

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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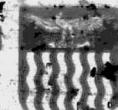
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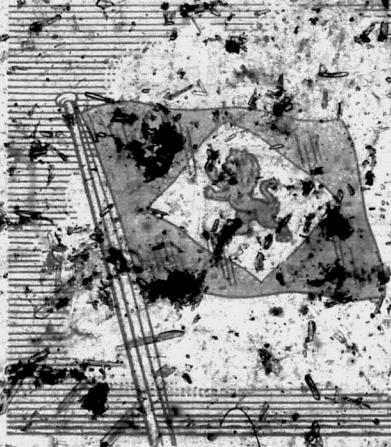
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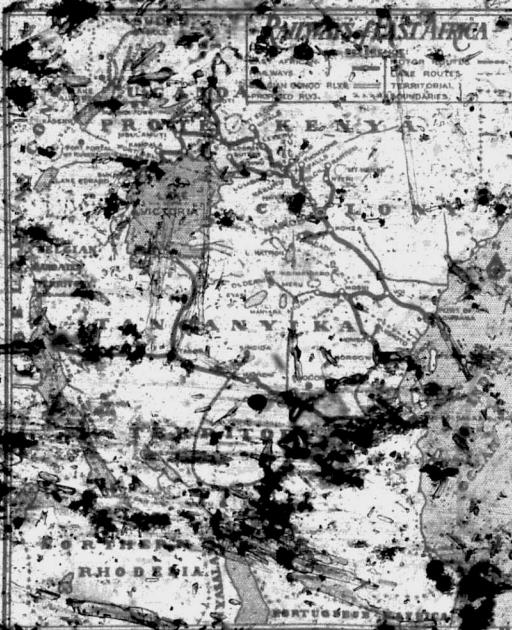
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**C**ONFERENCES APPEARING in the news in the course of 1948 in the House of Commons and in both Chambers speakers emphasized the large increasing

### Agreement on Broad Government-Council Issues

regard to the principles of Colonial Policy. For example, the latest Conservative Party statement (from which we quote a chapter in this issue) contains little concerning Dominion and Colonial Affairs to which any Socialist could object, and many Socialist leaders, and probably a far larger proportion of the rank-and-file of the movement would subscribe to it as it stands. On the other hand, in the same statement can be conveniently noted that the most important interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies which we had the pleasure of publishing in our last issue on the subject of the views of the European in Africa would be unacceptable to every Tory or Liberal. It was, of course, the most authoritative document which could be obtained from a Socialist source, and it has aroused deep interest in many influential quarters. For many years we have pleaded for the elimination of a purely party attitude in Imperial matters, and we warmly welcome every strengthening of a tendency which has

every thing to commend it when we stand by the principles of the Commonwealth and the Overseas Empire.

Yet further proof of the narrowing of differences is the view of in the Colonial debate in the House. How remarkably tributes were paid to the Socialist Secretary of State by Tory Deputies to members of the Conservative Opposition. Indeed well over half of the speakers went out of their way to congratulate Mr. Creech Jones on some part of the work which is being done in the Colonial Empire under his direction. The quality of this year's annual report on the Colonies (which is written in as concise and lucid as is possible in numerous passages), and on his own opening speech, which, lasting exactly an hour, could obviously not deal exhaustively with the Colonial Empire, but gave a balanced report on the main issues and trends of policy. In this speech, Creech Jones said that the British purpose was to bring to the Colonies stability, order, prosperity and confidence, to spur on reparation, and to devolve as much as possible upon them, care must be taken that the available resources do not outrun the expansion of the social services and the

improvement of its economic foundations. The Minister renewed his declaration that the integrity of the Trust Territories committed to British administration would not be prejudiced by the actions of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; however, No. 14 also avowed that "in the next few years" he could call upon some judgment as to how much further some of our African Colonies can be tied up in executive government federation or new government machinery. It will be seen that the reference was very indefinite, so indefinite that it ought to act as a spur to the Rhodesias and Nyassaland, which have been curiously dilatory in presenting to the Imperial Government that well-argued case for federation which they must obviously submit.

The very fact that Mr. Creech Jones mentioned the subjects which he could quite easily have omitted is sufficient that he is prepared to consider whatever arguments Federationists may put forward. Since he always seems to be in a hurry to come to a conclusion, let us hope that he will not be too hasty. Every state, the leaders of the Rhodesias and Nyassaland should, we urge, lose no time in settling their differences. There is no satisfactory scheme of amalgamation and generosity can devise one. Let us hope that the Imperial Government for a while at least will be patient. A sense of urgency is needed in this matter, for further procrastination might have most unfortunate results. It is easy for us to assume, as some people do, that time is on the side of the three territories, which is automatically the side of federation with a majority. They need not time to better much, since they are assumed now, but others are available. We have obtained a political tie in which personal ties always play an important part, but the former is far less.

So go small business and big business. Indeed, Mr. Creech Jones is honest enough to judge according to the scale instead of doing automatically, or even unconsciously, what the rest of us do.

**Imperial Federation.**—The last point is the most important. The first is the easiest.

So far, the Colonies have steadily increased the contribution to the Commonwealth Fund. It is probable that the praise he received from Tones in a week's time will give them a further

push in added contributions. All that is, of course, grossly untrue, which reveals the attitude of a responsible Minister. He puts no finer point upon it, which regards for Imperial interest. The plain truth is that Mr. Creech Jones, who for many years in opposition was so constantly critical, particularly of East and Central Africa, has since travelled widely within the Colonial Empire, has been assiduously amassing information by means of personal contact, and that his present position thus enlightened by the best available knowledge has made of him a Minister who enjoys an exceptional measure of Colonial confidence, not least because, in a Government which home affairs so often shows an almost adherence to doctrinaire solutions, he at the Colonial Office has eschewed the theoretical and hypothetical. His reward is a general recognition in Colonial circles that he puts the interests of the Colonies first and that is all that should be asked of the occupant of his office.

There is no evidence within our knowledge that would justify the expectation that Mr. Creech Jones, or else in his party, would do as well as he did. None.

#### **Black Continental to Europe, or the Long March of the Colonial Empire.**

It is a remarkable thing that all men know his position, and yet we write it patently only because information has reached us in the form of a memorandum prepared in the (mainly non-Colonial) sources, leaving no doubt that there is a plan to bring the three colonies into the Colonial and Dominion Office in the very future, perhaps together. From any question of its validity, if the present new Minister, who, as we know, gave his word to Tones, in stating that any change would be submitted to the Colonial Empire before the election, we find, a nominal who would within a reasonable time attract the confidence of all. It is now known to us, Mr. Creech Jones, with that knowledge, however, that he could inevitably be called in what the new Secretary of State would either act on insufficient knowledge of the situation, other countries would be greatly damaged by the Colonial Empire in this period of unprecedented activity in major world matters, and it is therefore to his advantage to hope that the Prime Minister will make it quite clear that the intentions change at the Colonial Office. Before the general election.

# Conservative Statement on Empire Problems

## System of Imperial Federations Required as Basis of Empire

The CONSERVATIVE PARTY in its statement of a Council of an advisory nature to Commonwealth countries, issued this statement, issued on June 19th, 1923, the unity, strength and progress of the British Empire, and the supreme importance of statesmanship.

It is vital to the defence of our colonial democracy and to the political life of the Colonial Empire that we depend less for the maintenance of our own standard of life and of our own security upon a unitary and vigorous Empire and upon a plural system.

We have in the world at large a brotherhood of mankind in which every member has much to give and much to gain from the benefits of association. This structure must be founded by positive active statesmanship.

There has been no development in the Imperial organization comparable to the elaborate structure built up over a century in Europe. There appears to be no "plan for imperial strategy and no plan for economic interdependence." On the contrary, all the traditional links of Empire have been severed. And all the changes going on around us demand a consideration of necessary

### More frequent Commonwealth Conferences

Mr. Churchill's Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, nor necessarily the meeting in London, are desirable. A Conservative Government will immediately seek the views of the Dominions on the desirability of setting up a permanent civil service station in each of the capital cities and responsibility to the Prime Ministers of the whole Empire and Commonwealth.

We have accepted the arrangement by which the great Dominion of India, and also of Australia and Ceylon are now fully and freely members of the Commonwealth. But we must recognize the fact that the understanding reached can only be a very provisional one. We believe the Union Government in India, and the Indian National Congress, will sympathize with our desire to ensure that the Indian people should have a say in their own affairs. Every thing depends on the result of the election of these common friends of ours. It is to them that the responsibility and hope of our willingness to be more responsible towards each other.

We believe that the Commonwealth, based on this, is now equipped with knowledge to maintain the position of the Head of the Commonwealth as a source of justice in such cases as India. It is important to forward an appeal beyond their own frontiers.

We believe that a new Commonwealth Federation may evolve, with a strong and fully representative Commonwealth Council, which will find access to the services of the League of Nations to propose modification to its membership. It might become an advisory panel to which Commonwealth members could refer disputes between themselves in cases where they cannot be resolved by other methods.

Our commitment under the British War Alliance, treaties of alliance, and other necessary documents, constitute an exception in the matter of defence from the Commonwealth. Such questions as the establishment of a British Commonwealth defence force

(See a full quotation on the subject in the statement of the Conservative Party, issued on Saturday under the title "The Right Way to Britain")

must be left to the full consideration of common sense and common sense among the nations. The Commonwealth Council must be associated with the Commonwealth Government.

We believe that the Commonwealth must be encouraged to take the responsibility for its own defence and security, and that it must be given the right to self-government.

### Commonwealth Economic Policy

We have as established the Commonwealth Council of Imperial Federations for the investigation of goods, transportation, research and trade.

We shall aim at the greatest possible development of Empire trade. A Conservative Government will offer Empire producers of food and raw materials a place in the United Kingdom market second only to that of the home-producers. We will reserve the right to maintain whatever preferences or other special arrangements with Empire countries may be considered necessary for this purpose.

We are opposed to free trade as a general principle, and we would consider return trade to the standards of free enterprise. We will recognize a special responsibility for maintaining the market for certain Colonial products, and in this instance a Conservative Government in the United Kingdom will offer a guaranteed market at a remunerative price.

We shall also be willing to concert with any Dominion plans for the large scale development of food products, raw materials, and will be prepared to open substantial markets for these products. We will also maintain the freedom of migration among the members within the British Empire and the Commonwealth. Our policy will consist therefore in the voluntary emigration, but in the spirit of "Countrymen to Countrymen" open to citizens.

### Balanced Emigration

We will ensure that migration should represent a cross-section of age and occupation. A Conservative Government will encourage on a limited scale further the settlement in Colonies which are suitable, provided that the rights of the existing inhabitants are fully safeguarded.

For the full development of Empire resources very large amounts of capital will be needed. The financial position in which Britain now finds herself will for the time being limit the provision which can be made for this purpose. A Conservative Government will take steps to ensure that as far as possible developments in the Empire and Commonwealth have first claim on what is available for overseas capital investment. Such a capital will make a distinct contribution from the establishment and managerial skill. British industry will be encouraged to play its part in developing resources overseas.

A Conservative Government will give encouragement to private enterprise in Colonial development subject to due social conditions.

This plan fits in with the general economic intention of the Colonial Government concerned; that it pays a fair share of Colonial taxation; that it is a good employer; that there is provision for the people to take a financial interest and enjoy a fair share in all grades of employment for which their abilities and skill may fit them.

Future prosperity and political progress in the colonies will depend largely upon great advances in education and the social services. Literacy must be

welcome, and a Conservative Government will have a Royal Commission to study this problem and the provision of primary education to the facilities for secondary and university education.

A Conservative Government will take measures to eliminate endemic and debilitating disease, to encourage better methods of agriculture, and to diversify so far as may be in housing and health. It will seek to improve the status of women.

There are many agricultural problems to deal with such as soil erosion, and we shall encourage co-operative purchasing and marketing organisations.

## COLONIES

The progress of British Colonial administration has guided the Colonial Service, and the Government in partnership with the Colonies, in each Colony, will continue in this Devlopment. In each Colony, in accordance with its special needs and conditions, but full constitutional freedom can be passed only upon a sound economy and efficient public services.

Meanwhile, and in the towns, local government, every encouragement will be given to local recruitment for all grades of the civil administration. All technical sciences, and suitable forms of local government will be developed in each Colony.

## Colonial Secretary's Statement in Commons

### Country May Be Proud of Its Colonial Work

THE PEOPLE may well take a reasonable pride in the work given forwards by our colonial territories. The work described in the general report on the colonial territories in 1918 was difficult to evaluate, as our Colonial officers devoted, as well as those of the Colonial Office itself. But we are now satisfied with the situation as it stands at present. We still grapple with shortcomings and difficulties of adjustment of some of the problems confronting us. Nevertheless, I think the work which has been done is sound and will bear the test of time.

I am fully committed to a considerable enlargement of our territories and that, while we must exercise responsibility in regard to the shaping and development and direction of policy in the territories overseas, we are, at the same time, developing in those territories and their local governments a sense of responsibility, and consequently a sense of our charge of the detached administration of policy in those countries. We cannot logically interfere with that administration without, at the same time, interfering with our responsibility in the administration of the country.

More and more colonial territories are going through a state of tension in regard to political, economic and social factors, and we cannot expect that they can be carried through without trouble, difficulty or disturbance. It is clear that we should do all in our power to create conditions for orderly development by reducing so far as possible the internal strains, and securing not only the internal co-operation of the peoples in the territory itself, but also their full co-operation with us, who for so long too have tried to do.

### Growing Interest in Colonial Affairs

IN this country in recent years there has been a great awakening of interest in Colonial affairs. Following on the very great stimulus to public interest in the meeting of the African Conference last autumn, we have been able to see during the past month not only an exhibition of some merit but also a Colonial Month which in various quarters has aroused considerable curiosity and interest.

Colours in the Colonies, I concerned, there has been a great awakening of interest in exhibition of that kind. No fewer than 21,000 persons have been admitted to that exhibition. The demand and the interest are so great that the exhibition will probably continue for another month. There has also been a very remarkable awakening of interest in charters and publications about the colonies. Some of the reports by the Colonies have been completely reconstituted, and a large amount of this literature has had to be withdrawn.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS are now being given a prominent place in the curriculum of the schools in the Colonies.

I would like to call attention to learned societies, public meetings, and continental bodies, who have played so important a part during the Colonial Month. We are particularly glad for the work they have done in getting over to a wider public the problems confronting us in our world economies.

In the few years we have tried to expand our information services, and the consciousness of the nature of the work now being done in regard to the making of films about Colonial life, in extending radio, doing enough broadcasting in the work in the schools and through the press, and in other ways.

What is the broad purpose we have in mind in regard to Colonial policy? None of us in these days seek the mere satisfaction of colonising the great areas of the earth. Our effort is to bring stability, good order and mutual prosperity to the world; to do this with the co-operation of the Colonial peoples by building up in the Colonial territories responsibility and the conditions of self-government.

### Building up in the Colonies the Aim

This laudable purpose can be achieved only so far as it evokes the response, understanding, and the confidence of the Colonial peoples themselves. We wish them to appreciate the values which accrue us in our own affairs. Consequently we are anxious to build relations with the Colonial peoples so that there should be a steady elimination of all discrimination and full co-operation with them in the great tasks which have to be performed.

That things relate to a consideration of the problems of the Colonial service, during the last three or four years following the war we have recruited for the administrative and technical staffs—the professional staffs—the Colonial service—no fewer than 5,000 men and women. In addition, the Crown Agents have recruited something like 2,000. During the past year we have filled 600 vacancies, and the Colonies are demanding eight months no longer than 120 places.

There are at the moment no fewer than 1,395 vacancies in the administrative and technical service. We want 1,500 diverse kinds of officials, 35 veterinary officers, 400 teachers, 1,000 engineers, and we are sometimes in despair because of the nature of the work in the Colonies can only be done with at all, because of the shortage of the administrative and technical knowledge on the part of the men. There are signs of improvement. In certain areas, particularly in the recruiting more women and a rise in the number of married officers. But in other cases, especially in the Colonies, there is need for more people.

We are trying to meet these difficulties by recruiting very largely as they exist, by employing ladies from the United States, Canada, and Australia, by shortening the period of service, and by taking into account the respect of the

education, or amplying working conditions, and making our services more attractive to the Colonial servants.

We are also making a very strong appeal to the Government, the public and other schools. We are trying to make known the technical vacancies in the respective professional journals. By paying visits to a large number of organizations and societies, the Colonial Office are trying to argue the need of co-operation in the most attractive prospects which exist.

In addition, we hope to arrange with certain of the services for periods of secondment from this country. Already we have come to an understanding with the Ministry of Education. We hope that a similar arrangement will be possible with the medical service. We have a scheme for probation officers which before doing a number of secondments will be arranged with other technical services. These arrangements will preserve seniority, pension and salary rights in the British service when the people have finished their duties in the territories.

### Training Labour Officers

We are in the first instance arranging courses for labour officers under the Ministry of Labour. With the help of co-operative officers, it is proposed to have a Co-operative College. We have arranged a course of 12 weeks of police at the Police College. There are also arrangements for refreshment courses for members of the mining service, and there are facilities at one or other of the colleges here for people engaged in social welfare work. In these ways we are endeavouring to improve the quality and experience of the various technical parades.

At the same time we are trying to improve the local facilities—discourse, conference, and training in the territories. We hope that the local universities are now springing up in the various parts of the Empire will contribute a great deal. I should like to thank you all there thanks to the universities of this country for the tremendous enthusiasm with which they have entered into the training of our cadets and members of technical staffs who are here for further training.

In recent years there has been a considerable change in the functions of the various NGOs. While we have tried to give political guidance to the building up of political institutions in the territories overseas, we have also developed on the social and economic side a whole series of functions which are of great importance to the territories and upon which we call for assistance at any time.

We are further attempting to assist in the building up of the surveying of the sub-servicemen, mapping the Colonial Empire and the discovery of mineral and water resources. In East and Central Africa during the last half of this year at fewer than 140,000 square miles were photographed. Ground surveying parties are at work in Central and East Africa.

Another function of the Colonial Office is concerned with the welfare of students who come to this country. The policy pursued is shaped by a committee for the assistance of the Secretary of State's grants made available. This is the basis on which that committee works. We are grateful for the work they have done.

### Students from Only Temporary

Our policy would incline away from the establishment of hostels for Colonial students where they are segregated from people of other races. We are most anxious that as far as possible in the initial stages the halls of residence should not be exclusively halls for Colonial students. We are also anxious that the hostel facilities ourselves provide should be no more than temporary places through which the students pass before they go into permanent accommodation.

The Colonial Governments are taking a very keen interest in this work, and have helped to the Colonial Office a number of liaison officers to assist the students to get advice about the homes to which they go or the hostels to which they are assigned, and advise in regard to their studies, and so on to try to open up amenities for them. Colonial Governments are now contributing to an amenities fund in order that sporting and other arrangements may be built up for the students here. In addition, East Africa and Kenya have founded centres of social activities for their students here, and, generally, a very close liaison is now kept as between the local Government and the students and the Colonial Office.

We are most of the vital importance of seeing that non-destructive and healthy influence is brought to bear on students who are here, and also that every opportunity is taken to bring with the interest in British ways and, if possible, to arrange for them actually to live in British homes.

I have appointed four liaison officers to travel between London and the regions for the purpose of viewing for each side as much as possible the possibilities of these developments. In this connection I should also like to pay tribute to the efforts of Mr. W. H. Smith who has organized in so excellently the work which we have done to date in the matter of sending for information.

It is important to us to make a very considerable contribution in regard to our dollar earnings and dollar earnings in the past two years and that contribution, I am afraid, is not appreciated to the full extent it is and is one of the very greatest importance to our country in trying to secure the health of the economy.

We are facing a somewhat difficult period. The demand for and the price levels of some of the principal commodities have slumped, but in respect of such of these commodities everything possible will be done on the Government's side to readjust the situation arising from this recession. Temporarily we have been obliged to lower the dollar values of expenditure in the territories together. I should say we are negotiating with the local Governments to secure that effect; but we are mindful that the development work and the expansion of essential products should not be prejudiced by this fact, nor, if possible, should the standard of living be lowered in any way.

We submitted the whole of this problem the other week to an influential conference of supply officers of all the territories, and their co-operation on behalf of all their governments was readily accepted in trying to meet the difficulties of the present financial position.

### Development of Ports

What are we trying to do to meet the fundamental services on which our economic expansion depends? First of all, there are transportation, communications, and other means will be increased. Among these the new port of Durban is going forward. Dar es Salaam, or perhaps parts first—the deep sea quay in Freetown, the building of a port at Mombasa, the new contract for the extension of the port of Pekaradi.

We are anxious that we should open up railway communications between Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya, and already we have discussed with Messrs. Gibbs and Company, and they with their American subsidiary, how the technical survey—we have already done the economic survey—can be quickly carried out. That means that we have two or three big projects in mind for opening out Central Africa and for relieving the pressure in Northern Rhodesia and Lower Nyassaland.

At Owen Falls we hope to harness the water from Lake Victoria and produce power to a capacity of 121,500 kilowatts. This scheme, with which we are pushing on as fast as possible, is not likely to come into operation until 1951.

The supply position has become very much easier during the last year. It is quite true that there are a number of things still in short supply, such as sheet, tubing, piping, and a certain type of agricultural machinery. Nevertheless, this is very much better in that it was. We do not think it will consume so much raw material as this backlog of requirements, and territories will be able to overcome.

The indications are that we shall have allocated all the money which was provided by Parliament under the 1948 Act with comparatively little trouble ahead. That will promote many important projects which the Colonies want, may not be possible because there are no funds available, and this may create a situation in which the Government will need to consider whether a new Bill is required.

### Mining and Secondary Industries

Mining development has not been nearly sufficient, and there have been some very remarkable developments in regard to secondary industries and minor development during the last year or so. But it is time that more enterprises should be encouraged in our territories, and it is time that there has been a great deal of public enterprise in the territories, and utilities there is a considerable room for private enterprise as well. We are looking forward to the opening of the Kingdom and foreign bases more and more, and to the development of some of the colonies in that direction forward.

The secret of the Colonial Development Corporation indicates that it is prepared to make arrangements with private undertakings in regard to important works. There are really important jobs in our territories which private enterprise is not prepared to undertake, because of the risks involved; but the Colonial Development Corporation, even a handy car, can get them under way.

Something has been made that perhaps Whitehall has not given sufficient latitude to the Corporation in regard to jobs which it is anxious to get on with. I want to say that it is ridiculous that the maximum freedom should be enjoyed by the corporation in view of what its work could be done, unless it is and remains as great freedom as is enjoyed by the private concern. It is my opinion that the corporation on the supply of raw materials, oil, coal, and similar things, which are outside our colonies, should be restricted, but not to be more rigorous for the control of our own territories.

# Southern Rhodesia's Progress and Prospects

## Firm Confidence of Mr. E. G. F. Whitehead

MR. E. G. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance for Southern Rhodesia, who represented the Colony at the recent Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in London, had a press reception before leaving London by air on Tuesday to return to Salisbury.

He was accompanied by leading experts on various matters, and instead of answering the questions of newspaper representatives himself in the customary way, invited his guests to his colleague's in the latest innovation, contenting himself with short informal talk, so widely however he made some important points. The experts were:

Mr. J. A. Miles, who is advising the Government of the Colony on the extension of the Que Que Gold Works.

Mr. Miles was chairman of the commission investigating the possibility of the production of iron coal.

Mr. R. E. Pitt of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, who has been engaged on the preparation of the plan for large-scale development in the Sabi Valley.

Mr. C. E. Edmonde, a leading Rhodesian industrialist.

Mr. C. E. Edmonde, warden of the Fairbridge Memorial College near Bulawayo, where more than 5,000 children from Great Britain are now happily settled.

Brigadier Gaskin, a commander of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, who is now in England on a course.

Mr. Alfvin Marshal Banting, who formerly commanded the Air Training Scheme in Rhodesia.

The Hon. Lionel Palmer, a director of the company building a 100-mile extending the growths of Rhodesia, and which comes within eight years to be exporting direct worth at least £1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Rau, representative of a company dealing in base metals, and particularly interested in Rhodesian chrome, mica, and vanadinite.

## Everything Has Gone Rigor

SOUTHERN RHODESIA said Mr. Whitehead, had escaped most of the troubles of the post-war period. It might indeed be said that every year had gone right for the Colony.

Tobacco output had doubled since the end of the war, production having in the short time risen from about 40,000,000 lb. to 80,000,000 lb., and the present plan was to work up to 110,000,000 lb. a year. He was confident that there would be another large increase in 1930, and the Colony intended to make an even greater proportion of its tobacco to go for the sterling markets.

Rhodesia had the highest inflation rate, and the railway fares had been really anti-inflationary, as was the fact that the railways still enjoyed the traffic which had rallied in 1924, since when there had been no increase at all. Yet Rhodesia Railways were making very large profits, the carrying capacity of the system was also increasing by 16% per annum, but the tonnes still 400,000 tons of chrome, 80,000 tons export, plus all for the United States, apart from that regularly ordered by the Ministry of Supply in Great Britain.

