiefly consisting of books in English and in the British Council has been opened at Pointe Noire, Belgian Congo, by Dr. G. C. of a shilling per volume for two weeks.

Canary £18, the issue of £3,549,000 of Northern Rhodesia 3% Inscribed Steel 1965-66 at £97, the amount required to meet the insurance and issues were over-subscribed within the minute.

Antelopes imported from Somaliland are blamed for the introduction of an unidentified disease at the Paris zoo. Ruminants, valued at £80,000, have been slaughtered in an attempt to stamp it out.

Canada wants to buy more goods from the Colonies and has been exporting them to sell more to her, said Mr. Douglas Abbott, Canadian Finance Minister, when talking to journalists in London last Friday.

Eight African farms in Kenya have received advances of £25 each from the Kenyan Government for the development of their holdings. Similar, if a favourable report from the local agricultural officer, a further £25 will be available in each case.

A new bridge across the Saim River in the Kassala province of the Sudan, on the Ethiopian border, has been opened by Lt.-Gen. Sir James Robertson, H.M. Air Marshal, and by an unbroken concrete construction.

Anglo-Africans charged Southern Rhodesia, after causing serious bodily harm in Zambia during the disturbances between May 5-7 last year, to sentence the offenders to imprisonment with hard labour for periods of from five to eight years.

Improvements to the runway at the new airport in Northern Rhodesia, which are now under way, should be completed by February 1, 1950. At least £4,500 facilities will be provided for British freighters of Vikings to use the airport throughout the year.

The Inter-Parliamentary Council, which met in Nairobi last month, asked the Group to appoint a committee to examine the possibility of the establishment of a United Council of East Africa and recommended that members of the Anglican Church should meantime co-operate to the maximum with members of other Protestant Churches.

## Colonial Students

No increase is expected in 1950-51 in the number of places available for Colonial students in universities and colleges in the United Kingdom. Although the British Council, the Victoria League and other organizations are doing their best to secure suitable lodgings, students must be prepared for austerity conditions and temporary hotel accommodation, especially when they first arrive.

Great improvement in the housing situation in Southern Rhodesia in the past six months has enabled the Ministry of Trade and Industry to state that it is now possible to obtain a permit to increase the present maximum size of house by increasing the number of permits for industrial dwellings, building, and the complete release of all existing building control.

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**Mining****Western Rhodesian Mines****Survey of Significant Changes**

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral production has always been characterized by the predominance of gold. To the end of 1948 the total value of the minerals apart from coal produced since the Occupation in 1890 was £217,792,524, and gold accounted for 76.8% of that sum. If coal is included, gold still accounts for 72%.

Gold is followed by asbestos (13.5%), chrome (5.5%). The balance of 3.5% is made up of 25 items, the principal ones being copper, zinc, tungsten, and tin (in that order of importance). The mining of base minerals is of more recent growth than that of gold, the production of which is now declining, so the value of the gold output is now a smaller proportion of the whole. In 1928, the opening year of the period being discussed, gold made up 61.9% of the total value of the mineral produced, and in 1948 only 54.5%.

A large part of the gold output comes from a relatively small number of mines, each producing over 1,000 oz. per annum. During the past 20 years the number of these larger mines has varied from nine to 12. From 1928 to 1931 the larger mines were producing three-quarters of the gold.

**Twenty Year Gold Outputs**

TABLE I

Year	Gold produced (oz.)	Gross output per mining year	Number of producers in year	Percentage of total mined by mines in Column E	
				mines	10,000 oz. Column E
1928	576,112	6.92	300	73.31	
1929	560,813	6.86	290	73.2	
1930	529,111	6.78	241	73.2	
1931	521,111	6.50	205	73.2	
1932	574,135	6.56	192	70.10	
1933	642,499	6.56	175	61.11	
1934	691,152	6.51	162	61.11	
1935	726,281	6.49	158	61.9	
1936	770,001	6.66	170	61.9	
1937	804,219	6.86	1572	61.9	
1938	814,078	7.75	570	47.2	
1939	995,613	8.75	252	36.0	
1940	1,256,85	8.33	146	30.74	
1941	796,442	8.38	145	43.51	
1942	766,030	8.46	141	44.87	
1943	656,684	8.51	172	45.97	
1944	1,068,242	8.53	702	42	45.29
1945	541,586	3.15	732	61.2	46.42
1946	522,735	3.40	768	12	44.98
1947	522,735	3.40	784	10	39.85

In 1932, consequent upon the rise in the price of gold, there was a general increase in mining activity, and this started on an upward trend which continued until 1940. The number of producers increased greatly and the contribution of the larger miners became proportionately less. This was the beginning of a period of great activity on the part of the small miners, individuals or partnerships operating mines of such a size that they could not deep and treat over 10,000 oz. of ore per month.

In recent years the trend has been for this type of Rhodesian small gold mine, to play a decreasingly important part in the Colony's gold production. This is due to several causes, chief amongst which are rising costs, shortage of labour, declining grade, and the exhaustion of ore bodies.

