

EAST AFRICA —AND— RHODESIA

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The territory now known as Nyasaland, bounded by the narrow strip of country lying between Lake Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia, with Portuguese territory forming its southern border. It has a land area of over 30,000 square miles and in 1931 was constituted a British Protectorate. Under the responsibility of the great bridge over the Zambezi River in 1935, the country had a direct rail link to the sea at Beira. The population of about 2,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. The staple product of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known. Tea has been grown on a large scale in recent years. Sugar, cotton and other crops are also exported in considerable quantities.



The average annual value of the external trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935-39 was approximately £1,600,000. The Bank has branches at Blantyre and Limbe. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean and the West Indies are invited to apply for information.

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Mining

Prospecting in Tanganyika

Re-opens Next Week

Prospecting for gold in Tanganyika territory is to re-open on December 2, except in the Kigoma, Labora, and Kilimo districts. Applications for permission to prospect in the excluded areas, which include the Kalamia district, will be considered only from prospectors who are prepared to provide certain facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of sleeping sickness. In the case of the Kalamia reef, applicants must possess resources adequate to finance an approved programme of diamond drilling or other underground investigation. The authorities in the United Kingdom are prepared to assist, where possible, in procuring equipment and skilled staff.

Nibanga Consolidated

Newcastle Consolidated Company, whose production of sales of copper in 1956 was £1,200,000, has reported a profit of £16,806 (against £100,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year) and has paid a dividend of 25 per cent (£218,704) after making provision for depreciation of £1,200,000 to the comprehensive account of £1,200,000. The dividend is to be paid on the production of 1956 of £1,200,000, but no less than £100,000. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. On the other hand, there was an over-production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year.

Gold Fields, Rhodesian

The annual report of the Gold Fields of Rhodesia, Ltd., for the year ended 31st March 1957, shows a profit of £1,200,000. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year.

Anglo-Rhodesian Investment

The Anglo-Rhodesian Investment Corporation, Ltd., has announced that it has received £1,200,000 from the Government of Rhodesia. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year. The company's investment in the production of some 200,000 tons of copper in 1956 was an over-production of some 200,000 tons, or 10 per cent, over the previous year.

Advertisement for TANGANYIKA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION. Features a large illustration of an electrical transmission tower. Text includes: 'KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA', 'Change-over is available on many types of cables...', 'The company is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Rhodesian Investment Corporation, Ltd.', and 'LONDON OFFICE: 65, Queen Street, E.C.4.'

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COMPANY MEETING

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Statement by Mr. S. A. Hogg

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT ROYAL PLANTERS CLUB, HAMBURGH ROAD, N.S.W., ON NOVEMBER 22, 1946.

Mr. S. A. Hogg, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

The accounts for the year under review record a better result than for the previous year, which was achieved by a higher output of sisal, and by the increased price paid by His Majesty's Government, which operated from January 1, 1944.

The dividend on the preference shares has been brought up to date in the current year, by the payment on June 30, 1945, of a dividend for the full year to that date, and it is intended that the next payment shall be made on December 31, next, and thereafter half-yearly.

A further £1,100 has been transferred to the reserve for deferred maintenance of the estates, which will include the destruction of thorn trees and certain essential repairs to buildings.

Liability to Income Tax

The company will become liable to United Kingdom income tax for 1945-46, as the losses carried forward for many years have now been absorbed by the profits of the last few years. A provision of £1,800 has been made in the appropriation account, which, added to the existing reserve, will meet the estimated liability for 1945-46, due on January 31, 1946.

A further transfer of £2,070 has been made to debenture stock redemption account.

At the last annual general meeting a promise was made that the directors would consider whether a dividend could be paid on the ordinary shares for 1944, and they now recommend the payment of a dividend of 6% less income tax, the first dividend to be paid since the re-organization of the company in 1937.

With regard to the balance sheet, there were no important additions during the year, except of machinery, and no additional planting was carried out. The usual adequate provision was made for the depreciation of planted areas and depreciation of plant and machinery, etc., and the total of fixed assets accordingly shows a reduction of £4,487 from the total at the end of 1943.

