

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

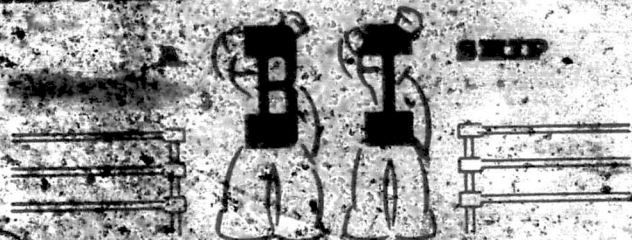
1946

50 yearly, 30s yearly post free

1946

50 yearly, 30s yearly post free

*You'll feel*  
**WELCOME ABOARD**



## THE BRITISH INDIA LINE

looks forward to the renewal  
of its network of services  
throughout the East and to the  
resumption of its links with  
East and South

Africa, and to India. Notwith-  
standing the loss of ships during  
the war, the Company is  
sparing no effort to provide  
an even greater degree of  
travel comfort than before.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

PASSAGE: 20/-  
LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. Dimes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3  
FRENCH AGENTS: Compagnie Generale de Navigation, 15, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris  
INDIA AGENTS: Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., 1, Colaba Causeway, Bombay  
AFRICA AGENTS: Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., 1, Colaba Causeway, Bombay

## African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of  
machinery and spares for steel, sugar and mining plants.  
Estimates given free of charge.

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd.** General Managers

London Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 4680)

# ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

## BEIRA

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Large storage facilities in sheds or on open ground. Private railway sidings.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

STEAMSHIP AGENTS FOR  
British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Harrison Line American  
South African Line. Scandinavian East Africa Line. Wm. Wilhelmsen Line

Head Office: JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 270  
BEIRA, P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290. Cable: "ALLEN"  
LONDON OFFICE: Wackerbarth House, Old Broad Street  
Represented in Rhodesia by Allen, Wack & Shepherd (Pvt.) Ltd., Salisbury P.O. Box 264. Cable: "ALLEN"  
Bulawayo P.O. Box 127.  
Lourenço Marques: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Company (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O. Box 270  
Durban: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Company (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O. Box 270  
Port Elizabeth: Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Company (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O. Box 501, 100 Cable  
Cape Town: Dag & Haws, P.O. Box 384. Cable: "DAG"  
East London: Deary & Co., P.O. Box 30. Cable: "DEARY"



# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

T.S.M.V. "WINNICO" and "ZINCINGA"

## REGULAR SERVICE

by the  
Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

BETWEEN  
RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO  
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

For full particulars of freight, passengers etc., apply to  
**ANDREW WACK & CO.**  
Bain's Exchange Buildings  
21 Bury Street  
LONDON E.C.3  
**TROS. COOK & SONS, etc.**  
Durban

EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION  
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS ON BOARD



been released from U.K. Government service and is now in Belfast being reconverted for normal service. Another vessel is expected shortly to be similarly released. It is hoped that these vessels will be back in the company's service about the end of the present year, and that the other vessels of our passenger fleet will follow them as soon as possible hereafter.

The development which has taken place in the Union of South Africa during the war years, coupled with the recent further discovery of gold already mentioned, and the readiness of the South African market to absorb goods of British manufacture, leads us to believe that our vessels should be able to obtain satisfactory outward cargoes for some time to come, whilst in view of this country's need of the primary products that the Union is able to export, food cargoes homeward should be assured.

**Demand for Passage**

As regards our passenger business, we believe there will continue to be a good demand for accommodation. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing sympathy with those on the long list who have been waiting for passages to and from Africa. While, in existing circumstances, it is beyond our power to provide accommodation for these, as all our passenger vessel accommodation is still allocated by the Government, the problem is constantly in mind and everything possible will be done to meet the situation when our passenger vessels are available to us again.

It is the company's policy to provide the best passenger and cargo services between this country and the Continent and the Union of South Africa and every endeavour will be made fully to restore these services also those to and from East Africa as speedily as practicable.

In view of the uncertainties and difficulties of this period of transition, I view the future of this company with quiet optimism.

On behalf of the directors I would like to express appreciation of the loyal and efficient services of the company's officials and staff both in the United Kingdom and in Africa throughout the testing times from which we have now happily emerged, and am sure our stockholders will wish to be associated with this tribute.

The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Rhodesias resolved at its recent annual congress that there ought to be a closer co-operation between the British territories in Central and East Africa with a view to the future establishment of a British Central African Dominion.

**Union Minière du Haut-Katanga**

**Review of the Company's Interests**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on July 1, 1946.

A statement of the board of directors, led by the President, M. F. VAN BREE, gave notice that the accounts for 1944 had had to be postponed owing to the uncertainty in regard to fiscal taxes due on war profits. The results for the said year would allow, however, for a dividend on account of dividends for 1944 of 125 Belgian francs net per share, payable against coupon No. 9 from July 15, 1946, at the Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique in Brussels. The statement added that the accounts for 1945 were not yet available, but would probably be submitted for approval at the end of the year.

M. H. ROUBILLET, the general manager, and M. R. YEAWAGE, manager, were elected directors of the company.

M. E. STENGER, managing director, reported on the principal activities of the company.

**World Copper Position**

Describing the copper situation of the world, Mr. Stenger stated that the reserves of American mines would be practically exhausted within a period generally estimated at from 15 to 20 years. From being a copper exporting country, the United States had become and would remain a copper importing country. It seemed certain that the American Government would continue to wartime stock piles. The quantity of copper which the United States would have to introduce in order to satisfy their local metal demand of about 1,200,000 metric tons in a normal year was estimated at 400,000 metric tons annually. In view of their geographical situation, Chile and Canada seemed to be the countries most likely to intervene in filling the gap.

England on the other hand, would increase its consumption following its decision to develop the manufacture of copper products for both the home and foreign markets. The quantities of copper supplied by the Empire did not seem to be sufficient to meet the current production plans of Great Britain. Germany, Russia, Japan, once large copper importers, were in a competitive battle as to production and consumption. Nevertheless, there was a general lack of copper in the world and existing stocks were decreasing rapidly.

**Production Decline**

Copper prices, which had remained at the level of the pre-war period during and after the war, had risen to about 150% since the beginning of June. World production, which during the war reached 2,500,000 metric tons a year, had fallen to 2,100,000 metric tons in 1945, and since the beginning of 1946 production had been in serious recession everywhere.

The Union Minière produced 160,200 metric tons of copper in 1945. Shipments to Belgium, interrupted since 1940, had been resumed in January, 1945. Towards the end of that year, all copper produced by the Union Minière was being shipped, as before the war, to Belgium and other European countries for direct delivery to buyers. Shipments to the United States had diminished gradually and reached an end in December. Moreover, the production of 1945 had been sold mainly to the United States and the American Government had been the largest and most important buyer during that year. The situation, however, seemed to have improved on basis of the war contracts at the end of January, 1945, some shipments of English during the last five years had exceeded 700,000 metric tons.

The production of the Union Minière during the first half of 1946 amounted to approximately 15,000 metric tons, somewhat less than a reduction was to be expected in the second half of the year, owing to a short-

**CLAN LINE**

CARGO SERVICE

Between the  
**UNITED KINGDOM**  
AND  
**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**  
**CEYLON AND INDIA**

For all information apply to

**CAYZER IRVINE & CO. LTD.**

(The Managers of the Clan Line Steamers Ltd.)

2, ST. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4

LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM

## Company Meetings

### Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co.

#### Sir F. Vernon Thomson's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 3.

Sir F. Vernon Thomson, B.A., O.B.E., Chairman of the company, said, in the course of his address to shareholders:

"The profit on trading for 1945 is almost the same as for 1944. After providing for depreciation and allocating £250,000 to general reserve account, the directors are pleased to be able to recommend the increased dividend of 8.5% upon the ordinary stock, carrying forward the slightly increased balance of £430,387. As will be seen from the accounts, the company is in a strong position financially; it should, however, be borne in mind that we have lost 15 vessels, so that, apart from normal replacements, large sums will be necessary for new shipbuilding."

"The fleet now consists of 23 vessels of 297,000 tons gross register as compared with 30 vessels of 383,000 tons gross register in September, 1939."

"Unpredictable and disquieting features of the future are the levels of shipbuilding costs, and of operating costs, which are such important factors in the financial results. Both items are exceptionally high—far above pre-war—and show no signs of diminishing. These factors must affect freight and passage rates."

#### War Effort of the Company's Fleet

"Now that the war is victoriously ended, we renew our tribute to those of our personnel who have gone down to the sea in ships throughout the war and to those who have served ashore at home and abroad; we salute the memory of those of them who have fallen in the fight for freedom and right. The total number of honours and awards made to Company's personnel is 195."

"British merchant shipping's contribution to the United Nations' success in the war was of the first magnitude and of vital importance. When all have done so well, one does not wish to single out Union-Castle ships specially to thank stockholders and those in Britain and in South and East Africa who normally use our ships, are entitled to know that the Union-Castle fleet, absent from its customary routes throughout the war, has rendered splendid service to the Allied cause in all quarters of the globe as armed merchant cruisers, aircraft-carrier, troopships, hospital ships, and carriers of war material of multifarious kind for the armed forces, in addition to the conveyance of refrigerated and general cargoes to maintain home supplies."

"Units of the fleet were frequently in action with the enemy, the *CARNARVON* being with a raider, and the *ROCHESTER* being one of the famous Malta relief convoys. Others rendered great service in combating enemy attacks upon the Madagascars, North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France and Normandy landings, and one was engaged in S.E.A.C. operations."

"The Union of South Africa, which Dominion (this company has such close and long-standing ties) under the inspiring leadership of its illustrious Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, participated magnificently in personnel, munitions, and supplies towards the winning of the war for freedom and peace."

"While the Mediterranean route was closed, essential supplies of fuel, water, food, and medicines for all the convoys which passed the Cape were provided abundantly in South Africa, and repairs effected, if the Union constituted a record at a time when facilities in Britain were strained to the utmost."

"South Africa is to be congratulated upon the conception, construction, and completion during the war of the Starbuck graving-dock, Cape Town, one of the

largest dry docks in the world, the possession of which in this key position is likely to prove a considerable asset to the Union and to the British Commonwealth."

"No reference to South Africa's war effort would be complete without a tribute to the outstanding kind and generous hospitality which the people of the Union extended to those in our services and convoys. This characteristic hospitality is a source of pride."

"For centuries the sea-commerce, the ocean trade route via the Cape of Good Hope has been important, but the importance of this route during the peak period of the war has exceeded anything known in its previous history. This is not the Mediterranean route, nor is it the Cape route was so important. It will continue to be of prime importance to the British Commonwealth, both strategic and commercial, more so as long as the passage of the Mediterranean and the Middle East is difficult."

"What is about to take place, there, is already marked evidence that the South African Government are encouraging the development of secondary industries. Development industries in South Africa will increase employment and increase the demand for imports."

"The new gold field discovered in the Orange Free State, and already proved, seems likely to develop another gold field. This should encourage emigration to South Africa. With an extension in demand for gold and goods."

"We also look forward to continued developments in the Rhodesias and to further progress in East Africa, the importance of which territories is well known."

"Stockholders will know that, under the auspices of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, air services are being operated between Britain and South Africa, but that, at least for the time being, participation by shipping companies, except as booking agents, is precluded."

#### Air and Sea Transport

"Travel by air is undoubtedly attractive to those to whom time is the first consideration. There will, however, be scope for both sea and air transport. In my belief, the public will not lightly forgo the pleasant and health-giving experience of the sea voyage to and from South Africa, than when there would be no finer tonic. Tourists will find in South Africa all they could wish for, with wonderful scenery, comfortable railway travelling, and excellent roads."

"My colleagues and I have profound confidence in the future of South Africa, and in the importance of sea transport to the national economy both of Britain and the Union of South Africa, shareholders and all in these countries interested in their maritime trade, may be assured that the Union-Castle Company are determined to provide the best service that British shipbuilding and engineering can produce. We believe that the two vessels now building for you, with the ocean mail service, referred to in the chairman's report, will simplify this. The construction of two vessels of this class to replace those lost during the war will cost about £5,000,000 and take two years. As passenger tonnage has increased, the building programme, the company's active fleet, from 1939 until the war until the new vessels are completed."

"The policy of sea transport by the Government, through the Ministry of War Transport, and the requisitioning of the fleet, and all our cargo and passenger services, is enabling the Government to provide the best service to South and East Africa, and to the United States of America. We now have a fleet of 23 vessels, 21 of which were designed specifically for the service to and from South Africa."

"Our passenger service, which has all been provided on Government requisition, and the considerable inter-continental air service, still retained by the Government on requisition. The Cape Town branch has just





# A PARALLEL PLUG THAT CANNOT STICK



The NEWMAN-MILLIKEN glandless Lubricated Plug Valve employs a parallel plug which is never raised from its seat when the valve is operated. The plug rotates freely under all pressures in a film of insoluble plastic lubricant and cannot stick, jam or corrode. The lubricant also positively seals the valve against leakage and against the entry of foreign matter between seating surfaces. Newman-Milliken Valves are made in a variety of patterns and metals suitable for all services.

Other special features of Newman-Milliken Valves — No gano, no gaskets, no packing, no seal check on full lubrication, port openings equal to full pipe area, opened and closed by quarter turn of plug.

Write Licensees for

Newman-Milliken Valves throughout the world excluding the U.S.A. —

**NEWMAN HENDER & CO., LTD.**  
WOODCHESTER, ENGLAND

Principal Stockists & Service Agents for Tanganyika —

**LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.**  
P. O. BOX 16 DAR ES SALAAM  
CHUNYA AND TANGA

## Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

NOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR ES SALAAM	NAIROBI	KAMPALA
MUMBU	MBALE	BUKOBIA

The  
**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**  
BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.  
LONDON, E.C.2

## GILLATLY HANKEY & Co.

(SUDAN), LTD.  
Sole Agents, General Import & Export Merchants

Khartoum, Sudan; Wad Medani, Wad Haifa, El Qaid, Sukkin and Tokar, Jeddah and Hodeidah, Arabia; Maseawa and Asmara (Eritrea); Djibouti (French Somaliland); Aden, Ababa (Sichoa); Cairo (Egypt).

AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:  
**GILLATLY HANKEY & Co., Ltd.**  
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD.

(Incorporated in E.C.C.)  
Telegraphic Address: **BRITAF**  
All Offices in East Africa: **BRITAF**  
50, Fenchurch St., E.C.3

**General Merchants & Engineers**

NAIROBI  
MOMBASA  
DAR ES SALAAM  
KAMPALA  
TANGA  
CHUNYA



### Flourishing Secondary Industries

#### Big Advances in S. Rhodesia

The net output of Southern Rhodesian secondary industries in 1944 again equalled in value the gross mineral output and the gross agricultural output for that year.

This fact is revealed in the fourth report on the Census of Industrial Production issued by the Department of Statistics. The industrial value was: secondary industries £7,834,000; minerals £8,411,000; agriculture £8,600,000. The report shows that the growth in the value of output was chiefly due to increased volume, although a rise in prices was naturally responsible for an appreciable part of the increase. The two industrial groups which showed the largest expansion in output between 1938 and 1944 were the felt-mongery, boot and shoe and leather industries, and the clothing and textile industry. The net output of the former increased from £8,000 to £121,000 and the latter from £49,000 to £258,000. The furniture, upholstery and brushware industries increased output from £36,000 to £106,000 and metal manufacturing went up from £380,000 to £773,000 in the same period.

The gross value of the output of secondary industries in 1944 was £15,070,000. Of this total, factory and workshop industries accounted for more than £10,000,000. The report shows that prices changed most in 1941, and physical output most in 1944. By 1944 prices had risen 26%, and physical output by 85% on 1938 levels.