In the intervening four months Southern Rhodesia had probably led the world in its past two or three years with its increase in the European population of 100,000 souls. That large influx had inevitably caused housing difficulties and a severe strain upon local food supplies, and had created a serious immigration. This therefore became a factor which could probably result more than a dozen months hence, and would cause a reduction in traffic in 1930, as it will

## Whitehead, Minister of Finance

than 3,000 persons, or perhaps rather fewer than that. Real progress had already been made with the housing programme, the Colony had built 1,700 *pise de terre* houses costing from £800 to £1,100, and a local "prefab" had been produced by Mr. Porte, a successful manufacturer recruited from Australia six years ago.

Mr. Pitt and the other experts who had been surveying the Sabi Valley estimated that about 340,000 acres could be put under irrigation; it was most fertile land which should produce an immense increase in output, not immediately, of course, for the full project would require 25 years, or perhaps 25 years.

## Policy of Maximum Development

Rhodesia could stand a large increase in European population, because of her rich deposits of minerals, vast arable lands, the development of raw materials and foodstuffs. Countries with cheap raw materials and low sources of power could obviously absorb a large population.

Was it not possible that there was a permanent alteration in the circumstances which had called for an immense concentration of population in west Europe?

During the next century, Mr. Whitehead thought, there would be redistribution of population in Central Africa would be great because it had ample virgin land and wonderful deposits of the most important minerals (with coal estimable at 18s per ton, and first-class iron ore at about 4s). The great increase in population and the immense expansion of capital investment which it involved would reduce many of the present difficulties.

The only permanent solution of the world's trading problems, including that of the dollar deficit, was the maximum development of overseas territories, and in that programme Africa had a particularly important part to play in the decades ahead. It was only now that Africa was beginning to awaken and new potentiaities were being developed every day.

After the Napoleonic wars had thrown the whole of Europe out of balance, Canning, then the Foreign Secretary, had said that he could call in the New World to redress the balance of the Old. At the present time we can calculate the potential production of Africa to meet the adverse balance with the New World.

## Problem of Coal Supplies

Mr. Alfvin Marshal Banting, mentioned that there were constant complaints from Northern Rhodesia that that country was not receiving the fair and equitably quantities of coal from South Africa, and he agreed that copper production was likely to begin to be. Mr. Whitehead replied that Southern Rhodesia was a small and simultaneous exporter.

Supply difficulties had faced of these factors in Rhodesia, and had to stop work temporarily due to exhaustion of their coal supplies. Industrial communities in his Colony were as numerous and important as those in Northern Rhodesia. Did not such a situation call for responsible action? In this connection he asked? The rolling stock of the railways was however now increasing so rapidly that it cost him too many months to get the coal to the industrial centres. He reported from the mines that the coal output of the Colony was still small, and additional capacity would be taken in a few years, and that he expected Southern Rhodesia's annual output of coal in ten years hence to be less than double its present output.

Mr. Porte thought that one of the most important developments was that Rhodesian production of cement, now about 600,000 tons a year, would be trebled early in 1950. The serious shortage of houses would then soon disappear. His own factories, which would work three shifts a day, would once produce to maximum capacity.

When he had been in England last year for the purpose of buying a plant for the manufacture of high-pressure water piping he could find no British factory which could offer delivery in less than four years, some wanted five years, others more. He had therefore been driven to place the business in Italy, which had guaranteed to put a similar plant within 12 months. The immense change which had occurred in one section of British industrial life since last autumn was clear from

the fact that British manufacturers were now offering the plant for delivery within periods ranging from a minimum of six to a maximum of 12 months. He, like almost all Rhodesians, was eager to give preference to British goods, but delivery periods, price, quality and dependability could not be excluded from consideration.

Mr. Porte told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Porte Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd., in which the British South Africa Company and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa are interested, had not yet found for a factory site near Bulawayo Northern Rhodesia, with a railway frontage of about 1½ miles where it was hoped to begin the manufacture of various building materials and perhaps to create a paper industry using local timber.

## Lords Debate Development and Welfare Bill

### Economic Security—the Essential Basis of Colonial Advance

THE HOUSE OF LORDS took the second reading last week of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill.

THE EARL OF DAWSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that the measure had two main objects: to raise the annual ceiling of expenditure on research schemes from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000; and to raise the total annual expenditure permissible on all schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act from £17,500,000 to £20,000,000.

He said that expenditure had been much slower than was expected chiefly owing to shortage of materials and technical staff, though expenditure on research schemes had recently gathered momentum, and during the current financial year expenditure of about £1,500,000 had been forecast. Knowledge of the workings of animal plant and human diseases should not be impeded by such a low annual ceiling as £1,000,000.

In development schemes the present annual total of £17,500,000 permitted under the 1945 Act was not far to be exceeded in the current financial year, but unless that annual total was raised to £20,000,000, it would be quite impossible to find the kind of expenditure that had prevailed, for the whole £120,000,000 promised by Parliament to be spent by March, 1956.

### The Great Art of Faith

Lord Tiverton recalled the circumstances in which the first edition of the Act was passed.

It was the very difficult time of our fortunes in 1945 when the German armed forces had scattered all over, and most people who were devoted to our cause all over the world, wondered whether or not we should finish off the dark hour. The Parliament of our country, mindful of their responsibility, and absolutely determined to put up a strong case, this far-reaching measure has been called by some a "milestone" in my other great cause, the South.

The 10-year plan of colonial Government calls for an expenditure of about £100,000,000 in the following way: £64,000,000 odd under the 1945 Act; the same sum of £64,000,000 by local Colonial loans; and £12,000,000 from local Colonial revenues.

Voting the money is the easy part of all these schemes. It is how the money is spent that matters.

Welfare rests on development. The social services of this country are too numerous built on sand. They have the solid basis of continual economy. We can plan to move on to half a million houses, 100,000 new thousand gardens in these colonies, but most of them might be closed the following year for lack of funds to maintain them. Through the storm, health, housing,

the like are economic bases. In every sense of the word, they must at the same time be founded on the base of the pyramid, which is economic security.

I would like the noble earl to say a word on what proportions of this expenditure are going directly to productive activities or to public utilities or to social services. My understanding of the proposals in that order is something like one-half to productive activities, one-third to public utilities, and about one-sixth to social services.

### Government and Private Investment

One of the reasons, I think, why the East African groundnut scheme has not been a shining success is that His Majesty's Government have failed to make it plain what exactly are the functions in these schemes of Government investment and private investment. Some projects are suitable for Government investment alone and some for private investment alone, while many more are suitable for a joinder of the two. I wish the Government could see the way to making this quite plain.

Messengers on this side of the House will rejoice with me that the ceiling for the research grants has been raised. It is doubtful to my mind whether they should be ceiling grants year. After all, research proceeds with the maximum of free discovery to another year, and I think it should be any continuing influence on the grant, and let us bring the noble cause back to Parliament and ask for the limitation to be raised. One of the reasons of the groundnut scheme is that there was not enough research. Research is always an easy thing to do, and it is rather difficult to do the pilot scheme, the pilot scheme shade, the trial scheme.

Every 10 years shall be seriously hampered in lack of capital material but also of men. I believe that a great deal of the capital goods and universities which we export in the last few years are exported because the market is gone. We are not able to go to the frontier, and we are not able to go to the frontier, and we are not able to increase that element in our exports to our mutual advantage. Last from the point of view of our industry, commerce and agriculture, the factor is man, of our human capital. To my mind, the factor which has not been mentioned has been, I hope, the factor of man. We must always remember that the investments exist, and we always attract the best men, and I want to whisper to whatever source of income you have, that the men whom we send to Africa with us in our service are the best men of one of the best countries in the world, the United Kingdom, and in this country I have seen a becoming member of the Colonial Research Council, the Council of which I am a member, and the Colonial Research Council. They are all very good, except myself, and I attempt to find new uses for Colonial products, especially in the industrial field, though by our terms of reference we are not strictly limited to that.

East Africa has been very successful in finding a high export of its coals, from the Argenteuil mine, and also from Kenya Africa, from which a group of twelve companies are producing a very valuable oil, known as kerosene, which has a very nice name. It has not been mentioned

I believe, and must be remembered, that because it is possible to produce an oil-like weed it does not necessarily follow that that weed can be grown as a crop. That matter is being actively pursued under Colonial Office direction, and the latest information is extremely promising.

A great deal of useful work has been done in sugar. The actual accomplishment is not so great as a substitution for bread plants (which had been used up to 50% in certain hospitals) to anti-tropical warfare. When we started on sugar research some years ago we thought there might be a short, I don't know if there is the slightest doubt that the price of sugar will come down to a reasonable level. The hope is at present that from these new sources there will be new markets for our Colonial products.

**Colonial Statement of Policy.** — LORD LANSOWE said that Lord Shirreff had told him that the Colonial Government all the same except for the sum of money which was now to be spent on this scheme of development and welfare in the Colonies.

"I want to go into the question with you as to the restraint of how much of the credit for this is due to His Majesty's present Government," he continued. "If we enter into a balance of accounts of this kind, one must remember that in our Colonial Empire it is not only financial considerations which matter. It is totally useless to spend any quantity of money and to make a number of millions of pounds available for development and welfare schemes throughout the Colonial Empire, thereby a feeling of uncertainty and doubt about our intentions."

"If the question of whether we mean to govern or to get out is still left uncertain and if the Colonial Service is left not knowing what its future is to be owing to the lack of a perfectly definite statement of policy and of intention to adhere to the policy, then all the money spent under Bills of this sort will be entirely wasted. I do say that during the last few years that feeling of uncertainty has been prevalent throughout the Colonial Service."

#### Government by Ministers

"It happens to be my ambition to know what is to be asked constantly by the opinion of young men in the Colonial Service, what is the status for their service in a Service where apparently the Government are prepared to give way to pressure and to give in to riot and disorder, what the position is, and only recently does the responsible man in consideration has to be more and more afraid to do what he wishes to do with the money of the public?"

"Recently I was in the Colonies and I have distinguished myself in the Colonies. I have been there studying the Government and the conditions in our West African Colonies. I have seen at the end of it all that what I called an administration which pointed out how our forces were not properly used in policy, and I think and criticise. What did I see? I saw the Government in the part of the Colony of Nigeria, in the African Colonies, by the British Government. This was the attitude of the best government."

"We find afterwards magnificently uncertain, very unable of the open mind in matters of government. If one is to govern and, if one is to bring back war, to a stage where they are fit to govern, then one must display openly to the world, a general and good government."

THE EARL OF LINTWELL said in the course of his reply:

"Lord Lister spoke as though there was some uncertainty about our policy in regard to the political development and future of the Colonies. Honestly, I do not think there is any uncertainty about our policy for the Colonies and for all the territories. Our policy is that they should achieve self-government. That is the policy which is approved by every party in the State."

"An 110-year-old achievement of ours is that no financial or economic development would be possible without the co-operation of the public corporations. In different territories, they are the only ones who can make the impossible possible."

The development of the Colonies is to take place, striking a balance between the different aspects of the economic resources and the social services which ought to advance to a proper level in a particular Colony. They enable a proper ratio to be kept between the development of communications, agriculture and industry, and expenditure directly on social services, which can be planned over a period of years and the result will be a better life for the people."

The object of the Colonies is for more capital investment, and the greater evils from which the Colonies suffer, the more capital resources are required, skill and materials which can be invested in the Colonies. As far as the standard of living, there will be improved and the sooner we shall benefit from their progress, we are welcome to the operation of private enterprise in the Colonies with Colonial agencies and with the Colonial Development Corporation. These three economic agencies, we hope, will advance us by aid, with complete co-operation and co-operation in the Colonial effort, and will improve the lot of the local inhabitants."

**Colonial Budget.** — LORD LANSOWE said in response to a question from Mr. H. R. Wilson, who asked whether the Colonial Budget was not too large:

LORD LANSOWE said in part: "No request has yet been received from Colonial Governments to borrow from the International Bank, and there is no immediate prospect of any such request. Nevertheless, loans from the International Bank represent important potential sources of hard currency finance, and we must ensure that these Governments are free to act promptly if, and when, occasion arises."

"The chief difficulty that is likely to prevent Colonial governments taking advantage of the opportunity they will have under this Bill is the relatively high charge made by the bank in their loans. These amount to about 4%, made up of about 3% interest and between 1% and 2% statutory commission. Another difficulty is the small dollar requirement of a Colony in relation to a particular project, which would make it difficult for them to apply to the bank only if they wanted to borrow simultaneously on a number of different projects."

"Nevertheless, we feel that no obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of economic development in the Colonies, and this will, I think, remove a potential obstacle to the financing of development in the Colonies."

LORD LINTWELL said in the course of his reply: "I think it will be of the greatest help to the Colonies if we can greatly increase the use of American private investors."

"We all agree that the Colonial Empire needs a major capital sum it can possibly obtain, and although the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development contains something like 95% of American money,

in fact, an international and a national International Bank, and in the existing up to the Colonial Empire, will be always stronger if we have this additional source of capital on the whole."

"A National International Bank will attract investors."

"But in the course of time, and in view of the series of recessional events, the International Bank, I believe, will be superseded by American private investors. We must, therefore, hope that the British Colonial Empire is a rich market for American capital, and the benefit will be mutual."

In reply, LORD LINTWELL expressed pleasure at the way in which Colonial legislation was carried through that House with unanimity.

The difficulty about allowing Colonies to raise loan in the London market was that finance would be diverted from this country, and the overall economic position of the country and the situation of the balance of payments has to be kept in mind. The beginning of the general situation, the Colonial Government had to be asked to give up their right to the control of their colonies, raising of colonies loan in the London market could not be accomplished to any extent, and the same principle has since been followed in the case of Rhodesia, undeniably altered."

Colonial Office Government could in London market manage a considerably additional amount upon the United

Kingdom's productive capacity must still be kept in mind. On the other hand it was recognized that certain circumstances Colonies should be authorized to borrow if London and their authority so desired had been given to Trinidad, Malaya, and Northern Rhodesia.

"Any application by a Colonial Government for a loan from London would be considered most sympathetically. We will do our best within the limits of the overall economic situation to meet such requirements," said the Minister.

No one can ignore the dollar position in the future, but the present-day position will not prevent Colonial Governments from doing the authority which they will receive from the Bill when it becomes an Act, to approach the International Bank. The Bill is only a starting point and it is up to a Colonial Government to see whether it is wise to have a loan on these terms or not. It is also up to the Bank to prevent abnormal fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar shortage which we are facing at the moment.

## Large Grants for Africa

### New Development Schemes.

**EXPENDITURES AND ALLOCATIONS** under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to March 31 last were set out in a White Paper laid before Parliament last week (as briefly indicated in our last issue). It will be noted that of £3,000,000 so far spent, £2,550,000 has been or will be spent on or in Africa.

During the past year grants and loans for the 380 schemes approved within the Colonial Empire were £10,627,509 for development and welfare, and £1,657,109 for research schemes.

The largest single item in the East African section of the budget was £61,000 for soil conservation and agricultural development in Kenya; the grant covering the whole of the estimated capital expenditure and one-third of the estimated recurrent expenditure for the year, £1,550 for the prevention and control of deterioration of soil fertility, particularly in sensitive areas. In addition £4,000 was granted for reconditioning of roads under a number of small irrigation schemes, and £1,000 for schemes with which are to start shortly.

Tanganyika received a further £388,410 for development of water supplies as a result of the increased concentration of population in the neighbourhood of water supplies and the depopulation of good land where surface water is not available.

#### Social Services and Medical

For the establishment of a soil conservation organization there was an allocation of £110,104 to finance survey, research into the effectiveness and practicability of soil conservation measures, planning, education in the subject, and technical and protection or rehabilitation. That sum is calculated to meet the necessary capital and recurrent expenditure for four years.

The extension of public health services on which Kenya intends to spend £1,000,000 under its development plan, received £1,000,000 over three years of the estimate, £300,000 for the Mombasa district and £700,000 for the rest of the country in a series of 120 clinics.

Health continuities system, medical supplies and equipment were allocated £1,000,000 which should be met by contributions from the colonies. This included two grants of £15,000 for the construction of a primary hospital, £10,000 for the Health Works Department, £10,000 and £2,000 for the Health Department, £10,000 for the arrangement and maintenance of the Malaria Research Unit in Zanzibar.

Amongst African general schemes formerly mentioned, the capital cost of the Uganda Medical School, £1,000,000, and the Uganda Veterinary College, Uganda, whose current cost of £1,000,000 is approximately being met by the local Government, £1,000,000. The College also received £20,500 for the construction of a veterinary school. Mombasa's vocational Education, mainly for vocational and technical training, received £100,000. The Uganda Training

and Technical Detachments and Welfare Service expenditures were £100,000, and the visit of representatives of Uganda to the U.S.A. to study the methods of processing and manufacture used by the Standard Oil Company, the expense of £1,050 by the visiting chief during a month's stay in America early this year.

The £1,000 sent to East and Central Africa to investigate the possibility of establishing the International Rice Research Institute, and £100,000 for the construction of a new agricultural research station.

An estimated recurrent grant for agricultural development and soil conservation services, £1,500 as a funding grant towards the cost of an experimental pilot project on maize cultivation which is to be carried out in close consultation with C.R.E.S. £1,000 for the establishment of a Publications Bureau in Nairobi. A financial £7,000 was provided.

Expenditures of £6,000,000 were made in the following months to the end of 1951. A survey of the sources lasting six years, £16,300 in capital and recurrent expenditure. £1,000,000 is needed for building connected with the overall development plans, a further £1,000 is provided for the training of university staff this year, and the hydroelectric survey of Lakes Edward and Kivu now in train on the recommendation of Professor Fencham, enhanced to the extent of £2,000.

Bechuanaland's share included £1,000 for geological and mineral surveys, £91,500 for the collection of surface water and the development of river and underground supplies, £71,950 for the development of medical services, £62,000 for education, £35,700 for road improvements over seven years, and £16,100 for capital equipment by the Government mechanical workshop.

The Seychelles received £2,320 for the construction of village settlements and community centres, £800 for a new road across the island to connect Mahe with Praslin. £1,000 for the improvement of the water supply of the capital, £1,470 for providing the salary of a British medical officer, whom it is proposed to appoint for three years.

#### Colonial Film Unit

The General Assembly approves many international agreements for the co-operation of the colonies for educational purposes, such as the Conference with pre-selected training institutions in the higher grade of the public service, £200,000 for the training of civil service probationers, £100,000 for training civil servants for the Colonial Service, and the Directorate of Colonial Survey, £34,000 for training foreign service probationers, £12,300 for training forestry probationers, £10,000 for the training of veterinary probationers, £10,000 for training of nursing sisters as sisterhoods, £20,000 for training officials of the Colonial Service in administrative methods by H.M. Treasury.

The sum to establish Institutes of three agricultural administrators from the colonies financed in sterling was £400,000, a visit to India and Uganda of the Director of Agriculture of the British Embassy in Washington, £150,000 for universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, £37,500 for training probationers for the Colonial Administrative Services, whose salaries, allowances and approach fees amounted to £1,000,000, and £100,000 for Colonial Service Clubs at the three universities. £1,000,000 to the extent of £1,780,000 and less than £4,000,000 for the welfare of Colonial students for adaptation, maintenance and running expenses of studying in the U.K., grants to student welfare organizations, and expenses connected with the revision of students abroad.

Details of research schemes will be published later.

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# BACKGROUND

**Towards Tyranny.**—By far the most dangerous enemy of democracy is oligarchy, and in the drifting towards an oligarchical situation I regard that with the very greatest apprehension. "Oligarchy" means bureaucracy and bureaucracy means tyranny, and bureaucratic tyranny is the most tyrannical of all. The whole atmosphere of nation-building needs more virile and brutal than "sober British thought." We need to see that our climate is available, and we incline to the view that really those who have been brought up to the management of industry would be likely to succeed in it. The planners of Whitby, Whitton, and Cecil of Chelwood.

**The Workmen's View.**—Our foreign customers refuse to pay us more for an article than they can get it for next door. Price is, in part, a result of some habits which do not fill our visitors with admiration. There is the (to them) apparent waste of labour; the repeated checking of tickets on the railway; the limitation on standing passengers on buses; the hours at which offices and shops open and shut; the whole leisurely tempo of a country where leisure is considered good in itself, better than money as in, in addition, somehow money's worth is provided."

—*John G. D. Morris, M.P., the Member for Northamptonshire, South.*

**Marx and the State.**—At the back of every socialist doctrine resides the idea that the State is more important than the citizen, "worker and voter," and the institutions which comprise it. The people are to be produced to organizations, is, however, the fundamental basis on which all civilization, cultural and spiritual background have been built up. It is the background of the beliefs of our religion that the individual matters first and foremost. It is because the Iron and Steel Bill is the first example of the application of a doctrine which asserts that the state is greater and more important than the people, that he could not subscribe to the principles that we oppose this Bill.—*John Renard.*

Speaking of the Iron and Steel Bill patriotic and godless beast never stabilized a nation so easily as has clearly faced. It is a contempt and indifference with which religion has been ignored that the world has led us to this moron and son of impasse, and may lead to ruin. If we act with individual conviction with regard to duty, we will never get away with Moral strength coming from conscience and religion, but until then this back injury to the soul of England, recovery and Robbie the fibre and character of the soul of Walter.

**Dock Strike.**—The dockers involved in the London strike returned to work on Monday with flags flying, entirely unresentful, obeying the instructions of an unofficial committee after disregarding the advice of their own union leaders. They have ignored some of them, for a number of obligations under the dock strike scheme, they have ignored, a national economy for a decent cause; but apparently they will suffer no penalty except that involved in the loss of wages and will not be required to give any specific undertaking about the future. By working overtime many of them will now make up much of the money they have lost. There have been serious dock strikes in London in the autumn of 1945, in the spring of 1947, in early summer last year, and in the spring of this year, not to mention many small strikes. The mishandling of the strike by the Government could have been avoided by a little forethought. The need for strong leadership at the Ministry of Labour has never been more evident.

—*John G. D. Morris, M.P., the Member for Northamptonshire, South.*—I am sorry to say, however, in the middle of the strike, the Government saw fit to issue a repudiation of the statement that it decided that the days of the dock platinum standard had gone. A dock labour spokesman, Lord Amherst, a veteran Socialist chairman of the board and the Chief Government Whip in the House of Lords, bluntly declared this repudiation was crazy. To others the less will seem to be said, and the reputation of the leading leaders were obviously delighted. They could decide that the war was blunting when on July 4 that they were "limping" in the future of the dock labour, and so blushing to such an extent he did not hesitate to discredit the Dock Labour Board for repeating the mistake. Presumably he understood what the board used almost in the same words was, that they had to be understood to mean

**Unity Essential.**—The two essential prerequisites for recovery are the same now as in 1940. First and foremost a united people spiritually at one with each other dedicated to common purpose. Secondly, leaders in whom the nation is a whole has confidence, and who serving selflessly, without regard to position of party, are able to lead and pursue the best course in a constantly changing situation. One can claim that we approach the storm centre of crises as a united people. Some Ministers do urge unity and common effort for the common good. Others, more vociferous, lose no opportunity of dividing the nation for purposes of party politics. The vermin, "tinker's curse," and similar speeches have left their scars on the minds of godless men and women."—Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

**Australia's Example.**—As Prime Minister of Australia I was faced with precisely the same conditions that faces the Government of Great Britain in 1929. We had to build up a social service to a more advanced state than any country in the world. With the onset of the economic depression, it was clear that expenditure had to be cut, and that the only method was by the curtailment of the social services. Politicians, however, were not prepared to face this issue, nor did they realize that our social dole public expenditure outstripped our income which attempted to obtain the same results as the Americans and the English. The result was to be beaten by the Americans and subsequently by the English. Within 12 months of my taking office the Labour Government which succeeded me was forced to propose drastic reduction of expenditure, so far as I know, without precedent in any country. Included in this was an overall cut by 25% in social services, not even told to the slaves, invalids, and soldiers, and the working-class is not asked to leave Britain to go elsewhere. In contrast, the English and the Americans had a much more effective working-class, by which I mean real results and results in the maximum efforts from all workers. This went to the heart of the discipline, and the control of the trades unions, to their leading leaders.—*Lord Brabazon of Tara.*

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. "Travelling by air is demoralising. You are treated like a gentleman." — Mr. K. G. Martens.

"Hardly anything changes more slowly than men's minds." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"Older statesmen, technician economists, are taking a crisis firmly by the nose, and vice versa." — Mr. J. H. D. Martin.

"Russia has now got Communism. She has nationalised the hill, plus a good deal of capitalist barbarity." — Lord Brabazon.

"Example of the Old-School leadership that makes sense to men and women in a Democracy." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"A salary of £10 was originally attached to my office as High Steward of Colchester. So, I have received five dozen postcards from people."

"One of the urgent questions of labour is whether or how far the Welfare State has in fact been able to meet motives and aspirations in these wings of society which, by itself alone, it can achieve." — The Bishop of Southwell.

"We may find ourselves called upon at very short notice to face such an economic crisis as would involve an appeal to the electorate." — Lord Woolton.