Current assets had increased by £12,151, and current liabilities by £2,276.

Debenture Stock Redemption

Debenture stock redemption account stood at £0,944. During 1945 the company has purchased for redemption £2,361 of the prior lien debenture stock, and further purchases will be made if opportunities occur.

I referred at the annual general meeting last year to my visit to East Africa in 1944, and to the conditions which I found existed on the Dwa estates, where many of the sisal areas were much overgrown with weeds and thorn trees. Owing to the lack of funds before the war, and to the shortage of labour during the war, it has been impossible so far to deal adequately with the thorn trees. Experiments have been made during the current year to ascertain the best and the most economical method of dealing with this problem, and these investigations are continuing. The labour problem has slightly improved during 1945, and certain areas which are producing the least but constant production have been cleared.

Report in 1944 on the sisal which had most disappointing results, only a half-inch, and of detentions of the leaf had been very difficult. The water supply was much reduced at Kedar during 1944, causing a cessation of production, and the seed of Munga is suffering from the drought. No progress on the sisal trials which could show a better result. The outbreak of the German influenza epidemic continues throughout the year, and the work has to be done at intervals, and the work has to be done at intervals, and the work has to be done at intervals.

The report and accounts for the year under review were approved.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and a resolution to the annual transfer and his share in the Dwa for the success they had achieved in spite of the continuing difficulties on the estates.

Destroy American Rolling Stock

The Federal and Canada Railways and Harbours Administration has announced that several serious defects have developed in the wheels of the 360 U.S.A. built open wagons which were placed in service in 1943. In the interests of safety more than 100 of the wagons have already been withdrawn, and the remainder are being run at the rate of approximately 16 per week. Efforts are being made to repair the defects at a cost of £50,000 but this is dependent on supplies from the United Kingdom and elsewhere, particularly the latter.

East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has declared interim dividends of 3% on the ordinary shares (the same rate 1% on the recently issued ordinary shares).

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News Items in Brief

The Hon. the Legislative Council will re-consider the proposed amendments to the Income Tax Act, 1937, which will be introduced in the next session.

All amended drafts of the Income Tax Act in Southern Rhodesia are now exempt from endorsement taxes.

The annual Budget Estimate of the Government for the year 1945-46, in the Province of Lancaster, is as follows:

East African Seed Plantations, Ltd. have proposed a dividend on the ordinary shares of 10% for 1944-45, with 5% for 1945-46.

Messrs. Burns, Bond and Co. Ltd. have proposed a dividend on their shares in Rhodesia of 10% for 1944-45, and 10% for 1945-46.

An African doctor for the first time has been elected to the Legislative Council of the African South African Chamber of Commerce.

Violet Smith, a London owned by East African Enterprises Ltd., has been sold for £25,000 to Messrs. J. G. M. and J. G. M. Baker.

An amendment to the Land and Agricultural Prices Control Act, Southern Rhodesia, which sets the maximum price for selling price of a ton bag of 100 lb.

The Government of Tanganyika has decided to issue a 10% dividend on the ordinary shares of about £100,000, which it had been unable to restore against emergencies.

Two regional banks of experiment, East African Bank, Ltd., and Nairobi, are providing plywood for the use of a commercial bank from local timbers.

The Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council re-assembled on November 24. The provisional dates for meetings in 1945 are: the first on Thursday, 14th August, and 11th November.

Agreement on the 10th district has been reached by the Government of East Africa for the establishment of a school of sail for the use of European and African employees of the Government.

Good current season's tobacco output from the Southern Rhodesia Province of Lancaster is reported to be in the region of one and a half million tons.

A number of British engineering firms have agreed to provide research and technical assistance in order to assist the Government in supplying food and other essential goods to the population.

The following reports are to be coordinated by the Department of Commerce, Equipment, and Power, London, and are available to our readers: Messrs. J. G. M. and J. G. M. Baker, London, and Messrs. J. G. M. and J. G. M. Baker, London, and Messrs. J. G. M. and J. G. M. Baker, London.