### African Missionary Conference Repudiates Charge of Slavery

A resolution completely dissociating itself from the statement to the effect that the Native population of Southern Rhodesia was living in abject slavery, made by Mrs. Evelyn Dutton at the recent British Labour Party conference in Bournemouth, was passed by the African Missionary Conference lately held in Bulawayo. The Rev. H. Carter, Chairman of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, put forward the resolution, which read: "The missionaries here know that such a statement is very far from the truth. While recognizing the many defects and shortcomings which exist in principle and practice with regard to the position of Africans, the conference records its appreciation of the better trend in public opinion and the improvement secured in income, conditions of education and health services, and draws attention to the complete religious freedom which obtains in the Colony."

The Native Affairs Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia has decided in favour of Regional Native Councils, as a step towards the creation of one National African Council for the Colony.

### As I Look Back

(Continued from page 1157)

my own way, which meant that I would have no contribution from party funds; no speakers from outside the area; no local committees, no posters, no rosettes, and would ask no man or woman to vote for me. The Government put up Joe Stuart, issued what I thought an original poster, reading "Vote for Stuart and support the Government," and Mr. Moffatt, then Chief Prime Minister, and his Attorney General were the only ones to defeat the Irish interloper. The 1932 elections of 37. My total expenses in this election of 1932 were £17,10s; the cost of petrol used in touring the constituency when the result was known the total officers subscribed exactly that sum.

At the next election I ran the seat against two opponents with a treble effort, again fighting on the same unorthodox lines. This time it was in 1933—Dr. Snow, Mr. Godfrey Bugema, found himself at the head of the party with a clear majority of one, and asked me to take the triple portfolio of Internal Affairs, Justice and Defence. As holder of the office of Minister of Internal Affairs, I was the senior Cabinet Minister, so that when Mr. Kingdon came to England in the following year I was Acting Prime Minister for about five months.

When the Government went to the country in 1934 to be returned with a sweeping majority, I did not re-election for I had been invited to come to London as High Commissioner in the event of a Government victory, and became High Commissioner late in 1934.

#### Importance of Political Stability

Some in Rhodesia, I am convinced, see a fair but great advantage in only political stability can be avoided. The Colony has a splendid reputation in the City of London and at Great Britain generally, and any amount of money will be available for progress, as the one condition that investors can feel that there will be administrative stability.

I must take this final opportunity of expressing through EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA the great gratitude of my wife and myself for the boundless hospitality and genial friendship which we have enjoyed for nearly 12 years. Both in London and in our visits to the provinces we have received ready assistance and kindness—much more than I can say in my first public speech in Bulawayo. My wife and I have been High Commissioner for six or eight weeks. I had regularly but none the less truly had that period had not been allowed to pass for a month or one dinner. That drew the report from the students of a local newspaper in Rhodesia that "nothing does nothing in Europe but eat."

We are all both looking eagerly forward to getting back home. It is a great wrench to leave so many good friends. They will, I know, do everything in their power for my successor, Mr. Goodenough, and for Mr. Gossens, the present Acting High Commissioner.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

**De Beers, Ltd.**

Manufacturers' Representatives and Distributors: Diamonds, Clearing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents

P.O. Box 401, CARLES & TELLOFRANS, JOHANNESBURG, N. Rhodesia

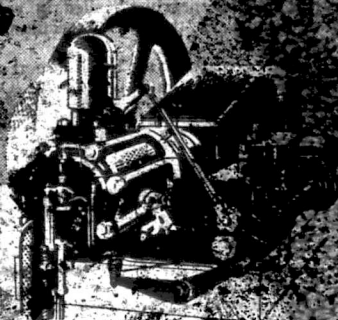
**Northern Rhodesia Industries**

Ohlson's Cane Brewery, Ltd.  
Paper Industries, Ltd.  
Quir Products  
Rhodesian Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
Ropes & Mattings (S.A.), Ltd.  
Tobacco Mountain Canning Co., Ltd.  
E.S. & Brush Manf. Co., Ltd.  
United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd.  
Walker & Bartley, Ltd.  
Wooltextile Corp. (Pty.), Ltd.  
Western Horse Co., Ltd.  
White Horse Distillers, Ltd.

**CHIEF AGENTS:**  
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.  
The Mutual Life Association of America, Ltd.

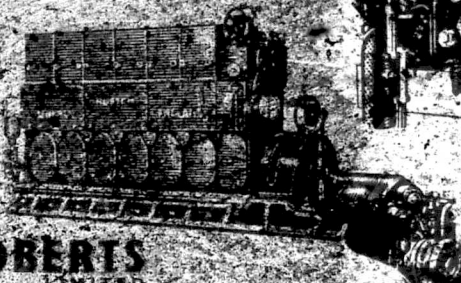
# RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

for  
Industrial Marine  
Irrigation Loco Haulage  
Electricity Generation



HORIZONTAL  
ENGINES  
5 TO 300 H.P.

VERTICAL  
ENGINES  
10 TO  
1000 H.P.



## GAILLEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED  
HARDINGE STREET NAIROBI  
and Branches throughout East Africa  
P.O. BOX 147. TELEGRAMS "GAILLEY" NAIROBI  
REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S  
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES

**RUSTON**  
OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSBY LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND

## On Business or on Pleasure

*your travel in East Africa can be made swift  
and smooth by the Railways of East Africa*

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeyings.

## The Railways of East Africa

Write for details to  
The East African Railways, Nairobi, or to  
any Travel Agency







In the Levant, as wherever else you go,  
 English-built Ford Passenger Cars are  
**First in Value - Constant in Performance**

FORD LIMITED, DUBLIN, IRELAND  
 4000 CABLES, FOREST ROAD, DUBLIN

FORD MOTOR COMPANY  
 TELEPHONE RAPH 2

Copyright © 1946 Ford Motor Company

and the very skillful guerrilla fighting in Western Rhodesia.

The ultimate pattern of the conquest was a pincer movement on the largest scale, through Southern and Southern Rhodesia, and Angola, combined with a direct strike through Western Rhodesia by the main force. It looks to me in conception and execution that this would not be even in the original plan, but arose gradually through developments of events. It was, in fact, an unprovoked attack in the British fashion of war rather than a conquest of a German colony.

General Plumer and General Cunningham acted on what I believe was from my point of view, a very bold attempt to annihilate operations in German South West by the mobility of their motor and swift in operations the quality of their

subordinate commanders, and to the dash and endurance of the troops. Both South African and African troops greatly distinguished themselves.

The support of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. with comparatively small numbers and equipment far from modern, was absolutely valuable, and the co-operation between Army and air forces was very efficient. The Royal Navy assisted with their usual efficiency and spirit at Kismayu, Mogadishu, Berbera, Malawi, and elsewhere.

I should like to add a special tribute to Field Marshal Smuts for his unflinching support of the East African campaign, and to the generous response that the Union Government invariably made to any requests for assistance, either in personnel or material during the whole period of my command in the Middle East.

**As I Look Back**

**Reminiscences of a High Commissioner**

**Career of Mr. Langdon O'Keefe in the Rhodesias**

Special to East Africa and Rhodesia

**M**R. S. M. LANGDON O'KEEFE, former High Commissioner in London of Northern Rhodesia since the beginning of 1947, and who served throughout the war years in various capacities for the large number of Rhodesian fighting men, especially officers, who passed through London, are on their way back to Cape Town by the S.S. UMFALM on route for their farm in the Bulawayo area.



On his last day in London, Mr. O'Keefe looked back over his life in a talk with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, though protesting that it had been "quite ordinary, unadventurous."

Childhood is a distinguishing characteristic of this third in the line of Rhodesian High Commissioners in London, who has no time for sabbatic leave or pretence. He has the wit, the ready turn of phrase, and the love of argument for his own sake besides his professional

At the age of 17 he left for Portugal, East Africa where an elder brother was an engineer on the construction of the railway from Beira through very unhealthy country—so much so that every mile of track was machines said to have cost the life of a white man. After learning something of the work, he became a sub-contractor, but about of black water fever put an end to this youthful venture.

**Looking for a Job**

After recovering his health at home, he went back to Bulawayo in 1918, just after it had become a railhead. The Matabele Rebellion and the consequent losses of cattle from the herd had left their mark, and there was a good deal of mining activity in the neighbourhood, and much speculation, and most of the people in the town appeared to have bread on their faces. He had no account, but none of them needed start, or could afford to pay for a job. The new arrival called on a local office asking for a job of any kind, and was told to draw blank. When his funds had been reduced to zero he jumped at a job as a water pump assistant, in which he was to discover that the then civil commissioner, Mr. J. P. Coryndon, took his own. One day he offered to find a job for young

And so it was that the government, the High Commissioner continued to be available. He bespoken was Dr. J. in the street, he still more precise, I in the stamp-licker and the boy, later I became a junior clerk in the Public Works Department, and when I was transferred to the office of the Administrator for Matabeleland, I tried to get him one letter, by Mr. M.

When the Chartered Company called for volunteers to go north of the Zambezi, into what is now Northern Rhodesia, I put down my name. What tipped the balance in my favour was that I had very fair hair, for Robert Coryndon, then Administrator north of the river, afterwards to become Governor of Uganda and then of Kenya, held the firm belief that dark-haired men were more susceptible to malaria and to the liver troubles associated with it. Then I did not know if there was any real basis for the idea, but as time passed I grew to share it. Anyhow, whether right or wrong, it gave me nine forgettable years in Northern Rhodesia. My first journey north from Bulawayo took 14 weeks by ox-wagon to Victoria Falls. Now there are regular air services over the route in half a morning.

**Escape from Officialdom**

First in Livingstone and afterwards in Kalomo, to which the seat of administration was moved, I was secretary to Coryndon. He was the idol of his young men, and Mrs. (now Lady) Coryndon looked after us as though we were her own sons or brothers. But the idea of spending my life as an official, and eventually as a pensioner, horrified me, and when Coryndon left I decided to go back to Southern Rhodesia.

Knowing exactly nothing about farming, and possessing the meagre capital of £1,000, I bought 20,000 acres of about 27 miles outside Bulawayo and started as a farming unit to Mafisa heifers costing 30s. apiece. Then my ambition was to reach about 100 good grade cows, but when at last I had that number I had acquired quite a different view of things. Developing the farm meant hard work and much anxiety, but it was what I had to do, and I had to do it over again. I should make the same attempt, though I should have had the same result of Mr. B. as they were in the

But perhaps I was a little harsher of them than many of my friends. I had some 15,000 hardy have been the first to go in the country, a part of the country to own an English-made motor car, and I cannot remember that anyone else had beaten me with an American vehicle.

My entry into politics was unpremeditated. One day when I was working on the farm in slacks and bush shirt, Colonel Frank Johnson arrived and told me that I ought to join his party and stand for the Insiza constituency, which, so far as I knew, I had not a single acquaintance for alone friend. He was so eloquent that I jumped into his car as I was, drove with him to Harare, borrowed a coat, made my first public speech, and found myself adopted as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly.

I had made some unusual stipulations to Johnson and the local stalwarts—that I must run the election in

(Continued on page 1158)



# General Wavell's Dispatch on War in East Africa

## Resistance to Continued Pressure of Mr. Churchill

IN OCTOBER 1946 there were three divisions in the theatre, the 1st South African and the 11th and 12th Indian Divisions.

During the autumn and winter of 1940-41, in deciding the operations to be conducted from East Africa, I had to take into account two conflicting policies which were based on the front from different quarters. I was being pressed by the Defence Minister at Home to move forces from East Africa to Egypt; he complained that there were large masses of troops and transport standing idle with the prospect of successful employment while there was great need for them further north in the Sudan and Egypt. During a visit to London in August, 1940, he had urged on me the policy of reducing troops to an absolute minimum in Kenya, and he continued to suggest that the proportion of the troops in East Africa could more usefully be employed elsewhere.

On the other hand, I was made well aware of the undoubted feeling of nervousness, not only in Kenya but also in Rhodesia and even in South Africa, that the forces in East Africa were not sufficient to prevent an Italian invasion of Kenya and of the countries further south; in particular, there was fear of an enemy occupation of the port of Mombasa. General Smuts frequently impressed on me the danger of reducing the forces in East Africa.

### Why the Force was not Reduced

Furthermore, the South African Division had originally been proposed on the understanding that it was not to be used north of the Equator; while it was very doubtful whether the African troops for climatic reasons and their low scale of equipment would be so suitable for operations in other theatres, I resisted, therefore, proposals to reduce the force in East Africa, at least until we had driven the enemy further back.

On November 1, 1940, Lieut. General A. Cunningham took over command of East Africa from Lieut. General D. P. Dickinson.

On December 7, 1940, on the eve of the offensive against Marshal Graziani's forces in the Western Desert, I held a meeting in Cairo, at which the commanders in the Sudan and East Africa were present, to consider the strategy to be adopted against Italian East Africa. I laid down the following general policy at this conference:

### In the Sudan

(a) To prepare an operation for the recapture of Kassala early in 1941, if the necessary arrangements could be made available from Egypt and to center mainly on the success of the Desert operations.

(b) To maintain pressure in the Gallabat area, but to undertake no large scale operations on that line.

(c) To further the rebellion in Ethiopia by all possible means.

### In Kenya

(a) In the event to advance to the frontier on the line Kofia-Dif as soon as possible.

(b) On the present frontier west of Moyale to maintain pressure on the enemy by means of small mobile columns. (c) In May or June, after the rainy period, to advance on Kismayu; I had hoped for an advance on Kismayu before the rainy season, but General Cunningham at this meeting informed me that after careful examination he did not consider it possible owing to water difficulties and lack of sufficient transport.

(d) In the spring and summer of 1941 to penetrate into south-west Ethiopia in conjunction with operations from the front areas of the Sudan.

The ruling idea in my mind in the decisions taken at the conference was that the fomentation of the patriot movement in Ethiopia offered with the resources available the best prospect of making the Italian position impossible and eventually reconquering the country. I did not intend at that time a large-scale invasion either

from Kassala towards Asmara and Massawa or from Kismayu to the north. The two operations to Kassala and Kismayu were designed to secure our flanks, and I intended that our main effort should be directed to fomenting and supporting the rebellion by irregular action. I intended after the capture of Kassala and Kismayu to withdraw as many troops as possible from the Sudan and East Africa for the theatres further north.

### Loss of Jibuti

I had come to the conclusion that the only two lines of invasion of Italian East Africa which offered a good prospect of success for a regular force were from Djibuti on Addis Ababa or from Kassala on Massawa. And of these the advance from Jibuti offered the better prospect of success since it seemed that the natural difficulties of the Kassala-Asmara route would require too great a force for the single road by which it would have to be supplied. The French collapse and the Italian occupation of British Somaliland in August, 1940, ruled out the possibility of the Jibuti advance.

During a visit to the Sudan in November with the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Eden, I had discussed at length the requirements for the development of the rebellion in Ethiopia and had made arrangements to do everything possible to assist the patriots. I appointed Lieut. Colonel O. C. Wingate as Staff Officer for patriot activities, and his energy and initiative was an important factor in the means by which the patriot movement gained so great an impetus in the succeeding months. Towards the end of November he had flown into Ethiopia and met Brigadier Sandford who was already there with a small mission to prepare the way.

The success of the offensive in the Western Desert of Egypt decided me to transfer the 4th Indian Division to the Sudan to enable the Kassala operation to be carried out. The decision for this transfer had to be made at very short notice, while the battle in the Western Desert was still in progress, since otherwise shipping would not have been available for some time and it would not have been possible to stage the attack on Kassala early in 1941. Part of the 4th Indian Division was moved practically straight from the battlefield of Sidi Barrani to ships which conveyed them to the Sudan and they were in action again in the Sudan very shortly after their arrival.