"This may be the age of the common man, but unless the common man stands up to it by uncompromising action he is doomed to extinction." — Harry Truman.

"What is now needed is not easier or more lenient, nor can it be competition; nor is it shares for all, but stewardship, the efficient and penalties for the idle." — *Observer*.

"In the long run no country loves the British people as living and the plant must come when they enjoy only that standard of living for which they are prepared." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

In three of the six main groups of dollar imports into the U.K., Canada was the main source of supply last year, namely 19.5% cotton and tobacco, was it the United States. Canada, rather than America, will feel the greater effect of Britain's new dollar economy. — *Financial Times*.

"We have wasted the fat years of the sellers' market. Now that the lean years are upon us we find ourselves living beyond our means."

— Mr. Norman Crum.

"In our view there is still even danger to the stability of the Far East than a fall in the price of rubber below what it is at present." — Mr. D. Rees Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"With world prices falling every where around us, the rigidity of our trade structure and the inflexibility of the State controls of industry must not continue to cripple our economic power." — Mr. D. M. Ritchie.

"Another five years of Conservative government with a second dose of monetarization of our industries, a consequent destruction of our exports, a further national bankruptcy and a further decline in our standard of living." — Mr. Ritchie.

The upshot of the London dock strike is that the Dock Labour Board are discredited, the Government are laughed at, and the return to work confident that they have won a victory under the influence of unofficial and pro-Communist agitators. — *Sunday Times*.

The VELVET is the high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 2.4 litres, with lightning acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 10 seconds and a top speed of 70 m.p.h. with effort. Extra-fine performance is combined with low fuel consumption, 25 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,390-lb.

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# PERS

LORD STRATHMORE recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

LORD EVELYN DE ROTHSCHILD, who has been invited to the visitations at Rhodesia and South Africa, has accepted. Mr. J. C. Johnson has been appointed to take charge of Lord Evelyn's suite.

Mr. D. G. DUNSTAN, M.P., leaves London today to-morrow to return to Nairobi.

THE HERALD AND DUCHESS OF WENDELL have paid a short visit to Government House, Uganda.

COLONEL R. H. STEWART, provincial commissioner of the Mafeteng Province, Basutoland, has resigned.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, M.P., has been visiting East Africa and Rhodesia for the second time in about 18 months.

SIR JOHN TATE, of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co. Ltd., has joined the board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

LORD DOUGLASS ORR was presented with the Harber Medal at the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in London last week.

MR. F. Y. MATHESON, chairman of Messrs. B.M.C. Matheson & Co. Ltd., is due to arrive in London from Kenya about the end of August.

LORD WHEDELL presided for the first time at Tuesday meetings of the executive council of the Joint African Board.

MRS. CLEMENT D. MORR, the first African from Africa to be awarded a British Council Scholarship, will study medicine at Bristol University.

MR. H. M. WOODMAN, of the Sudan Medical Service, has been awarded a Leopoldina grant in fellowship of chemo-therapeutic treatment.

MRS. A. R. RADFORD, who served during the war in the R.A.F. as a beautician, is due on the point of leaving for Abyssinia to join her husband.

PRINCESS DUCHESS, eldest daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, has arrived in London with her husband to visit their children, who are at school in England.

MR. S. P. DODD, former Member of Parliament for Nibley, Gloucestershire, Member of Agriculture and Water Resources to both MR. E. V. MILLER, who is still in South Africa.

MR. D. H. HIBBERT, Assistant Director of Colonies in Southern Sudan, has been appointed to be Director of Agriculture when MR. C. W. THOMAS comes next year.

MR. HENRY MACKINNON, recently retired as the Governor-General of Canada, and his wife, are preparing to go to Kenya for a month's vacation with his son.

MR. GORDON HARRIS, Director of Northern Rhodesia, will leave on Sunday morning by flying-boat for Dar es Salaam and will spend a day or two in Nairobi before continuing his journey by air to Kasane.

MR. C. J. SIBBER, chairman of the 1820 Settlers' Memorial Association, who was assistant political secretary to Sir R. Rhodes in the last 18 months of his life, is on his way round the Empire. CASTLE NARROW was the birthplace of Chichester, of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. As he travels to Durban he is attended by a secretary interpreter.

MR. R. W. MORGAN, who has been appointed as Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, has been Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

MR. W. G. WONG has been appointed to exchanges with G. B. BECKETT, Member of Agriculture and Water Resources in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. ROY COOPER, leader among unofficial members of the Legislative Council, will be told by him on Tuesday in Kasane.

GENERAL SIR ERIC ROBERTSON, who was A.Q.M.G. of East Africa during the Ethiopian campaign of 1941, and is now British Military Governor in Germany, has been appointed *Vis-à-vis* General to the King.

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BALL, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies Department, London, last week. Dennis has since some weeks, Lord Addison will be Vice-Chairman of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

COLONEL GEORGE C. GRAPHTH, who was to have taken up his duties as managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association at the beginning of this month, has been indisposed, and has postponed entry upon his new duties until August 1.

MR. D. B. K. BADENHORST has been appointed South African Information Officer in Nairobi, attached to the office of the South African Commissioner in East Africa. Mr. Badenhorst has served on the Editorial Staff of *The Standard and The Times*.

SIR CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, who is a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, has flown to Canada to talk with business men on the dollar problem in the capacity as chairman of the recently formed Canadian Export Board.

MR. G. SPENCER BROWN, of Bulawayo, is the new National President of the Empire Service League Rhodesia. SIR ERIC COX, of Loxton, who has been elected honorary president, Sir ERNST GÖTTSCHE and MR. T. H. HARRIS, also presidents.

MR. ALEXANDER C. BELES, who in January will succeed MR. J. H. D. HOOPER as Africa Secretary of the Missionary Society, and who for the past 20 years has been an missionary in Kenya, will fly to West Africa in September to remain about 10 weeks.

Their marriage took place in a Frankfurt-on-Main registry office, and MR. JOHN E. KLEICK, H.M. Foreign Service, and CAPTAIN LYNETTE DU PREZ, of the South African Military Mission, Berlin, daughter of the late W. C. Leach and of Mrs. W. O. Leach, of Limbe, Nyasaland.

Three members of Professor Debenhams' expeditionary party have arrived in Kasane, Northern Rhodesia, which will be their headquarters. They are Miss COOK, lecturer at the School of Geography, Cambridge University, and MR. D. OULD and MR. J. TURNER, Cambridge students.

AIR COMMODORE CLAUDE McCLEAN VINCENT, who has been appointed Air Officer in Charge of Administration, Fighter Command, with the acting rank of air vice-marshal was at one time commanding officer of the Empire Flying School and from 1940 to 1942 commanding operational bases in Aden.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, who has already visited London from his visit to Canada to represent the Canadian Farmers' Union at the congress of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, was in Kenya in September after a visit to Sustans.

LIEUT. H. W. MORGAN, R.N., a tactical reconnaissance pilot who flew from escort carriers on the East Indies Station during the war, piloted one of the naval aircraft used in the recent raid on the Japanese port of Truk. This is the fourth time he has visited a tropical country since Malaya.

THE DUKE OF MONTFORD, who has returned to this country from his farm in Kenya, has sold the paintings which hung in Kimbolton Castle, home in Huntingdonshire, for a total of £19,000. The best of them realised low prices, though one painting went for £1,045. Two portraits believed to be of Van Dyck were sold for only £31.10s. each, while others attributed to Lucas and Rubens respectively fetched as little as 11 guineas.

MR. R. W. FOXLEE, engineer-in-chief to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, will visit East Africa and Nyasaland in the autumn to establish close liaison between the Crown Agents' office and the local administrations. In addition to discussing engineering matters, Mr. Foxlee will consult with the East African Ministers on major problems of supply. He will be accompanied by MR. P. C. LUCAS, executive officer, Crown Agents.

MRS. F. C. NEWTON, of the United Kingdom Treasury, has been seconded to Nairobi as Secretary to the Treasury, a new post created by the up-grading of the former appointment of Deputy Financial Secretary. She will relieve the financial secretary of much of the routine financial work. This is considered a first step in separating the functions of a Member for Nairobi, who would deal with financial questions and the duties of the permanent administrative staff.

MR. V. O. KALL, former East African manager of the State Bank of Ethiopia, has resigned and returned to the United States, accompanied by his wife and their son, who was born in Nairobi. After serving on staff at Addis Ababa, he joined the Bank of Eritrea in Asmara for two years, and during the war served in the American Navy for five years, being demobilised as a lieutenant-commander.

MRS. MAGIE JARDINE, Financial Secretary, and Mr. ROY COOPER, leader of the non-governmental members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Development Authority to a board in the Chilanga cement works to oversee affairs of the territory. Other members are MR. THOMAS WEST, Regional Director of the Colonial Development Corporation; chairman, MR. SINCLAIR HARRIS, the representative in Nyassaland, and BRIGADE-Major G. BRAZIER, the general manager of the cement works. The first meeting of the board will be held in Lusaka next month.

## Obituary

### Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross

MR. JOHN GODFREY HAMILTON ROSS, who has been killed in a motor accident in Asmara, was born in 1886, and after serving in the Royal Naval Reserve during the first world war, entered the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya in 1919, retiring in 1947, when acting provincial commissioner of the Rift Valley Province. He was no lover of red tape, and was popular with settled business men and Africans alike. A keen tennis and bridge player, he collected stamps for many years on behalf of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Fund in London. Among other kind acts, he would appear at home for help in a worthy cause, and once, when he was making his bungalow at Mombasa available for use by lower-paid civil servants for their holidays, he was 53.

MR. WILLIAM COOPER ELIZABETH, chairman of the Building Authority of Northern Rhodesia, died in Lukulu Hospital recently. Following two operations, Bemba in 1888, he joined the Colonial Service in 1908 and went to Lusaka as assistant engineer. In 1928 he became chief road engineer in Southern Rhodesia, and subsequently held the posts of executive engineer and Deputy Director of Public Works.

MISS JULIANA KEESEY, actress, who has died in Nairobi, was one of the best comedy actresses whom Kenya has had among the wider population. Before the 1914-18 war she was in England, and her husband, who died last year, were well known on the English stage. They were for many years with the late Oscar Asche. She appeared in the lead of "The London production of Houghton's 'Younger Generation' at the Haymarket, and in 'A Pair of Silk Stockings' in America. Mrs. Keesey was born in 1890, and in 1929, when her husband played Asche's players, after she took prominent parts in amateur productions in Nairobi.

MR. GARRY GURSLIEM, resident engineer on the new Ncema pipeline in Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Bulawayo, where he had arrived from Liverpool only a fortnight earlier. His widow and two children are still in this country.

MISS JULIANA RACHEL BERNEY, of Kent, aged 21, the youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. T. M. Berney Ficklin, on Mount Zeyha Estate, died last week in Nairobi following an operation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNETH JOHN KINCALD SMITH, whose death is reported at the age of 59 in the Royal Masonic Hospital, -Ravenscourt Park, London, took part in the famous Raid of 1896.

COLONEL GODFREY KINDERSLEY MAURICE, D.S.O., MC, who died at his home in Wiltshire at the age of 62, had served in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Sudan Medical Service.

MR. C. J. COOPER, who settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1915, and was well known in mining and farming circles in the Gwelo area, died there recently at the age of 65.

MR. HENRY WALTER HINLYN, who died last week in Ipswich at the age of 57, was formerly resident in Simbo, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ERIC BOEDHILL, son of the late Sir Albin Boedhill, has died in Mombasa.

## Germany and the Colonies

WE ARE THE SPAPER instances of the volte face of the Nazi leaders in last war, that one of the aims of Germany, not least by Nazis, was to recover colonies, primarily for strategic purposes, is that further on which the Reich was built we were frequently accused of scheming, not least by politicians, some of them in high places. Another incontestable proof from a German source that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was right is now available, thanks to the publication in Washington a few days ago of documents taken from the secret files of the German Foreign Ministry and the Reich Chancellery. Weizsaecker, that tiresome Secretary in the German Foreign Office is shown to have written on November 11, 1939, "For a long time to come we cannot continue fighting in war with England, so our only way is that we want from England we cannot obtain by force but must obtain by negotiation. From England we want Colonies and freedom of action in the East. From England what's military quiescence particularly in the West. These wishes are not completely irreconcileable. It would be preferable to find out what England would be willing to do for us." At the same time, one of Hitler's chief professional advisers put Colonia first among Germany's aims throughout this con-

## Groundnut Police

A police force of 100 assistants has been established by the government in Kongwa, Tanganyika, to recruit the southern agents in the Mlimbo. The head is mainly responsible to the Commissioner of Dar es Salaam.

## Taxing Tobacco and Free B.E.P.O. Annual Meeting

COLONEL A. D. DODDS PARKER, M.P., chairman of The British Empire Producers' Organization, presided at the annual general meeting last week, which was attended by Mr Louis Souchong of Mauritius, vice-president, and the only surviving founder member of the organization. Sir Louis is now 84 years old.

The chairman said, *inter alia*:

"Another other matter which engaged our attention was the tobacco taxation recently introduced in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Southern Rhodesian Government early this year announced its intention of introducing an export duty on tobacco. This was strongly opposed by our member body, the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, at whose request I organized representations to the Minister of Finance concerning the strong objections of primary producers to export duties on agricultural products."

"Fortunately, the Colonial Government decided to back again and eventually secured the reduction of an existing flat compulsory levy rate from 10% to the amount of a maximum of 15% of the proceeds of gross sales by growers, selling £2,500 worth of tobacco or upwards. This arrangement proved more acceptable to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, which have informed us that they believe the future of the industry has been removed."

### Export Duties in Nyasaland

"The story has had a less happy ending in the case of Nyasaland where export duties on both tobacco and cotton were introduced on January 1. I am sorry to say that representations to the Colonial Secretary, like those of the Nyasaland Tobacco and Cotton Association, whose behalf we acted, were left unanswered. We had no reply, but the scheme is still under consideration. The association have been asked to state whether they consider that the substitution of rates of duty leading to zero if the price of the products fell below a specified level would be wider spread than the official undertaking which has been given that the present flat rates of duty will be reviewed in the event of a serious fall in prices. Such revisions are necessarily subject to a time-lag which could result in disastrous losses to producers."

### Cement Manufacture

"THE COST of building Rhodesia's new cement factory will be about £1,000,000. The Government of the Protectorate will furnish 25% and the Colonial Development Corporation the balance; but at a later date the Government will be entitled to allow the local public to subscribe for half of its share in the enterprise. It is intended that cement from the factory at Chitungwiza near Bulawayo will be sold at less than £5 per ton."

## Problems of Meat Production in Southern Rhodesia

DESPITE CONTINUED EXPANSION in the Southern Rhodesian cattle industry, meat producers are expected to have difficulty in the next few years in satisfying a demand that has been increased by European immigration and the greater eating power of Native who are now acquiring a taste for meat of higher quality.

A few years ago meat was a notable item in Southern Rhodesia's exports. In 1944 some 10,000,000 lb. of cold-dressed meat were exported and imports were negligible. Last year's exports had shrunk to 3,500,000 lb. whilst imports totalled 1,250,000 lb. Between 1939 and 1945 the Colony's cattle population increased by 18% to 2,749,000, but in the same period the number of cattle slaughtered annually rose by over 100% to 230,000.

Mr. J. H. Raath, the chief animal husbandry officer, has said that the Department of Agriculture hoped to reduce seasonal variations by encouraging farmers to move some of their cattle to areas where there was plenty of food so that herds could be maintained at a good weight all the year round.

### Lord Bland on Groundnuts

"IN NAIROBI," the Minister of Food said, "of course the original White Paper on the groundnut scheme was only an idea, not a rigid programme." A White Paper may be taken as the equivalent of the prospectuses which private firms have to issue to the public when they want money. You have to be meticulous careful that your original prospectus is not just an idea. You cannot go back when you have lost the whole of their money and run away to your investors. "We have lost your money, but it cannot be helped." The prospectus was not really a thought-out thing. It was just an idea. Sir John Barlow, recently from East Africa that the idea has cost £20,000,000 at present, is costing £1,000,000 a month, and has not produced the groundnuts, but is going to produce them. That shows that when one accuses the Government of having 'no elastic' time is wrong. The Government have great elasticity in the making of losses—losses which would have put the shareholders out almost the strongest company in the world," said Lord Bland addressing the House of Lords.

"Poaching of elephant in timber reserves has been serious," states the annual report of the Chief Conservator of Forests in Southern Rhodesia. The poachers were mainly Bantu natives, bushmen and Europeans crossing the Zambezi in canoes. On one occasion 150 animals from which the heads had been removed were reported.

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## Policy of the Electors' Union Oppose "Government by Agreement"

GOVERNMENT BY AGREEMENT is denounced by the Electors' Union of Kenya, which says in its latest statement of policy:

"It is easy to accede in this form of government in a small community where personalities are apt to count for more than policies, and many of the electorate are regrettably apathetic. Nevertheless, it is a system which can produce only compromise and appeasement."

"It is the policy of the Electors' Union, as well as duty, to ensure that, where the electorate wishes to oppose measures introduced by Government, their opposition to those measures is prosecuted with uncompromising determination, and that the battle is fought out plainly and unequivocally before a decision upon them is reached. Any other policy will reduce us to a state of weakness and ineffectuality. Government by agreement must go."

### Racial Co-operation

On the subject of race relations it is stated:

"Co-operation with the other races can only be successful if two conditions precedent are accepted: (a) that every African and Asian in Kenya regard this Colony as a permanent part of the British Commonwealth of Nations; (b) that Empire is preferred under the Crown, and accepts and will strive to maintain British standards of life; and (c) that advancement is dependent solely upon merit and ability."

We disagree entirely with the sentimental Negroes who wish to advance the African 500 years ahead of his age. One cannot. Nevertheless, we consider it our duty to do everything we can to assist him in his steady development. We have therefore initiated an African co-operation plan, of which the first pamphlet only has now been published. This plan is a long-term one; it embraces every subject which can affect the advancement of the African and his duty to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. It has been accepted by Government as a valuable contribution to African policy."

Federation of the East African territories is regarded as "on our horizon," but it is emphasized that it must "come from within, as a natural process of development, not be thrust upon us from without, and Kenya must secure a greater control over its own affairs before venturing to the next step."

On the other hand, the Electors' Union believe that it is only by close identification with the other African territories, particularly towards the South that we can hope to achieve our independence and secure for ourselves and those other territories the economic and military strength necessary for our future safety.

### A Watchful Eye

Therefore the immediate policy of the Electors' Union is to remain a federal district within Central African territories, while keeping a watchful eye on the East Africa High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly, means of which the Colonial Office has the sole representation of the Colony. This United Nations is an example and a virtually inactive State on the other.

The importance of good timber is recognized.

Time is of importance, and as far as possible three years will be given to High Commission government, but before that the Government must be re-elected and its successor. There are many who support this proposal, and there are many more who do not want to associate themselves with Uganda and Tanganyika without a corresponding sense of interests and association with the Islands.

"Therefore, if we are to achieve federation approximately 18 months in which to obtain a majority in Kenya over our own Affairs, in the first place to produce a strong party, and secondly to produce a strong party in the islands, and thirdly to produce a strong party in Tanganyika and Uganda, and fourthly to produce a strong party in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and fifthly to find a solid British foot-hold in Central Africa."

## Bulawayo's Native Housing Scheme Giving a Lead to Africa

AN IMMENSE SCHEME to clear up the Native housing problem will enable Bulawayo to give a lead to the whole of Africa, claims the chairman of the Native Administration Committee of the Bulawayo Municipality.

Councillor J. M. MacDonnell said recently that the first step had been taken when the council bought Hyde Park Farm, covering 12,000 acres in the Khami area. Preliminary plans were now being made which, when brought to fruition, would permit the housing of 100,000 Africans in five self-contained villages.

"There is to be a complete break from location principles. In the Hyde Park layout, no village will have more than 14 houses to the acre, compared with more than 48 in many existing locations. Provision is made for churches, schools, swimming pools, extensive playing fields, administrative offices, coast offices, shops, markets, and clinics. Only one mile away from the site of the first village is Bulawayo's new industrial area.

Main roads through the villages will be about 30 ft. wide, twice the size of roads in the present city area, the object being to provide several lanes for different types of traffic. Each entire group will come under the direction of a headman, whilst larger groups will be controlled by a higher Native authority.

A block of the Maran Valley in Southern Rhodesia, covering 1,850 square miles, has been chosen for an experimental drive to control malaria and bilharzia by spraying buildings with D.D.T. and treating rivers with copper sulphate. The experiment will be organized by the Department of Public Health and financed by the State Lottery Trustees, who have made available for the first year a sum not exceeding £25,000.

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## Britain's Aid to the Colonies

### Commons Clash Over Uganda Riots

**BRITISH TAXPAYERS** have given or promised £160,500,000 to the Colonial Empire.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES gave the following facts in the House of Commons a few days ago in reply to a question by MR. T. REID:

The sum given or promised to Colonies on behalf of the Colonial taxpayers since January 1, 1944, is approximately £160,500,000, comprising the following main items:

- (a) £23,000,000 made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945;
- (b) £15,500,000 grant-in-aid of administration;
- (c) £18,000,000 for defence and reconstruction in the Far East;
- (d) £2,500,000 for subsidies, mainly for food, to Malaya and certain West Indian territories;
- (e) £13,500,000拨款 waived by His Majesty's Government, chiefly from the Far East.

In addition, His Majesty's Government have made an offer of £2,000,000 grant to the Federation of Malaya in respect of war damage, but this offer is conditional on the Federation accepting the projected war damage scheme.

The above figures, except for the provisions under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, do not take into account assistance in the form of loans.

MR. GARDINER asked the Secretary of State if it was with his knowledge and approval that Mr. N. W. E. McDermott of Arusha had been given notice to quit an ex-enemy farm which he had leased and worked for about seven years in order to make room for refugees and retired Government servants, and where he could not get a better possession, in view of the fact that all his capital and savings were invested in this property.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I approved the compensation by the Tanganyika Government, based on the report of the Machanga-Land Commission, that certain small ex-government estates in those districts should be used to provide residential plots. I am, however, asking the Governor for a report on this case."

MR. GAMMANS: "Does the hon. Gentleman approve of a man who has been on his farm seven years, and who has invested all his money in it, being cleared out for this sort of purpose?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I do not know what the purpose is, and I shall wait for a report from Tanganyika about these cases."

### Uganda Disturbances

MR. BRADDOCK asked the Minister if he was aware that on June 15, 1949, King Mwanga II arrested and intimated he would imprison or execute them if they did not deny that they had sent a memorandum to him, and what action had been taken in regard thereto.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I am asking the Governor for information and will wait for a report, and when it is received, I shall have no difficulty in finding out what the Minister of State says if the statement made to be correct."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "Nor shall I forget to raise the facts if I consider an action."

MR. BRADDOCK asked the Secretary of State if any number of Africans had been introduced into Uganda from the adjacent disturbance, and from what and they came."

MR. BRADDOCK: "In this point out that I put this down to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I am anxious to find the Under-Secretary of State for answering it."

MR. MICHAEL STEWART, Under-Secretary of State for War, if it is in the power of give information about the number of troops engaged or posted to a particular area."

MR. BRADDOCK: "Are we to understand that the War Office takes over the responsibilities of the Secretary of State for Colonies?"

MR. MICHAEL STEWART: "No, the War Office does not take over the movement of troops, and definitely they do not interfere with the internal affairs of the colonies, nor do they interfere with the conditions of peacekeeping."

MR. BRADDOCK: "Are we to understand that the War Office does not take over the responsibilities of the Secretary of State for Colonies?"

MR. MICHAEL STEWART: "Yes, when I have asked about the number of troops engaged or posted to a particular area, were sent

to the Secretary of State for War, and I understand that there are very serious difficulties, and very much evidence to bear them out, that an active rising of terror is being carried on in Uganda."

MR. SPEAKER: "The question merely asks how many troops have been sent there, and nothing about a reign of terror."

MR. GARDINER: "On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—"

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman must not ask this irrelevant question which has nothing to do with the question on the Order Paper. It appears to me propaganda, and I am getting a little tired of them."

MR. GARDINER: "It has something to do with the question."

MR. SPEAKER: "Now, the hon. Gentleman will resume his seat, and Mr. Doble."

MR. GALLAGHER: "I told the hon. member to resume his seat, and that is the end of that."

### Typhoid at Miskinnon Road

MR. E. LONGDEN asked the Secretary of State for War if it was aware that since May last typhoid epidemics had been raging in the British Army camp at Miskinnon Road, near Monteza, from which disease the British and five African soldiers had died, while some 30 other cases of typhoid had been reported. And if, in view of the danger to all the other men in the camp, and the anxiety now being felt by their parents and many other citizens, he would like to have them brought home or removed from the area of contact.

MR. SHINWELL: "I have now received a full report on this subordinate outbreak in East Africa. Eighty-eight cases of typhoid and enteric group fevers were reported up to July 8, of which 34 were British and 54 African. I regret to say that, in addition to the deaths of the two British soldiers which I mentioned on May 24, four African soldiers have died. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the relatives."