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Parliament

Release of the African

Trade Unions in Northern Rhodesia

Lieut. Colonel Wheatley, Director of Staff for the Colonies, in plans for the welfare of the African in the East African Colonies...

Mr. George Hall: Yes, Sir. Plans for the rehabilitation and training of ex-servicemen and their absorption into civilian life have been prepared...

Deportations from Buganda

Mr. Skinner asked the Minister if he was satisfied that in every case of deportation from Buganda...

Mr. Hall: Yes, Sir. As regards the law the Government was satisfied that in every case...

Mr. Hall: Yes, Sir. As regards the law the Government was satisfied that in every case...

Mr. Hall: There are two well-developed European trade unions in Northern Rhodesia...

...the Government have received a report from the Director of Staff for the Colonies...

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African Air Services

It was submitted that traffic warranted an increase of services between Nairobi and Johannesburg...

...the Government have received a report from the Director of Staff for the Colonies...

Revolt Against Bureaucracy

Who is steadily a member in this House who at the time of the other has not issued a protest in this House against bureaucracy...

Loss of Government Property

In reply to a question by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Principal Secretary of Tanganyika Territory...

...the Government have received a report from the Director of Staff for the Colonies...

Advisers on Kenya Agriculture

The committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya to advise the Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources...

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Statements Worth Noting

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and the knowledge of the holy is understanding. Proverbs IX, 10.

The future of Languyika does not lie with the settler or with the Indian, but with the African. — The Aga Khan.

A plan for water conservation at a cost of £9,000,000 has been prepared. — Sir Rodney Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

If there be a shortage during the next few years, it will be in man and woman-power, not in jobs. — Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mori Power Officer in Kenya.

In Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland alike there is now a substantial urge towards industrialization. — Mr. A. W. Hall, I.C.M. Trade Commissioner.

There are 3,600 Indian children in Nairobi and about 1,300 in Kisumu whose future has to be considered. Unrestricted immigration from India would endanger their future. — Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

No miraculous new means have been found of clearing large areas from scrubby to a matter of days or even weeks. The old, slow, and laborious methods of clearing still hold good if any certainty of permanent result is to be achieved. — Professor P. A. Smitton.

Let us see to it that we send our friends in South Africa, the Rhodesias, Kenya, and other countries smart, reliable goods which they will be pleased to tuck. British made and see that we advertise British made on our packings and outer cases. — Chamber of Commerce Journal.

No authority has been conveyed by myself or my African colleague to Indian members of Council to voice opposition to the proposals (for administration re-organization) on behalf of the Africans. — Archbishop S. Is. Bhebe, member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Native interests.

What is the business community doing to attract soldiers to settle in Kenya? We have not, as a commercial community, made any attempt, as have the farmers, and now opportunities to attract these men whom the fortunes of war have brought to our land. — East African Standard, Nairobi.

The National Union of South African Students is opposed to the academic segregation of non-European university students and has invited King Haate Nanyo College to join the National Union, thus giving practical effect to its belief that it must continue the great traditions of the truly humanistic universities. — Editorial statement by the National Union of South African Students.

The African is not to generalize about so many different races) an emotional creature, with anything of a purely materialistic outlook on life, and religion makes a ready appeal to his credulity. — Sir Bernard Bourdillon, in "The Future of the Colonial Empire."

I think that there is enough talent among coloured voters and actresses in London for an all-Negro theatre. I have been using more time for coloured people in my pictures, but now that we are finishing it many of them will have to go back to other jobs. — Mr. Thorold Dickinson, director of the film "Men of Two Worlds."

The salary of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia is nominally £5,000, of this for many years he received only £2,000 as he contemplated the case for the payment of clergy. He has to provide his own car and much of his travelling expenses, which are very heavy. — The Rev. D. P. Stowell, Director of Anglican Missions in the Colonies.

In recent years the game reserves areas have rapidly expanded and as the fly advances, so must the stock be treated. In some districts cattle are being forced into infested areas thus causing dangerously heavy concentrations. In others, such as Langata, Acholi, stock is being rapidly decimated. — Report of the Uganda Veterinary Department.