### Attack on Kassala

The 4th Indian Division moved partly by sea to Port Sudan and thence by railway and boat up the Nile valley. The whole division was due to complete its arrival in Sudan about the middle of January. General Platt originally fixed the date for the advance early in March, but I issued orders that he was to attack early in February. February 9 was fixed for the operation. I had sent one squadron of infantry tanks to the Sudan for the operation, the only tanks I could spare.

Meanwhile the preparations for the rebellion in Ethiopia were pushed on with great energy. The chief objective was to place a sufficient quantity of food and stores into Ethiopia beyond the escarpment before the rain rendered further movement of transport impossible. One battalion of Sudanese and a number of specially selected British Officers and N.C.O.s were also sent forward. The Emperor Haile Selassie crossed the frontier and entered his kingdom on January 20.

The subsequent operations of the small force which cleared the Gogjam of large Italian forces was a very remarkable achievement, due largely to the energy and initiative of Brigadier Sandford, head of 101 Mission, Colonel O. C. Wingate, who commanded the regular forces, taking part the British Officers and N.C.O.s; who assisted him, and the fighting qualities of the Sudanese battalion.

During the winter a small mobile force, known as Gazelle Force, under Brigadier Messervy, continually harassed the Italian communications with Kassala and caused them great inconveniences and considerable losses. Early in January there were indications of the enemy's intention to withdraw from Kassala, and I instructed General Platt to advance his operation to prevent the enemy withdrawal. Before he could get his troops into action, however, the enemy had evacuated Kassala.

This enemy withdrawal and the rapid and effective



# Secretary of State on Colonial Problems

## Mr. George Hall's Speech in the House of Commons

### OUR POLICY IS TO DEVELOP THE COLONIES

And their people to enable their peoples speedily and substantially to improve their economic and social conditions and as soon as may be practicable to attain responsibility for their own government. To my hon. friends on this side of the Committee, the idea of one people dominating or oppressing another is always repugnant. It is not domination that we seek. Nor on the other hand, is it our intention in any way to abandon peoples who have come to depend on us for their defence, security, development and welfare. To us the Colonies are a great trust, and their progress to self-government is a trust towards which His Majesty's Government will assist them with all means in their power. They shall progress as fast as they show themselves capable of going.

I would that this policy were better known and better understood. We would then hear much less criticism at home and abroad of what is still stigmatized as British imperialism. I know that the policy which I have just enunciated, wholeheartedly endorsed by the great mass of public opinion in this country. When the present Government took office there was an accumulation of matters demanding attention. Some had been put aside because emergency conditions made action impossible. Decision on others, on which much preparatory work had been completed, was rightly deferred during the last months of the Coalition. The result has been that an immense amount of work has been carried through partly covering old problems but mainly concerned with new ones.

### Immediate Problems

As in this country, the immediate problems confronting the Colonies are those of demobilization, reconstruction, resettlement of Colonial Forces, repatriation of prisoners of war, and the restoration of the damage done by the war itself. Of the half a million Colonial troops who served in the Forces, 360,000 came from our East and West African territories. In spite of the shortage of troop transports over 70% of the African troops who served overseas have been repatriated. It is hoped to complete repatriation by the autumn.

I found during my visit to West Africa that the great desire of most Colonial ex-Servicemen was to get back to their own families and villages and take up their old life. In many respects this made the task of the Colonial Government easier, and the development of agriculture and agricultural training are some of the main features of all the programmes submitted under the Development and Welfare Act. For those who will not return to the land, the African Governments have industrial training schemes and it is hoped to be able to absorb them into industry without any serious degree of unemployment. Though there have been difficulties and delays, I am satisfied that on the whole resettlement is going well.

Every endeavour is being made to accelerate progress towards self-government. Since the Government took office new constitutions have been introduced in a number of Colonies and some major constitutional reforms have been inaugurated. There are very few Colonies where there have not been constitutional changes of one kind or another during the last 12 months. I think the fact that we have been able to inaugurate the growth of responsible self-government and the establishment of political institutions based on popular control is an earnest of our desire for political progress in the Colonies. A uniform rate of progress in all Colonies is impossible. They contain a large variety of peoples at various stages of development, and there is no magic formula by which they can be brought in regular procession to self-government.

It is in Africa that the field for political development is widest. It is also the most concentrated the largest area of our Colonial Empire and the largest number of our Colonial peoples. Political development in the African Colonies is proceeding so rapidly as circumstances permit. Everywhere there are signs of awakening political consciousness amongst Africans as the opportunities for service in administration in technical fields, on advisory boards and on the work of development continue to expand.

A word about regional association. I should like to make it clear that the form of association need not, and indeed, should not be, a hindrance to so far as political federation. For the three African East African territories, for example

proposals have been made to broaden the basis of cooperation for common services on a basis which already exists in the East African Governors' Conference. These proposals are for short of federation or union. They are designed solely to help the three territories to co-ordinate action on these matters to associate non-Government representatives more closely with the management of common services and to provide an effective means of ensuring common legislation where this is required. As the proposals are still under discussion in East Africa, the Committee will not expect me to comment further on them at this stage.

### Conferences with France and Belgium

I now come to the field of international cooperation in Colonial affairs. In the past the conduct of the debate for Colonies has often been the cause of war. To-day ignorance of what is happening in Colonial territories still produces suspicion among nations. I welcome any move which sets bringing other democratic countries to a closer understanding. A series of conferences has been held with representatives of the French Ministry of Overseas France, and with representatives of the Belgian Colonial Office. We have also agreed to share our experience on the important question of training for the Colonial Service.

His Majesty's Government announced in January their intention of placing our mandated territories in Africa—Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons—under the trusteeship system established in the United Nations Charter. We regard it as a natural and inevitable step to place these terms of trusteeship as designed to carry the same as the effect. The Foreign Secretary, when he brought this proposal to the United Nations, laid stress on the importance of continuity of administration. One major feature of new arrangements will not entail any change in the draft for Tanganyika and the draft for the Cameroons, which will be published shortly. The position of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to be maintained as the administering authority.

We have also taken the opportunity, so far as possible, to make other improvements, on the main lines which the experience of the last 25 years has shown to be desirable. The White Paper itself draws attention to two main changes from the Mandate, namely the increase of defence and economic affairs.

It may be that, following on publication, certain amendments to the draft may appear desirable, and if so we shall be quite free to make such alterations before approaching the United Nations in September. In particular, it is important that we should take account, so far as we can consistently with the Charter, of any opinions which may be expressed by the inhabitants of the territories themselves.

### How to Create Democracy

Political development is governed by social and economic progress. It is difficult to create a democracy out of a hungry and illiterate people, and too many of the inhabitants of our Colonies have, in the past, been hungry and illiterate. I have been most anxious to encourage and assist an advance along the whole educational front in all the Colonies. It is pleasing to note that in the ten-year programmes of development education occupies an important place. Great stress is laid on every phase. I hope shortly to set up a Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, as recommended by the Asquith Commission, to advise me on the allocation of the 24,500,000 of development and welfare money, which has been set aside for higher education.

Following measures taken in 1940, there has been a considerable improvement in the organization of labour throughout the Colonies. In all there are now 33 labour departments, with a staff of more than 200 officers. I shall not be content until every Colony has a labour department manned by officers whose status shall be equal to that of any other Colonial servant.

Trade unions have been established and encouraged. In 1941 the experiment of selecting experienced trade unionists from this country as labour officers was begun, and there are now one or more trade unionist labour officers in ten of our major Colonies, all of them doing excellent work. In the Colonial Office I have recently reconstituted and strengthened my Labour Advisory Committee. Soon I shall wish to see representatives of Colonial peoples themselves associated with the Committee.

The growing importance of being placed on social workers has led me in the past year to reconstitute and enlarge the Social Workers' Advisory Committee, and to receive applications from the United Kingdom for the country of the new posts.

comfort and convenience must have been physically impossible for others to give that close and constant attention to urgent African affairs which would be essential to the delegation of responsibility for Colonial Africa to a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State from the distraction of non-African matters, except in so far as they must influence British Africa directly or indirectly.

No statements in the debate were more important than Mr. Hails' affirmations that Colonial conferences stand indicated they will not be modified or delayed by unilateral action. Colonial conferences will be held. Not so the bulk of the "industrial" purchaser arrangements which are in contravention of existing International agreements; these are a commercial deal for the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and as such they may be regarded as a discriminatory measure against the United States and may lead to a vigorous campaign against Colonial preferences and bulk purchases within the British Empire, though the Government have made some arrangements with the United States and the Philippines which is therefore important that it is possible Ministers of the Crown should be made as emphatically as possible to be in no question of appealing to the people of the east of the Colonies. The Government have held out the hope to the Colonies that means will be found of protecting them from that instability of price and uncertainty of markets by which they have been so strictly punished. During and since the war long term contracts for the purchase of the whole output at adequate prices have been placed with a number of major industries by the Imperial Government or a local Administration and an extension of this procedure appears probable. Provided that each case be examined on its merits and that the decision be made in the light of all the circumstances, not of doctrinaire preconceptions which may be damaging misconceptions from the standpoint of a particular industry, there will be a general willingness to consider any measures for the strengthening of the economic structure of the Colonies. There was never so widespread a realization of the need for expansion in all directions, so that the benefit of rising standards of living may reach as large a proportion of Colonial populations as rapidly as possible, or of the importance of the wise allocation of funds. It is good therefore to have the promise of the appointment of that Colonial Economic and Development Council for which non-

officials have so long pleaded in vain. So far we know only that it is to include members with wide and varied business experience and that the terms of reference are to be widely drawn. Almost everything will depend upon the personnel of this Council, which might well become the most important of all the bodies rendering advice to the Minister.

**T**HE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES in East Africa have initiated a change in this country by the introduction of new legislation for which no precedent has been known elsewhere for which irritating none suggests itself. **The Supplier.** British merchant shipping to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., is subject to the officially certified invoices of the manufacturers who have supplied the goods a summary on this one statement which does not require certification and which the buyer finds a convenience. From the end of this month the East African Dependencies will require these summaries to be typed on special standard forms and to be certified. What possible purpose can be served by this certification? And why should the authorities in East Africa demand a procedure which is not considered necessary by far more important Empire markets? True, the new edict allows the manufacturers' own invoices to be preferred provided the shippers' summaries are duly completed, but where the shipper buys on commission the manufacturer is the proper person to give the certificate. Protests have, we know, been made by the East African Shippers' Association in London, but so far unavailingly. Compliance with these innovations would involve more paper work in busy offices (which are still desperately short of staff), increase the cost of clerical labour and so eventually of the goods, and while supplies are limited tend to tempt shippers to divert what they would willingly send to East Africa to less troublesome markets. One of East Africa's serious problems is the present lack of consumer goods. Is this the sort of measure likely to stimulate their flow? Surely even authorities with so poor an understanding of public relations as the Governments in East Africa can understand that the relatively small markets are to introduce practices which cut across established commercial procedure, they ought to have convincing reasons and ought as a matter of course to be able to show them in those reasons. The commercial community in this case have a right to have the benefit of a report of that kind.

desirable changes in the content of imperialism or Socialist propaganda over the past half-century, crediting these developments to the writings of Hobson, Marx, Lenin, Engels, Leonard Woolf, Leonard Barnes and Charles Roden Buxton. Those sections of the population which imagine, as so many men in public life appear to do, that the conception and persistent application of practical trusteeship in Colonial affairs are the product of the past three decades or so may be comforted by this new theory. The truth, however, is that long before any of these seven started to write, or before any beginning had been made by any of the greater stature as both thinkers and doers, it is fantastic to suggest that the real pioneers of trusteeship were theorists domiciled for the most part in London. They were but pale and late shadows of the vigorous practitioners of new and abiding conceptions. Well over a century ago Rhodes, one of the greatest administrators in our overseas history (and one of the closest friends of Wilberforce, a greater man than any of the above seven), was fighting on his own narrow-minded and timid men in London and pressing forward with so liberal a policy that he might at any moment have been broken (as secretaries of state would have one viceroy desired). In Africa, some what later, Livingstone bore the torch bravely and faithfully from coast to coast and from the Cape almost to the Equator, while Mr. Ingham did contemporary honour to himself and his race by his devotion, tenacity and courage to the race of colour and misrepresentation. Neater to our own eyes came Gordon in the Sudan, and Lugard first in Central Africa, then in East Africa, and afterwards in West Africa. It was these men and their disciples (many of them pioneer missionaries) who preached and pursued an unflinching and reforming liberalism, who, in excess of their careers, fought and overcame their enemies in many places in this country, whose shining convictions and transparent integrity extracted admiration even from their enemies, and who laid firm foundations of education which tens of thousands of ordinary folk are still enjoying. The British Empire and the world owe an incalculable debt to the intellectual debt to these selfless servants of humanity in the best sense of the word. It is a tragedy that their inspired examples are not more fully brought to the notice of the rising generations in all parts of the world and in all circles.

Apart from this Gent misstatement of fact, the Under-Secretary's definition of Colonial aims varied mere in terminology

than in content from one which is conservative to one which is revolutionary. **Four Basic Assumptions.** Speaking tonight before a select group of Members of the House, Mr. Hall set out on four assumptions, that racial and racial superiority must give way to partnership; that political and economic privilege and domination must give way to political freedom leading to responsible government; that economic exploitation of resources and peoples of the process of sectional groups must go; and that to be applied must be the business, prosperity and freedom of Colonial peoples. But these are not new ideas, and have been widely accepted and proclaimed throughout a century or more of our history. They had not, in present means of translating the principles into all-pervading practice. The differences between varying schools of thought concern the objective, but the pace at which to be wisest and safest to travel—and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA notes that in this it is one of more dangerous to move slowly than to accept the risks of acceleration. Speaking with intimate knowledge of reports from many parts of the Colonial Empire, Mr. Cassell Jones said that the real danger is that the peoples of our Colonies will not brook delay. What is necessary is that with the building of economic policy political institutions should keep pace and that responsibility should grow.

His chief Mr. Hall, had stated that during the past year there had been some constitutional change in almost all Colonies, though, of course, there could be no magic formula and no uniformity. **Has the Time—Rate of Progress.** It may be said that the House has surprised members of the House to hear him claim that the field for possible advancement is greatest in Africa, but at leaders of such a newspaper as this will welcome the evidence that Africa ranks so large in the view of the Secretary of State. Many years have passed since we first suggested the appointment of a special Under-Secretary of State for Africa—and also the creation of an African Service Order, by the award of which devotion to Africa might be recognized. Does Mr. Hall perhaps feel that the time has come for the adoption of such proposals? Palestine, Malaya, Maldives, Sarawak and the West Indies have all been problem areas since the present Government took office in 1957, and they have made such demands upon the time of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State that really both have shown themselves to sacrifice their

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 18, 1946

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Volume 22 (New Series) No. 1139

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor  
Fr. S. Johnston

REGISTERED OFFICES:

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2244-5

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	1143	Background to the News	1152
Mrs. George Hall's Speech on Colonies	1144	Company Meetings	
Lord Wavell's 'Dispatch'	1148	Union-Castle Line	1162
Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe's Reminiscences	1150	Union Minière du Haut-Katanga	1163
		Latest Mining News	1164

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL POLICY of the Socialist Government was discussed in the House of Commons last week by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State, and Mr. Creech Jones, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary. Mr. Hall defined the policy as that of enabling Colonial peoples speedily and substantially to improve their economic and social conditions and attain responsible self-government as soon as may be practicable, adding that domination or exploitation were always repugnant; it was not the intention "in any way to abandon people who have come to depend on us for their defence, security, development, and welfare." This was yet another declaration to the world that there is to be no appeasement of other interests at the expense of the Colonial Empire. Describing the Colonies as a great trust, and saying that they should progress to self-government as fast as they show themselves capable of going, Mr. Hall asserted that there was a wider understanding of this policy, which was endorsed by the great mass of public opinion in the United Kingdom, there would be less criticism at home and abroad of what

was still stigmatized as British imperialism. Thus well did a sympathetic, informative, and balanced review begin. It ended with references to the " manifold benefits which the Colonies enjoy as members of the British Commonwealth," the importance of ever widening and practical research, the overriding need of co-ordination between the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, and the encouragement of self-reliance and self-help within the Colonies. The test of British trusteeship, concluded the Secretary of State, would be the patient provision of more liberty, higher standards of health, better education, and greater opportunities for the creation of wealth, so permitting a strong united Colonial Empire in a strong united British Commonwealth to make the greatest possible contribution to world problems.