"The outbreak originated amongst the African troops in the source of infection cannot be definitely stated. The matter was thoroughly investigated, and it seems that it may have been the water. Everything possible has been done to ensure that the entire area of the camp is fully disinfected and to ensure that the troops and civilian employees are fully protected by inoculation. Good numbers of civilians in the camp have been vaccinated. The outbreak is now under control, although the possibility of further cases occurring cannot be ruled out."

MR. GARDINER: "Is it a fact that before the outbreak the occupants of this camp had not been inoculated? Does it mean that these precautions have been taken on account of this outbreak?"

MR. SHINWELL: "I could not say without inquiry."

MR. E. HARRIS asked the Minister of Food what restrictions there were on the running of shops or businesses by private individuals in connection with the Overseas Food Corporation in the areas in Tanganyika liable to the corporation."

MR. J. STRACHEY: "I understand that the corps in normally lay down certain conditions designed to safeguard health and to avoid the undesirable setting of shops and businesses, but that apart from this they seek to impose few restrictions as possible."

### Progress of Mass Education

MR. SORENSEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement to the estimated increase so far achieved by mass education; what figures existed to indicate how many had profited by Colonial mass education schemes during the past five years; and what further progress had been made in implementing mass education and community development in each major African territory."

MR. CREECH-JONES: "By the term 'mass education' movements are intended to promote better educational conditions, and to increase participation in the community, and if possible to turn the individual to profit by schemes of a social nature. What can be said is that increasing numbers of African communities are being initiated and encouraged by Colonial Governments throughout Africa, with evident success in many areas. Recent reports from Government give most encouraging evidence of the progress of mass education."

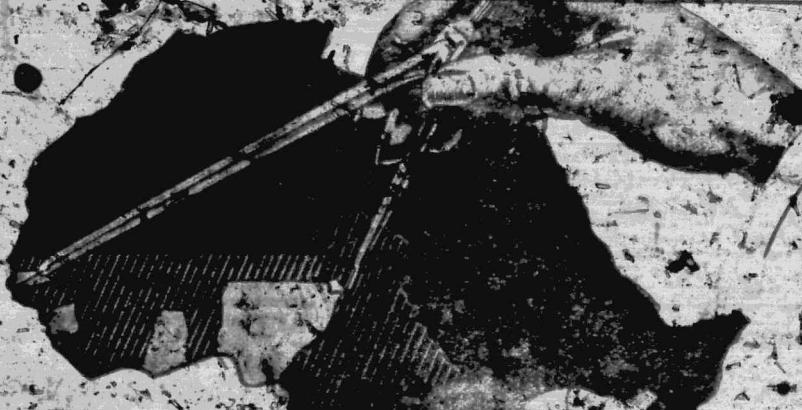
### Yellow Fever Troubles

THE SUDAN INFORMATION OFFICE printed this article piece to a recent *continuation* of his recently scattered in the teeth of Cholwezi, which he had bought for £100 a day, and which was a fragment wrapped in a cloth in the soil before it was sent to a district commissioner to be repacked at once, as the owner was in imminent danger of starvation."

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resources and pioneer new lines. Today its activities include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and equipment works, engineering, the buying and producing on a large scale of all articles those who would now buy from local Africa the Company offers unparalleled opportunities in the country and in commerce.

## Steel for the Colonies Growing German Competition

MR. B. E. PETTIPHER, deputy chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who presided at the recent meeting owing to the absence in East Africa of the chairman, Mr. E. W. G. Howell, drew attention to the decision of the East African Ministers to licence substantial quantities of German imports—33 categories, and to the fact that Germany could apparently supply steel and other articles needed by the colonies but unobtainable from the United Kingdom.

MR. CUDDEFORD suggested that part of the reason was that Germany was showing itself to be more industrialized than the U.K. worker.

MR. W. H. STONE thought the Colonies would be most anxious to obtain steel and iron articles from Germany, simply because they could not get delivery from this country, as a result of the Government's ruling that exports to all sources must not exceed 10% of its production. He hoped the chamber would press for a higher allocation, and for much stricter control for mushroom firms were obtaining supplies in devious ways and offering them for export at double the proper price. Some poor quality galvanized corrugated iron was being shipped at very high prices.

MR. L. A. DENT mentioned receipt of a cable that morning indicating that the authorities in East Africa were already issuing licences for the entry of some categories of German goods, presumably because there had been such a rush that it was inadvisable to allow additional imports meantime.

The room resolved to recommend the council of the chamber to urge the Imperial Government to raise the export allocation of steel to the Colonies.

## Wedding Gift Fund

£20,000 WEDDING GIFT from the people of Northern Rhodesia to "Princess" Elizabeth is to be devoted to the care of children who lost their parents by enemy bombing during the war. The news has been conveyed in a letter to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia by Mr. John Colville, private secretary to the Princess. After careful consideration, he says, "Her Royal Highness has come to the conclusion that the organization best fitted to administer the sum is the Lord Mayor's Hospital." Mr. Colville adds, "Princess Elizabeth will be pleased if you will express to the Government of Northern Rhodesia and to all those responsible for this wonderful present Her Royal Highness's very sincere thanks" for their generosity, from which so many deserving children will reap benefit which could never otherwise have been theirs."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Hindus and Moslems of the Kenyan Colony have met to discuss a joint school in the township.

There are now more than 2,000 Europeans in Kigoma, Tanganyika, mostly employed on the groundnut scheme.

Since the end of the war the Chinese Great Britain and the diminished area of the former Italian Colonies has been approximately £2,000,000.

On a consignment of 500-day-old chicks imported in Tanganyika from Southern Rhodesia by Brigadier Scobie, only three died.

The green rates on the Bombay to Mombasa service of the British India Line will be increased by 15% from August 1 owing to the high operational costs.

Arrangements have been made for the certification by the Dutch authorities of narcissus, bulbous iris, hyacinth and tulip bulbs intended for import into East Africa.

Umtali's rateable value has increased by more than £1,000,000 since the end of last year. The total value of land is now £1,276,410, and of buildings, £1,294,410.

## New Association Proposed

The Southern Highlands Union of Tanganyika has decided to support the formation of an East African inter-territorial association organized on a non-racial basis.

H.M.S. NIGERIA (Capt. W. P. Garne, R.N.) and H.M.T. ASABO (Commander Viscount Kelburn) have been moving slowly in Portuguese East African waters.

More European birds were registered in Southern Rhodesia in the first quarter of this year than in any previous quarter in the Colony's history, the total being 471 (including 116 new species).

The Gorongosa Game Reserve in Portuguese East Africa has been designated a national park. There is an airfield for the use of small planes carrying visitors, and new camps are being built for tourists.

In Lusaka, the European population of which has risen something like 60% in the past three years, is to embark on a water plan costing about £300,000, which should provide some 5,500,000 gallons daily five years hence.

There is no longer any control of property in Southern Rhodesia priced at £1,000 or over, except in Salisbury and its peripheral areas. This is one of the effects of the Finance Act, 1948, (Inperial and Transvaal Provisions) extending in Rhodesia.

## African Rioter Statute

Ngugi Mwakawwa, an African who was deported from Bechuanaland in 1943, has been sentenced earlier this month to five years' imprisonment without trial for charges of rioting, causing property damage, armed, without lawful excuse.

Because of the great interest aroused in the exhibition of tribal culture from the British Colonies now on view in the Royal Anthropological Institute's Bedford Square, W.C.1, has been extended until Aug. 15. The exhibition is open daily except Saturday from 10 a.m.

Estimates of the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya provided for an expenditure of about £6,000,000 this year, but owing to scarce building materials, shortage of staff, and other difficulties, it is not expected that more than half this amount will be spent.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has laid the foundation stone of a new bridge which is to span the River Teke, the Abai, about 1,150 miles from Addis Ababa. It was at that spot, the Emperor recalled, that the forces of General Robt. Haile Selassie crossed the river across the river into Shoa. The bridge will cost about £30,000 English pounds.

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## Secretary of State's Speech

(Continued from page 1499.)

It is our intention to give all possible encouragement in the direction of the small producer—the peasant and the planter. That is being done by building up co-operative societies and co-operative facilities for them, by trying to release them from the oppression of the moneylenders, by encouraging them to apply better and improved methods of cultivation to their crops, by securing their co-operation in the conservation of the soil—there are parts of Africa where remarkable progress has been made, in the last few years, through the co-operation of technical assistants and the like concerned—and also by land settlement. There are some notable instances of the resettlement of peoples in new areas in Kenya and Nigeria, which have resulted in greater health in the cultivation of the soil and in the lives of the people.

The method of bulk purchase in respect of certain primary commodities has proved of tremendous service to the people overseas. Coffee, cocoa, bananas, cotton, sisal, sugar, hides, timber, tin, and copper are all commodities which are purchased either in whole or in part by the United Kingdom Government at an negotiated price, and that gives stability to the product.

### Long-Term Contracts

Moreover, there has been an expansion in the number of long-term contracts which it has been possible to enter into on behalf of the producers. These include coffee, bananas, sugar and cotton. At first, prices were fixed and agreed and after that they have been adjusted periodically at the rate of reasonable prices. These arrangements are bringing back into the territories a great deal of money which previously was lost to them.

We hope to apply in aycide to the cattle of Africa, as well as this and other arrangements, such as better water and better feeding bulls and so on, to build up a meat industry in that great continent.

We think we have found the answer to the problem which exists in Zambia in regard to the game industry. We understand that the scientists have discovered the method of trapping the particular grub or pest which is responsible for the disease, but whether it will involve shooting the trees or some other course remains to be seen.

Overall, except in the war areas, development has to be mainly concerned with that must be of a social and economic development in order to succeed. As we have seen in the last few years, we are able to see the possibility of carrying out a number of interesting experiments. Nigeria has done good work in that respect, and has acquired internal self-government. The West African British territories are discussing the problems of federation, and some substantial progress is being made; the East African territories have come into being, for co-ordinating the economic activities and services of that vast region of Africa. The Central African Council has done excellent work on behalf of the three dominions and Rhodesia, and the West African council has also assumed its work at a number of common services, particularly in the field of communications and research. Much is being performed in the territories in that regard.

There is still a great deal to discuss further in regard to these groupings. In some cases the time may be the next few years, we can expect to form our judgments very much further along. It would be difficult to effect a government federation in view of the fact that the territories in question have different constitutions.

### Local Government

Apart from the constitutional development which has preceded the majority of our territories in respect of external government, we have been very slow in developing local government. This should be remedied.

It is now for me to do the same thing in Rhodesia in regard to the transformation of local government. Local government organization is more and more important as the increasing demands of some parts of the country for responsibility for their own affairs increase.

What I want to say is that I do not believe we can progress with political development until we expand the social services and the conditions of life, and unless we make the maximum use of our economic resources in the territories. We must continue to do this, to increase the standard of living, to improve educational facilities, and to make available for the people opportunities to save more and to accumulate greater wealth, associated with knowledge and skill. This is what I mean by a social revolution, and this is what I mean by a revolution in our territories.

I urged, in another speech, that the supervision of local government should be strengthened, and I am sure that we have tried to do that, but there is still a point in which the local government must be responsible for its own actions.

On the whole, I can say that the work of the local government has been made, in almost all cases, a considerable success, and I believe that we have a good situation at the moment.

In my recent speech, I called for the same forward-looking attitude, and I believe that the following points were the most important:

that the local government must be responsible for its own actions;

that we must have a strong, simple, responsible local government;

and that we must have a clear sense of responsibility.

### Magistrate's Court

The object of the magistrate's court is to give the local magistrates the power to deal with the needs of the local community, and to extend that power to provide the community with what it can build up in their services, and then, their demands for development.

At the moment, we feel that we have the right to make a start, with which we can be fairly proud, and in regard to this, we owe a great debt to those who have provided such remarkable funds and progress.

We are also doing our best by paying off debts against those officials of the Colonial Office who have contributed so much to the progress in these territories.

### Federation

THIS IS ANOTHER approach federation, and I think it is one which can set each from the other, and I am afraid that it may fail, but I am convinced that if we approach federation in a spirit of what we can collectively build up, and what we can call to achieve for ourselves and our people, then we shall succeed.

Mrs. Bracknell, Member for Argyllshire and Central Resources in Southern Rhodesia,



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of who one has to smoke  
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influence of the  
The one ensures  
and the care of management of  
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## Of Commercial Concern

### Shipping Developments

For the second consecutive year shipping interests have announced projects which bypass the Suez Canal to get to Asia. An increase of 10 per cent. in tonnage is to be provided by ships sailing direct from Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and an increase of 20 inches in the port of Mombasa will be seen by 1950. The new port will be built on the northern side of the present one, and will be connected by a causeway over the Mombasa River. The new port will be able to accommodate general cargoes, and will be able to handle 100,000 tons of coal locally. It will also be able to handle 100,000 tons of deep-sea ships fitted with 100 ft. of holding time and 27 coasters fitted with 100 ft. of holding time and 27 coasters fitted with 100 ft. of holding time. The new port will be able to handle 100,000 tons of timber and 100,000 tons of coal. The African and Asian countries represented at the recent Conference of Kenyan and East African Trade Ministers held in Nairobi, Kenya, imported from the United Kingdom and other origin countries, articles worth £100 million and the suspended £100 million.

### Trade Abstinent

A proposal under consideration by the Colonial Development Corporation is for the establishment of British Somaliland as a port for coal imports, which would proceed via ships and meat products to a port to the east.

Trade agreements and experimental relations between the East African Corporation for 1947-48 and proposals of agreements for 1948-49 are obtainable in the Trade Department's post free from the Corporation at its headquarters in South Kenya.

The new sailing steamer "African Queen" of Scotland and the African National Line has recently arrived in Mombasa after making a comprehensive sailing route between the two main ports on the East African coast.

Memo. Wiegmann, Mombasa, says that increased demand for wine, the introduction of a wine which has the taste and flavor of port, and many advances in the wine industry has contributed to the growth of the wine trade.

### Cotton Trivia

With the opening of the new cotton gin at Mombasa, the East African Cotton Ginning and Marketing Corporation, Ltd., in India, has increased its capacity to 34,850 bales per annum.

The new Pilsbury's Brewers in Kenya, Ltd., are now able to turn out of £20,829 for the United Match Export Company with a loss of £1,000 in the previous year.

Import interests for Japanese cotton textiles have been suspended in East Africa, and the loss of import business, due to a restraint from the United Kingdom has been assessed at £100,000.

The East African Corporation, Ltd., a British colonial organization, has opened a store in Mombasa, and has plans to open hotels for Africans in Kenya.

Manhattan and Company, a company with 100 years' experience, has organized an insurance division of £500,000.

A fixed taxation agreement has been arranged between the United Kingdom and the East African Protectorate.

The Customs and Excise duty has been reduced to 22 per cent. by the end of the year, and now been increased to 25 per cent.

The East African Council has decided to ban the importation of tobacco into the Colony. The Director of Agriculture has been given power by the Council to ban any article by any decree.

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### New Farrell Line Vessel

Two newly converted passenger liners, each of 14,247 tons displacement, will join the South Africa-New York fleet of Farrell Lines, Inc., during the next month. The AFRICAN ENTERPRISE sails from New York on Saturday, and the AFRICAN ENDEAVOR on August 20. These vessels, built in 1940 as army transports, are 490 ft. in length and 56 ft. 7 in. in beam, with a sustained speed of 15 knots. Passenger accommodation has been arranged on a luxurious scale.



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Company Meeting

## Standard Bank of South Africa

Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Mayor

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED was held in London yesterday.

Mr. J. G. D. Smith, chairman of the board of directors, in the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949, a statement which follows are extract:

"It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Mr. F. G. Gillin, which occurred suddenly on August 1st, 1948. Mr. Gillin rendered the bank excellent service during the 20 years that he was a director. He had a wide knowledge of conditions in the territories in which we operate. Specially in East Africa, his sound and friendly collaboration will be missed."

After allowing for depreciation and an appropriation to the credit of doubtful debts, the profit for the year amounted to £150,000. This is to say about £43,000 more than for the previous year. After deducting the balance brought forward from previous years we have a sum of £917,832 to deal with. We propose an interim dividend at the rate of 7s. per share (amounting to £175,000 gross, which after deduction of income tax amounts to £96,250), was paid in January last, and a sum of £821,582 now remains available for allocation."

### Dividends

After appropriating £150,000 to bank premises it is intended that an allocation of £200,000 be made to the miners' pension fund, and that a final dividend of 9s. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share be paid, making a total payment at the rate of 13s. per share for the year, leaving a sum of £192,832 to be carried forward. This proposed dividend and bonus for the year will be the same as was recommended last year, and the total amount £275,000, and £100,000 respectively, and after deduction of income tax at the rate of 10s. per share, £227,500, and £10,000 respectively. The balance of £192,832 will appear in the accounts as "In Southern Rhodesia" initially.

Trade with Southern Rhodesia has been maintained despite the fact that business turnovers decreased, and where the available ready money has volume of credit transactions, the growth in the occurred in recent months, and the present facing has trade, and it is likely that due to the fact that African imports will be required. Secondary and third merchants active, and a considerable measure of expansion place, but the growth of more significant, so investment credit is likely to assist development time.

### Increased Trade in Rhodesia

There was a substantial increase in the trade of the Colony in 1948, both imports and exports being much larger, as the former increased in value to a greater extent than the latter; the adverse visible trade balance increased. The higher value imports was spread over a number of groups of commodities, the increase being most marked in that of the motor vehicle, machine and metal manufacture, and of the textiles and cloths.

In exports the total value of leaf tobacco rose to over £11,000,000. Shipments also had declined—figures being slightly lower than those of previous years. The value of base minerals export was substantially higher, the principal increase being in asbestos and chrome, but the output and export of these minerals was a considerable tonnage of which was produced under limited by transport difficulties. The Government is taking active steps to improve transport facilities. The congestion at the port of Beira continued

the steel plants. One Gun which started operations in 1948 is already producing pig-iron and steel. The increasing output of the cotton spinning mills which has been almost doubled in the last year, will be further raised when the capacity of the existing mills enlarged and a new mill constructed. While expansion in agriculture in trading generally has been hampered, the enormous shortage of building materials, lower productivity of cement is increasing and other supplies are imported.

Generally unfavourable weather conditions in recent months have adversely affected the prospects for maize and other food crops. A further difficulty encountered by farmers in raising their output is the scarcity of native labour. It is proved that a large quantity of maize will have to be imported in order to satisfy requirements. The condition of cattle has been well maintained, and the quality of the herds is being improved but the quantity produced remains inadequate for local needs.

### Draught Output

The output of tobacco in 1948 amounted to 44% of the total of all domestic exports, and the industry has been encouraged by the sites agreement concluded with the United Kingdom Government.

Increasing rainfall, however, owing to the continued heavy rains, brought about investment capital, coupled with considerable development of industry and in tobacco farming.

The Keen demand for the mineral output of Northern Rhodesia was reflected in the bushy activity maintained in all sections of the economy. Expanded lead and stocks were more than double what varied than in previous years. Progress is readily shown by the figures of actual trade, which has substantially increased, the values of imports and exports being much higher than those of 1946 and resulting in a large favourable balance of trade, mainly as a result of the strong demand for copper.

Inadequate transport facilities continue to be the restricting influence on the trade and development of the territory, affecting the volume of coal available for the use of the mines and the area of exports of the mineral output. A record maize crop was harvested in the 1948 season, but the current harvest has suffered severe damage from drought and is expected to be well below average.

### Nyasaland Drought

Trading activity in Nyasaland was maintained at a high level, but serious drought conditions in recent months have restricted purchasing power. With the fall of late rain, however, the prospects for the current crop have improved and, as a result, merchants are more confident. The steady increase since the war in the external trade of the territory has been maintained.

Surplus in imports is due principally to heavy purchases of animal manufactures and motor vehicles, while increased sales of tobacco and tea to overseas buyers, however, a major portion of the total of exports, has been the year's tobacco crop will be re-exported, as the prolonged drought. The fall of current maize supplies has also caused a total failure of food in most districts.

During the year, stimulated at a high immigration and the influx of new capital into the territories, amongst others being that the short-building development is going ahead. The pressure of demand causes the prices of all kinds of articles to remain

Weather conditions during 1948 in Nyasaland were generally favourable for maize, wheat, and potato

**Mining****Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate**

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE LTD. incurred a loss of £1,950 in 1948, compared with a loss of £1,240 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £100,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £1,333, revenue reserve at £5,000, and current liabilities at £3,100. Quoted securities are valued at £2,875; unquoted shares in subsidiaries at £45,211; other unquoted shares at £15,901; and current assets at £8,503, including £337 in cash.

The company, of which the Borderland Syndicate is a subsidiary, has interests in Northern Gold Mines Ltd., Sons of Gwalia, Ltd., Alpine (Barberton) Gold Mines Ltd., and the Eukeneus Prospecting and Development Co. Ltd.

The directors are Mr. W. M. Macrae, Chairman, Mr. A. H. Moore, Mys. E. A. Loring, and Mr. J. C. Smith. The 17th annual general meeting will be held at Borderland on August 11.

**Chartered Royalties**

FINAL MEETING at the Colonial Office between the representatives of Northern Rhodesia and of the British South Africa Company to discuss the acquisition of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia seems likely as the time goes to press. The annual general meeting of the company is to take place in London "as soon as possible." It is intended to allow the incident to give the shareholders a clear position.

**Coastal Tanganyika**

NEWS OF THE MUSONDU TANDEM project in southern Tanganyika is given in the latest progress report of the State Electricity Development plan. One composite coal-fired power station with a capacity of 100 megawatts has been proved in northern Rhodesia. It is intended to contain 7,500,000 tons of coal. Another composite team of domestic economic value has been found in the southern part of the colony. Drilling operations are continuing.

**African Union Recognized**

MINE WORKERS in Northern Rhodesia have agreed to amalgamate with African Mineworkers Union, which now has a membership of over 10,000, comprising more than one-third of the total labour force in the copper and

**Mining**

tin industries. The new union will be called the African Mineworkers Union. It will be affiliated with the International Miners and Metal Workers Union.

Field offices will be established in Barberton, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein, and Port Moresby. Phoenix, Inc., and Pacific Prince of Wales, Ltd., will be the first members.

President of the new union will be Mr. J. R. S. Lewis, and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Walker. The immediate task

is to secure recognition of the union by the employers. The new union will be affiliated with the International Miners and Metal Workers Union.

Mr. J. R. S. Lewis, President of the new union, has been appointed to the Executive Committee of the International Miners and Metal Workers Union.

**Private Mineral Prospecting**

MINERALS are to be removed by prospectors in Rhodesia without permission from the Government. It is proposed to introduce a bill into Parliament until the next session to allow the Coloured people to mine for diamonds. This is aimed at the Coloured miners, as they do not fall into the categories of miners, common carriers, carriers in hire or carriers of goods needed for the removal of minerals. In Rhodesia, however, there are no Coloured miners, such as could, for example, and the prospector who detects the presence of a mineral can peg the ground in the hope of the mineral being found. Exploration of radio-active minerals will continue, and it is proposed to ensure that the public consent is obtained on proposed sites.

**New Kelso**

LARGE quantities of gold were recovered at Salomon's Kop, Rhodesia, during the month of June. Much of the gold was recovered from the alluvium, the rest of the gold coming from the quartz veins. The purity of the mine, is considered to be 50 per cent. The gold is treated in a simple gravity process, followed by a cyanide and cement to form a placid solution. This is followed by sheets of glazed-cardboard, and the gold is collected. It is hoped to increase the present monthly output of 10,000 square feet of rolling board to 10,000,000 square feet by the end of this year. Output at the moment is 100 kg. a month. Reserves are estimated at 100,000,000 kg., which should find ready sale to mining companies.

**Company Progress Reports**

Borderland—174,000 tons of gold were recovered in June, 1948, from 1,100,000 tons of ore treated in the works.

Global Minerals—Ore treated on June 30 were 2,100 tons containing 1,000 oz. gold, an average value of 18.87 oz. per ton. There were 1,000 tons of silver and 100 tons of lead.

Walden—88,300 tons of ore were treated in the quarter ended June 30 for 1,750 oz. gold, an average price of 91.75 oz. per ton. The 110,000 tons of ore sampled, 100,000 tons, averaged 2.3 dwt.

Kenya—15,000 tons were milled during the quarter ended June 30 for 1,700 oz. gold and 922 oz. silver. Operating costs before allowing for development expenditure, dividends, tax and London charges, is estimated at £2,200.

**Industrial**

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & ELECTRICITY LTD. has left the country to attend the World Student Congress, which will meet in July to fulfil the call of the All of Unite World Students.

**Industrial**

THE EAST AFRICAN MINING & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. has announced that its latest quoted share price of 10s. 6d. per share is the highest since the flotation of the company in 1946.

THE EAST AFRICAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. has increased its share capital by £100,000, to £1,000,000, and has issued 100,000 new shares at 10s. 6d. per share.