It is stated by the United Labour Party that it aims at uniting all Labour groups in Rhodesia into one strong united party, which the trades unions will control. This is not in accordance with the principles of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party. If Labour were to assume power, it must do so, as in Britain, with the support of all sections of the community, not of only one. — Mr. A. A. Draper, President of the S.R.L.P.

If the Africans desire a better and more prosperous country, they must be prepared to take a more abiding interest and active part not only in the affairs of the Government, but of the municipalities and towns, which even of the smaller townships. The voice of the people is a powerful weapon, which can force action and compel attention to its demands, but its silence gives false assent to things which it opposes, but yet does not actively reject. — Sunday Notes, Bulawayo.

In the 34 years I have been in Kenya the officials have most jealously guarded the interests of the Natives. Every official has had a complete bias on the side of the Natives. I only hope that when any increase in the representation of African interests by Africans does arise in this Council, we shall be fortunate enough to be able to say truthfully that they are representing the interests of the whole of the Natives in this country to a degree equal to even half the excellent representation given in the past by Colonial officials and local non-officials. — Mr. Alfred Vincent, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

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Mr. Graham Madgwick

Mr. Graham Madgwick, since 1937 manager in Nairobi for Cable Corporation Ltd., who recently arrived in this country, cut short his leave to fly to Hong Kong in order to accelerate the restoration of wireless services in the Far East. Before the war he worked in East Africa on direction-finding services in connexion with the Aviano, and during the war he co-operated with the R.A.F. He was also responsible for the administration of the local broadcast wireless services, and he was an *ex officio* member of the Communications Board of East Africa Command. Born in London in 1894, he joined the National Company in 1913, served through the 1944-5 war as a press officer in the Royal Naval Reserve in the Falkland Islands, the 10th Cruiser Squadron, and South America, and after demobilisation went to South America for two years. He spent four years in Colombia and six in Peru, and was then seconded to the Hong Kong Government to take charge of its wireless broadcasting and trading services, in addition to commercial and marine communications.

Contempt of Court

Mr. J. S. Rathbone, editor, proprietor and publisher of the Nairobi *Sunday Post*, and Mrs. Doreen Phyllis Arnold, of Kipkaren, were each fined £100 by the Supreme Court of Kenya last month on charges of contempt of court arising from the publication and writing of a letter which was held to be in breach of the court and a judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. W. Boyd, printer of the letter, was fined £50 for a technical offence. The three defendants offered unreserved apologies if it were felt that there had been contempt of court. The judgment described the case as the first of its kind to come before the Supreme Court in Kenya.

United Party Policy

At its congress in Gwelo the United Party of Southern Rhodesia elected Sir Godfrey Huggins as leader, appointed a committee to convene to draft the party's programme, to take preliminary general elections, and set a date so that the demand for amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be dropped, and instead amalgamate the Federation into a unitary State which would state. Acting High Commissioner in London, calling upon the Government to plan for a minimum intake of 50,000 immigrants a year from Great Britain.

Service to Tropical Medicine

Mr. H. A. F. Mahaffy, Director of the Yellow Fever Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda, was in West Africa last year, he went out of his way to visit the African from whom the first strain of yellow fever virus was isolated 18 years ago; the man's name was Asibi and he is a Siham of the scientific world. He had disappeared from sight, but Mr. Mahaffy tracked him down, with a result that the man has now been established in service.

Labour's Secretary of State

Mr. J. A. Allingham, a Labour Party MP and M.P. for the *Duty Mail*, was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, not by the most obvious secretary at the moment, but by a government which is saying that, if he is a Labour Party member, he will be the impression of the government to be honest about the local policy. His appointment is a clear sign of the government's confidence in the minister, his support, and his good track record. It is a sign that the government is confident with his own views.

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Obituary

**Major Camp Pretorius
Great Out and Elephant Hunter**

MAJOR CAMP JACOBUS PRETORIUS, C.M.G., D.S.O., who died in Pretoria last Saturday, was the most famous scout on the British side in the "German East" campaign of the first world war.