When winding up the debate Mr. Creech Jones attacked the idea that there was any essential difference between the Colonial policy of the Coalition Government and that of the present Socialist Administration. He attributed the creation of a more British Colonial attitude in the British public and

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

Royal Mail Service to—

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Ports to Ascension,  
St. Helena, Lobito  
Walvis Bay

Direct Cargo Service  
between New York and  
South and East Africa

Particulars apply to:

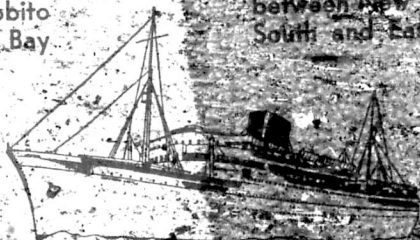
1946-47

1947-48

1948-49

1949-50

1950-51



## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Approved by the Imperial Governments in South Africa and by the  
Governments of S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WEST BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 5, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

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

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

# BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co. (General) Ltd.

Head Office

Rhodes House, P.O. Box 100, DAR ES SALAAM, KENYA

Branches

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, DAR ES SALAAM

UGANDA, KAMPALA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, DAR ES SALAAM

## MANAGING AGENTS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

Plantation and Estate Owners are advised by the Company Managing and Visiting Agents, Secretary, Secretarial and Marketing Services.

The Company is also prepared to accept temporary charge of estates for Farmers and others during their absence or home leave or through illness.

The estates under the Company's management include Sisal, Tea, Arabica, and Robusta, Coffee, Cinchona, Vanilla, Gums, Cereals and other crops. The management of Timber Concessions is also available.

London Correspondents

**R. C. TREATT & CO., LTD.**

17, Pall Mall, London, W.1, England



W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop at Darlington

## THE BOOKSHOPS OF BRITAIN

The prosperity of Darlington began in 1825 with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first railway on which a steam locomotive was used for passenger traffic. George Stephenson built the first locomotive so used, and it now stands on a pedestal inside the London & North Eastern Railway station. The firm of W. H. Smith & Son has its representative bookshop in this busy town—make a point of visiting it if ever you are passing through.

**W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD.**

1,500 BOOKSHOPS AND BOOKSTALLS IN

ENGLAND AND WALES

Head Office: Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2

# A. BAUMANN & Co.

Established 1874

4, Lloyds Avenue,  
 LONDON, E.C.3

**Wholesale Distributors  
 and Stockists of quality  
 experienced and  
 efficient service to  
 Manufacturers wishing  
 to sell their products  
 in East Africa**

MORONI, MUMBARA, KAMPALA

MASERU, DAR ES SALAAM

# American South African Line, Inc.

## REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

to and from United States ports  
 to and from East African ports  
 Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
 Dar es Salaam

*Through Bills of Lading  
 to and from out-ports as arranged*

## AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY

P.O. Box 333, Mombasa (Tel. 239)

South African Office:  
 John T. Renne & Sons,  
 P.O. Box 1086, Durban

South African Office:  
 John T. Renne & Sons,  
 P.O. Box 1086, Durban

TO KEEP IN TOUCH

YOU MUST READ

"East Africa and Rhodesia"

regularly.

POST THIS FORM TODAY!

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA (Great  
 British East Africa)  
 Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA"  
 with price and one year's interest, beginning with issue  
 dated \_\_\_\_\_ and until countermanded.  
 I enclose 30/- (three pounds) for 2 subscriptions  
 (Name and Rate)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Print Name)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Print Postal Address)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Print Name)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)

**KENYA  
 FARMERS'  
 ASSOCIATION  
 (CO-OP), LTD.**

will be pleased  
 to assist Settlers  
 on their arrival  
 in the Colony

Membership

1945	1946
£27	£2,000

Head Office:

P.O. Box 35, NAKURU

Coast Office:

P.O. Box 351, MOMBASA

# ROBIN LINE

**NORTH AMERICA**  
*to and from*  
**EAST & SOUTH  
 AFRICA**

**Fast Regular Weekly Cargo/Passenger Service**

**FROM AMERICA, NEW YORK**

(also Baltimore and Philadelphia)

**TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,  
 EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENZO  
 MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA,  
 TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM**

**STEAMER SAILING**

WALNUM VICTORY  
 JOLIE VICTORY  
 VESSEL  
 ROBIN WENTLE  
 ROSEA-DOLPHIN

\* To Harare  
 \* To Durban

**FROM AFRICA**

**TO NEW YORK and OTHER  
 U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS**

**E. AFRICA'S AFRICA**  
 ALICE  
 ROBIN SHERWOOD  
 FLYING ARROW  
 CURLEA  
 HINDS

For particulars apply to nearest Agents  
**LONDON MITCHELL COTT & CO. LTD.** Winchester House, Old Broad St. London, E.C. 4. Tel. LONGER 3611/31

**MOMBASA NAIROBI** **DURBAN**  
**MITCHELL COTT & CO.** **MITCHELL COTT & CO.** **WM. COTT & CO. LTD.**  
 (E.A.) LTD. (E.A.) LTD. & CO. LTD.

**HEAD OFFICE**

ROBIN LINE, NEW YORK

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday July 18, 1946

Volume 11 No. 13

Ed. weekly 30s. Post free

Registered with G.P.O. as a Newspaper

A

*Comprehensive*

*Service*



**MERCHANDISE**

**SHIPPING**

**ENGINEERING**

**TRAVEL**

**TRADE**

If you are concerned with anything connected with EAST AFRICA our organization is ready to receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

**SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.**

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

DARES-SALAAM

ZANZIBAR

TANGA

KAMPALA

LAMU

LINDI

MIKINDANI

London Office: **122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3**

Telephone: 6911

General Managers of AMERICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD. MOMBASA

Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.



**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

On September 12th 1890 Rhodesia was hoisted the British flag at Salisbury which was later to become the capital city of the territory now known as Southern Rhodesia. For 37 years the country was under the administration of the British South Africa Company, popularly known as the Pioneer Company. On September 12th 1923 the territory was formally annexed to the British Crown. The new constitution provided for a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and an elected legislature.

The area of the country is about 150,000 square miles, containing a population of approximately 1,500,000.

Southern Rhodesia has valuable mineral deposits, principally gold, asbestos, coal and copper.

The principal crops are maize and tobacco which also is grown on a large scale. The average annual value of the external trade for the years 1935-39 was approximately £20,000,000.

The Bank has branches at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Gwelo, Que Que, Port Victoria, Gatooma, Gwanda and Bindura.

Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies are invited to communicate with



**BARCLAYS BANK**  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**  
 LONDON, E.C. 4



**TRAVEL  
 IN  
 RHODESIA**

It is everywhere you will enjoy. There is a wealth of interest for the tourist, including the world-famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the mountains of the Umtali District, the Matopos, Game Reserves and Native life.

Train services are modern, with fully-equipped dining cars and comfortable sleeping accommodation. The Victoria Falls are less than 3 days from Cape Town, and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira.



**RHODESIA RAILWAYS**

NOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 ZANZIBAR  
 KAMPALA  
 TANGANYIKA  
 LILANGENI  
 LINDI  
 MIKINDANI

# SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Incorporated in Kenya  
 172, Leadenhall Street  
 Telephone: 494-495-496-497  
 LONDON, E.C.3

Agents for  
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.  
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Messrs Walker  
 Ltd.  
 etc.

**CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS**

*You Want the Best Service  
WE GIVE IT*



## BRITISH OIL ENGINES

(Export) LTD.

Sole Concessionaires  
for the export sales



The photograph shows a British oil engine installed in a factory.

SOLE AGENTS  
**LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.**

P.O. BOX 163  
 DAR ES SALAAM

### Statements Worth Noting

"No rights, no duties, no life, so be that, pursue your will, pursue it to the very death." — Proverbs of 19.

"Northern Rhodesia's mines are the most highly paid in the world. The average monthly wage is roundly £16." — *Centrist*, in the *News Review*.

"There are 200 African adults working in establishments outside the basic reserves in Kenya today for every man so employed in 1929." — *Mr. P. Wyn Harris*.

"The unemployment position in Southern Rhodesia is negligible to all intents and purposes, and is being settled in a workable manner by the State Registry Office."

"Before the war the average London wholesale trader worked on a margin of profit that rarely exceeded 4% and a large percentage of the sales for Africa had to be traded at a gross margin of profit not exceeding 5% between the importer and the retailer." — *Mr. W. N. Main*, in *London*.

"The waste is the commonest attribute of the vast herds of iron and manganese, coal, manganese, nickel and lead, thousands of tons of which is the Government doing to help the man of industry who, with the very able help of our Mines Department staff, will prove this wealth and where possible show it." — *Mr. F. J. Anderson*, M.L.C., addressing the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"The majority of people in England know nothing about Kenya. Of the minority who have heard of it far too many have formed adverse opinions. These people seem to fall roughly into two groups. Either Kenya is a place where predatory capitalists exploit dispossessed and down-trodden subject races, or it is a place where tired and raffish indulge in boisterous lives and occasionally bump off meretricious rivals." — *Mrs. Bishop Huxley*.

### Company Progress Reports for June

**Wants Colliery** — Coal sales for 540 tons; rose sales for 25th June — 6,100 tons of ore were treated, producing a profit of £2,000.

**Sherratt's** — 7,000 tons of ore were treated, producing a profit of £18,000.

**Kenyan Gold Area** — Production of the Gold Mines in June totalled 1,851 fine oz. sold from 9,079 tons of ore milled.

### Copper Outlook

"Consumption of copper in Great Britain increased sharply to 30,030 tons (against 24,040 tons in 1945), this being the highest level of consumption since June, 1946. Net imports during the month were only 17,800 tons and stocks of the virgin metal are now little more than one month's total imports in the first five months of the year were 83,962 tons. Northern Rhodesia contributed 1,000 tons and the Belgian Congo 6,800 tons."

### Higher Metal Prices

"In order to bring the price of copper, lead and zinc in the United Kingdom more closely into line with current buying prices the quantity of supply has been ordered to be cut from 1,000 tons in the U.K. to 712 tons in the case of copper and 200 tons each of lead and zinc."

### Consumption of Metals

"The Directorate of Iron and Steel in the United Kingdom has issued figures of consumption in the country during the first quarter of 1946 and comparative statistics for the first quarter of last year. In those periods the consumption of lead was 400 tons from 51,434 tons of ore and zinc 4,000 tons from 4,000 tons and of tin 1,000 tons from 5,421 tons."

### Juveniles in Mining

"A medical certificate of fitness for each child will be required in Tanganyika before natives between the ages of 10 and 18 years can be employed in mining. This is the result of recent amendments to the Mines and Minerals Persons Employment Ordinance, which implements the recommendations of the International Labour Conference."


### Dividends

"African Investment Trust Limited has declared an interim dividend of 1%." "North Chartered International Company (1933) Limited has declared an interim dividend of 12%."

### Mining Personnel

"Dr. A. J. Orenstein has been appointed as Director of Technical Services and has promised to advise the firm Sir Julius Wernher, Limited, before the formation of a Mining and Metallurgical Commission in April of next year." "Dr. Orenstein is a member of the executive committee of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to represent the Government in the International Labour Conference."

**POWER FOR INDUSTRY!**



**KENYA**  
**UGANDA**  
**TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies above. Special facilities are available to large consumers. Favourable terms can be offered to those growing in the Tanganyika area.

**SYSTEMS** in Kenya and Uganda — 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 415 and 240 volts.  
in Tanganyika — 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA**  
**The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.**  
African Electric Supply Co. (Kenya) Ltd.  
African Electric Supply Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

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

**ROBERT HUDSON, Ltd.**



**STEEL & WAGON TYRES**  
**BEARING METALS & AXLES**  
**STEEL & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES**

**LEEDS**  
MEADOW LANE

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

During the hot weather the new road transport service between Kasimba and Dongola in the Sudan is operated at night. Four buses are in service and take about five hours to cover the 100-odd miles. Shelters and water tanks have been erected every 15 miles along the route.

Southern Rhodesia's population increased by 1,347 during March, making a total of 447,114 persons, and 319 persons who had hitherto lived in the Colony on temporary permits. Between British subjects numbered 433, of them 215 were British born and 177 South African born.

At the first post-war annual general meeting of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Northern Rhodesia, Mrs. K. L. Motala, of Lusitania, said that the people of Northern Rhodesia had seemed a "little afraid of being abandoned". Now that the war was over women seemed afraid that they had lost themselves to large scale planning. But she hoped that they would soon acquire their confidence and their own courage. Visitors included Mrs. Brooke Anderson, from Nairobi and Mrs. C. W. Wright from Southern Rhodesia.

A survey is now being made for a new all-weather first-class road linking Bulawayo, Salama and Tanga. The present main road is via Morogoro and Korogwe is 376 miles long. A nearer second-class route, available only in dry weather, via Bagamojo and Handeni is 270 miles long. The proposed new road, which will shorten the road distance between the two towns to 210 miles, will pass the Road River at a point between the railway and Bagamojo and drive north about 20 miles inland to a junction with the Tanga-Korogwe road and rail by a tunnelled bridge.

### VOI SISAL ESTATE

#### Sisal for Export

THE VOI SISAL ESTATE was invited to the purchase of the well-known VOI SISAL ESTATE, situate at Voi, Kenya Colony, on the main line from Mombasa to Nairobi.

The estate is a sisal concern producing a high percentage of fine quality sisal, and is well provided with modern equipment. There is a considerable quantity of high quality tract and trucks, diesel locomotives, etc., all necessary field cultivation equipment, including 100 tractors, tractors, and two sisal processing and decorticating factories fitted with Robert Holt engines and Crossley diesel engines. There is ample crushing machinery and a baling press. The estate is owned by the Engineering Co., Ltd. There are the usual labour lines, a Native hospital, and well built houses for the European and African staff. There is a private railway siding provided with storage accommodation for 700 tons of sisal.

The estate comprises a total of 10,026 acres, of which approximately 6,700 acres are under sisal.

Further details will be provided, and arrangements for inspection made by application to—

**The British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd.**  
P.O. Box 181, Nairobi

(Telephone: address "Increase" Phone 2509)

to whom sealed tenders should be addressed so as to be received not later than August 30, 1946.

The Tanganyika House Research Department is experimenting on a large scale near Mbaraka, Uganda, and near Kibuli, Kenya, pending the formation of the proposed inter-territorial sisal organization. Mr. Joseph G. Young, Director of Field Research has conducted a survey in Uganda. He is a committee member and attended a sisal conference in Nairobi on the use of sisal.

With the object of developing the education of European children in the Belgian Congo, the Belgian Government has decided to allow townships employed in the public education services of Belgium to serve for one or more years of their year in the educational establishments in their Colony. Three new secondary schools are to be opened, one in each of the three in the Katanga district, and the third in the Lower Congo.