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So runs the legend. Whatever the truth may be about the foundation of Kano it is beyond dispute that has existed for centuries as a trading centre and port of call on the great caravan routes. Ancient industries, including the preparation of "Moroccan leather" still survive in the locality although today the prosperity of Kano depends far more on its position as the recognised centre of Nigerian trade and industry. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria on the industries of the Colony and the present trend of local markets will be furnished on request.



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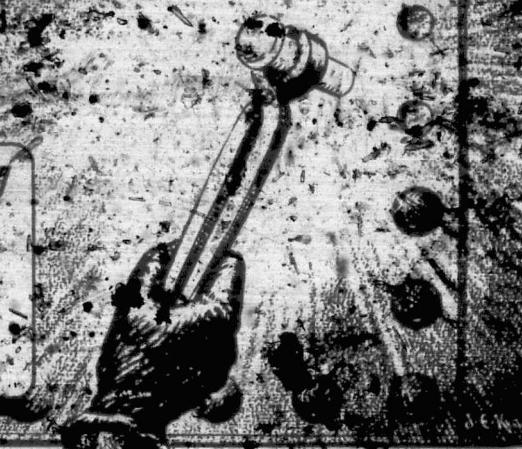
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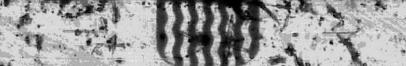
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

SOUTHERN RHODESIA suffers from the reiterated assertion—often by people who ought to be better informed or capable of a fairer judgment—that there is little difference of any kind between the Colony's liberal philosophy, attitude to the African, and that prevalent in the Union of South Africa. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA have always insisted that such statements are far from the truth, and though Mr. E. M. Goodenough High Commissioner in Rhodesia for Southern Rhodesia naturally remained from comparisons with the Union in his comprehensive and candid address last week on the British African and Royal Empires questions, who he is, who he is, or who leads the opposition to other parts of this question, doubtless the Limpopo River is a dividing line between the contrasting philosophies of Native and white liberal view, which Sir Charles Huggins has held and propagated so wisely. He has steadily gained in strength, and Mr. Goodenough noted that very considerable advance had been made in the field of law during his absence.

Harza clearly and more has been deeply interested in the development of the Empire overseas. M

For Emphasis on Colonial  
Cultural Development, gave the first

Spiritual development is of far greater importance than material. What can it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?—and the memory of appreciation which ran through the audience (most of whom had probably lived in Africa at some time) and among them were many well known in African affairs showed that he had expressed their point of view as fully as his own. Rhodesia's official spokesman in the U.K. followed with the practical point that in working out the Rhodesian ideal of progress for all civilized men, the accent must be laid on civility, and that civility will be required in spreading civilization sufficiently widely.

Rhodesia agrees that matter in any one Province of Africa would be dangerous to the High Commissioner emphasizing that it takes three generations for the development of a country. The present position and the proposed solutions cannot be hastily

No newspaper published anywhere can have insisted so frequently as this journal that Southern Rhodesia has much to teach other British African States, and though

the High Commissioner made his points with characteristic modesty, he could and did claim with great pride that his Colony has one of the most remarkably successful schemes of soldier settlement anywhere in the Empire, that it has done more and better work for soil conservation than any other territory in Africa, and that his Government is conducting in Matabeleland the largest experiment in the whole world in reseeding and reeding, an experiment planned to take two decades, and already in its eleventh year. To a Colony which has enjoyed self-government for no more than a quarter of a century, and which for most of that time had a European population of between fifty and sixty thousand only, these are most praiseworthy achievements. They do not, of course tell the whole story, but such items in the country's credit balance do indicate the confidence and far-sightedness with which its affairs have been ordered, especially under the guidance of the present Prime Minister, whose faith and fair dealing have been among its greatest assets.

### RESEARCH INTO COLONIAL PROBLEMS

Such of all kinds have been immensely increased in recent years, and the Blue Book on the subject which we review in this issue

ought to be read by all who are seriously concerned with the economic or social progress of the Colonial Empire. The document contains the annual reports of seven specialist committees which advise the Colonial Office and Colonial Government in research matters. Some of the leading scientists in the country serve on these committees, and under their guidance and inspiration great work is being done and planned. If there is a adequate public realization of the importance of these services, the time may well come when a Committee for Research into Colonial Problems will be established, to sit once a year and expect the head of a number of the best universities to be invited to attend. It is then allowed to submit far to the public an annual report is needed, and it should be a privilege to bring with one cover the record of the work of all the research under the Colonial Office, and a fair flow of information throughout the year is necessary.

If the Press, or appropriate sections of it, were regularly informed of the progress of research in parts of the work told when the answer to some inquiry had been found, given news of discoveries in one area which might be important in others, and advised of the

comings and goings of experts, public understanding would be greatly increased, and a background would be created which would be helpful to the research workers themselves. From every standpoint it is desirable to give the public, which is spending large sums of money for research, the most up-to-date progress reports which it could, and should, have. Not for a moment do we suggest a treatise of what might be called "half-line scores" in highly intricate investigations, but we do ask for an announcement of the features, the names of the players, and the results as soon as they are known. It does not appear that results, whether positive or negative, are promptly communicated to all the Colonies and to the trade and other organizations which would be interested. In our advice we had assumed that there would be immediate and automatic circulation to all official and non-official bodies directly concerned with the results of any particular investigation, but on the authority of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies we can assure you that the discussions that took place in many of our meetings were not so wide as to include the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Rhodesia, that all these bodies will sympathetically examine the results, and the opportunity for a wider and deeper application of the results of the devoted labours of the many scientists who are serving Colonial governments.

EAST BORNEO COMMISSION  
The Commission given to visit East Borneo to make recommendations to the Government on the future of the groundnut scheme in that colony was proposed in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Archer-Brown, and supported by the speaker for the Conservative Party, Captain Crookshank, who said, if our opinion is fairly, the public misunderstandings arising about the scheme were due chiefly to the groundnut food. Mr. Stridey, however, suggested more pointedly, ought to discharge from the hands of public relations

center for the scheme, and behave as a responsible Minister of the Crown. The Minister has unquestionably shown lack of care in some matters and over-optimism in others, and the debate itself provided another example of his technique of obstruction. There would have been no discussion at all before the summer recess if the Opposition had not agreed to waive one of its supply days on the topic. That meant that the subject was introduced from the non-Government benches, firmly determined to speak next. Mr. Strachey held his silence, playing politics instead of making a statement which would have been open to examination by the House. When he did speak at a stage which gave nothing an opportunity of exploring, and not one word or word we can judge, was indicated, there was an outcry to the public in his recent three-day visit to Kenya. That expenditure of public funds, courtesy the Commons, and the desirability of giving birth to the facts should have induced him to render an account of his stewardship.

**THE POLICY OF THE MONS** had three main features. In the first place, during

before adjourned last Friday until October 18. There was a Colonial debate on July 20 in which African problems were prominent. The discussions on the ground and scheme of July 27, and a general debate on Africa two days later. Not for many years had there been a debate on African economics generally, though specific African subjects had, of course, been considered from time to time. The place of the European in Africa, the need for vigilance in regard to Communism, the desirability of federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the position of Tanganyika Territory in relation to a trusteeship Council which has shown itself enlightened and anti-Fascist, the recognition of African self-government, and until the economic foundations of the former better arrangements for colonials in Great Britain, prompt and great extension of the education of women in Africa, and general recognition that the future of East Africa demands mutual confidence and co-operation between Europeans, Africans, and Indians—these were the major subjects mentioned on an occasion which showed the House in a moderate and non-party mood.

## Where southern Rhodesia Leads All Africa

### A High Commissioner's Report on Post-War Progress

VERY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES have occurred in the last three years in Southern Rhodesia. I left to take up my post here in July 1946, and I have recently returned from a 3,000-mile tour of the country which lasted four weeks.

During the first 50 years of its history, Southern Rhodesia, despite steady progressive settlement and development, was the whole time of an easy-going people, both white and black. In 1929 the population of that vast country of 250,000 square miles was only 60,000 Europeans and 1,500,000 natives. It produced a fair proportion of its own food and a export of gold, base minerals, raw cotton, and a quantity of tobacco enabled its people to live abroad without it being maintained at high standard in the country's white population.

The Second World War of 1939-45 brought Rhodesia into consciousness of potentialities as yet largely uninvestigated. In the economic sky of 1939 was nearly as cloudless as the physical heavens above the country, and progress, though hampered of a good deal, was not very actively pursued.

The advent of war threw the country back on its own resources to a much greater extent than had been the case in 1929. There had been a surfeit amount of man-power available before 1939, but difficulties of transport brought about a very considerable expansion in

K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, last week addressed a joint meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society. Cross-headings in this report have been inserted editorially. Editorial comment appears under *Matters of Opinion*.

home production of a large variety of goods, the many manufacture of which had not even been contemplated before. Thus by 1945 a very different spirit was abroad; Southern Rhodesia had become self-confident, being conscious of its new power of production, and her peoples began to stock their natural resources with a more calculating eye.

This spirit, which has brought Rhodesians down to earth. We have realized that we have a large and indigenous population to make available the large sources of potential wealth beneath the ground. Apart from the full occupation of the African Rhodesians, the country must carry a steadily increasing white population.

#### Problems of Good Supplies

That poses the problem of what maintenance number of rainfall seems minimum in an uninterrupted drought at a couple of years' so, hammered home to us all that Rhodesia is not a rich agricultural country. The areas of first-class soil do not always coincide with the areas of regular rainfall, while the carrying capacity of a field subject to months of uninterrupted drenching every year is such as to encourage dreams of a pastoral industry equal to that of Argentina or New Zealand. The area of European occupation is largely along the watershed between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers, so that when impeded the rainfall is borne rapidly away by the streams and rivers that feed these two watersheds.

Examination of the nation's capacity to produce her food supplies has brought home to the Rhodesian public the plain necessity of a vigorous conservation policy. The Government is working to this end; there is now the active interest of the population.

The natural resources Rhodesia is now getting all the public support it could desire. All over the country intensive conservation measures have been developed by the inhabitants themselves, and a team of 64 conservation officers are at work in those areas of labour which most energetic committees set up in Rhodesia. It is the declared aim of the enthusiastic and energetic Director of Forest Services, Mr. Charles Mather, who is charged with the oversight of the work of the conservation committees, to save every area of arable land in European occupation protected from erosion by 1950, and although this may seem an over-ambitious goal, much progress has been made already. The most important factor is the enthusiastic support of every one of the conservation committees, which are working like bees throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is little doubt that more soil conservation work has been done in Southern Rhodesia than in any other part of Africa.

#### Expansion of Irrigation Department

Now the "committees" are also necessarily interested in water conservation, rationally planned work under this heading is the responsibility of the Irrigation Department, which I found well armed with its resources and working with enthusiasm and energy, despite certain cutbacks in its programme rendered inevitable by the financial circumstances of the times. A few years ago the department had a staff of five engineers only. This number has increased to over 60 to-day. The department, who advise and carries out work for the Department of Native Affairs,

In the Native Areas soil reclamation is proceeding apace, although I confess that the comparative indifference of the African is disappointing. The full co-operation of the rural African is urgently necessary if much of the work now being done is not to be wasted and large areas of land irreparably destroyed.

Although powers exist to compel native Africans to turn out to combat fires, this is not always done. It is God, it is an anomaly that a almost callous indifference to protect the bush can result from his own neglect, and the same sort of indifference to destruction through sheer indifference to the cutting of contour banks or the direction of drainage water between fields in many of the Native Estates. It may be thought that the Government will have to seek powers of compulsion in this matter if a precept of no avail.

#### World's Largest Cattle Experiment

It is deeply impressive by the work being carried on at the Government experimental station at Matopos, in stock breeding and seedings in vermin management, and in the production of disease-resistant crops. In the first category the largest experiment in the world in breeding and rearing cattle is being conducted there, and in due course the results will revolutionise the technique of animal husbandry throughout tropical Africa.

Such a statement should raise hopes in the British mind. I would add you that the effect of such a solution would be seen in reaching maturity. Agricultural processes are slow, but the evolution of bovine particularly those which will withstand our climate need production in conditions of semi-aridity, and although now in their 11th year they will not for 20 years before the experiments outcome upon the world, it must be remembered that already appears to be very important.

At the same station full-scale experiments in pastoralism are progressing to securing a marked improvement in the surviving capacity of the tropical herd, and this, in conjunction with the work upon the selection of indigenous and imported breeds which the station is conducting will without any very marked influence upon the pastoral industry not only in Southern Rhodesia but in other States of tropical Africa. Experiments on grass, which used to be one of the 18 species of grass studied, brought the average down to 12 species and 10 species of veld grass, some of which have been

very promising also is the production at Matopos of short-stemmed sorghums which will enable there drought-resistant grains to be reaped with combines, and eliminate the infinite labour of hand-reaping which heretofore has restricted their use.

Equally the most striking result in food investigation is the maize is the staple Native food, can be found in the production of a new hybrid maize at the Government research station near Salisbury, which not only gives a greatly increased yield on account of the vigour of the plant, but the ears appear at such a regular height above the ground that mechanical picking now becomes a possibility.

#### Farmers Co-Operating with Specialists

Experimental work has always been carried on by Government everywhere, but what impressed me most during my visit to Rhodesia was the interest shown by working farmers in these various activities of the Agricultural Department, and the enthusiastic co-operation with officials that was so exhibited by the European farmers as a whole. A Superb ignorance, of course, exists among the non-Europeans in this regard, but by far and large the Rhodesian agriculturist is an exceptionally able to his responsibility, and is also to the fact that there have been organised by the various works of experimental stations. I believe in *local clinics in the agricultural places*.

It is in this manner that Rhodesia has met her primary problems sufficient to the satisfaction of her population. These problems have been mainly the immediate in the switch-over of so many African natives from food producers in the reserves to becoming consumers in the rapidly growing industries of the country. The whole of my time could be devoted to a recital of the work of the Native Agricultural Department directed towards the improved food output of the Native reserves. Astonishing as this has been done, and the change in the last 10 years is truly remarkable, but the major problem that of overcoming the habitual indifference of the African to his own welfare has yet to be solved.

The next important development is the soldier and bettering scheme which may be one of the most remarkable success stories kind in the Empire.

Long before the end of the First World War, a settlement outside for settlement by the Service men and their wives, farms, each provided with water and a simple house prepared for initial occupation. When the ex-service farmers, inexperienced, have been given technical training courses and to all cash loans on very easy terms have been granted to enable farming operations to be started. Nearly 100 families have settled on the land, nearly all of them married and practically all are getting well along; the scheme is now in its fourth year and there have been only 2% failures.

#### One Thousand Ex-service Farmers

At least 1,000 people are thus settled on land which at one time was treeless infested and producing nothing. Several thousand more are in regular employment, and ready over 25,000 acres of land while 10,000 are in production and adding significantly to the national supplies. Hundreds of miles of roads have been constructed—and all this has been done without the risk of creating a dislocation in Africa. This outstanding social and economic achievement is made without added subsidy or cost to the Empire, has been carried through with an expenditure of only £1,000,000 public money! And much of it is already repaid to the Exchequer.

A long-term project of food production will be investigated by the well-known firm of Alexander Gibb and Son, who plan the irrigation of large areas of the Shire River system which is as large as England and Wales. Their calculations, so far as they have gone, show that many thousands of fertile acres are capable of being brought under irrigation in this area.

In the matter of increased population, two things are being tackled first and determined effort is being made to create the conditions which are necessarily antecedent to the permanent increase in numbers which is so urgently necessary for the Colony's development. All this has not been accomplished without setting up a number of strained and difficult policies which have caused some unhappiness and discomfort amongst our people. Although many new settlers have come initially to Rhodesia the present situation is not good. It has been from the year 1910 to which it has enabled a housing shortage which at one time was somewhat serious, if not acute.

Increasing imports and Rhodesia suffered a heavy drain on the railway system and the railways and road traffic became overstrained, railway traffics were increased by over 70% in each of the past two years, and in spite of the arrival of welcome conditions of rolling stock the strain on the system has been intense.

(Continued)

# Commons Delays on Groundnut Scheme

**£25,000,000 Already spent and Bill Now £1,000,000 Monthly**

THE EAST AFRICAN GROUNDMUT SCHEME was discussed by the House of Commons last week on a motion to reduce the sum of £10 million.

SIR JOHN BARLOW, who visited the groundnut areas in February this year and in June this year, in the course of his tour, introducing the scheme to the public, said:

"I am not satisfied at all on the groundnut scheme in its present status. I do not think that it would be like me to name a voluntary subscriber to that prospectus, but the Minister has made it all subscribers throughout taxation. I thought then—and think now—that the cost in the White Paper had been doubled and the same element at every stage reflected. That could have been very much nearer the mark."

## Promised Performance

The idea was to clear 1,000 bush and plant up with groundnuts but, not entirely, some 2,250,000 acres over a period of six years at a cost of about £25 million. They were to clear and plant in the Christmas season of 1947, 1,500,000 acres; they planted 7,300 acres. For the Christmas period of 1948 the estimate was 500,000 acres; they planted about 50,000 acres; the original estimate for Christmas, 1948, was that they would clear about 1,250,000 acres; they will probably plant about 20,000 acres with crops of various kinds.

The crop harvested in May, 1948, should have amounted to \$6,000 tons. It was just enough to supply the seed for the following year. The crop harvested a month or two ago should have amounted to about 10,000 tons; in fact it will amount to rather over 2,000 tons and there will be a large amount of sunflower oil.

At Kongwa, where the development has gone ahead most quickly, they planted some 2,000 acres last season, very approximately half with groundnuts and half with sunflower seed, and 2,000 acres of maize. The crop of groundnuts will amount to about 200 lb. per acre, compared with the estimate of 750 lb. per acre, possibly a reason for the very small crop, garnered is that the machinery is not entirely suitable. I think that before long nuts were left on the ground.

## Now a New Tanganyikan Second Town

Three years ago there were no Europeans in the Kongwa district and very few natives. Now it is a small, large town in Tanganyika, where there are 5,000 Europeans and a great many Negroes, mostly engaged in working on the groundnut scheme.

Breaking down that figure, my amount to about 2,000 women, 200 children, and 900 men. Of these 900, some 350 are employed by what they call contractors; those are the firms out there employed largely for clearing the bush. Most of us, 550 men, will have moved to another district or come home by Christmastime.

There are very large repair shops, in which about 170 Europeans are employed. There are 20 statements; another 100 are occupied in the vast amount of administrative, hospital, and sanitary work and in labour supervision. The headquarters staff, for the whole scheme, is also situated in Kongwa, and there are probably 100 people.

The three large companies which run the scheme, which consist of about 20,000 acres each, employ between 15 and 20 Europeans each. They are engaged in agricultural activities. And so on. Some 100 Europeans are employed on the groundnut scheme, working with

hundreds in the team. I am sure that there are still many Burundians.

There are 1,000 Negroes, rather more than half of whom are skilled in some way. Many are becoming skilled agricultural mechanics.

A fine hospital in Kongwa has almost no beds. One cottage about 20 out-patients are given treatment every day. At the time of my visit there were 124 adults and 41 dependents in the hospital. These workers at the hospital are doing fine jobs. People are beginning to walk hundreds of miles to get treatment.

## Problems of Water Supplies

Provision of adequate water presents a great problem. Apparently they built the tanks which looked for the water. The main part of the supply is 40,000 gallons a day from boreholes and the water is telling, brackish, and not very good for various other reasons. Approximate 188,000 gallons of drinking water required daily. At present they are getting an average of about 12,000 gallons.

In Kongwa there are about 200 Europeans, the rest of the people live in tents. Most of the offices are tents.

There are about 400 bulldozers, 200 of which have never been used because they have not been centralized or because there were not sufficient drivers or mechanics to put them in order. There are about 1,000 lorries, cars, jeeps, land rovers and tankers. There is a large supply of agricultural machinery, including tractors and other equipment.

At Urange, some 2,000 acres were planted last year and crops were poor. A further 20,000 acres are ready to be cleared this winter, and it is hoped in the next 12 months to clear a further 70,000 acres.

At the Southern Rhodesia estate, which will be the best and largest eventually, the work is at the very early stages. About 600 acres were planted experimentally. The crops were good. An oil press has been built, the cooking oil has been completed. The result has reached 100% which is about half-way to the coast. It is hoped to have a saw-mill in operation this winter, and to make extensive use of the hardwoods which will be made available.

## Casting £1,000,000 Monthly

The whole scheme was to cost £25 million. It has already cost £25 million. The cost at present is approximately £1 million a month. The expenditure has exceeded expectation and the critics have discussed expectations.

Whereas this was originally a scheme to produce groundnuts cheaply with the secondary idea of developing the colonies, it has now looked upon primarily as an experimental colony, a closeness with the secondary idea of producing oil. The Minister still looks upon this scheme as a means of reducing our fat shortage, economically or not. We want to know exactly where we stand about this scheme.

Many people who are doing very good work out there are very capable men in their own spheres, but there are many who are not very capable, and I imagine that they will naturally fail by the roadside. It is very wrong, however, to blame the scheme and blame it all on them from the start when the first year is nothing of the kind, but a mass of high folly for which the Minister is primarily responsible.

In the early stages it was largely dominated by Europeans. Now it is rather dominated by the Chinese. In many cases, racial waste goes on, and it is not unusual to see a Chinese woman in the Minster's office.

I would like to ask the Minister to review the whole position generally.

## Meeting They the Worst Handicap

Mr. STANLEY HARRIS seconded the motion and said (in part): It is not surprising, I think, after a visit to Tanganyika and after a competent and close study of the development of this scheme for men producing groundnuts, that the Minister himself has proved the worst handicap to its success. It really is time the Minister resigned himself from the post of public relations officer for groundnut scheme, and behaved as a responsible Minister of the crowd.

As a quick-time margarine producing project, the groundnut scheme failed, and we are unlikely to see in our lifetime 100,000 tons of oil seeds in the cities. 101 lbs. of margarine per year for everyone in this country from this scheme.

the plan, and the end result was that the individual, as far as the Government would care to safeguard its funds, would have saved the British taxpayer many millions of pounds.

We cannot, placatory fainéant as the advice of the former Food Corporation, the Minister made, make a mistake in continuing a friend of his to do the scheme—Mr. Chisholm, who is now dignified by a title—knowing that the Minister's other appointments of his board have given the corporation an all-round strong identity.

I do not believe, during this measure some members of the corporation are fond of saying, I have known them, that there has been no amiable individual quite equal to Mr. Chisholm in the qualities needed to run a show like this—one quality, I think, which is due to his personal contacts with the people of the tropics.

I just cannot believe that in the persons of the members of the corporation we have a working team capable of carrying on from London, in making a success of the scheme.

We can afford to go on paying Mr. Chisholm and his team. As we are a new, young, and changing country in which we are in the scheme and we are going to another £1 million a month, this common sense says, a half to any further clearing up to the tune of another £1 million a month, railway working until Parliament has some reliable guidance on the best way of turning to account what we have already spent in human effort and material resources in connection with the development of the scheme at its present stage. I pay the highest tribute to the men on the spot, found them fine fellows; they had their hearts in the right place, and wanted to make a success of the job.

If the Minister now sees this as a general farming scheme with groundrents as one of the ways in violation of which he will be better business to turn the scheme over to the Colonial Development Corporation, under the scheme of the Colonial Development Corporation, it is better than continuing this scheme in Nigeria.

This scheme is one which appears to me to be the best of mechanized mass production. They are trying to grow 10,000 acres to be worked by the African farmers, of which 10,000 acres will be groundrents, 10,000 acres cereals, and 10,000 acres fallow. They are encouraging peasant cultivation and helping the peasants by the use of government and farm labour to get high yields.

For the sake of our good name in Africa and for the sake of the world, let us take this dangerous scheme away from the Minister of Food. The Minister acquired very useful successes in it, but he is set about in the wrong way, and in the wrong majority.

Mr. CHISHOLM said that in the case of the colonial schemes, whether of private or public enterprise, only in Africa had much money been lost, and that a great deal had been lost. He had seen cases of single areas where mistakes had failed to pay off. The original investors had usually lost.

The Government took the advice of an American private enterprise corporation on the spot, and the prospectus was prepared part by a man who came from Unilever. If private enterprise had been used, that was not something which the Opposition should be allowed to

The six flowers of Tanganyika, as well as the diamond industry of the German Afrika, native wages were being increased by these two new industries.

He concluded:

We must all hope for large-scale American investment in Africa, and as America's private enterprise is prepared to do and do the sort of job which has to be done in the initial stages, the Government, particularly Mbita, seems to me to take the American private enterprise route to that. The American Government like giving money to us and our Government, and leaving the scheme to us, to private American investors to do the job, and then we will do the scheme in Central Africa.

EARL WINDHORST had been a member of the Committee. If I may say so, the Committee, which is a quite

small committee, it had not been able to understand why the Government was not in the industry in Africa.

Mrs. DOBBS PARKER said Mr. Chisholm's speech was despicable, and that one of the troubles of the Government was that they had not got a single member who had ever eaten the bread of man in business.

Mr. CREECH-JONES (Secretary of State for the Colonies). I happen to be one of those who have earned his living by managing a very considerable business.