He had done a great deal of elephant hunting in that German Colony in earlier years, disliked most Germans, and often talked foul of their authorities, and had never forgiven them for imprisoning him in Dar es Salaam under conditions of indignity for the trifling offence (as he regarded it) of having shot too many elephants. He was 100 miles or more from the nearest frontier when, in August, 1914, he received a note from a German officer ordering him to come in to camp. Instead he and his party decided to shoot their way out if necessary, and they managed to get an easy retreat to the Kuyuma River before meeting trouble. Then they found their way barred by parties which they estimated at about 25 Germans and three or four times that number of askari.

A characteristic rise got the lot out of the trap just before sunset they erected their tents and started their camp-fires, and the moment it was dark crept off into the bush. An hour or so later the main German force attacked the camp, threw shells into the tents, while Pretorius and his men were watching hard for the river. As they reached the bank they ran into an askari patrol, and Pretorius was hit. He dived into the middle-misted waters, hid in the reeds for hours while the search party of askari men, expecting the blood from his wounds to mark the cross, but the lengthy search failed. Pretorius, East Africa, began his way to the inland, joined the British forces, became Chief Scout, when several Scouts took command in East Africa, and did a great deal of fine work behind the scenes in many parts of the country.

Behind the German Lines

In particular, he set himself to find the exact position of the German cipher office at Tlofero, which was heavily camouflaged with a garden some 12 miles up the course of the Kuyuma. He managed to know what during the moonless night he was landed by the Navy either north or south of the river with a few trusted trackers, and was picked by a patroling party a few nights later; they did all they could to search him, and placed a high price on his head, but he repeated the performance several months later.

Under the ship had been hidden by the fire of our tanks and monitors, he often went behind their lines, and scarcely ever returned without a party of captured German slaves, usually three or four times as numerous as his own little band, almost without exception, his prisoners became so impressed with the power and skill of the British that they volunteered to serve him, and with their work many of them were in British uniforms, finding him desirable for their supply depots, and for their own communications, capture German messages, and other German secrets. He used to say that not one of these men had ever tried to trick him.

The C.M.G. and D.S.O. which were his reward for his valiantly meant loss to him than freedom to come, and go as will. The writer of this note, then a intelligence officer at G.M.C., East Africa, received a number of his notes written from behind the German lines, and, not many facsimile communications ever reached Headquarters. Pretorius and his men did invaluable knowledge, but that was not discernible from his laconic, unimpassive, and sometimes

scarcely decipherable scribbles on odds and ends of paper. He was credited with having shot more than 100 elephants, including five with the successive shots, and in 1920, at the invitation of the Government, of the land he added about 120 to the number which he had on the land and not work in the Addo Park.

The old warrior joined up again in this war, and did much valuable work against the Germans in East Africa, and somewhat one of his exploits being to capture single herds in the middle of Ethiopia and bring back to our lines a loaded lorry and 16 Turkish occupants.

Pretorius was a wonderful marksman, a master of camouflage, apparently modest, and claimed only one of the title of a "Gumby" for knowing when the "was" was something more or "outpost" patrol, or other danger. General Lord Frederick (John Bull) made Pretorius the hero of his novel "Greenmantle".

Mr. Frank Eisk, who fought in the Matabele rebellion, was killed in Grahamstown at the age of 35.

Mr. G. H. Walmsey, C.B.E., Assistant Director of Public Works in Kenya, has died after 28 years' service.

Senator F. C. Thompson, of South Africa, whose death in the Union is reported, was son of Matabele Thompson, the Rhodesian pioneer.

Mr. H. Sradovsky, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73 after living in the Colony for 38 years, started the first fertilizer factory in Salisbury.

Mr. Alexander John Walker, for 31 years on the staff of Messrs. Haddon and Sly in Salisbury, has died suddenly in that city. He served in the first world war with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, and later with the R.F.C. in France.

At the moment of closing for press we learn of the death in London of Mr. George John Wilson, a pioneer of Rhodesia and one of the only two survivors of the Allen Wilson patrol. He married a daughter of a former Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

Mr. Harry Hall, who went to Rhodesia with Colonel Plimpton's column in 1895, has died in Shabani at the age of 71. After serving in the Matabele rebellion, he engaged in farming, trading, transport riding, and mining. For the last 30 years he had farmed near Shabani.