### Kenya's "Laughable" Departments

Mr. P. Phillips, President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, said at their last monthly meeting, "Some of Kenya's unsatisfactory departments may be cleared away. Among inefficiency and delay in the Post Office and Customs, he continued, "a serious state of disorder has existed for some time in several departments. We are too poor to tolerate this sort of thing, and we must insist that future decisions be based on common sense, not on out-of-date books and rules which would be greater with laughter in any other part of Africa." The sub-committee of the Chamber appointed to go thoroughly into the matter has sent a strong letter to the Chief Secretary and asked that a deputation should meet departmental heads to consider various means of remedying the situation.

### Settlement in Tanganyika

The Land Settlement Division of the Tanganyika Land Office has been established. The Director of Lands and Mines, Mr. H. P. Rowe, has been appointed Chairman of the Land Settlement Committee, with Mr. A. M. B. Hurkes Deputy Chairman. The other members are the Administrative Secretary, Mr. E. J. Leary, the Director of Agricultural Production, Mr. R. W. G. Miller, the Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. G. G. Lowe, the Customs and Excise Property Officer, Mr. Donald McLean, the Land Officer, Mr. P. H. Williams, Mr. J. M. Davies, and Settlement Officer, Mr. J. H. G. Phillips. Mr. J. H. G. Phillips, M.L.C., is the secretary and executive officer.

### To Stimulate Wheat Growth

The amount of wheat in Tanganyika has expanded in 1946 since 1939. When war broke out the annual production was 17,030 bags, nearly all of it grown in the Northern Province. In 1942 the same province produced 34,000 bags, in 1944 83,000 bags, and in 1945 100,000 bags. The contribution of the Northern Province wheat scheme in the African states during the last two years was 45,000 bags and 75,000 bags. It is estimated that there are now 23,000 acres under cultivation, excluding small African holdings. For wheat grown by non-Natives the Government has guaranteed to pay 25/- per 300 lb. bag for first grade delivered at the port in 1946 and 1947 and not less than 20s. in 1948 and 1949. The pre-war price was about 18s.

### Chief's Aerial Inspection

Chief Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia's more advanced fields he holds the Empire Medal for his services as a master farmer's representative from the Native Agricultural Department has made an aerial

## The Outlook for Coffee

The current monthly circles of Messrs. Eam. Schuster and Company state:—

The total number of contracts for coffee in Washington are circulating and it is difficult to say whether or how soon a change will occur. Negotiations seem to be over higher prices on the one hand and assurance of adequate supplies on the other.

The trend towards a wider spread in prices between the coffee and other types is unmistakable—our favourite reason for the simple reason that demand for fine coffee, particularly at the present rate of public spending capacity, is inadequate supply.

Statistical considerations are not likely to be the only ones that will count hereafter; there will probably be two separate and possibly divergent trends—one comprising the other qualitative. Fine as well as cheap coffee are needed in varying degrees in different outlets, the former more likely to fall upon what we once called "qualitative" buyers of all types. In the long run the coffee growing industry as a whole would benefit from the restoration of freedom, particularly so as to induce improvement of quality wherever possible, and better and cheaper coffee with increased consumption as its corollary.

In view of the present tendency in Washington to favour countries in favour of bulk purchasing of commodities, we have made inquiries to ascertain the views regarding the system among exporters as well as importers. The replies we have received from both sides are against this system according to the exporters, commodity markets firm up temporarily by the knowledge that a bulk purchase may be pending. Once it has been made, the market usually relaxes and tends to fallow. It may fall quite considerably in the interval before the next one. Amongst the importers there is a general preference for reverting to former practice. It cannot be contended that this system contributed in any way to stability.

## Red Hand PAINTS & ENAMELS

best for all purposes

—for all surfaces

RED HAND ANTI-CORROSION  
PAINTS IS PARTICULARLY  
RECOMMENDED FOR BRIDGES,  
STEELWORK, ETC.



City Office:  
14 BILLITER  
STREET  
LONDON

Head Office:  
13 CLIFFORD  
STREET  
LONDON

## Nyasaland Patchouli Oil

Two firms of essential oil distillers and one of essential oil importers have furnished reports on patchouli oil samples grown in Nyasaland and submitted to the Imperial Institute for analysis. The reports appear in the latest Bulletin of the Institute. One distiller now that generally the oil is similar to that from the Seychelles but might command a slightly lower price. The report states that the odour value of the oil is actually superior to that of Seychelles oil and that it would find use in some compounds and for general purposes. The report puts the value of the oil over the next five years at about 70s per lb. and says that in Nyasaland oils of the same quality as the sample there would be difficult to place on the competition with other sources. The importers, however, state that the oil compares most favourably with and could well replace oil from the Seychelles and Singapore. They also see Nyasaland producers to bear in mind that before the war the front Malaya varied between 5s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. per lb. The Institute says that, even when normal conditions prevail it would seem, despite the conflicting commercial claims, that Nyasaland oil would be marketable at prices comparable with, though somewhat lower than, Seychelles oil.

## Of Commercial Concern

Sudan Salt Ltd. has declared a dividend of 4% against 1% for the previous year.

The Municipal Council of Nairobi has asked the Government of Kenya for sanction to raise a loan of £7,000,000 to meet the costs of a five-year plan for buildings, roads, water and sewerage schemes.

Kenya has reduced the prices of potatoes by 2s per cwt. of 130 lbs. throughout the year. The new prices which come into force on September 1 will be for grade 1, January, March, 13s.; April, June, 14s. 6d.; July, November, 10s.; December, 13s.

Is a jeep a car? This question puzzles Southern Rhodesia's customs department. The first jeeps have arrived in the Colony, but the dealers do not know how much to charge because it has not been decided if a jeep ranks as a passenger or a commercial vehicle.

Unusually heavy floods during the rainy season caused considerable damage to food crops in Nyasaland. To meet the shortage the Agricultural Department will divert surplus stocks from other areas and they have directed the immediate planting of quick growing crops.

The dividend on the ordinary stock of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. is to be raised from 5% to 6%. A preliminary statement gives the net profits for 1945 as £443,251, against £328,725 for 1944, but this includes £130,000 provision for taxation not now required, whereas in the previous year the similar adjustment amounted to £231,000.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) has issued a statement that on March 31 deposits totalled £37,370,432, against £24,645,361 a year earlier. Cash totalled £129,542,735, or 35% of the deposits (31.6% a year earlier); investments £108,161,054, or 29% (34.3%); bills discounted £64,237,681, or 17% (20.0%); advances £42,809,363, or 12.7% (12.8%); money at call £1,350,000 or 1.3% (2.1%) and remittances £4,314,378, or 1.2% (1.2%).

# ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

## BEIRA

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Large storage facilities in sheds or on open grounds. Private railway sidings.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

Agents for: Indian Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. (Madras) Line, American South African Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Wm. Wilhelmsen Line.

- Head Office: JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 497, Cable: Thains
- BEIRA: P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290, Cable: Thains
- LONDON OFFICE: Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4
- Represented in Rhodesia by Allen, Wack & Shepherd (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury P.O. Box 586, Cable: Thains, Bulawayo, P.O. Box 382.
- Lawrence Marquis Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (L.M.) Pty. Ltd., NO. Box 252, Capetown
- Durban Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Fort, Capetown, Const.
- Port Elizabeth Consolidated Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency (S.A.) Ltd., P.O. Box 506, Cable: Duff
- Cape Town: Dart & Howe, P.O. Box 184, Cable: Capetown
- East London: Deary & Co., P.O. Box 30, Cable: Deary

# THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

announce a new

## Auster Charter Service

The rate for this new Air Service is 1/6d. per mile for two passengers, or one passenger with additional kit. Full details obtainable from the Company's Offices.

# BRAITHEWALTE

PRESSED STEEL ROLLERS

for every form of liquid flow

BRAITHEWALTE & CO. ENGINEERS LTD.

Manufacturers of

Bridges, Pylons, Tanks, Coal Pylons

Generators, Pumps and

all kinds of machinery

27, KING'S HOUSE, FLEA MARKET, LONDON

Telephone: WHI 3993. Telegrams: BraitheWal

# DIAMINE

WRITING INKS  
INK POWDERS

INKS, PASTES, TYPEWRITER CARBONS, MARKING PASTES, STENCIL INKS

Have a World Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Largest range of Writing Ink products in the world

*Continued*

Mr. BRIDGMAN asked how many European settlers had taken up land in Kenya under the new scheme, and what settlement; how many Africans had been the possessors of land to make room for them, and in what circumstances.

Mr. HALL: Ten European settlers have been offered land as tenant farmers, two have been granted loans under the assisted owners' scheme for the development of properties purchased with their own funds, and a further 27 have been offered under the new schemes and are either undergoing training or awaiting passages to Kenya. No Africans have been disposed of land to make room for them.

Mr. SCOTT: Will the right hon. Member give every opportunity to obtain the widest publicity for this scheme in the Press here and in Kenya? Is he aware that the answer will give the utmost satisfaction in the Colony owing to certain wild statements which were published in the *East African Standard* recently?

Mr. WILKES asked for what reason the proposed assisted immigration into the East African territories is known that immigrants intending to enter agriculture possess 2,800 capital, immigrants intending to enter mining 1,000, but immigrants intending to take up trading a sum of at least £2,500.

Mr. HALL: The minimum capital qualification prescribed in the Immigration Bills for persons intending to enter the territories to engage in agriculture, mining, trade or manufacturing industries are designed to secure that the persons concerned are likely to become an economic asset to the territory concerned, and on this basis it is considered that a higher minimum is required for trading than for agriculture or mining.

Mr. WILKES: It has been my friend says that most of the people who wish to enter territories for the purpose of going into industry are Indians, and that there is a considerable feeling that this is an attempt at an indirect racial bar against the entry of Indians within this community? In view of that, will the Minister consider whether there limit to be there?

Mr. HALL: We have to give some thought to applicants, we have no doubt that the proposed legislation will take this point into consideration.

Mr. G. FOX asked how the official figure of 1,000 Indians in Kenya was arrived at, if the Minister could have an immediate census taken of all Indians in Kenya, differentiating

between the different religions; if he would consider an Indian census for East Africa; and if he was aware that his figure of 1,000 Indians in Kenya had been indicated in the Kenya Press that the total figure was 13,000?

Mr. HALL: There is a great deal of difference in the figures which have been able to obtain, I am giving the hon. member of full estimates. I have not been able to find the other of 100 Indians.

The figures mentioned in my report of the hon. and gallant member on May 15 were based on a census of immigration through Kenya ports and included the effect of the estimated increase of the Indian population. They did not however take account of interterritorial movement by land in the African territories, figures available are based on the Community Distribution Board registration, which did not start in 1939, and it was before it was possible to compare the total registration under the Board of some 75,000 persons in 1945 with Kenya with similarly compiled figures of the Indian population in 1939. The Community Distribution Board statistics are not available for 1946. The only figures providing a comparison between 1939 and 1945 with immigration figures since 1931, together with an allowance of 10 per annum for natural increase, these figures are 47,000 for 1939 and 61,000 for 1945. The Government are taking a general census throughout East Africa, which would presumably include a census of Indians is under consideration at present.

With regard to the last part of the question, the answer is in the negative. But draft legislation dealing with immigration by all routes into East African territories was published by each of the East African Governments for consideration last April. The drafts are still the subject of public examination and discussion.

Mr. BRIDGMAN asked what efforts were being made by the Government of Kenya to establish Africans as co-operative smallholders.

Mr. HALL: A registrar of co-operative societies has now been appointed by the Kenya Government and it will be one of his functions to examine the extent to which this type of holding can be developed on a co-operative basis. The programme of Agricultural Extension and Soil Conservation now being prepared under the direction of the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board is likely to involve the best working of what is being by a number of families rather than the establishment of smallholdings. It will undoubtedly require the application of co-operative principles.

## WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Afr) LIMITED

IMPORT

CORONA SPARES  
REGORTICATORS  
BALING PRESSES  
LOCOMOTIVES  
HES BLANKS  
ENGINBS  
Etc.

EXPORT

SISAL  
RAMIE  
KAPOK  
DERRIS ROOT  
Etc.

Directors:  
ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH  
PETER ANDREAS FLEER (Swiss)

Registered Office:

KELVIN HOUSE

PO BOX 414

**TROPICAL  
WATER-BORNE  
DISEASE  
GERMS**



**Trap them in a  
BERKEFELD FILTER**

Drink only filtered water—then you're safe. There's a Berkefeld Filter for every tropical need. A complete model for your home, for illustration, and a smaller model, suitable for use in the house and also on trips away from the station, and also the pump filter for travellers, as used by the Mount Everest expedition. Send for details of sizes and prices.



BERKEFELD FILTERS, Ltd., Dept. 50, Serdine House, 100, NEWBURY WAY, LONDON  
TRADE MARK: THE BOTTLE AND PUMP DESIGN

**Exporters**

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown  
Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,  
Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

**Importers**

of Hardware and Building  
Materials, Gummies, Wines and  
Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE  
**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**  
BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.



Medical studies were carried in Termité  
and proved that on left timber  
"Atlas A" was used, that on right  
(untreated) attacked and largely destroyed.  
Test conducted in Rhodesia by an independent  
body.

SCORES of similar tests and the practical ex-  
perience of users in Termité infested  
regions throughout the world, have established  
beyond doubt that "Atlas A" Wood Preser-  
vative renders every class of timber, both native  
and imported, immune from insect attack.

Once timber is thoroughly treated with this  
powerful Preservative, no ligniferous insect  
will touch it or stay in the vicinity. Yet, "Atlas A"  
is quite odourless, and treated can subse-  
quently be painted or varnished, as desired.

In addition to providing complete protection  
against insect damage, "Atlas A" also arrests  
and prevents dry rot and fungi, and renders  
timber resistant to fire in a ratio of at least 4 to 1  
as compared with similar timber left untreated.

The method of application is simple—either brush-  
coating or immersion—and as "Atlas A" is ap-  
plied in a highly concentrated form (the dilution  
with water) the cost of treatment is very reason-  
able. Send now for particulars and prices of



Available in two grades—STAINLESS (Stainless) & BROWN

Full particulars accompany this coupon  
J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., 100, St. Bazaar and Tanga,  
Galley & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 507, Nairobi.  
Harrison & Hughes, Ltd., P.O. Box 854, Blantyre.  
S. Harding, P.O. Box 1124, Johannesburg.



Look forward to

# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

*Famous Condiments & Delicacies*



## SISALTEX

PRODUCTS ARE WELL KNOWN IN THE SISAL WORLD

Ask for

**S**ISALTEX - Cloths, Bags, Matting, Twines, Ropes, Mattresses and Carded Prime Tows

**SISAL PRODUCTS**

(LIMITED) - RUIRU - KENYA

War

Memento for Askari

While Nyasaland's representatives, European and African, were in London for the Victory Parade, they were entertained at the circus at Wembley and afterwards to tea by the directors of Nyasaland Railways, who have prepared an excellent memento of the occasion. It is a folder containing three photographs. The first is the best picture we have seen of the band of the King's African Rifles marching past the Cenotaph and it is followed by an equally good photograph of the C.A.R. detachment passing the King and Queen at the Gunting Base. The third group shows Major D. Tait, Lt. Col. Captain T. D. J. O'Leary, Lt. Col. Mr. N. G. Wilson, Mr. E. D. Bowman, and their hosts, Mr. W. A. Cochrington (Chairman of the Railways), Mr. C. E. Roche, Brigadier J. Stojan and Mr. C. McE. Carey. The name of each askari was inscribed on his copy of this well-designed folder, which is printed in English and Chinyanja.

After more than five years work in Port Sudan, the Sudan Club for service men has closed.

Two Rhodesian officers are among those engaged in investigating the war crimes of the Japanese.

Southern Rhodesian pigeon fanciers sent more than 600 racing birds for active service in the Middle East during the war.