At the same time a new class of privately owned mines has been gradually growing up, worked rather on company lines, deposits of as much as 1,600 ft. and equipped with modern reduction plants capable of treating refractory ores formerly buried to the surface.

Being a mining paper read to the Foreign Empire Mining Metallurgical Society, Mr. J. C. Ferguson of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia.

There has been a fairly steady diminution in grade since 1931. Initially this was attributed to the rise in the price of gold, but in recent years this may be due to the gradual exhaustion of the richer ore-bodies and the opening of new ones to take their place.

Gold deposits of Southern Rhodesia may be classified into two groups—vein or reefs, and irregular bodies in zones of shearing or shattering.

During the past 20 years the Jodes have produced the greater proportion of the gold, and it is probable that in the future ore-bodies of this kind will increase in relative importance. Their grade is generally lower than that of the quartz reefs, but that is made up for by their being larger and cheaper to work.

The two latest entrants to the Big mine class—Clementina and Motara—are worked by impregnation.

Asbestos has been rapidly increasing in importance in recent years, and now accounts for 32% of the total value of mineral production. The number of mines is increasing, but the new discoveries are not new discoveries, and it is most unlikely that any valuable occurrence remains to be found away from the known asbestos-bearing districts.

On the larger mines a great deal of exploration, including diamond drilling, has been done, and known occurrences

have been worked to a far greater depth than in the past, and mining operations are now being conducted at 300 ft. on the dip.

The iron-ores of Southern Rhodesia occur in the banded iron-tone group of the basement schists and are widely distributed. The resources are large, but as the thickness of the banded iron-tones is often only 1 in. in 1948, the deposit is not generally being given even its best exploitation.

At the plan for the Ressende Iron and Steel Commission head, Que Que, there have been proposed mining and diamond drilling which will ample for the ultimate scale of production contemplated. The Commission also holds a

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in the Manesi Range, 60 miles to the east of Que Sua, where large quantities of iron ore are known to exist, but these deposits have not been opened up. In 1938 drilling was started on the magnetic deposits of the lower Sabi Valley, but not enough work has been done for their value to be assessed.

In 1935 the Gwaii tinfields were discovered in the Vryheid district, in an inhospitable tract of country which had not received much attention from geologists. At the end of 1947 these fields produced 3,682 tons of tin, equivalent to £500,000.

### Tungsten

The production of tungsten ores was first started in 1938 in parts of the Chilcom war-effort. Many new veins were found and brought into production, but the veins were small and were uneconomic and ceased working when the demand for this strategic metal fell off.

Most of the mines produced scheelite, which is widely distributed throughout Rhodesia, but the most important mine situated in the western part of the Gwaii tinfields produced wolfram concentrates to the value of £2,631,919 between 1938 and 1947, or nearly one-third the value of the Chilcom tungsten production up to the end of 1947.

Pyrites was first mined in 1938. From time to time small quantities of this mineral have been marketed as a by-product, but nearly all the ore comes from the Iron Duke mine in the Mazoe Goldfield. This is the only mine in the Colony to be worked exclusively for pyrites which is used in the sulphuric acid plant at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia. The ore bodies are irregular segregations of sediments of the banded ironstone group, and diamonds could probably be found in the same belt of country if a greater amount of the material were to be used. The production of this mine in the end of 1948 was 319,334 tons of pyrite valued at £20,192.

Iron pyrite was recovered in the alkali ring-slag of the Dorowes in the upper part of the Sabi River basin. It is now known that substantial quantities of apatite-bearing rock occur and working this will be the deciding factor in the development of a phosphate industry.

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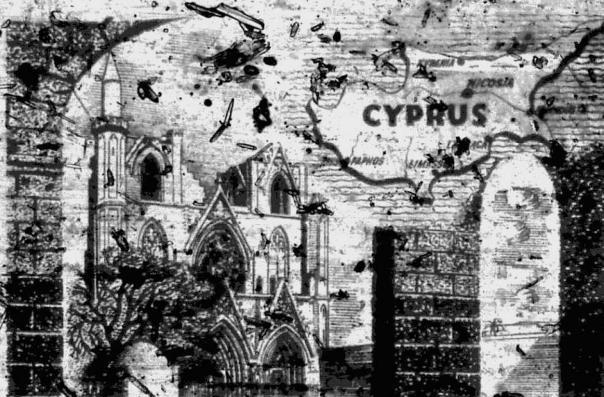
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An outstanding example of the tenth-century Gothic architecture, comparable to Rhodes cathedral, is the church of St. Nicholas, most notable of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta. Now used as a mosque for the Moslem median population, the building is an abiding memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the island to a low ebb, but from the end of the nineteenth century Cyprus began to recover some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the ports of Famagusta and Larnaca, situated on the island's trade, though carobs, vines and citrus have replaced the precious stones and diamonds which were hirable on request.



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