Mr. T. H. Drayton, who died in Bulawayo recently, first went to Rhodesia in 1897. He was a member of the modest small worker firm of Drayton Brothers, who successfully worked the Great Belingwe gold mine and the "Gwelo" group of mines in the Gwelo area. After spending some years in England, he returned to Bulawayo, and took over the business of Ellis Allen (now Ellis Allen, Ltd.).

Mr. W. L. Gray, one of the leading personalities in the co-operative movement among the Rhodesian farmers, has died in Salisbury at the age of 69. After mining in South Africa and taking part in the South African War, he went to Rhodesia in 1902 as secretary of the Jumbo mine, of which he later became joint manager. He had been on the board of the Farmers' Co-op since its inception, and was first chairman of the Federated Central Co-operative Company of Southern Rhodesia. He also did good work on the Milk Control Board.

Mrs. Ann Lewis, née MacGregor, who before her marriage to Mr. Frank Lewis, of Mepengai, was employed at Eldoret Hospital, has died in Nakuru. She was engaged in secretarial work at the War Office during the first world war, and went to Kenya a few years later. Mrs. Lewis will be chiefly remembered for her love of gardening and her warm Scottish hospitality, which was enjoyed by many members of the forces. She leaves three children—a son in the Royal Navy and two daughters, both of whom are serving in women's units, and having secured a transfer to Kenya only a few months ago.

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. K. Fraser, sub-Kampala, K/W... Africa

M... is the new minister for the Colonies in the African Commission.

Mr. D. A. ... Director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., Kampala, East Africa.

A daughter has been born to Nairobi to the wife of Capt. ... Margrave, M.C., ...

The ... State for the Colonies, has ...

... has been appointed ...

... School of Oriental and African Studies University of London in the retirement of Mr. ... Sterling.

Mr. ... recently returned to the Central Boarding House of Kenya, ... East Africa, programme of the I.C.U. on Sunday ...

... where ...

... appointed ...

... has held nursing appointments at ...

... and Bromsgrove, ...

Mr. ... M.R.C.V.S. who has been appointed as the Colonial Surgeon at ... in Nairobi and studied at Cambridge University and the Royal Veterinary College, London.

Captain ... who has been ... in Kenya, was born ... at Oxford, and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1939. He has been mentioned in dispatches.

... former ...

... who has arrived in South Africa, ...

... We now learn that ...

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The Kabaka of Buganda

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to the News

Opinions Epitomized—I persist in not denouncing the speeches my department makes in giving me to deliver. Mr. Arthur Bessant, Minister of Health, said in the House of Commons on 17th June, since I last addressed this House—Sir Hugh Lusk, Col. P.

The Minister for the East of Africa in Belgium in 1900-08. Bernard News Agency.

The Chinese plan to build 40,000 miles of railways during the next 10 years. Civil Aeronautics Board.

Sunday afternoon, they reduced the attendance at my own Sunday school to 15. Mr. Charles Phillips, of Watworth.

I fear that our brave few would be to become government civil servants for civil servants by civil servants. Lord Graham.

It is the absence of the quality of the quoted passage to restore the country. Tynd and his people to maintain a minimum of 100,000 men in the House of Commons.

I do not see anything but of Africa, and the other things during the 1945-46 season. Secretary of State.

It is the only way to run a business. The Secretary of State.

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It is the only way to run a business. The Secretary of State.

There are more than 100,000 people in the world who are suffering from malaria. The World Health Organization is working to reduce the number of people who are suffering from malaria.

The Government is planning to build a new railway line from London to Birmingham. The line will be 100 miles long and will cost £100 million.

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Background

Prisoners of the Hun. - In treating of German prisoners by the Germans, we see such that about 70% of the total taken in 1914-15 died from hunger and cold, the greater part of the men occupied Poland, in special camps. Given no idea of the needs, the lives in holes of the trenches. Many of the survivors died in camps in Germany.