For the Food for Britain Fund, the Southern Province of Southern Rhodesia has collected £1,000, of which £675 was contributed by Africans.

Captain F. S. Lindessay, who before the war was on the staff of the Standard Bank in Salisbury, has been mentioned in dispatches for gallantry in Burma.

The East Africa Women's League has resolved that the most suitable form of war memorial for Kenya would be the extension of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

Major J. B. Farquharson, of Salisbury, who served with the 2nd Battalion, The Nigeria Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for his services in Burma.

During the war the public of the Belgian Congo contributed 231,134,794 francs (about £1,320,000 at the present rate of exchange) in aid of the allies and of Belgian victims of the German invasion.

The Southern Rhodesia National War fund advanced £1,300 in March to area committees for grants and loans to ex-Servicemen.

The Mputuhra War Fund has closed down. More than £5,000 was collected during the war in the Northern Rhodesian township.

Messrs. African Cows & Co. (S.A.) Ltd. have contributed £500 towards the African Section of the British Legion in Kenya and cleared up £1,000 for a fund with public subscriptions during the following month up to a total of further £500.

The organizers of the African Section hope to raise £10,000.

General Dinnelmeier, commander of the 11th East African Division, has suggested that two divisional dinner clubs, one in East Africa and the other in the United Kingdom, should be formed and that they should meet annually on June 12, the date on which the division came to its end as a military formation.

On this page is published for the first time the feature which was started in 1938 and has continued ever since, giving information about the part played in the war by East and Central Africa.

Captain James Innes ("Jimmy") Murray, 1st Punjab Regiment, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Murray, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and now of Edinburgh, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant and distinguished services in Burma. While a top as an intelligence officer he was parachuted behind the Japanese lines, and was wounded in the same, but has now made a complete recovery. His sister, Mrs. Murray, has been engaged on intelligence work in the A.T.S. in England.

Sergeant D. L. R. Pywell, of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate for rescuing a man from the cliff above the Boiling Pot, Victoria Falls. With a membership of never more than 10, the Moshi Women Voluntary Workers, under the leadership of Mrs. Bruce Pitt collected no less than £4,200 during the war years, and dispatched about 3,000 garments to men in the fighting forces and destitute people in Europe.

Mr. Bellenger, the Financial Secretary to the War Office said in the House of Commons: "My Parliamentary Private Secretary (Viscount Corvedale), who took part in the Ethiopian campaign, regards me that very little tribute had, so far, been paid to those who fought in it. I think that it was the divisions against 16 Italian divisions, and they overcame them with small losses. It is a very easy case, although not without some complications. I hope that a reference to the campaign will be included in the official history."

The Kenyan War Relief and Welfare Fund, which was established by Sir Mark Youde in January, 1942, closed on April 30, 1946, with a total of £18,044. Its disbursements were made through more than 30 special funds and appeals, including the Kenya Women's Emergency Organization, £6,300; special grants for ex-servicemen, £9,800; the British Overseas Relief Council and Stephen A. Pratt Fund, £4,900; the East Africa War Relief, Air Raid Distress Fund, £10,100; St. Dunstan's, £4,400; the R.F.C. Benevolent Fund, £4,100; King George's Fund for Sailors, £4,500; the Prince of Wales Fund, £9,700; the Queen Princess of Greece Relief Fund, £4,300; the Aid to China Fund, £2,200; the Kate the Children's Fund, £2,500; and the Queen Ormond Street Children's Hospital, £2,500.

**THE BEST CIGARETTES IN THE WORLD**

Five oves  
half a century

**STATE EXPRESS**  
555

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

have maintained their reputation as the best cigarettes in the world.

SOLE AGENTS: THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD., NAIROBI



# PERSONALIA

MR. CHARLES LOCKHART has arrived by air from Nairobi.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT of Nairobi.

MR. R. J. SURREIDGE, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, has arrived in London.

Mrs. DEANES JONES, the East African Journalist and Broadcaster in England.

MR. C. J. HART has won the Maxwell Cup of the Sudan Angling Association with a Nile perch weighing 191 lb.

SIR RONALD STORACE, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is writing the war story of the Dunlop Rubber Company.

MR. A. WANNER has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

THE BISHOP OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA left England by air a few days ago to return to Dodoma.

DR. A. H. CASSON, who for many years has been a M.S. mission doctor at Lul in the Southern Sudan, is now in this country.

A daughter has been born in Nyasaland to the wife of Mr. C. O. LEACH, of the Blaustys staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

A son was born on July 5 to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. P. BLANDFORD of Moshi, Tanganyika. Mr. Blandford is on the staff of Barclays Bank.

Mrs. C. M. ISAAC and Mrs. L. MONDEKESYE have been appointed non-official members to the Chunya, Tanganyika Township Authority.

Mrs. RICHARD CLIFFE, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. R. H. MILES, widow of Brigadier C. D. N. Miles, have been married in Mombasa.

Mr. CHAS. SYMONDS has been elected Chairman of the Parents' Association in succession to Major J. G. GIBSON, the District Commissioner.

MR. STANLEY BERRY, the 81-year-old Rhodesian cyclist, is planning a journey to the Central African Desert and the Mountains of the Moon in Nganda.

MR. COLONEL L. A. HARCOURT POWELL, M.C., 60th birthday, Mrs. HEATHER WILSON, only daughter of Colonel W. Wilson, Royal Corps of Signals, and Mrs. G. W. Hawkins, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. STANLEY BERRY, City Treasurer of Bulawayo since 1935, is on leave pending retirement. He first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1909, and joined the B.S.A. Company in Bulawayo five years later.

MR. W. BAIN, who joined Rhodesia Railways in 1911, and was appointed principal administrative assistant to the general manager in 1940, has just retired. He was the organist of St. John's Church, Bulawayo, since 1928.

MR. R. A. BATHOLOMEW, a former editor of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, is in charge of the *East African Daily Dispatch* during the absence of the editor from South Africa.

MR. J. A. COULDREY, son of the late Frank J. Couldrey, is in Kenya on leave awaiting demobilization from the Royal Marines. He is likely to go up to Cambridge University in the autumn.

Mrs. E. G. WYATT, formerly of Hope Fountain, Institution, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Principal of Adams College, the second largest institution for Bantu higher education in Southern Africa.

THE REV. CANON GERALD STREATFIELD, after seven years in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed director of the South African Church Institute in London, in succession to CANON L. E. PARSONS, who single-handedly carried on the work of the office during the war.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, who was Tobacco Controller during the war, and has often visited Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, is a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the position of Justices of the Peace.

MR. GEORGE G. KELLY, formerly Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs Department in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has joined the staff of the Ministry of Labour Appointments Office in Glasgow. He was on the permanent staff of that Ministry 25 years ago.

MR. COLONEL STANLEY G. CREKSHAM has been appointed controller of Disposals (Stores and Salvage) in East Africa, vice Mr. L. STROOLMAN, who continues as Controller of the Overseas Purchasing Division and will have charge of the distribution of disposals allocated to Kenya.

MR. L. N. BARROW, district superintendent of the Beira Railway since 1933, has retired, and, with Mrs. Barrow, has left for Cape Town, en route for this country, joining Rhodesia Railways in 1943. Mr. Barrow went to the port in 1930. He was a keen Rugby football player.

THE REV. J. OTHENICUS arrived in Bulawayo by air from Sweden to take up his duties at Moch Mission near Bellingwe. He commented that it had taken just as long for him to travel from Bulawayo to Moch when he first arrived in the Colony 27 years ago as it took all the way from Sweden this time.

MR. GEORGE KINSKAP, for many years Editor of the *East African Standard*, has been awarded an O.B.E. (Civil Division) in recognition of his services in the war as a war correspondent attached to East African Forces in Ethiopia, Madagascar and South East Asia.

MR. W. D. LAMONT and his brother, MR. D. H. LAMONT, have by a coincidence both been appointed with the Uganda Government and set aside in Kampala. Yet neither knew of the intentions of the other. Mr. W. D. Lamont, for several years lecturer in Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, is the new Principal of Makerere College, and Mr. D. H. Lamont is to become a welfare officer.

## The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: Bene's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA

SALISBURY

BULAWAYO

LOBITO

14, Bona

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship Airways, Shipping, Forwarding and Insurance Agents.

# TO THE NEWS

**Opinions, Epitomized.** — The planning of this Government seems never to look round the next corner. — *Daily Telegraph*.

"We find the Germans as near starvation as any civilized people has come in modern history. We are governing them; they are part of the British Empire." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"The Government's foreign policy seems to be open disagreement openly avowed at, their commercial policy open agreements covertly discounted." — Lt. Colonel E. M. C. Birch, M.P.

"The Press must see to it that the public relations officer is the giver of information and does not try to influence their views." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, former Minister of Information.

"Mrs. Jennie Robinson has had her salary raised to £1,500 a year as Deputy Chairman of the Public Assistance Board. Generals who have had 45 years service for the Empire had their pensions reduced some years ago owing to the lower cost of living and even to-day, despite the high cost of living and taxation, these have never been restored." — Lady (GUY) Beatty.

"There are moments when anyone listening to this debate on bread rationing and the hilarity which there has been might feel that we were celebrating a victory instead of discussing one of the most serious economic positions this country has ever faced." — Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., in the House of Commons.

"There has been a tendency in the United States to regard the British zone of Germany as an annex of the United Kingdom when it comes to allocations by the Combined Food Board, though only 45,000,000 people on short rations are expected to care for 20,000,000 inhabitants of the British zone of Germany has never been taken." — Washington correspondent of *The Times*.

"During the war the Ministry of Food was our sole buying agency. It functioned admirably because under Lord Woolton's inspiration first-class purchasing experts managed it. Now these experts have returned to their private businesses. I am confident that if, even to-day, our merchant firms were told to go out into the world and buy grain, sugar, and feeding stuffs they would not come back empty-handed." — The Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

"For some months now Mr. Molotov has trodden in the footsteps of the Master of Bari, and there looms the ultimate menace that the youth, hopeless of political understanding or encouragement from democracy, may turn to the creed and forces of spiritual despair." — Sir Ronald Storrs.

"To a Briton 10,000 lbs. of onions meeting to demonstrate in New York's Madison Square Garden must sound fairly ominous but to an American and particularly one familiar with the capacity of Madison Square Garden, it sounds like a riot altogether successful evening. The Garden holds 20,000 for a mass meeting. Where were the other 10 thousand if five million Jews are involved. The house was only half full." — Mr. Paul Gallico.

"America is embarked on a gamble with its price level in which the whole world is inevitably a participant. Violent prices in the United States would imperil the flow of food to the hungry, the paramount power of America's foreign loans, and steps for orderly reconstruction everywhere. The risk is that if prices rise sharply the industrial battles of the past year will have to be fought over again; labour's demands for higher pay will add one more factor to the piddly spiral of inflation." — *The Times*.

## NOW THIS IS ALL OVER LET US SOLVE YOUR TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

We Invite Your Inquiry Now

CHEVROLET, OLDSMOBILE  
and BUICK CARS  
CHEVROLET TRUCKS

VAUXHALL & PONTIAC CARS  
G.M.C. & BEDFORD TRUCKS

MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE, LTD.  
P.O. Box 179, NAIROBI

BRUCE, LIMITED  
P.O. Box 951, NAIROBI

Branches in  
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kampala,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Iringa

Sold and Serviced  
Throughout EAST AFRICA by  
MOTOR MART BRANCHES

THE LARGEST MOTOR ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

**Atom Bomb.**—“Because an atom bomb has had great success against battleships, anchored in a tropical lagoon for three or four months, and pinpointed to an exactitude of a few inches for the attacking bomber, do not let us think that has solved the problem. If we were to try out a new rifle against an old cow tethered in the middle of a field, it does not necessarily follow that that would be the right kind of bullet to use against a wounded tiger in a thick jungle. I should be frightfully averse to making an African buffalo with only a humane killer although that is an excellent thing for a tethered cow. I think the chief of which we are most conscious is that the advent of the atom bomb increases the necessity for the dispersion of bases and repair facilities and all supplies. That is the first lesson of Hiroshima. As regards its effect on ships, we have considerable experience from anti-submarine work of how close to a ship you have to put a large explosion, when it does what in order to achieve the desired result. It may be so, do not say it will be—that the safest place in the next war will be on board a ship. The atom bomb as we know it at present has still to be carried to its target and dropped by an airplane, and in the problems of interception and attack of aircraft all three services have attained a considerable proficiency, and I do not think that proficiency is likely to decrease—rather the reverse.”—Admiral Sir John Cunningham, First Lord.

**Amused by British.**—“The British sons of Germany, the Russia, the America and French themselves. A good fountain pen can be produced in Germany to-day for something like 2s. 6d. A good writer's pen well under 2s. A car, the Volkswagen—plain utility with no frills on it, but serviceable and satisfactory—for a factory cost of £100. A house which in Britain would cost £2,000 to build costs in Germany £400. If Germany ever gets her industry properly restarted, she may well wipe us out of many of the markets of the world, unless we get back the lost desire to do an honest day's work for our wages. When I asked one of our men in Berlin what the Germans thought about their conquerors, he replied: ‘They fear the Russians, they hate the French (because of the black troops), they despise the Americans (because of poor discipline) and they regard the British with amused tolerance (because they think we are soft).’—Mr. John Gordon in the *Saturday Express*.