Mr. DOBBS PARKER. The remark made by the hon. member for East Coventry, who is a late company in Africa a great deal of money was lost in a venture from the story told, in which, about 1,000,000 tons and the vast wealth made by the company.

I had the privilege of serving for 10 years in Africa before the war, and having been subject to the constant stream of vitriol from the "Left" Socialists in those days, I will say that that is the kind of fabrication which some members opposite, who are not responsible for the government of those territories, come by the time to have present to an end.

If the hon. member accuses us of discouraging recruitment from the colonial schemes, I would remind him that he and his class have been trying to discourage recruitment to those services in which they can earn their living, and in many cases give their service of one or several territories.

**Minister of Food Criticized**

I am staggered that the Minister of Food after having made a lot of the taxpayers' money, and even more, our people's time in East Africa, has not taken this opportunity of coming before the House, and making a proper statement on the result of his work there and of the future, so that we might then ask him questions.

It appears to me, if one could draw a commercial parallel, that this is the annual general meeting in which the Minister of Food is the chairman. It is as if he had taken a room for the annual general meeting and for 40 minutes there was a discussion on things generally without our having a chairman's statement that in the last 10 minutes he was prepared to answer questions.

It has been suggested, if anything, to find out from those with long experience in the Sudan about large-scale production. What use has been made in the Sudan of large volumes of grain? What use has been made in the Sudan of large-scale production? Or, of some of the previous officials there who have experience and considerable experience?

The emphasis in these schemes is on colonial agriculture, giving a scheme for the production of cereals primarily for the benefit of this country. It seems to me to be a great experimental scheme in colonial development.

Off the envelope, I am carrying a memorandum which I hope you will be able to hand to the Colonial Secretary for the Minister of Food.

(Editorial comment appears under Matter of Motion.) Further points from the debate will be reported next week.)

## British Work in the Colonies

Colonel CHARLES PLUMSBURY, M.P., said in the course of a broadcast last Friday in the "Service" East Africa programme of the B.B.C.:

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, was asked yesterday, with the question, whether there is an entirely African self-governing state, I mean as practical a proposition as it would be to set up in the United States an entirely autonomous self-governing Red Indian Republic. I don't see what Mr. Creech-Jones should not say ditto to that, but I expect he would say, in diplomatic language about the relationship between the races.

For Sir. Creech-Jones our later Colonial debate was a triumph. He was "rosy roses all the way," because he does a good wicket. He is sincere, even in his subjects, and makes a lot of trouble. Also he had the courage to repeat many of his statements and his political career, in part, of his family, in which he was a soldier and a society man.

Somerset, in his last speech, was also a good wicket, and a good wicket in so simple language. He is a good wicket, and the hon. members have a good wicket in so simple language. I am sure that the members of our party for the Colonies, and the National Party, will do in the future.

# Training for Leadership in the Colonies

Points from a Broadcast by Mr. Kenneth D. Bowring

**THERE IS SO MUCH** talk at present whether we ought or ought not to export our brand of political democracy to the Colonies that we must all be forgiven if we forget the two most important factors in the whole situation.

First, does the Colonial peoples have decided for themselves what they want our brand of political democracy and, if so, to fit it, whatever you or I may say or think. Second, does our brand of political democracy demands ministers and statesmen of high fibre and a highly skilled, incisive and adequate Civil Service? The real problem of political development is that there are not enough noted statesmen available to rule the Colonies. Most of the Colonies are still in the back of their Civil Services to-day called upon for kinds of expertise which most men in the Colonial Service do not possess.

The administration of any civilized country in this era of the highly organized Welfare State is a very technical and complex business, and the ramifications of public administration are just as varied as it grows just as rapidly in the Colonies as they do in this country. Every day more and more experts of every kind are needed.

## Need for More Experts

What has the Colonial administrator done for himself in this regard? He has learnt a little, but not how much. He has learnt something about the settled bloc, the control of foreign exchange, imports and exports, prices, manufacture, and distribution? He has already learnt many strange new arts. He has learnt the technique of promoting trade unions and co-operative societies. He has even learnt something of financial policy; but he cannot hope to become a statistician or a commercial expert after a few months of spare time study.

There is also a severe shortage of technical officers of all kinds. It is nearly true to say that the backbone of the Colonial Service to-day is over-worked. This means that the men at the top have no time to think, while those who work among the people in the towns and villages and tribal areas have not got enough time to maintain contact with them; that close personal, day-to-day contact which is the essence of good administration. Nor can they give enough time to teaching their locally born colleagues their job, which is now an indispensable part of the work of every Englishman in the Service.

The problem, then, is the shortage of skilled manpower both to meet the demands of a society which is becoming more complex every day, and to release the administration for its own work, which is itself now more difficult and more vitally important than ever before.

Let us settle, then, in all British Colonies to give every single opportunity to the local people, regardless of their racial colour, to enter the Civil Service of their country and get to the topmost. Our aim being self-government, this is an essential part of our administration.

How, then, since there is no doubt that a Civil Service career is everywhere popular, that there are not more than enough total people available to fill all the gaps? It is because there are not enough young men with the necessary academic or technical qualifications.

It may surprise you because nowadays you can hardly buy a place in London without being a Colonial student, to learn that in Rhodesia there are about 3,000 African students in the universities, but they are still students, and are not yet qualified to enter the Service.

We could fill, or at any rate reduce, some of the existing gaps in the Service by lowering the qualifications required; but is this wise? Responsible Africans, I know, don't think so. It has been my privilege to sit on appointment boards with African members. They were more ruthless critics of African candidates than we were, and refused, quite rightly, to lower standards. That, then, is the second problem, shortage of qualified local candidates.

## Education the Long-Term Answer

The only long-term answer to the rapid expansion of higher education in the Colonies themselves, and a great deal has been done recently in this direction.

I am not suggesting, of course, that the only solution to setting up universities in the Colonies is to turn out big servants. There is a shortage of good quality manpower almost everywhere in Colonial life. There is not enough trained business men; there are not enough agriculturists, and there are not enough engineers. In fact, there do not seem to be enough skilled people of any kind, except perhaps lawyers. Above all, since the most compelling wish of any community is the desire to manage its own affairs, there are not enough good politicians.

I suppose most people in any country would say "only if there are already far too many politicians." But I would say with more conviction than anyone else that a dictator who nowadays has to spend so much time in political manoeuvres does not mean educated, experienced, and political work, so much of the time which he has to spend is bound to be devoted to creative administration.

Heaven knows, there are plenty of politicians everywhere in the Colonies, but the success of political development in the Colonies depends just as much on there being statesmen as on a sufficient number of civil servants. After all, you know we are not trying to substitute a colony for an imported bureaucracy.

Everywhere more and more political responsibility is rightly or inevitably being given to the Colonial peoples as fast as they can take it. Faster perhaps. This means that the politicians are being given more and more responsibility for administration.

They are being led off the dole of the Legislative Council, where they have learned to speak well and to advise and criticize, and are being invited to sit on committees and on the Executive Council, and to take responsibility for administration—which is a very different kind of shoes. Even in the most advanced Colonies it is not always easy to find enough really capable of wearing them. Usually there are only a few, and they find themselves hopelessly overburdened. Now, one member of a West African Legislative Council who is on no less than 14 national boards and committees.

## Training in Public Affairs

If people are to stand on their own feet politically as well as economically, they, and particularly their leaders, must be trained in public affairs just as much as in all the other walks of life. People who have not learned how to form their own judgments on public affairs, and at the mere word of the newspapermen of political pressure groups, while the politicians who have had no experience of administration of any kind is likely to be irresponsible in opposition and a menace when he is in office.

The motives which lead young men into politics are, I suppose, ambition and patriotism, and the more opportunities which are open to them while they are still young for taking part in public affairs, the higher will be the calibre of those who win through to a seat in the Legislative Council and finally to ministerial office.

The best possible training ground in the Colonies for budding politicians and statesmen is in the field of local government, and that is one reason why we are now placing more and more emphasis on local government. And it is just as true of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, as it is of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, whether the destiny of the Native inhabitants of a Colony lies in the sole rulers of their territory, or whether they will rule it in partnership with their local communities, makes no difference. This need, statesmen of all time.

You may be thinking it's a bit like a contradiction. On local government is an attempt to side-track the bigger and more difficult issues of native leadership. But as we all know practically every Colony in the Empire is an artificial, not a natural unit. That is why we must build up a nation and a tribe. That is why we must build up a nation and a nation may come, but it has not come yet.

In Africa there has always been a strong system of tribal government, which is, in fact, local government and, therefore, very much more easily divided. All have fallen in and

strengthens it. Nor, we some people think, has a direct rule been morally right or even static. It has never been our view, however, that the traditional power of the chiefs should be ousted by a growth of radicalism. On the contrary, from the time we have been helping the people to develop and develop their traditional systems of rule, we have been seeking to strengthen them. Native authorities of varying degrees of efficiency, covering almost every district in every one of our four Colonies, direct rule has been a sound and valuable system, though it has made possible the evolution of modern local government in tribal society. And districts are not always so simple because it is flexible enough to adapt itself to the character of the people. It is a system which is potentially capable of evolution—and where it will be necessary, it is necessary to change it. We have already reached a stage when the experience of the Colonies with its implications of administration by an alien authority, is likely to become out of date.

#### Evolving Democracy in the Colonies

The educated and progressive young communities must somehow be included in the village and tribal councils, and the Native authorities must evolve into the local equivalent of our own urban and rural district councils. Evolution is being speeded up; a process of democratization which began years ago in some areas is now being widely and rapidly extended.

The problem is how to make these changes widely enough to meet the pressing demands of the day without damaging the fabric of society. Tribal society, built over the centuries, expresses the people themselves, but they are beginning to realize that it is not designed to meet the demands and pressures—economic and political—of the 20th century world of which they must be a part. So we are doing everything we can to develop as widely and quickly as we can a political democracy based firmly on a foundation of local government, so strong at the people's insistence that it cannot be tampered with.

That brings me to the most important point of all. Political democracy, and in due course self-government, will be a mockery in the Colonies unless it is at least to some extent based on the democratic way of life, lived and experienced by the man and woman and growing child in their own homes. As good district councils in the African colonies will be no more likely than its counterpart in Somerset to inspire local villagers to campaign for better living. So we are going further still.

## What M.P.s. Think About Colonial Problems

### Points from Last Week's Debate in the Commons

**MR. OLIVER STANLEY (Conservative).**

ABOUT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING for the country over the next 10 or 20 years will be the development of its relationships with its Colonial Empire, and about the question of whether, in its success or failure will be the maintenance of some unity of purpose between the various parts of the State.

I cannot conceive of success coming from a programme and an objective liable to be altered at intervals largely as a result of considerations which have nothing to do with Colonial matters.

We appear to have arrived at some community of purpose. I hope and believe that means that on the broad details of Colonial affairs we are, and will remain, united.

"We cannot bear the full cost of the capital development necessary for us. International help will most likely be given in the form of public enterprises rather than State loans."

"Although I am in favour of Imperial Preference in the narrow term of the pure fiscal machinery, I do not believe that preferences can give the sort of economic priorities they need in all cases. I am, however, in favour of the system of bush-voting in certain cases. The very good reason that I am against the Colonial Empire, I am again in favour of it, because I think it should be a matter of voluntary consumer. Inside the Empire, if the people want to live in this country will voluntarily assume

In Africa, in its local areas, we are trying to build a development committee, consisting not only of officials and members of native chief councils, but also of other local people. The job is to find out what the people want to improve the way of life, or social development in their neighbourhoods, roads or local areas, or what they want to do with their land. It is then their free choice whether they want to go along with something, or not. In consequence, the movement already have been initiated by this method, and it is now to be very extended.

#### Bringing Nationalism into Government

Democracy, then, is being carried down to the village level, and it is being made real and vital by raising the man and woman to take a lively and creative interest in the affairs of their tribe, and, therefore, in the government. Our own tribesmen has cooked slowly over the centuries African men, being placed in situations of responsibility, to become the founders of their nation.

The Colonies are now in a period of rapid development, of local self-government, and of primitive Alex. They are only organizing the main power structure in the Colonies, also of uniting the raw material of transforming raw material to basic but often sensational situations into democratic socialism and in creating a new democratic and representative government.

With the coming of the war, the situation has changed, and the task of the colonial government, and the Commonwealth relationship, has changed. Those who are here are learning to the same manner as the South Africans learn the "sovereignty of the world" as it exists *in vacuo*.

Now comes the plan. Now if we succeed, I do not know. There are impenetrable difficulties and problems. People are not always welcome, the responsibility of democratic chiefs and elders do not always co-operate, nepotism and back-biting are not always condemned by public opinion, and, above all, there is too much suspicion of our motives, never enough money, and not enough men.

At present there is little time. The political as well as the financial and spiritual development of these backward people is not always in keeping with perhaps quite insoluble problems relating to the world of thousand years and one generation. If we succeed, even slightly, it will be one of the finest monuments on the face of mankind; and if we fail, the shame will still remain to be our vindication.

themselves in order to help the people in the Colonies, for whom they are responsible.

The whole lot of the help which may give a long-term effect at fixed prices of certain commodities is coming as fast as price goes up.

**C. G. DAWSON-WELLAWS** (Labour) Secretary of State for India.

We have, in all these Colonies, certain psychological reactions to meet before we went into these territories. The people are in a life which is undoubtedly brutal. Life was simple and hard, but it had a certain measure of colour in it. There is another factor which is not present here. That is, one has a certain status in his community, and, in a very small band, but the man's status grows after becoming a big fish in it. With the coming of Western civilization these factors have gone.

In some way we must overcome this difficulty, which is at the root of all the troubles, in meeting the Colonial tensions, namely, how we can restore to the empire the colour which has been taken out of their lives, how we can give back to them the feeling that they are persons, and that each colony is not merely part of a large number of colonies distinguished

from each other. Last year, particularly in Rhodesia, there was a great response from the African population. Mr. Philip Mitchell, the Member for Bulawayo, gave the response which, to his mind, was the best to this problem, but it was remarkable

**MR. THOMAS REDD (Labour):**

We have provided in the Colonies an administration unsupervised anywhere for ability, integrity, and administrative feelings. But a very small intelligentsia there is. It has made self-conscious by education, and in spite of all the facilities the Government bestows on these colonies, those people become discontented and their minds for self-government.

They desire a Western standard of living—which cannot be provided by a man working with a hoe or a bulldozer. Science has to be applied to provide the health required to provide something approaching a Western standard of living. It will require thousands of millions of pounds to approach the standard of living of ourselves, the French, the Belgians, and others. In spite of that, the intelligentsia demand self-government straight away, regardless of their country's poverty.

I do not agree that a Royal Commission should go training about the Colonies. Educationists who have worked there for years know their jobs and the people, and we much better than the Agency than a roving commission from England. The solution is to be the remedy, and not a remedy for economic reasons, because we cannot develop the economy of Colonies, so long as people are in gross ignorance—when

I am in favour of the Government pressing forward as quickly as possible with the development of self-government in these Colonies, because as long as they look to the British taxpayer to provide for every emergency and to provide tens of millions of pounds, they will not have a sense of responsibility. They have lived in idleness and know the risks of idleness, but the risks should be taken and the responsibilities placed on the educated leaders of the peoples themselves.

#### Sense of Responsibility

The Trustee Government's report on Tanganyika was quite irresponsible and largely propaganda. People on this side of international Council are always extremely generous with American or British money. They should urge U.N.O. and the members to put up money for the development of the Colonies for the good of Colonials and the good of the world.

The key to the development and the safety of the Colonies is that they must have international collective security, international collective security, but that is the only way of securing them from the aggressors of the future.

Our commitments in respect of the Colonial territories are colossal—economically, politically, and humanitarian. More than 60 million people depend largely upon us. They are helpless people in a backward state of civilization, looking to us to save them. It is quite natural that these people ask for development. When alien domination ends, and above all white domination, whether right or wrong, it is a fact that Communism or Fascism comes on the scene to cash in on the colour question. We must educate all these people to become Communists. Never has occurred, if it were meant, that they would all become Fascists.

Since 1944 we have given over three pds. to the Colonies, about £100 million. These are our commitments, and terrible responsibilities, and we constantly hold conference at this place. The £120 million which we give to the Colonies is quite insufficient, and I think it is quite insufficient what I am doing now, but I am doing my best to expedite.

**MR. T. E. PEART (Labour):**  
I hope that the development of the European for the Colonies will be undertaken with kindness and firmness; we must have the guidance of Members who have experience of the Colonies, who could pay tribute to their discipline, to the men whom they governed, and properly treated with courtesy. That is the policy which we should continue, and we must not let go, to get away from the distant type of colonialism. The State has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, and got out of the control of Whitehall, and is strong in Southern Rhodesia, which now practices bases of command. One of the reasons that country has gone forward is that it now recruits its colonists on the spot. The civil servant in Rhodesia is expected to regard Rhodesia as his home.

I hope that when recruitment to the Colonies is necessary, it will be as far as possible British men who look through to their home. The idea of sending young men for this country to do a job, I think, there is out of date. Young men should now be recruited who come from the second and third generation born and bred here, and on Africa.

**MR. A. LENNOX COYD (Conservative):**

I am very glad the Secretary of State has vigorously answered the Trusteeship Council, which tried to suggest that we have been exploiting the people of Tanganyika. We must congratulate the Government on a real change of heart. In their reply they used these remarkable words, which it is inconceivable to think that hon. Member would have used five years ago:

"These were the words: 'The productive capacity of the African peasant is at present far greater when in paid employment than when left to cultivate for himself as a peasant.'

The hon. gentleman, one of the writers that Europeans have rendered greatest service to the development of the entire Colonial Empire, said that what they were entitled to expect was 'a sense of security, a sense of stability, and a sense of achievement.'

**MR. PATRICK DONNER (Conservative):**

In the long-run Colonial peoples will decide what structure of society they desire. Meanwhile, there is clearly a duty upon the Government to exhibit to the peoples of the Colonies the moral and material benefits of Western civilization. Otherwise, if there is ignorance and dissidence among the propounder, the people will be deprived of fair opportunity to form a judgment.

If there are no definite social and educational policies, Islamism and other Islamic areas or tribal and non-settler areas and for tribal societies, tribal bonds, an overwhelming case has been made out for the establishment of a Royal Commission to consider further educational and social objectives in every area of the Colonial Empire.

In settler areas it is very important that European children should be taught not to regard themselves as a caste apart, but rather as natural leaders within the apparatus of a single community, willing to share that leadership with other races now, or in the future.

On the basis of clear aims for education precludes full cooperation with missionaries. Secondly, it precludes the full use of the much-needed potentialities of European women, including the wives of officials, by assisting their services on a part-time and paid basis for public service work amongst Native women, who will influence the transitional generation. Thirdly, it obviously does not make the publicizing of the Civil Service any easier. Fourthly, it makes the publicizing of British Colonial spirit and educational aims and objectives much more difficult.

#### Other Speeches

**DR. L. HADEN GUEST (Labour):**  
It would be much better to have the Colonial Health Service as a branch of the National Health Service of the country. Doctors can be sent out for six months, or a year, and when they return to other factors from the Colonial Health Service could be used in these places.

**SIR JOHN DE HAVILLAND (Conservative):**  
Everyone must have listened with great attention to the Minister's concluding speech. I consider him most admirable, but it would not be honest if I allowed him to blind me to the great work which he has performed.

**MR. A. GREENWOOD (Labour):**  
I believe that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies has done more to improve the welfare of Native races in the Colonial Empire than anyone in the history of the British Empire.

**MR. T. E. PEART (Labour):**  
Soil erosion is perhaps the most important and serious problem facing the Colonial peoples. But it is a world problem. The percentage of productive land damaged or ruined for further practical cultivation by soil erosion is 20% to 60% in North America, 28% to 35% in South America, and 10% to 40% in Africa, according to the head of the United Nations Soil Conservation Service.

In the Colonies, however, we do not need lawyers and teachers, they need surveyors, rural specialists, and technicians. The main problem is how to increase productivity, how to develop the property which is still there and how to help to exploit their rich resources. If we delay the development we shall sow the dragon seed of want.

**MR. S. A. WIMBLES (Labour):**  
His zeal, astuteness and plodding met with almost success in achieving his objectives. His performance in this session of his parliament when he was in opposition, was really outstanding. His promises and what he has done on the spot, nothing in our whole Colonial history has ever done during the last few years, to equal his record. We have won some splendid battles for Colonial rights, as well as some minor skirmishes, and I hope that the battle itself upon the Colonies will be won.

**The Choice.**—Wherever man's life tends to develop the individual in comparison with the economic, political or social unit, the need is to dominate organization, not to organize humanity. We insist on individual liberty because an individual is an end in himself and the final justification of government is that it makes possible the further development of society and enables all men and women to lead their own lives in their own way within the limits of law and justice. Only by the exercise of personal energy and endeavour can our present economic difficulties be surmounted: only by strenuous efforts Britain's traditional virtues can the forces of totalitarianism be repelled. Our policy therefore is to build a society in which all men and women will have the chance of developing their full talents and talents for the benefit of the community's benefit.

The choice is between the Socialist illusion that man's welfare can be heralded into existence and the Conservative belief that existing institutions, however saving, are the surest ways of improving the nation's standard of life and making its social services safe. Between a state which rests on multiplying restraints and a policy which puts the emphasis on freedom; between the day when the worker is most content when he is the servant of a national monopoly and the conception of industrial reform as something which starts in the factory and with the individual; between the abolition of personal property and the extension of ownership; between social, political and social unity between a community in which knowing stands before the Church and the individual; between the community in which the church is the centre of vigorous and vibrant group life. Only in such decentralized, diversified, neighbourly, resourceful and wise states can have the idealism and vitality to defeat the challenge of the pessimist or the materialist.

Materialism, whether in class solidarities or in the Marxist dogmas of the Communists, will always end by discriminating more to the supposed requirements of the machine. But the machine was made for man, not man for the machine, man was not made for the State, nor the State for advertising on commerce and science, politics or war. Man is not a tool or bait so far as the State or either the individual soul on its long journey. This is strange but there are some grim truths to keep before our eyes. From the Conservative Party's booklet, "The Right Way for Britain,"

# BACK GROUND

**Sabotage Denies Democracy.**

I consider myself a very good democrat. I have been three times elected to the democratic assembly of my constituency. What would be necessary to satisfy what Abba, Lincoln Jean, Government and people, by the demands for democracy? It would be that all elections of this community should be followed by a referendum on affairs concerning the interests of their constituents. In this community as with the rest of the community as a whole, it is clearly clear that the Government is not democratic. In this community is some complete form of the act of all private individuals taking initiative on any occasion. It means the colonization of the State of all our activities. We oppose such a law for several practical reasons. We believe that the result of wholesale socialization of industry would be for the management of industry by the infinite ingenuity of free men that the substitution for them of dictatorial standardization, unproductive and horribly expensive bureaucracy." The Marquis of Salisbury.

**Nothing has been done** in response to the call for a war-debt conference with African participants. There is no Congressional Church Conference for January 15th, 1947, in such a conference no conceivable might well oppose another example the Rooseveltian communication that money cost of war should fall at the expense of civilian income. During the year ending July last year, Sir Clement Davies, C.A., while coming to terms in his administration, the African representative pointed out that one of the presidential formula Great Britain would be to have five contributions £25,800 million beyond their financial duty. (Financial, 1948.) Is a claim of this sort established, in finding a contribution based thereon over 10 to 20 years would enable the country to take the free conversion of the time of which Congressional Berlin 1947 and which this country had a like desire. But Great Britain must now restore her exports by other means of foreign investment. The main reason of this probably have everything to gain from such a conference. That margin of income over subsistence is so small that on the basis of the Roosevelt-Truman formula their holdings are unlikely to be heavily affected. Mr J. L. Gibson

**African Groundnuts.**

long ago as 1942, Nigeria began to press for new locomotives and spares to replace the old equipment which was becoming worn out. The story has run its chequered career ever since one of the longest runs of any face on the Colonial stage. Amongst other incidents which happened during my time was the supply of bogies of every gauge except that of the Nigerian Railway. We also pressed for rails. The Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Fuel, Ministry of Production, Board of Trade and the War Office were involved in little happens. As a result we received a command that just the export of groundnuts must be expedited since the Prime Minister himself was taking an interest in the matter. We have a proverb that one word uttered no persons. Equally pious oration move no groundnuts. Let us see and rollings we do. Every decision in my experience, do effect co-operation between the contending Ministries in Whitehall and so far as I know there has never been issued from the top a clear and effective that Nigeria must be supplied promptly with the railway requirements essential for the job. The Nigerian Government pleaded for years to be given something more solid than extirpation. In 1946 an expert Mission visited and reported what the Nigerian Government had been saying for years. In 1947 yet another highly distinguished mission was sent to Nigeria to investigate the suitability of a section for large scale mechanized cultivation of groundnuts for war purposes. The paragraph reads as follows: "It cannot be emphasized too strongly that unless the African railways are built up in full force within the periods specified, to provide the continent with any increase in the production of groundnuts in Nigeria, they have to open new areas or by the use of artificial fertilizers in existing areas. We are now in the latter part of 1949, facing the same old dilemma of over breeding stock. The blameworthy hold on the Crown Agents, who have done their best, lies with the Colonial Office except that the Colonial Office might occasionally abstain a little less aggressive determination for the simple neutrality with which they are apt to voice their results in other quarters. To blame the bureaucracy merely round of Whitewash and in particular the effectiveness of the Marquis of Salisbury." Lord Whitelock addressing the House of Commons.