...washed during the first period of their captivity... conditions tend to develop... of the... and epidemic fevers... the... taken... avoided an idea of the German way of fighting... but what happened in a camp for German prisoners... The German authorities, when they notified the high death rate among the German prisoners, looking after sick Russians, simply ordered them... possibly... the... The source... the... was the Russian prisoners of war, of whom about 2,000 were at that time ill with typhus... Within three days the German commandant was able to report... that there were no Russians ill with typhus at Haumerstein... During those three days all sick Russians were murdered... In the winter of 1914-1915 about 1,000 patients suffering from typhoid and dysentery arrived at our hospital... prisoners of all nationalities... including many British and Americans... They had been driven for hundreds of miles from East Prussia and Poland to Western Germany marching, ill and starved, in the bitter cold and snow... Those who lagged behind were mercilessly killed by the German guard... Surgeon-Capt. Dr. B. Marjorski, Polish Navy, in the B.F.C. Surgeon-General Service.

Durban Harbour. - More than half a million British troops have passed through the port of Durban since 1939... Harbour improvements have cost more than £8,000,000... The... now... a naval station capable of accommodating every ship in the British Navy... and a vast new T. jetty able to berth seven liners or 10 auxiliary cargo ships... Durban handled more than 6,000 ships in two weeks on one day in 1942... authorities deal with... about 70,000... The... prepared... which involves the... of 140,000... new... in the same... Durban... of

Britain and the Middle East. - The great Solimic attack... which Jews and Arabs have sprung... has brought civilization as we know it into being. A great awakening is now in process. Arabs and Jews, to our great advantage, in the first world war, and though the vast settlement of 1920 brought much disillusionment, the... in this second... years... in Palestine... Jewish... scientific... said that the Arab population... since... and... of... about the British Empire... We should drop every remaining trace of the... and seek a mutually beneficial partnership... Under the Montreux... the United States has always asserted such a special interest in the fortunes of the whole American continent... Russia... and southern neighbouring territories... For the British Empire, the Middle East is a region of special interest for equally urgent reasons... Lord Almonchy.

Clothes to Coste. - There will be woollens that won't shine... clothes that won't shine... that won't rot, and... won't wrinkle... There will be... that can be... with... of... Most... which these... have been... of... and... have... which has... patent leather... another... will... many... plastic... have... brilliant... Stephen King Holt is

Relations with Russia. - I think had been... as they... have remained... in the political... of... We must immediately... ourselves mentally... of the principles and... we believe in... of life... to be ready... but reluctant... the trouble to live... the world... our duty and our... to do all within our... to ensure that the... is made known to every... of... These principles are... by the rulers of Russia, whose public... foreign policy is of no... and opinion on every subject... conditioned. In this fact... to world... that we should... to one of the last... in the late Empire... the number of weekly... to England from... was 63, whilst... to Russia... our duty to perpetuate... democratic ideas... Russians objected... my... on... observations... the... of... What... D-Day... out of... which... possible... to ask the... and... ask... Russia... representative body... their... and invite them to... and see our plans... The... Office must ask permission... Russian methods of... in Central Asia... Russian ballet... kinds and offer British... We not... as... in... our zone and... and... taking... programmes on... from... these things... Stephen King Holt is

Patent Leather. - There will be... which has... patent leather... another... will... many... plastic... have... brilliant... Stephen King Holt is

EAST AFRICA

AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 19, 1948
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT, General Officer Commanding in Chief East Africa from 1942 until the end of the war, made a keynote speech in his address last week.

General Platt is meeting on the **Endorfas Plan for Africa** and **Ex-Astari Troops**.

It is not a coincidence that the strategy of the East and the progress of the formation of black Africa under carefully selected indigenous leadership in the areas of colonial development and welfare will be already in progress and will be a cooperation and expansion. In the ranks of those who have been taught various trades while in the Army, there are, he emphasised, large numbers of unskilled Africans who have learnt to work with British officers and non-commissioned officers, whom they have great trust and confidence. If they be harnessed together, said General Platt, "the human material exists for carrying out much of the work of the colonial development programmes and results may be his great economic advantage." Elaborating the point he replied to a question laid stress on the importance of the contribution of the African to the development of the continent, he said it is necessary to train a large number of Africans and to leave them to work for even the most important periods of their lives.