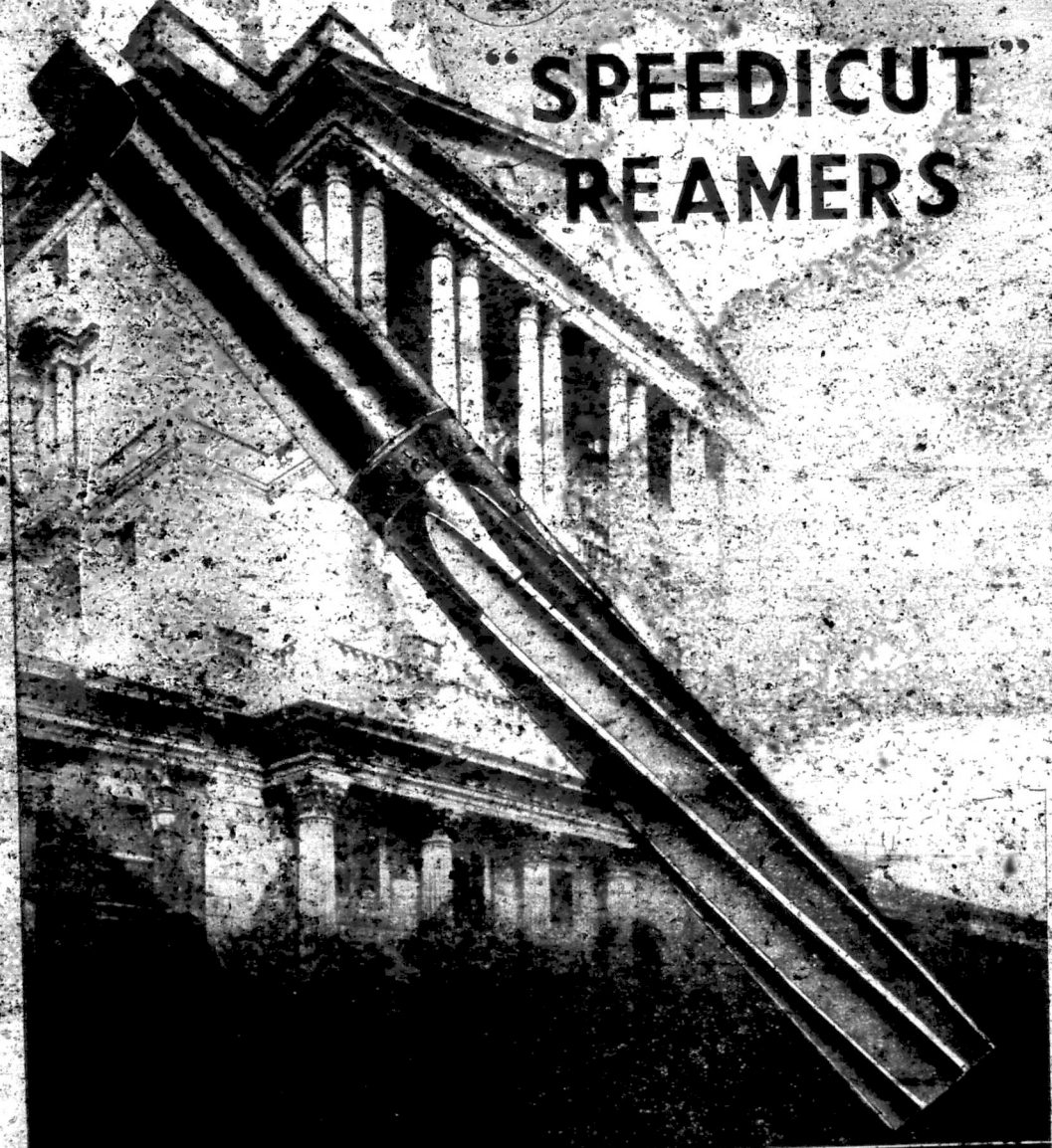
**Palestine.**—“The rooting out of 600,000 Jewish settlers is impossible. So is the rooting out of 1,600,000 Arabs. So as to-day, and it may be for a long time to come, the chances are even. But it is also impossible for the two peoples to inhabit peacefully together the same country so long as one or the other has, by the obscurity of Government policy, ceaselessly, to jockey for position. It is also impossible after recent events, to look forward to any long period during which Britain can carry on the detailed, intricate, day-by-day government of the country, which requires the consent or, at least the acquiescence, of both sides. The house is burning down; it is not a question of its economy but of its salvage, because to-day other things are burning down, more vital than most of us had ever believed could thus be consumed; among them a great deal of Britain's good name. In Ireland the crisis was settled by partition—rough surgery, but effective. In Palestine much the most authoritative remedy of the position, that of the Peel Commission, recommended the same remedy. I supported it then. I support it now. I do not believe that the admission of 100,000 Jews will solve the problem, even the present problem, though it would do much to palliate the lot of those who are still, a year and more after V-Day, living in the slaughter camps in which we found them. The problem will not be finally solved without a policy which the two sides can understand, and which the world can accept. Such a policy has been enunciated by a distinguished and authoritative Royal Commission, and is ever likely to survey that field. Such a policy is certainly physically possible. Here is the alternative for which the Prime Minister asks. What is needed is not a search for further alternatives, but an end to the endless delays. Meanwhile it is impossible to emphasize, too strongly the injury which is being caused by the present position, accused not only in Palestine, not only elsewhere abroad, but here at home, where a feeling of nausea of incredulity like that of nightmare, spreads, as people listen to the news, or read descriptions, or still worse, justifications, of what the days are bringing forth in the Holy Land.”—Colonel Walter Elliot in a letter to *The Times*.

**War Story.**—“It may be of interest to record the following detail of the beginning of von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive, since no one appears to have mentioned how easily the German spearhead could have reached the Meuse at Liege during the first two days. In the middle of the morning of Sunday, December 17, an American M.P. stationed one mile east of Malmédy was directing all traffic south to St. Vith. Having so directed a column of armour, he recognized the tanks after they had passed him, as enemy—and proceeded to get the hell out of there. It was just here that an American battalion was overrun and massacred about an hour later. The German column had kept marching on ignoring the M.P. they had in front of them at that time first Malmédy (one mile) defended by one platoon of Engineers with two bazookas and some snipers; next a road fork; left to Spa (nine miles) which was United States First Army headquarters, protected by 16 90mm. A.A. guns only; right to Verviers and thence by main road to Liege. Verviers was the location of J.F.C. Air Force fighter control room; and there were no fighting troops at all on the whole of the route to Liege. Also at this time there was a dump bordering the Waimes-Malmédy road, (by which the German armour had advanced) containing 43,000,000 gallons of petrol. I have never heard whether the solitary American M.P. was decorated for his part in saving Army Headquarters and Liege.”—R. G. Steel, British Liaison Officer and I.C. (A.A.), American 1st Army.

**The B.B.C.**—“I was Director General of the B.B.C. from the autumn of 1938 to the beginning of 1941. My chief impressions were of the evils of the monopoly system and the gallant work of a very able and delightful executive staff in trying to overcome them. The B.B.C. good as it is, would gain vastly by the abolition of monopoly and the introduction of competition. So would all listeners, who would have other programmes to enjoy as well as the B.B.C. The only possible means would be the various Governments of the day—Labour, Tory, Coalition, or what not. Governments are thoroughly suited by the charter as it stands. What better could any Government wish than to have a powerful and efficient instrument which has all the appearance of independence but which it can control at will.”—Sir Frederick Ogilvie.

# FIRTH & BROWN

## "SPEEDICUT" REAMERS



Like the Bank of England - a national asset  
THOS. FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD., SHEFFIELD

## Cotton and Peasant Farming Rhodesia's Commercial Loyalty Uganda's New Cotton Research Station

AT A MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION held in Manchester, Mr. James Littlewood and Mr. Andrew Macgibbon were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Mr. Littlewood follows Mr. Arthur Foster, who retired on account of ill health.

Submitting the annual report for the season 1945-1946, Mr. Littlewood dealt with some of the factors which will influence future policy. When towards the end of the 1914-1918 war the cotton industry had urged the Government to establish the Corporation, the main object had been to safeguard Britain's supplies of raw cotton. Circumstances had changed in the last 25 years, yet it would be unwise to assume that the shortage of cotton suitable for this country had entirely disappeared. The Corporation's sources of the Empire's cotton resources were a means of insuring against this risk. It was pointed out that European crops would increase in the next few seasons, the world shortage of food would inevitably be reflected in the agricultural policies of the Colonial Governments.

Once the raw cotton position was secure, then and would be the provision of export crops in order to improve the standard of living of the African cultivator and to enable him released from the Forces to purchase many of the amenities which they had learned to appreciate during their war service. Fortunately the Corporation had no need to pay regard to political boundaries as they had when Colonial agricultural research had been focused on the immediate problems of each Colony. Its responsibility was to guide cotton-growing policy, and they should see that cotton-growing was grafted into systems of agriculture in such a way that it would find its own place as a balanced crop rotation, and that the fertility of the soil should not deteriorate by reason of its excessive use. They should ensure that they had heard the last of the charge that the Native cultivator was being exploited and his land despoiled.

They proposed to overcome defects in Empire cotton by reorganizing the Colonial Cotton Station to be established in Uganda, where cotton would be treated as an element of a well-balanced culture. The station would be both a centre of research and a centre of extension. The Colonial Office would contribute to the running of the station, but the Corporation or the individual Colonies would contribute to the running of the station. The Colonial Office would contribute to the running of the station for a period of 10 years, if the Corporation could not contribute at least £100,000 a year. The Corporation would contribute at least £100,000 a year, and probably be at least £200,000 a year. The station would be in full working order by the end of 1947.

### Alternatives

A meeting of the Njoro SETTLEMENTS ORGANIZATION has rejected the proposals in the White Paper 194 issued by the Government. The meeting was attended by members in Kenya, and members of the organization in the constituency to support the queries proposed by the Electors' Union.

A special general meeting of the Subakia Farmers Association has definitely dissociated itself from the elected members' committee proposals, and strongly supports in principle the proposals put forward for discussion by the Electors' Union Executive Committee for the improvement of the Governors' Conference.

The Njoro Settlers' Association has put on record that it will not in any circumstances accept equal representation in any legislature for these territories with the Indian community. Further, in regard to the alternative proposals put forward by the elected members, this meeting supports the amendments put forward by the Electors' Union.

### Most Favoured Treatment for U.K.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, meeting in congress in Umtali, resolved that "the prosperity of the British Empire is closely bound up with the system of Imperial Preference," decided to make representations to the Imperial Government in support of Southern Rhodesia's claim to the northern part of Bechuanaland and to the United Nations for a belt across South-West Africa to the coast, proposed that the Imperial Government should be asked to cooperate in a survey of the resources of the Zambezi and Sabi valleys, and recommended the appointment of a trade representative at Rhodesia House in London, the prohibition of the importation of any goods from Germany or Japan, and investigation of the possibilities of large scale fruit growing in the Colony.

The trade agreement with the Union of South Africa was held to have operated almost exclusively in the interests of the Union, and its continuance was therefore agreed to be disadvantageous. There was also strong support for the policy of refusing trade concessions to South Africa which were greater than those granted to the United Kingdom and therefore prejudicial to United Kingdom trade. Mr. A. G. Solter, who presided, said in this connexion: "We in Rhodesia acknowledge our unpayable debt to the Mother Country and she has must at all times have the most favoured treatment, particularly at this juncture, when her very life-blood depends on both her imports and exports trade."

Mr. R. A. Gallantyne was elected President, and Mr. M. J. Pretorius Vice-President. The other members elected to the Executive Committee were Messrs. Stanley Cook, Mr. G. Fleming, K. M. Goodenough, A. Landau, and L. S. Smith. Mr. Goodenough will, of course, have resigned his appointment as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

### Nyasaland Land Inquiry

SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMSON, P.C., left London by air yesterday, to inquire into land problems in Nyasaland at the request of the Government of the Protectorate. He has been asked to consider the needs of the inhabitants with respect to land, and the position of Africans on all land other than their own land, to review the working of the Nyasaland (Agriculture, Trust Land) Order in Council of 1936, and the legislation dealing with land, and generally to advise on land policy. There have been many previous inquiries into Nyasaland land problems, and there has long been general anxiety for better guiding lines to be laid down. Sir Sidney served for many years in East Africa, latterly as Chief Justice in Uganda and Tanganyika.

### Blindness Investigation

A party of three leaves England on July 18 to investigate problems of blindness in the Middle East and Africa. They are Mr. J. P. Wilson, assistant secretary of the National Institute for the Blind, who is himself blind, Miss Mary Thomas, formerly information officer of the Institute, and Captain D. F. Heath, of the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office. Their visit is sponsored by the National Institute for the Blind and the Colonial Office. Their task is to consider what can be done to reduce the incidence of blindness by improved education in hygienics and increased medical services, particularly in the expansion of pre-natal clinics and midwifery services. Before going to the East African territories and Northern Rhodesia, they will visit Egypt and Sudan to see what has already been done in this field there. They will travel by air, and are expected to return in March, 1947.



Colour pictures. Similarly, activities of the Contingent were covered throughout its stay by the Colonial Film Unit and a 3,000-ft. film is in preparation. Supplementary short films of particular interest to particular regions are also being made.

A member of the Press Section met most units on arrival and visited the camp daily in order to collect news material. As a result, nine circular news cables and 38 other cables were dispatched to the Colonies. Colonial troops took part in 12 feature programmes in the B.B.C.'s overseas service, in addition to appearing in such features as radio newsreels. Finally, a special Victory number of an illustrated magazine *Today*, regularly supplied to Colonies, is to be published and widely distributed. I realize that some of these points were referred to in your leader, but I think it would be a good thing if the details are put on record.

I have not dealt in this letter with the criticisms you offer about the accommodation provided for the Contingent or on the arrangements made for entertainment. On the latter point particularly my information does not agree with the comments you make, but I hope that when your article is read in East Africa some representative of the Contingent will answer it.

NOEL SABINE,  
Head of Information Department

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
London, S.W.1

[Our reply appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Fruitless Visits to the Camp

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR.—I had regretted to read in your issue of June 27 that the East African troops over for the Victory Parade were not adequately entertained. For I am sure that all who could would have been anxious to do everything possible for them. I was under the impression that there was a plethora of would-be guides and hosts.

As a retired district officer of the Colonial Civil Service who also served with the K.A.R. I speak Swahili fluently and was accordingly advised to get into touch with the officer commanding the East African Contingent. I failed to see this officer when I went to the camp, but I gave my name, address, and telephone number to the orderly officer of the camp and that I should be asked to act as guide to any party of would-be askaris. I live near Kensington Gardens and would willingly have conducted parties of troops to the Colonial section of the Imperial Museum and places further afield, such as the Museum of the Armed Services Institute, the Law Courts, and the Zoo. Eld shops, and I should have been glad to have done so.

As I heard nothing from the day onwards I gave in my name weeks ago. I had concluded that the number of walking hosts and guides exceeded the number of those reading your leading article. I wonder.

The neglect of the K.A.R. band on the occasion to which you refer, and the omission of the Contingent from the Parade film, together with the other incidents mentioned by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA certainly point to a well-staffed work somewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
NDZIT.

London, S.W.7.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—The East African Contingent must have departed from Kensington Gardens with feelings of great relief, and one feels that much more might have been done for their comfort. Weather conditions of course added to the discomfort of the camp, but that I, like other askaris like myself, were anxious to be entertained and entertain them. Unfortunately, the weather was

half-over before the permit to enable me to contact them was issued. I wrote to the Colonial Office as soon as you published the note asking for volunteers to take out the askari, and am indeed surprised that I was not invited to assist in the general entertainment.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. ALLSON,  
(Tanganyika D.C., retired)

London, S.W.7.

### Slaughter of Game

Mr. A. W. Redfern Replies

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of April 4, recently arrived in Rhodesia, there is a letter from Dr. J. B. Davey, of Bourmeston, regarding the game slaughter and its effect on my motion in Parliament here.

It can be inferred from that letter that Dr. Davey has no personal experience of the tsetse areas in Rhodesia. He questions my qualifications. I have no academic qualifications, but in nearly every one of the past 50 years I have shot, photographed, and observed wild animals, and in each of those years I have formed food for many hundreds of tsetse (mainly *mosquitoes*) in the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and

Dr. Davey refers to the opinion of a certain Rhodesian former chief entomologist (who is, incidentally, I think, like myself, claims no scientific degree), and says that Mr. Jack enters the views of the early hunters and explorers, perhaps even in their belief that the swamp mist (and the mosquito) causes malaria.

Dr. Davey also quotes the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society, which some 30 years ago recommended the "blowing out" of all game. Opinions formed in that period on a short and probably guided survey can carry little if any weight and will direct knowledge. I am a former Deputy Secretary and implicitly expressed a view held by many gamesters when he said in regard to the massacre of game in British Colonies: "It is for this country to have the lead in suppressing these outrages which are a disgrace to civilization, an offence against God, and a crime against posterity."

Mr. Hamby, whose scientific qualifications are impressive, has far less experience than Mr. J. H. W. Bayard, who founded and whilst here kept alive our local Trypanosomiasis Committee, and has no faith in the scientific lobby.

In regard to the questions raised by Dr. Davey I would ask him whether the tsetse mortality in cattle now occurring in that country anything to him. There, the elimination of game by having the long-predicted result here in Southern Rhodesia, we have sleeping sickness slowly on the increase. The *Varuna* Nature proper time. Then, the massed battalions of tsetse, disturbed and driven temporarily towards the Zambezi river by the hundreds of Natives hunted in the game districts, and that tsetse hunting followed, with tsetse being shot, and all the tsetse prove the non-existence of the present tsetse-infested areas.

It is a pity that Dr. Davey cannot see for himself the river courses in the Zambezi Valley with their millions of tsetse well fed on the assembled vultures, guinea fowl, and vast numbers of baboons, the last mentioned being inedible by Natives, obtain protection and supply ample blood for the tsetse.

In conclusion, I can only say that I know of no sportsman, police officer, or Native Department official, having any knowledge of the tsetse areas, who would be in disagreement with the views I have here expressed of tsetse in Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
A. W. REDFERN

London, S.W.7.