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked: "The country must abandon this kind of week nonsense." — Lord Rennell.

"I have nothing to regret, nothing to withdraw, nothing to apologize for," — Lord Amherst.

Sugoslavians in the position in which England was in the Reformation. — Mr. A. K. V. Sanderson.

"New Zealand consists of two islands, each of which has half the mainland." — Mr. J. A. Brown, M.P.

In citizenship of the Commonwealth, nothing should be as much a matter of indifference as creed. — spectator.

Socialist insistence on training for the work-day has put premium on idleness and indifference. — Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"Polo betting is now the seventh largest form of business in the country." — Sir George Newmain, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

If one goes the right way about it, one can change an English pound into 2,200 lire, then into 22 Swiss francs, then into 220 French francs, and that again into two English pounds." — A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Private life is not private matter, but very much so of the Communist Party and the CPDPC. — Sándor Károlyi, Budapest communist newspaper.

Since the war His Majesty's Government has lent the United Nations providers gifts, loans and drawing rights to others amounting £100,000,000. — Lord Cunard.

In America no one treats seriously. I have often heard people saying 'B.D.' stands for Barely Dumb, Ph.D. for Phenomenally Dumb, and D.D. for Definitely Dumb." — The Rev. James McCracken.

Remittances to the United States by emigrant artists, including those employed in theatrical production, amounted to £470,000 in the year ended March 31, 1949. — Mr. Henry Hall, Special Secretary to the Treasury.

Excommunication will instantly fall automatically upon Roman Catholics who profess, defend, or propagate the materialist and anti-Christian doctrine of Communism. Gentlemen will be regarded as apostates of the Catholic faith." — Deo, published as the official bulletin of the Vatican.

Grotesque simplification of problems is the bane of democratic institutions. — Mr. W. J. Brown.

Spirations of people are going places, but getting nowhere in life only leads to death." — The Rev. Dr. John Scott.

That philosophy can best be get through life with more ability, care and dignity than other people is a fallacy." — Professor Joad.

Taxation equals 44.8% of the total personal income of Great Britain and nearly 41% of the gross national product. — Lord Brand.

I do not believe in a classless society in which there is no differentiation of function. There is no ambition to such a society. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The absence of the conductor of the Orchestra during the past fortnight has merely served to emphasize the dependence of the Government as a whole on the intellectual brilliance of a single star performer." — *Financial Times*.

In this age of great corporations capital has a decreasing measure of control, that power having passed to technical and directing experts. Workers could not get control by getting rid of the shareholder, who has already lost most of his power." — The Earl of Halifax.



## NEW LIFE FOR VETERANS

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# PERSONALIA

MR. E. F. HITCHINS has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory.

SIR STEWART DUNN-EVANS, surgeon oculist to the King, is now paying a short visit to East Africa to advise on ophthalmology.

COLONEL CHARLES E. PONSONBY, M.P., left by sea on Saturday for Brazil. He expects to be back in London in about two months.

THE REV. J. KENNEDY GRANT broadcast from Edinburgh in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. G. B. BECKER, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, left London on Tuesday by flying-boat on his way to Lusaka.

MR. VIVIAN SOPER has been appointed Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. Davis and Soper, Ltd., in succession to his brother, the late Ronald G. Soper.

MR. RAY WALENSKY, Leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, will leave London to-morrow by air for Rhodesia.

MR. C. HALLIDAY BIRD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and a member of the Uganda Electricity Board, will arrive in London by air from Kampala towards the end of August.

MR. C. C. MURRAY has entered upon his duties as general manager of the Dar es Salaam Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. MR. NORMAN RAMSEY is the deputy managing director. A large extension scheme is in progress.

MR. C. HOLLAND MARTIN and LADY ANNE HUNLOKE married in London last week. Mr. Holland-Martin is a director of the Uganda Co. Ltd., and was at one time private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

MR. JOHN J. FARRELL, chairman of Farrell Lines, Inc., sailed in the steamship *AMERICAN ENTERPRISE* last week-end on her maiden voyage to Cape Town. Mr. L. C. PALMER, a director of Farrell Lines, and other officials accompanied him.

SIR ANGUS GILLAN, formerly Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed representative of the British Council in Australia, and LADY GILLAN and he have arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, which will be their headquarters.

SIR ALFRED BEIT, who has been a trustee of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research since the death in 1930 of his father, Sir Otto Beit, founder of the firm, has resigned from the board because he is now resident in Africa.

MR. A. BUTTERY, who has been appointed local manager in Southampton of the Union-Castle Line, joined Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. Ltd., then managers of the line, in 1909. He has been deputy to the local manager since 1939.

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar until 1945, and now secretary manager of the Cocoa Growers' Association, contributes an article on the work of that body to the current issue of the monthly journal of the Colonial Service.

THE REV. J. J. BAKEWELL, who has retired from Australia to Tanganyika to be Archdeacon of Usumbara in western Tanganyika, has served for nine years with the Church Missions Society, and was once a vice-chancellor of Central Tasmania. His son, MR. J. BAKEWELL, will live in Kafolo, Tanganyika.

An engagement is announced between MR. ROBERT CHARLES CASWELL, son of Captain Edward Caswell of Kenya, and Lady Claude Hamilton, of Nairobi, Kenya, and MISS ELIZABETH WINTER, BATHURST LEAKEY, elder daughter of Captain Edward Leakey, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Mrs. ROBERT CHARLES LEAKEY, of Hyde Park, London.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, LORD TENTERDELL, is to relinquish the post of Chief of the Air Staff, at his own request, on January 1, 1950. During the recent war he was Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force under General Eisenhower. At the end of 1947 Lord TenterdeLL, accompanied by his wife, toured East Africa and Rhodesia.

When ALEXANDER BERSTEIN was transferred from Northern Rhodesia to Sierra Leone as Governor, he took the first opportunity of stating publicly that in his view capitalisation in commerce was as important as Africanization in the Civil Service. Now he has appealed to the Committee of Enquiry to take part, taken by Africans in commerce in all colonies, to recommend how their activities might be extended.

MR. V. G. MATHEWS, who has been appointed Member for Finance in the Government of Kenya, left London by air yesterday for Nairobi to take up his new duties. Since the end of 1947 he has been Controller of Imports and Exports and Comptroller of Supplies. He served for many years in the Finance and Customs Department, including being at one time Controller of Customs in Bombay. Mr. Mathews has retired from Government service, and therefore ranks as a non-official.

SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR, who is the new High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, attended a meeting in London last week of the Royal Commonwealth and Royal Empire Societies, said that he first visited Southern Africa in 1913 and 12 years later became the first Governor of Southern Rhodesia when it was granted self-government. He said that secessions then held in the Colony had encouraged a preference for self-government to the general scheme offered by General Smuts in incorporation in the Union of South Africa. He believed that Southern Rhodesia had shown great enlightenment in Native affairs and other matters, and self-government had unquestionably been a great success.



People are saying

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*Obituary***Mr. Geoffrey Mansgrave****Rhodesian Mining Expert**

MR. GEOFFREY MANSGRAVE, B.B.A., who was director of Selukwe, the chairman of the Rhodesian Steel Commission, consulting engineer to Chrome Mines, Ltd., and head of South Africa's best-known mining and industrial consortium, had held a variety of important posts in the Colony and overseas.

Born in Bradford in 1882, he trained as a mechanical engineer and passed into mining in Great Britain after public works experience with the London County Council. Then he did mining work in Norway, Russia, Siberia, and Hungary.

His first experience of Africa was in 1909, when as an assistant engineer he went to Bechuanaland for Linchwe Concessions, Ltd. In the following year he became the registered mine manager of the Selukwe workings of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd.

During the 1914-18 war he went to Baluchistan, and later for temporary mining services under the Trade Department (Admiralty) to India, Malaya, China, Japan, Canada, and America.

**Public Work**

He did much public work in Southern Rhodesia and in 1941 was awarded the O.B.E. In the previous year he had represented base metal mining and heavy industry on the Colony's delegation to the Eastern Group Conference in New Delhi, and he advised the Commonwealth Australia to Captain E. Harris, then the Colony's Minister of Agriculture and Co-ordination, during the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

Until his resignation at the end of 1941 through pressure on work, intrusive was chairman of the national industrial council of the mining industry. Other chairmanships which he had held were those of Rhodesia Steel Sales, Ltd., and the Industrial Alcohol Committee. He was a director of Chrome Corporation (S.A.), Ltd., and of the Midland Building Society, Ltd.

Not long before his death he engaged his legal advice on the creation of the Ndebele Hospital Fund, when it was handed over to the Government in 1939.

As the first chairman of the Iron and Steel Commission, he was largely responsible for setting up the steelworks at One Queen.

**Viscount Cobham**

COUNT COBHAM, K.C., T.D., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War from 1939 to 1940, has died at his home, Worcester, at the age of 67. He was for 27 years chairman of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies, and paid two extended visits to the territories in 1922 and 1925. His activities covered a wide range. As a soldier he served in the South African and 1914-18 wars, and during a short interval in the territorial Army, of which he commanded the 1st Field Brigade, he also had been chairman of the County Territorial Association. In 1925 he was a member of a presidential mission to the U.S.A., and in 1935, while in politics he was Conservative Member of Parliament for the Ditchling Division of West Sussex.

Mr. J. A. Hobson, former manager of Messrs. Mitchell Goffs and Co., was one of the three persons killed when an American B-17 bomber crashed in the hills near Worcester on the late of the Indian Pioneers, was buried in a simple Stanhope Rhodesian.

**Chairmanship of Shambawato****Judicial Inquiry****Heads**

SERETSE KHAMA, chief spokesman of the Barotse and tribe of Bechuanaland, will be installed as chief of the tribe to be the subject of a judicial inquiry under the presidency of Sir Walter Hulme.

Differences had arisen as a result of Seretse Khama's marriage to an Englishwoman. Early this year the tribe offered him the choice of giving up either his wife or the chieftainship, but in June a large tribal gathering accepted his alternative and made clear that he would not give up his wife. Thereupon his uncle, Chedekile, who had been absent since 1926, and 40 leading chieftains decided to take a voluntary exodus.

On Saturday last the High Commissioner of Bechuanaland, Sir Evelyn Baring, made the following announcement:

"In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 9 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation (No. 10 of 1943), the High Commissioner has been pleased to direct that a judicial inquiry be presided over by Sir Walter Hulme, M.G., Justice of the High Court, to be held to inquire into the circumstances affecting and making arising with respect to a *kgotla* held at Sarowé in the Bechuanaland Protectorate between June 20 and 25."

The High Commissioner has also been pleased to direct that the magistrate, and subject to certain restrictions, the present chieftain be allowed to conduct the native administration of Bameanwa Reserve shall continue.

The full reference of the inquiry and the charges of the chief implicated to assist the judge in the inquiry will be published at a later date.

**Rules of Succession**

The following extract from Section 9 of the 1943 Proclamation referred to above declares that:

"Upon the ascension of a王者 in the said tribe of tribe, it shall be the duty of the tribal assembly meeting to nominate a person, who, according to Native custom, or any other person who, under Native custom, or sufficient reason, may be chosen, to be the successor to the chieftainship of the minor, to be chosen in accordance to Native custom, and to be the chief, or, if none to be submitted to the High Commissioner with a view to seeking the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State's confirmation, or designation."

Provided that where any 王 dies without a successor designated, is, under Native custom, the right of succession to the chieftainship in question, or, by reason of any other reason than that he is unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly for, any other sufficient reasons, a fit and proper person to discharge the functions of chief, or regent, the High Commissioner may direct that a judicial inquiry be held to inquire into the matter and to report thereon to the High Commissioner, who shall then decide the matter."

Termination of regency is governed by a further section of the proclamation which reads:

"The minority of a chief shall terminate and the majority of a regent shall cease to have effect on such date as may be fixed by the tribe in whose names the High Commissioner shall otherwise direct."

The "ceremonial guards" in the interests of arrangements for the conduct of native affairs administration of the Shambawato Reserve.

Transfers of Native control for buying and selling properties, and especially cases having a bearing on the preservation of land.

Assumption by a district commissioner of administrative and control of the Native tribes.

Assumption by a district commissioner of administrative and control of the Native tribes.

Concession of a district committee to the holder of any public office.

The object of the section is to avoid any possibility of friction under the inquiry in progress.

Sir Walter Hulme had his legal office in Nyasaland, Kenya, and the Gold Coast before his recent appointment as legal adviser to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

# Research Work on Colonial Problems

## Facts from a Valuable and Interesting Blue Book

**RESEARCH ON AN IMENSE SCALE** is being undertaken in and for the Colonies by many organizations. More than 300 such schemes have been finalized since 1940 under the Colonial and Development Welfare Acts, some being short-term and others lasting only a few months, and some extending to as long as 10 years. The average period of major schemes, going about two years.

About £6,000,000 has so far been voted to these organizations, during the 12 months ending March 31 last, £1,632,169.

Rather more than 40% of the total allocations have been for agricultural, veterinary and medical schemes; 13.6% for fisheries research; 10% for medical research; 9% for tea, coffee and mosquito control; 5.6% for social betterment schemes; 5% for products of tropical insects; research; and 2.6% for local experiments.

About 75% of the grants have been for schemes benefitting the East African territories and 15% Northern Rhodesia and N.W. Island.

### Lines of Investigation

Details of the work undertaken by the Colonial Research Council, the Colonial Products Research Council, the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the Colonial Medical Research Committee, the Colonial Insecticides Committee, the Colonial Economic Research Committee, and the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal and Forest Research are given in a Blue Book published last November by H.M. Stationery Office, entitled "Colonial Research," pp. 48-49. The annual reports of each of the seven bodies mentioned are included.

An appendix contains the schemes for which grants were made during the year. The largest provision under "General" headings was £37,500 for Colonial research schemes over the next five years. The appointment for the post of a "colonial liaison officer at the Colonial Research Council, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research," will cost £13,500; post-graduates, studentship in training in insecticide research, in the next four years, £2,000; next year, in the research station in the U.K. of the Colonial Insecticides Committee, to 1950-51, £2,700; works, biological research, in the next three years, £16,908; post-graduate studentships with training in stored products research within the next four years, £10,000; the five-yearly appointments of a "colonial liaison officer" to the Colonial Research Council, £1,000; post-graduate studentships next four years to £1,000; training for Colonial officers, £5,500; and the cost over three years of the appointment of a joint secretary to the Colonial Medical Research Council, £4,000.

### American Sociologists

Six months' preliminary study in the U.K. by selected American sociologists before they undertake work in the British Colonies will involve expenditure of £10,000. This includes the visit of three months to Britain, and a further three months to the sociological, economic, agricultural and medical services, requiring stay in connection with the activities of other organizations, £1,750; maintenance, £1,000; London course of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, £1,200; for the study of Colonial monetary systems by Miss Lydia Garside, £1,050; and the visit of Dr. B. A. Keay, director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Commission, to the Australian Commonwealth Crop and Animal Husbandry Bureau, £1,000.

"Africa General" appears established in the East African Sculpture and Forest Research and the East African Veterinary Research Organization, £2,600; establishment of the East African Medical Survey, £46,680; Virus Research Institute, £1,000; the cost of the construction of a science Research Institute in Kenya, £1,724; the building of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, over five years, £1,000; the cost of the Entomological Research Station, £16,000; research on antracydine, £1,000; in cattle, £15,800; £1,000 as an Eustachian instead of Research in Entomology, £14,000; appointments of four sociologists, £1,000; and tropical diseases research, £1,000; and the cost of the estimation of malaria, £3,270.

Laboratories include anthropological survey of Sisulu Turkana, £1,240; anthropological research among the Taita, £321; an ethnographic survey, £1,000; silvicultural storage problems, £385; visits of a scientific mission to Zanzibar to advise on the control of "sudden death" disease of sheep, £440; and botanical research, £1,600; the Gowrondon Museum, £1,200; £1,200.

Colonial grants appear for a third "iseze" by survey, £1,000; supplementary agriculture research, £1,000; grant to the East African Institute, £3,825; study of Native Authority administration, £1,400; meteorological research, £300; and an agricultural survey, £250.

The regional organization of research in East Africa, the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Social Research, £1,000.

The activities of the East African Agricultural Research Organization and the joint animal husbandry and veterinary organization, £1,000; and of the East African Veterinary Research Organization, £1,000; established in Musgrave Park, 1,000 acres, a part of the Malala Forest reserve, is being leased for a period of 99 years. It is situated west north-west of Nairobi at a distance of 17 miles from Nairobi and 40 miles from Kabete. The new alignment of the railway line through Kitalwala with the Mombasa station coincides with the main trunk road, which from Nairobi passes just to the east of the Reserve.

The first phase of the area of Kitalwala Native Land, and immediately adjacent to the selected site at the south-east corner, is a small tract of Kitalwala Reserve. The headquarters will be built on an altitude of 5,815 ft. (approx. 1,800 m.), 2,000 ft. above Kitalwala. The level part of the forest reserve lies within small elevations of 38 and 40 metres. A survey of the area has been completed and a detailed survey of the area where the headquarters will be sited has been carried out. An experimental plot, 100 ft. square, has been cleared of wattie in the forest and a number of experimental plots. An artesian well has been sunk and extensive trials have shown that there is no difficulty in the supply of the needs of the two organizations.

### Department of Regional Headquarters

Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes have involved some funds amounting to £2,500,000 for the first phase of the development of the headquarters in Mombasa and for the laboratories in Nairobi, East African Veterinary Research Organization. It is estimated that a further £100,000 will be required for the second phase to enable the colonial development of the Staff Headquarters in Nairobi to be completed. Approval of the first phase is not awaiting commitment in advance, endorsement of the second phase of the staff house has been completed and application for £100,000 for the second will be seriously considered.

"Of the money provided for laying out roads, canals, ports, fish, fisheries and mining, the erection of communications, labour, food, fuel, equipment of mines, Asian and African Housing, walls, roofs, expenditure of £2,000,000, equipment as outlined above, £1,000,000 for the building of a 100 ft. x 40 ft. laboratory, £1,000,000. This expenditure will enable the two organizations to develop their work over the next five years and will also assist in the final phase of development of the construction of the headquarters to be carried out by the Colonial Engineering and Works Engineering Department.



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In addition to the work already described the infectious disease research unit will be based at the African Veterinary Research Organization, Entebbe, and the station will keep the benefit of other projects, such as those of the Kenya Veterinary Department, and the Uganda Agricultural Research Institute, whose animal husbandry and veterinary services on animal health, animal husbandry and veterinary services, and animal agriculture, are now available.

Research interests will continue to be pursued by each office equipped with a mobile laboratory which will claim to pursue investigations of the disease in infected areas, as well as other diseases. Other research will be conducted selected areas, as in the territories of Uganda, Nairobi, and Tanganyika, and it is to cater for any additional research required that each country is being equipped.

#### Dr. Stanner's Resignation

The Social Science Research Council staff, and the first regional Institute of Social and Economic Research to be established in a Colonial territory is that undertaken in Uganda. Its first director, Dr. W. E. H. Stanner, was appointed in the autumn of 1947. His contract has now been renewed for another year. Dr. Stanner has recently tendered his resignation for personal reasons, and plans for the development of this institute are now necessarily in abeyance pending the selection of his successor.

During the past year he spent in East Africa, however, Dr. Stanner has made a substantial survey of the potentialities and instrumentalities for the institution's establishment, and made an extensive tour throughout Uganda and Tanganyika to survey the research needs of these territories. Dr. Stanner's report at the close of the year under review, submitted subsequently to the institute's council and to the social science research departments of Uganda and Tanganyika, thus, will be of great value to the council in the reconstruction of the plans for this institute which is now necessary.

Details of Dr. Stanner's resignation have not yet been publicly made public.

#### Tribute to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

Under its new director, Dr. John Colson, has continued during the year the research activities which have gained it a very considerable reputation in academic circles all over the world and in Colonial administration.

Towards the end of the year the "Chairman" of the board of trustees, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, announced a stimulating and ambitious programme of social science research activities to be undertaken during the next five years, involving expenditure of the order of £100,000. This programme is now being revised, but the main features have the opportunity of discussing it at a future date.

**Dr. Meinhard's Report**

Dr. Meinhard is reported to have been examining documents of government possession files in the course of an ethnographic survey, and to have found much very valuable material.

Other paragraphs from this section read:

"A new project has been started at Bolsover. The first members of the team, one French and two British, of the international research team which is to conduct this project are all present working at the School of Oriental and African Studies. They are expected to leave Africa in June, 1948, to remain in the field until October, 1949. The school can hardly wait for the end of the Development

Works, which is due to be completed in March and, before the end of the year, the team will be in East Africa."

The *East African Geographical Committee*, a committee formed to field three meetings, has Sir. G. H. Phillips as chairman, and consists of representatives of the Government and the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. A. M. Livingstone has both worked on the Kafir, as well as the Kaffir Bevin. His book, recently published, *Geography of Southern Central South Africa*, and *W. Africa* (Edinburgh), carries his own scrutinizing records in Edinburgh Blue.

It is hoped to make the records available in

**Anthropological Study of the Kaffir**

U. P. Mayes returned to Kenya after a number of years' absence to which he had been absent since Mr. Mayes, Dr. J. C. Mayes, is already writing up some papers with the results of his research on Kaffir lineage and Kaffir bridewealth. Publication of these results is being arranged.

**An Anthropological Study of the Turkana**

One of the first field studies to be undertaken by a holder of a post-graduate scholarship in social science research among the Turkana tribe has never been scientifically studied. An anthropologist's survey of this nomadic tribe will be important in anthropological knowledge.

#### East African

**Research into East African Music**

This project, the only one of its kind so far sponsored by the council, continues under the direction of Dr. E. A. Wachsmann, curator of the Ethnographic Museum. The scheme will expire during the current financial year. The material collected is likely to be of practical use in music studies, as well as of great interest to anthropologists.

**A Social Survey of East Africa**

The results of the first year of the social survey, available to all scientific samplings, and the work of the investigators is working on the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences in the University of East Africa.

**The Ethnological Study of Witchcraft in Rhodesia and Nyasaland**

Mr. M. G. Mwakwiek's investigations among the Cowa, and Ngoni are still continuing during the time the cap sparely, principally in the villages. From Dr. Gutierres, a member of the staff of U.S.A.F.C., Mr. Matlick published in the 1948 issue of *Theoria* a paper entitled "African Witchcraft" and another document which was published shortly afterwards.

This study by Dr. Gutierres is to be undertaken during September, 1948. The object of the study is the effectiveness of the巫术, or political "secret societies" as an agency of modern government, particularly in the development of available labour, the study of the communication of information of agriculture, Native art, etc.

**Editorial comments on the region**

On matters of moment. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish further extracts later.

The Director of the East African Literature Bureau, who has received some excellent manuscripts from African entrants in the competition, is closed recently. A branch of the bureau has been established in Nairobi.

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## Southern Rhodesia Issues £15,000,000 Loan

— By R. G. M. Findlater

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has just announced approval by Great Britain of a £15,000,000 sterling loan to be raised by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The amount and date of issue will be decided in accordance with the size of the capital needs of the service of the Bank of England.

The loan will be used in connection with the medium-term plan which was discussed at the Conference via a memorandum of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting, as follows:

"Additional capital for the Rhodesian Railways and money for the Air Force in connexion with the Air Farming Scheme."

### Substantial Gold-Dollar Expenditure

A second statement issued from the office of Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister says that "further substantial cuts in dollar expenditure by the Colony have been included part of the continued Commonwealth effort to save the country's gold-dollar reserves." There was no assistance from America and industry would be consulted before any further cuts were made.

During this conference of Finance Ministers the statement adds that the Ministers agreed to submit to the Government of the United Kingdom recommendations on British coal mining. The Rhodesian Government accepted these recommendations in order to increase dollar earnings and to help to develop the coal and asbestos output and the encouragement of investment and tourism. It is also recommended that larger coal exports to Northern Rhodesia would assist that territory's coal production, thereby enabling Britain to reduce her dollar expenditure on imports.

These loans were required in a number of years in view of the estimated cost of the Bank of England's plan for Southern Rhodesia.

At the present time, Mr. N. H. Black, the first Minister of State for East Africa, is in London to attend the Conference of Sir Edward Twining, the Secretary of State for British Colonies and Territories in his country.

In this session the Mr. Black's delegation will go to New Zealand to discuss coal (9 points) and a coal and a railway (10 points) in British East Africa.

The president of the national British Council in Montgomery Britain is negotiating with the Bank of England to finance the purchase of British surplus agricultural machinery.

At this year's conference the Rhodesian Farmers' Union is to be held at Salisbury on April 21. It will be opened by Mr. J. A. Nyasaland, Secretary of State for Rhodesia.

J. M. S. Nightingale, Secretary of State for India, will open the conference.

Four delegations from Rhodesia, Southampton, and Chichester will be in attendance, in addition to state delegations from the government, agriculture and rural areas. The Farmers' Union consists of 100,000 members, 70,000 of whom are co-operative. The party consists of 20,000 members.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. W. H. Parker, Vice-Chairman of the conference, will speak at the opening ceremony.

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## Judges Not Free from Criticism

### Government Reply to Justice van Rees

COLONIAL JUDGES are not immune from political criticism, according to a written reply given in the House of Lords last Saturday by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Listowel, to a question put by the Earl of Mansfield.

Lord Mansfield said if the Government's attention had been drawn to the recent utterances of Mr. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the conduct of the Chief Justice of the Seychelles Islands.

In his reply Lord Listowel said that he assumed that the question related to a passage in the speech of the Under-Secretary in debate on the administration of the Seychelles in the House of Commons on June 3.

That passage referred to a disagreement with and criticism of language used by the Chief Justice of the Seychelles, but it contained no reflection upon the conduct of the said Justice. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State was asked whether the Secretary of State considered that a man who had been described in a certain way by the Chief Justice was a fit person to sit on a legislative body.

### Opinion Not Infallible

"A negative answer," continued Lord Listowel's reply, "would have implied that a Minister is bound to accept every expression of opinion by a member of a man's cabinet, and that is not the case. The Minister is advised that any suggestion that the judge in question from criticism would be erroneous. A judge is not therefore entitled to assume that criticism, whether by a Minister of the Crown or anyone else, is an attempt by the executive to exert pressure on the judiciary. The question made it necessary for the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, to say whether the Chief Justice's description of the man was justified and he took a different view."

The Justice in question is Mr. Justice M. D. van Rees, who was lately transferred to the Seychelles from East Africa.

Writing articles on the issue between the Chief Justice and the Minister appeared in EAST AFRICA AND SOUDAN on June 9 and July 14.

In testifying in the Seychelles Supreme Court the credibility of witness, Mr. Charles Collet, a barrister whom the Governor had appointed acting Attorney-general, the Chief Justice referred to him as "black-majored extortions, vindictive, malicious and spiteful." This language, Mr. Rees-Wiliams characterized in Parliament as "vile and flamboyant."

The Chief Justice's retort to this was: "I do not recognize the right of any spokesman of the executive to question the findings of this or any other court. The

complete divorce of the judiciary from the executive is a fundamental principle of British law. The terrible and terrifying trials of traitors in the time and the Colony during most of 1945, of which I have learned by a careful perusal of court records, could not have been if at that time the court had felt itself to be controlled and entirely independent of the executive."

The conclusions which this court reached regarding the witness's evidence and character were the findings of fact of a superior court of record, which in that case exercised jurisdiction similar to that of the King's Bench. It is considered opinion, the only proper method by which the findings of such a court can be reviewed, if criticized by recourse to appellate courts, and that if need be to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Councils.

### Door Opened to Tyranny

"Whenever even a faint shadow of executive pressure falls upon the judiciary the door is opened."

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."

After the Government's reply, Sir Philip Morris, constitutional authority told the *Sunday Times*: "It is contrary to belief in some quarters that no constitutional issue was raised in the instance. There is no similar criticism in Parliament of a High Court judge in this country because his status differs fundamentally from that of a Crown Colony judge. The former cannot be summoned in extreme cases by resolution of the House of Commons; his position is independent and assumes a Crown Colony judge can be dismissed by the Crown like an official; he is not therefore similarly independent and detached from the executive legislature."

Nevertheless, he added, it was of paramount that the words or actions of a Colonial judge were called publicly into question.

### Drought in Tanganyika

OWING TO THE DROUGHT in Tanganyika, crops in the Western Province are expected to yield no more than 25% to 33% of last year's outputs. The position in Sukumaland is more serious, and substantial quantities of food will be required from outside the area. In some areas of the Central Province there is improvement in the drought, but relief on a considerable scale will be required in other districts. Pyrethrum, papain, have suffered, but coffee prospects are satisfactory. Heavy infestation of root-knot disease in groundnuts has been reported from Misoro.

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Small numbers will commence early in August and the remainder in March East Africa imports will start in the late autumn.

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MR. E. REES-WILLIAMS: I have asked the Command for the information which is not available here. When it has been obtained, I will write to the hon. and gallant member.

MR. E. REES-WILLIAMS asked for a report on Colonial Month in London.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: My rt hon. friend feels confident that Colonial Month has done much towards this end in view, but was to stimulate greater interest in Colonial peoples and a better understanding of our fellowship with them. We have been greatly helped by all the organizations and firms who participated, and by those who displayed our posters and are grateful to their interest and assistance. Attendance to date at the Colonial Exhibition is 250,000 and as a record for this significant exhibition continues to draw large crowds, and in consequence it has been decided to keep it open for a further period.

MR. NELPLING asked what representatives of commerce and industry were invited to the official opening of the Colonial Month.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Thirty-five representatives were invited from firms and commercial organizations and were themselves staging special exhibitions or displays as part of Colonial Month.

MR. VISCOUNT HILTINGBROOK asked the Secretary of State whether he was now investigating the Kenya Land Control Bill, if it is to allow a sale of land by Mr. M. R. Tennen to African Text Holdings, Ltd.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Information about this case has not yet been received from the Governor. I will write to the hon. member as soon as it is available.

### Colonial Hamper

A HAMPER OF FOODSTUFFS and other products from 28 Colonial territories was presented last week by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to the 250,000th visitor to the Colonial Exhibition in London. Among the contents were butter from Kenya, ivory-scented soaps from Northern Rhodesia, tea from Uganda, jam, marmalade from Tanganyika, cooking fat from Uganda, cheese from Malabar, and sugar from Mauritius.

### Where S. Rhodesia Leads All Africa

(Continued from page 153)

Despite these aches and pains, I found everywhere the same spirit of optimism and faith in the future. Every organization has its plans for expansion and the extension of services. The white country is covered by local development associations, which have recently federated to prevent overlapping and waste of effort. Industrialists are expanding their plants and encouraging new ventures with an energy, yet coupled with a level-headedness, that is admirable to a degree.

I could not help feeling that it is in countries like ours that the answer may lie to some of the problems now besetting the Empire. Here, as part of the Empire's estate, is a country as big as pre-war Germany, with enormous mineral resources, some of which have only been scratched with the finest climate in the world, with administrative machinery already in being, and the nucleus of a white population carrying on the British tradition, which needs only men and money to make a really significant contribution to world trade.

Undoubtedly, the men and women we need are the best that this island can give, and that, of course, is wanted everywhere but I am coming to believe more and more that if we are to retain our position in the world, a diffusion of popular, of capital, and of know-how from these islands to our outlying colonies is essential.

We cannot let these vast fields lie fallow for the lack of the application of human endeavour. When, and as far as Africa is concerned, there is no part of the commonwealth where the Bush flag which offers more prospects of such a successful venture than Southern Rhodesia.

### More Liberal Attitude to Africans

The awakening of Rhodesia to her vast possibilities has accelerated the growth of a more liberal attitude on the part of the European towards the African population. This trend has been noticeable for the past 10 years, and returning after my short absence, I could detect a very considerable advance since 1946.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect, and possibly a growing realization of the implications of the democratic concept, I think that the very tempo of development has brought home to the white Rhodesian the fact that Africans and Europeans must join in a co-operative effort, if only because otherwise the dead weight of African independence would dictate a pedestrian pace which would be disastrous.

The far-sighted policy of the Prime Minister, directed over so many years towards the good health, good food, good housing, education, and a thorough grounding of the African through the local powers of administration, in the elementary principles and practices of democratic government, is now being appreciated more and more by the European population, who is largely endorsed.

A great deal remains to be done, of course, not the least onerous task being to overcome African indifference and gain his active co-operation. But more and more Europeans are convinced that racial cooperation is essential. In the sum total of all endeavour is not ultimately racial failure. To me this growth of a liberal opinion in Southern Rhodesia is the most hopeful augury I found for the country's future.

I have brought away the impression of a country full of optimism and confidence, beginning with action. Doing its best to put first things first, and laying, I believe, sure foundations for a great future.

I believe it may point a way in Africa, where so many tragic blunders are already being made by well-meaning developers, and I am sure you will join with me in saying "Hail, Great Rhodesia!"

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Cable and Wireless

CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD. record in their memorandum on operations in 1948 that the company took over two services previously operated by the Zanzibar Government—the marine wireless service and the Zanzibar-Fiji wireless telegraphic circuit. Referring to the broadcast service provided by the company in Kenya, the memorandum gives the number of licence holders as 11,000. Now additional powerful transmitters have been installed.

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Company Meeting**British South Africa Company****"Recent Results Spectacular"****Rise in Revenue****Sir Dougal G. Macmillan, Chairman**

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on Thursday, July 28, at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

Sir Dougal G. Macmillan, K.C.M.G., the president of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary and chief accountant, Mr. W. H. White, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The president said:

Citizens,  
Will you allow me to the matter about which you will naturally be particularly anxious to hear from me to-day, that is the position in which we stand to-day to His Majesty's Government in regard to our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights. I think it will be convenient that I should first go through as shortly as I reasonably can, what I may describe as the routine part of the proceedings of this meeting—our main first business being the presentation of our report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1948.

These have been in your hands for some time, and I hope you will allow me to take them as read, that you will agree with me that we have had another very good year, and that the prophecy on which I ventured last year that our results would not be less favourable than they were for the year ended September 30, 1947, has been justified.

**Balance-Sheet Figures**

As regards the balance-sheet now before you for the year ended September 30, 1948, the only important changes on the liability side are the increase in our reserves for future United Kingdom income tax from £171,000 to £408,000, and an account of unappropriated profits from £1,158,623 to £41,566,819, the latter, of course, reflecting the proposed increase in our carry-forward of about £430,000.

There is also the increase of current liabilities for United Kingdom taxation of £10,000 odd to £177,000 odd, and for Dominion income-tax of £176,000 odd to £846,000 odd.

On the asset side I have no very important changes to call your attention to. But our investments, including our investment in our subsidiary company, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., have increased by about £172,000 from £9,663,110 to £9,835,211. The market value of the quoted securities at the date of the balance-sheet exceeded the balance-sheet figure by £3,115,810. The latest corresponding figure, which I have to do is £7,049,501, cash at bankers and in hand at £94,100 exceeds last year's figure by nearly £814,800.

**Profit and Loss Account**

Let us now turn to the profit and loss account. On the debit side, there is a new item £34,443 for closure or prospecting, which I explained earlier, and the figure for taxation has gone up from £10,000 under £10,000 to a little over £1,344,000.

On the credit side, receipts from mining royalties, rents and fees, have gone up from £1,257,251 by nearly £1 million to £2,238,449, of course very much the biggest figure that we have ever received. I shall return to this moment.

Profit from our estates in Rhodesia has increased with last year, despite of all

season of drought. But the results on our estates during the year now current may be serious if we do not get a good rainy season this time.

**Profit and Dividends**

The result of all this is that we have a profit for the year under review of £1,394,651, as compared with £51,566 last year.

We paid on May 27 last an interim dividend of 26½%, less income tax, absorbing £963,655, as compared with last year's dividend of 16½%, absorbing £602,241. But, as was forecast when the interim dividend was paid, and as is stated in the report, we do not propose any further dividend for the year, considering it prudent to increase our carry-forward by the sum of about £400,000, to which I have already referred.

The reason why we referred to an interim dividend this year was that the new Companies Act made it necessary for us to bring out a consolidated profit and loss account and a consolidated balance-shear for the year under review, incorporating with our own the results obtained by our subsidiary company, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Shabani Railway Company, Ltd.

It was not possible to complete these by the inclusion of the last mentioned at an earlier date than that which has enabled us to hold this meeting today. This is so late a date as compared with the dates at which it has been possible for us to hold our corresponding meetings in previous years that we thought that it would be for convenience to receive the dividend which we should be able to pay for the whole year in the form of an interim dividend at about the date to which you have become accustomed.

**Growth of Revenue**

Let me now refer to our revenue for the year under review from mining royalties, rents and fees, which I mentioned a few minutes ago.

The very large figure of £2,238,449, exceeding by nearly £1 million last year's figure of £1,257,251, which was itself easily a record and more than three times what you received in the year before, was, of course, due to the very high price of copper which obtained during the whole of the year under review. I expect that for the year now current ending on September 30, 1949, this revenue will not be found to be less than it was for the year under review, and this notwithstanding that there has been recently a fall in the price of copper.

This is because the copper mining companies have been selling their copper to the same consumers and have thus not yet felt the full effect of the fall in price. The sterling equivalent today of the New York price for electrolytic copper is about 3s. a ton, as compared with an average of 3s. 6d. a ton during the year under review.

The price reached a peak of about 3s. 11d. in August, 1948, but in April, 1949, it began to move downwards and by June, 1949, the price had fallen to 3s. 6d.

Our royalty is calculated on values based upon ours somewhat lower than those being calculated on the corresponding values of base copper. I do not know whether we cannot expect that the price will rise again from September 30 to September 1950, as it did during the years 1947-48, but I am not able to say for

which the results of quite exceptional copper prices have had a fear, in some quarters, the effect of exciting feelings of envy and cupidity.

#### Copper Production

The total production of copper from Northern Rhodesia during our year under review was 213,394 long tons, as compared with 194,714 in the year before, the value of the production being £1,835,932, as compared with £1,421,646.

Of that total production Katanga Corporation produced 74,681 long tons of copper, and in respect of financial year ended June 30, 1948, paid dividends on its nominal share capital—<sup>as</sup> by any means you must always remember, the same thing, or anything like amount as the amounts actually paid into Rhodesia's undivided £5,100.

Nicholson Consolidated Copper Mines produced 93,616 long tons of copper during our year under review. It is not yet in the dividend-paying stage; but it is now producing at the rate of 10,000 long tons copper a month, and it is to be hoped that its production will increase largely in 1950 as the result of its development programme now being carried out.

Anglo-Australian Copper Mines and Mufulira Copper Mine produced respectively 27,146 long tons and 58,359 long tons of copper during our year under review, and paid dividends of 21½% and 37½% respectively for their financial years ended June 30, 1948.

The figure of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company's production during the year under review of zinc, lead and vanadium are given under the heading Minerals in our report. These dividends for each of the last two years have been in the rate of 30%.

#### Prosperity Only Present

Our recent results have indeed been spectacular. But because they are liable to excite envy and not for that reason only, it is important to remember how remarkable this present abundant prosperity of ours and how transitory it may be. It depends so largely on the amount and price of the minerals, particularly copper, produced from Northern Rhodesia.

When I told you last year it seems true today, that an investment in the five stocks listed shares in 1938 had held even since then far less risk than an investment of the same magnitude made at the same date the controls at virtually no risk whatever to the investor, though, as regards market anticipation of the future, 100 units of our stock are worth £1,000 £2,300 as against £1,000 £100 nominal of Consols.

#### Political Anticipation

But there has been this political risk, as when our report refers to the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, as our position as the owners of the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

It was in December last that the leader of the non-official members announced his intention of moving for the imposition of a tax upon all our royalty revenue. I left him in your interested hands not keep silent, and on March 1 last, I published in the *Financial Times* an article which some of you may have read. I caused copies of it to be circulated to the unregistered stockholders.

This publication was in advance of the meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council during the end of March, at which I attended as a spectator. During that session the leader of the non-official members proposed and obtained a motion of 12 to 3 of the non-official members for a resolution the text of which is quoted in our report. That in the opinion of this House the time has come for the introduction of legislation providing for the imposition of a special tax on the world's supply of royalty recovered from

I forbear from comment here on the speech made by the leader of the non-official members on that occasion. I made some reply to it in a speech which I had the opportunity of making in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, just before Easter, a verbatim report of which, if anyone is sufficiently interested in it, I should be glad to send to any of you who care to apply for it to the company's office.

The leader of the non-official members wrote after this speech to a local newspaper in Southern Rhodesia, and I replied to it on the following day. So much for public controversy so far as that has gone.

#### Reference to Secretary of State

But the matter has, of course, been brought before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the accounts of the printed slip which accompanied our report dated July 24 last giving the text of a statement issued to the Press by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 30. Meeting of the character indicated in this statement were held at the Colonial Office on July 22 and 27.

As our report had gone to press, and notice of this meeting had been given, the best we could do was to include a printed slip telling you that discussions were taking place.

The information contained in that slip is so important that I would like to read it to you. It is as follows:—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the South African Committee to nominate a representative or representatives to discuss with him at the Colonial Office the question of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. He has also invited representatives of Northern Rhodesia's Government and two non-official members of the Legislative Council who have nominated their non-official colleagues for this purpose: Mr. R. Welensky, C.M.G., and Mr. G. B. Beckett—to participate in these discussions. It is expected that discussions will take place about July 20.

#### Seeking a Solution

These discussions have been going place and are still taking place.

The Secretary of State refers to what he calls the question of the company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. He does not think he has to find any question as to the existence, validity, or extent of those rights, but, of course, in his position he has to have regard to the political situation with suggestions or proposals of special taxation which has been going on. His object in getting us together is to see whether, having regard to the political circumstances, we can arrive at some settlement of the problem which he has leave him, which can be accepted all round as a fair, binding and permanent solution of it.

I feel that the Secretary of State is approaching the problem with a sincere desire to arrive at a final settlement. More than that I hope you will excuse me from saying, but indeed, I could not honourably tell you otherwise, it would be a breach of confidence if I did, as the discussions are still going on.

With the able assistance of my colleagues and expert advice I shall do my best for you, and I hope that a settlement will emerge which will be permanent and which I shall be able to recommend to you as fair. If and when it is possible for any statement to be made about the results of these meetings, it will be circulated to you, and, if the result is something which your approval would be required, we shall not fail to summon an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Mr. Percy Fawcett, M.A., and Mr. L. F. A. d'Erlanger, were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Collier Bros. and Co., was fixed.



# OF COMMERCIAL CONCERN

Marshall's Food Products Ltd., a company with considerable East African interests, announced last week their recent offer to the shareholders of Tintex Dyes Ltd. to exchange their shares for shares in Marshall's Food Products Ltd., this being well received and that Marshall's new holding of 6% of the share capital of Tintex Dyes Ltd. was now fully paid up.

A survivor of the first World War, Mr. J. C. G. Smith made his fortune one of the founders of the Fisher Brothers. His recently appointed son has been stationed at the Koroga area where he is engaged in the construction of fish traps.

Northern half of Uganda's Rhodesias £500,000.00 of 6% Red Cured Virginia tobacco was successfully auctioned. United Kingdom buyers have bid for 28,018,393 lb. In the year since over the first half of the season is 14,000,000 lb.

## Mombasa record

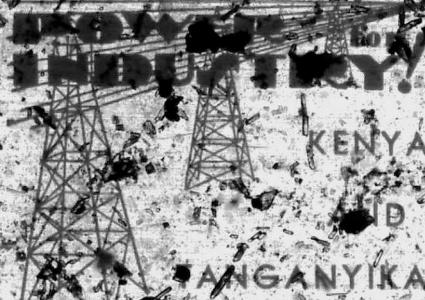
During June the Mombasa Docks and Shipping Co. Ltd., in Mombasa loaded 10,000 and 14,866 head weight tons from yard and leading bank respectively. This is all time record for the port.

The cost of Government building is still increasing in Kenya. The result of higher wages says the Carteret report to the Colonial Secretary. Reconstruction authority.

Exports of cotton from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda respectively in the second half of 1947 were 9,815,904 lb., 11,004 lb. and 2,856,000 lb.

Imports of coal more than half the total space available in London for next year's British Assimilations have already been recorded.

Daily railings from Mombasa during the month ended July 22 averaged 2,056 tons, of which 2,015 represented cargo.



Before selecting a generator or installing new appliances, consult your local agent or the offices of the Company's offices. Special terms are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya 3 phase 50 cycles 415 VAC 240 VAC 110 VAC 50 cycles 400 and 220 VAC Direct Current.

IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

LONDON OFFICE: 14 Victoria Street, S.C. 1

## Black metal output

Southern Rhodesia MINERAL CORPORATION in May was valued at £407,310, the lowest figure for months. Gold production 40,116 fine troy oz. value £402,005.00 was, however, only £52.00 below the April figure. Gold had been the highest since October 1945. Zinc imports of 1,497,266 were down by 57,572 compared with a year ago, but £5,637 higher than in May of last year. Lead output was 1,000 tons, compared with 1,000 tons in January. Railings of 1,000 tons also "well maintained" with a total of 1,080 tons (2,781) in May but circumstancially "well below the target figure" with 17,222 tons (2,951). Output of iron ore 5,559 tons (927) was the highest monthly total yet recorded.

In May a fall in deliveries of coal to the Colliery due to a strike by miners again broke all previous records established in May last year being 13,557,440 lb. More than 45,000 tons of coal were produced, valued at just over £1,000,000. This made the annual output during the twelve months of the year 22,106,391, some 14,000 tons higher than the corresponding figure for 1946.

## Permit issued for U.S.

An application will be expedited after London's return to the United States next month for the first load of 100,000 tons of manganese ore. An initial consignment of 10,000 tons of freightage amounted to \$25. Vermiculite, tin, and zinc is hoped that the first will increase as more mining work becomes available. Working areas are now being opened for further large-scale extraction, since a contract has been signed with the United States for the entire output of the zinc apart from a small quantity earmarked for Canadian smelting. Output to be exported in the next two years is estimated to realize £500,000. The Vermiculite Corporation of America has expressed full satisfaction with the quality of the product.

## Mining Corporation

Mr. W. H. DEADERICK, Associate M.M., who has sold his interest in South African manganese has become chairman and managing director of Wilson Estates, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. H. R. REEDY of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. F. E. COOPER of Geita, Tanzania, and Mr. L. A. COOPER of Filabusi, Northern Rhodesia, have become associate directors of the Mining and Metallurgy Association.

MR. E. L. DEADERICK, MR. THOMAS PATERSON, DR. SMITH and PROFESSOR G. J. GUSCOOT, past president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, have been co-opted members of the council for the session 1949-50.

## Uranium in Tanganyika

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on Saturday, Mr. Platts moved the Secretary of State for the Colonies what deposits of uranium had been found in Tanganyika and whether any discovery required to be reported to the Trusteeship Committee. Major General Jones replied that no appreciable deposits had been found in the Territory up to date for many years and that no claims had been filed at common time. The second part of the question did not therefore arise.

## Minerals Corporation

AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, which accepted an offer from Messrs. G. Oppenheimer & Sons, to construct a plant to produce 10,000 tons of titanium salts annually, has now completed its first plant and is ready to receive orders. The plant has a capacity of 1,000 tons per annum and the subscription of £100,000 is now complete.

## News of East Africa

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY LTD. has declared for the same period its total distribution of £1,000,000. The Company, which is owned by British Ltd. and in the recent annual meeting has shown to date very satisfactory increases in sales and profits during the past year but the growth in electric loadings which are increasing to meet the demands on account of their increasing economic development. We shall however maintain our position in these markets so as to take the initiative in the market when conditions permit, most particularly.

AUGUST 1957

AND KHOR

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)

NAIROBI

DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

LAMU

LINDI

MICINDA

DAHOMEY

LIBERIA

SIERRA LEONE

GHANA

ANGOLA

CONGO

UGANDA

ETHIOPIA

YEMEN

SAUDI ARABIA

IRAN

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

INDIA

BANGLADESH

NEPAL

CHINA

TAIWAN

VIETNAM

CAMBODIA

LAOS

THAILAND

MYANMAR

INDONESIA

SINGAPORE

PHILIPPINES

BRUNEI

MACEDONIA

ALBANIA

MONTENEGRO

CROATIA

SLOVENIA

SERBIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

MONTENEGRO

ROMANIA

ARMENIA

GEORGIA

AZERBAIJAN

KAZAKHSTAN

UKRAINE

ESTONIA

LATVIA

LETTONIA

SLAVONIA

HERZEGOVINA

BUCHAREST

BUKOBIA

...the name of which is the name of a river, and it is enough to make one think. The most singular feature of inland rivers always of British Guiana is the way the water system falls on the side. Poles, and the trees, headlong, as it were, fall down at sheer vertical drops of 100 feet or more. The interior of British Guiana can hardly be described in words, but we have to see the day when the rivers are harnessed for the great resources of minerals and timber now exploited to the full. The coastal areas have been adequately settled, and the country is rapidly becoming a great colony. December, 1948.



**BARCLAYS BANK  
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Invitation

to inspect

the

V-8 Pilot



This "V-8" combines im-  
pressive elegance with high  
performance. It was the first  
of the standard production  
models at the Monte Carlo  
Rally. And its V-8 engine  
powers the cars that won  
the team award. The inter-  
ior fittings are luxurious, pro-  
viding the most comfortable five  
people in any road. Yet the  
cost is reasonable in pur-  
chase price and economical  
to run. May we arrange  
a demonstration for you?

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