# What Mr. Welensky Will Tell Minister

## Need for Major Reforms in Northern Rhodesia

Exclusive to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

**MR. ROY WELENSKY**, leader of the Labour Party in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and one of the three non-official members of the Executive Council of that Protectorate, has given EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a most interesting outline of the major matters which he intends to raise during his discussions with the Colonial Office.



As we have already reported, Sir John Waddington, the Governor, and Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, the senior non-official member of the Legislature (in which he represents African interests), are also in London for consultations with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State and the senior permanent officials of the department.

Administrative and constitutional reform (including the question of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias), the possibility of acquiring the mineral rights of the British South Africa Company, the position of Rhodesia Railways and other financial and industrial questions will come under review, and on all of them Mr. Welensky holds strong opinions.

### Grouping of Departments

The grouping of departments under members of the Executive Council, on the lines recently introduced in Kenya by Sir Philip Mitchell, is the main administrative reform for which Sir Stewart Gore-Brown and Mr. Welensky will press, and though neither would be prepared to surrender the non-official status in order to become an official member of the Executive with charge of a group of departments, both accept the principle of the appointment of non-officials to such posts, provided there were to be no present appointment of a non-official, they would still stress the need for the existing system to be adapted so that the non-officials could be consulted in their time and about their major matters and entrusted with detail of the departmental heads. This improvement of the machinery of government would not affect the position of non-official members of the Legislative Council.

At least two aspects of constitutional reform are regarded as essential.

There ought to be an additional European elected member for the Copperbelt, since that industrial area, which so dominantly influences the whole country, is inadequately represented in comparison with the rest of the Protectorate. Acceptance of this proposal, for which there has been a strong non-official demand, would bring the number of elected members to parity with those on the Government side of the House.

Because the Governor's dual responsibility as representative of The King and as Prime Minister is becoming increasingly unsatisfactory in a territory which has reached the stage of political development attained in Northern Rhodesia, the Imperial Government will be asked to appoint a Speaker to preside over the Legislative Council, which when more non-official members were nominated last year, was granted a non-official majority, and that time, said Mr. Welensky, the Council had been practically an advisory body, but it then assumed de facto status as a legislative assembly.

Non-official members are, however, prohibited from introducing any financial proposal without the prior consent of the Governor, so that an unwise Governor would have both his power to block much of the work

of his non-official advisers. The fact that a somewhat similar clause exists in the British Constitution, Mr. Welensky pointed out, not really relating to the issue for in Great Britain the Opposition can become the Government, whereas there is no similar possibility in Northern Rhodesia. That being so, there should be no obstacle to the right of a non-official member of Council to introduce any motion, and that which the Governor would, of course, retain the right of instructing his officials to vote if he so desired.

### Electing of Council

Improved representation of African interests has been considered by the European members of the Council, and there is a good deal of support for the idea that the three Europeans who now sit as representatives of the African community should henceforth be elected by the recently-established African Representative Council from names submitted to it by the provincial councils. Mr. Welensky is in favour of this method, but he is not convinced that the moment has arrived for the Governor to nominate an African to sit in Council in addition to the Europeans now representing African interests. Such a step had, however, been urged in principle by Mr. Oliver Stanley while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is supported by Sir Stewart Gore-Brown.

Believing that amalgamation of the two Rhodesias is essential to both territories and the Empire as a whole, Mr. Welensky will urge the Imperial Government to consider its attitude, and to take every possible step to facilitate such an amalgamation at as early a date as possible.

"I have never been able to understand," he continued, "how the Imperial Government of the day could have recommended the granting of trusteeship with the sale of the mineral rights to a private company which was also charged with administrative responsibilities, the mine owners being the rulers who acted without consulting the people. Under no circumstances is it desirable for the chiefs who are supposed to be the representatives of the people to be the people on whose behalf they were disposing of mineral rights. I should like to see a consolidated law, whether the Chartered Company is in fact to sustain its claim to the mineral rights."

### Return of Mineral Rights

In any case, it has become anachronistic that any private company should own in perpetuity the mineral rights of such a territory as Northern Rhodesia, and I mean to ask a Socialist Government in Great Britain to open negotiations for the return of those rights to the people of the territory at present.

Our main revenue is derived from the taxation of the profits earned by the mining companies, and if copper mining were to become less profitable or unprofitable as a result of reduced world demand for the metal, there would be an automatic and most serious depression of the revenues of the territory. But there would not be equality of sacrifice by the owners of the mineral rights, for their income is derived and mostly by sharing in the profits of the copper mines, but also according to the amount of ore mined. It is, in fact, possible that with the mines operating at a marginal profit, Government revenue would be practically eliminated, but that the Chartered Company, as owner of the mineral rights, would still be entitled to its minimum royalty standards on all the ore produced. I cannot believe that any Socialist Government will tolerate the continuance of such a position, and I feel confident that on this vital point I shall receive a most

ferse when referring to the work of the Colonial Film Unit! So leisurely an approach is wholly unsatisfactory. If the commercial companies could show their pictures to the public within a matter of hours, why should the Colonial Film Unit be allowed to take weeks? These are supposed to be news pictures, not historical records. And if Mr. Sabine means to imply that he is reasonably satisfied from the Colonial standpoint with the ordinary and technical colour films of the Parade shown in the cinemas of this country, then he is much more easily pleased than we are—and he is the first East African with whom we have been in communication on the subject, who was not most disappointed.

We do not know whether the spokesman for the Colonial Office means by "national newspapers" the eleven morning and evening newspapers published in London, or the couple of dozen which would be represented by **Half an Inch** or **Space Daily**, or the inclusion of the Sunday journals with a national coverage. Taking the lower figure, however, and adding the half-dozen provincial dailies, it will be seen that within a period of a month or more seventeen of the leading newspapers in the country published an average of about fifteen inches each—equivalent to half an inch a day! They did not devote that amount of space to the East African Continent, but to the Colonial Contingent as a whole—and that at a time when news editors were eager for the right kind of information about our Colonial visitors. (How eager they were was evident from the way in which they dealt with the good material provided by Eli.) While, on Mr. Sabine's showing, the above-mentioned national provincial newspapers combined to give two hundred and fifty inches to the Colonies as a whole, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA itself devoted no less than two hundred and thirty-five inches within the same period to the story of the visit to this country of the representatives of East Africa and the Rhodesias. In the light of these facts, how can the Information Department of the Colonial Office claim that the daily Press coverage was satisfactory? Had the Press arrangements for the visit of the King and Queen and the two Princesses to the Victory Camp in Kensington Gardens not been so mismanaged, that occasion alone might well have doubled the total lineage in the British Press about the Colonial Contingent. We are not aware if the Information Department of the Colonial Office was in any way concerned with what we described as

the "thoroughly bad arrangements" made on that occasion. If it was, then it must know of the outspoken dissatisfaction of the newspaper representatives who attended; if it was not, then this was another case of inadequate liaison with the camp authorities.

Mr. Sabine writes that his information does not agree with our comments on the arrangements made for entertainment. Our words in that connection were the following:

On the day following their arrival (a Saturday) **stupidity**—a number of former East African Contingent.

Africans went to the camp in order to take some of the askari out to see the sights. By the Monday morning three of them had sent us identical reports—that they had found many of the askari standing about doing nothing, but that the senior officer to whom they told the purpose of their visit had shown complete lack of interest, and said that the men could not be taken out that day or on the Sunday, but that he would be glad if the intending boys would come in the following week. (Even of course they had their own businesses to conduct, when that was explained it made no difference, so that the askari were quite helplessly deprived of pleasure—and on the following day many of them were to be seen aimlessly wandering about London.) That sort of stupidity continued to be reported by a couple of weeks; and equal lack of consideration was shown for European personnel. We heard, for example, of a young man born in East Africa who had never previously been to England, and upon whom an uncle and aunt called last time unavailingly, simply because they had no signed pass which would allow them to enter the camp. Since, as will be seen, these were statements of fact, not of opinion, it would be interesting to have the evidence by which our correspondent corroborated them. He will presumably not question the veracity of the East Africans who made representations to us, and the only remaining possibility is that that sort of stupidity continued to be reported for a couple of weeks. Will he deny that that sort of stupidity did not continue? Complaints still reach us. We published one last week from a former Deputy Director of Loads in Germany, others appear to this issue. If it had not been for one justified complaint, we should have reported the Colonial Office—which may be a considerable public relations and publicity staff—to insist on an immediate improvement in the interests of the representatives of the Colonial Empire.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 11, 1946

6d. weekly 30s. yearly

Volume 22, New Series, No. 1185

Published at the G.P.O.

## Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

## REGISTERED OFFICES

45 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HQ1boon 2724

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	1119	Background to the News	1128
Mr. Roy Welensky interviewed	1121	War	1132
Sir Bernard Bourdillon's Book Reviewed	1123	Parliament	1134
		Latest Mining News	1140

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

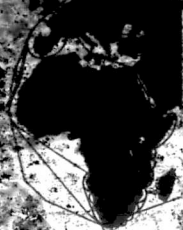
IN OUR CORRESPONDENCE COLUMNS this week Mr. Noel Sabine, head of the Information Department of the Colonial Office, comments on our leading article criticizing what Under-Restricted we termed "poor Official Outlook" at the time of the visit to London of the East African Contingent for the Victory Parade. Through our correspondent declares that one of our specific criticisms refers to the works of his department, he makes a number of statements which neither he nor our readers generally would expect us to accept uncritically. Mr. Sabine's first claim is that in regard to the commercial film makers his department could do no more than "make sure that they were fully informed about the Colonial Contingent." Not for a moment should we agree that that restricted and massive folly was adequate on such an occasion for the chief official publicity organ for the whole Colonial Empire. As we have already written, there could be nothing in the nature of dictation to the newsreel companies, but they were presumably open to production of the Imperial importance of the celebration, and if the Information Department of the Colonial Office felt that its representations

were not succeeding, it should in our view have asked for support from higher quarters. That opportunity having been missed, the next best thing was also not done.

The gross blunder was committed by showing the askari in the camp cinema a film of the Parade in which (to quote our description) "East Africans flicked on to the screen and off, again, in a split second—so that the askari, asked ingenuously of every inquirer, 'Buawe, did we march so badly that they had to leave us out?' Within a few hours of that, an

**Gross Blunder Not Corrected.** happy incident we reported it to Mr. Sabine personally, suggested that the news-film agencies should at once be asked for the Colonial "shots" excluded from the film as shown to the public (these "rejects" being probably obtainable at a nominal cost, or quite possibly without charge, for such a purpose), and that the full picture should promptly be shown to the men concerned, thus correcting a sorry incident. That was not done, and the omission seems to us most unfortunate. Why is it that so few officials understand even in this air age that action must be swift? The Victory Parade took place on June 8. Writing twenty-four days later, Mr. Sabine has still to use the future

# UNION-CASTLE LINE



Royal Mail Service to

## SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Also to Ascension,  
St. Helena, Loboia  
and Walvis Bay

Direct Cargo Service  
between New York and  
South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to

Head Office: 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Tel. MANLON House 400

Wire and Agency: 125-Pall Mall, London, S.W.1

Tel. WYLLISSII 1111

Branch Offices at Southampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea

Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg

Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Durban

Lourdes, Marquis, Beira, Mozambique, Agents at

Middelburg: K. A. Sulzer & Co.



## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the  
Governments of S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 62, London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 38, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2

NEW YORK AGENCY: 57, Wall Street

—Sole Agents—

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,  
SOUTHWEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

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

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.



**KENYA  
FARMERS'  
ASSOCIATION  
(CO-OP), LTD.**

will be pleased  
to assist Settlers  
on their arrival  
in the Colony

**Membership**

1925	195
1935	927
1945	2,000

**Head Office**

P.O. Box 35 NAKURU

**Cost Office**

P.O. Box 361 MOMBASA

**A. BAUMANN & Co.**

Established 1874

4, Lloyds Avenue,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

**Wholesale Distributors  
and Stockists offering  
experienced and  
efficient service to  
Manufacturers wishing  
to sell their products  
in East Africa**

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA  
MASAKA, DAR ES SALAM.**

Subscriptions for  
**AMERICAN  
PUBLICATIONS**  
FROM OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS

W. H. Smith & Son are able to accept subscriptions for American Publications from residents in Sterling Possessions outside the United Kingdom, provided the recipients live and reside in the same area. These are—

Any part of the British Dominions outside the United Kingdom, except Canada, and Newfoundland, any British Mandated Territory, or Protectorate, Egypt, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

Annual Subscription Rates for some of the most popular American Publications

Subject Matter	Yearly Price
Amateur Photographer	10/-
Amateur Gardener	10/-
Amateur Mechanic	10/-
Amateur Woodworker	10/-
Amateur Yachtsman	10/-
Amateur Photographer	10/-
Amateur Gardener	10/-
Amateur Mechanic	10/-
Amateur Woodworker	10/-
Amateur Yachtsman	10/-

For full particulars apply to our Postal Free Guide, or to W. H. Smith & Son, 15, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: 3747.)

U.K. Customers in the United Kingdom who may see this advertisement are reminded that we can only accept orders for Trade, Technical, Medical, and Scientific Publications from our London office. All other American Publications, even though they are to be sent to Sterling Possessions outside the United Kingdom.

This offer is subject to the availability of the publications, and the copies are mailed direct from America; there will necessarily be a time lag between receipt of the order and commencement of posting.

**W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD.**  
Strand, London, W.C.2, England

**BOVILL, MATHEWSON  
& CO. LIMITED**

Large Jardine & Sons (East Africa) Ltd.  
Rhodes House, P.O. Box 103, NAIROBI, KENYA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: KRISHA P.O. Box 116  
DEANDA " " " " KAMPALA P.O. Box 609  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: TANGA P.O. Box 172

**MANAGING AGENTS  
AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS**

Produce and Estate Owners are offered by the Company Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services.

The Company is also prepared to take temporary charge of estates for Farmers and Planters during their absence on home leave or through illness.

The estates under the Company's care are producing Sisal, Tea, arabica and robusta Coffee, Paw-paw, Cinchona, Vanilla, Dehis, Cereals and Livestock. It also manages large Timber Concessions and Sawmills.

London Correspondents:  
**R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED**  
17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 - Tel. London Wall 3332

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Incorporated in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 13th March, 1875

Established in Calcutta on the 26th September, 1854

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

General Manager: ...  
 ...  
 ...

Head Office: 28, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	CAMPORE	MANDALAY	STEAMERS' ROUTE	ENNEBBE
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	ADEN	KAMPALA
MADRAS	LAHORE	RANGOON	ZANZIBAR	JINJA
KARACHI	TUTICORIN	NANING	MOMBASA	TANGA
CHITTAGONG	COCHIN	NUWARA ELIA	NAIROBI	DAR ES
AMRITSAR	RANGOON	ADEN	ISMAILIA	SALAAM
			KISTUMU	NWANZI

...  
 ...  
 ...

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1910) Ltd.**  
 (Incorporated in England)

Telegraphic Address: ...  
 All Offices in East Africa ...  
**INCREASE**

**General Merchants & Engineers**

MOMBASA KAMPALA  
 NAIROBI (Head Office) BOX 162  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 PANCA CHUNYA

**FRANCE, BELGIA, CENTRAL AFRICA**  
**NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

...  
 ...  
 ...

Return and Class Tourist Tickets ...  
 ...



**W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.**  
 BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS  
 Address: RUSPER, BARNET, HERTS.  
**ORDERS INVITED**  
 with Licence Numbers  
 The Name of your Bank

**LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS**  
 ARE REPRESENTED BY

**JOHNSON & FLETCHER**

BULAWAYO  
 SALISBURY  
 GATUMU  
 NDOLA  
 RETA