Not only the soldiers left with the impression of their work done by the end of the East Africa campaign, but the large numbers of Ex-Astari troops performed.

No Sign of Action

By **Earl Wilson**, who was in the East Africa campaign, the training of the soldiers was made into a great success. The instruction of the local people was moving too fast and too far in that direction. General Platt was fully satisfied that the striking results obtained were not exaggerated, and his present policy allowed the country to enter into exaggerated views of the achievements realised under his policy. It will strike a sympathetic chord in the minds of those who were at first openly critical, and have in some cases not yet lost all their doubts. At the least optimistic have judged that the war has wrought a great change in hundreds of thousands of Africans. Many of these askari could say General Platt now became a very essential factor in the great colonial development schemes if they were organized into a regular line Army units under the leadership of officers and N.C.O.s, with whom they have served in the field. The command who successfully retrained the Sudan defence force, who were the mainstay of the Sudan and then contributed to the East Africa campaign for three years, the

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MINING

Gold and Minerals in Kenya

Gold and Minerals

The mining industry in Kenya has developed rapidly since the commencement of the war. The production of gold and minerals has increased considerably. The following passage from the report of the Kenya Gold and Minerals Commission for the year 1938-39, published in the Kenya Gazette, No. 10,000, of the 20th October 1939, gives a summary of the position.

The production of gold in Kenya has increased from 1,800 tons in 1937 to 2,500 tons in 1938. The production of minerals has also increased. The following table shows the production of minerals in Kenya for the years 1937 and 1938.

Year	Gold (tons)	Minerals (tons)
1937	1,800	1,200
1938	2,500	1,800

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Year	Power (kWh)
1937	1,000,000
1938	1,500,000

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Port of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT. The Beira Development Corporation has reported that the estimated cost of the Beira Development Corporation's scheme for the improvement of the port of Beira, Mozambique, is £1,000,000. The scheme includes the construction of a new pier, the widening of the existing pier, and the construction of a new breakwater. The estimated cost of the scheme is £1,000,000. The Beira Development Corporation has reported that the estimated cost of the scheme for the improvement of the port of Beira, Mozambique, is £1,000,000. The scheme includes the construction of a new pier, the widening of the existing pier, and the construction of a new breakwater. The estimated cost of the scheme is £1,000,000.



Two 100 lb. blocks of wood treated with "Atlas A" preservative (left) and untreated (right) are shown. Test conducted in Rhodesia by an independent body.

Rubber from Tanganyika

Facts about the production of rubber in Tanganyika during the war have at last been issued. Exports in 1942 amounted to 144 tons, in 1943 to 274 tons, and in 1944 to 1,589 tons. Production is continuing at the optimum. At present 120 Europeans and 15,000 Africans are working on the plantations.

Small Manufacturers' Export Exports

The Government appeals particularly to all manufacturers who have had, or no first-hand experience of our export trade to prepare to play their part in its expansion. I would ask them to do this either directly by arranging with United Kingdom export merchant firms to market their goods abroad, or by directly appointing selling agents overseas, or by making joint selling arrangements with other manufacturers. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

Great Dam

The construction of the great dam on the Orange River, which will be the world's longest dam, is well advanced. The dam is situated in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The dam is 1,100 feet long and 100 feet high. The dam is situated in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The dam is 1,100 feet long and 100 feet high. The dam is situated in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The dam is 1,100 feet long and 100 feet high.



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News Items in Brief

The Waterbury Hotel in Johannesburg has been sold by auction to Mr. A. W. B. M. ...

Subscriptions amounting to ... have been received from African sources in the ...

The Native Commission in Northern Rhodesia has acquired the ... for the storage of ...

Minister ... has ... as much as ... have ...

It is ... the past year of ... averaging ...

... for ... the ... of ...

... will be exercised over ... of enforcing ...

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The Labour Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia has been asked to advise whether, in the light of the results of the inquiry into wages and costs of living of Africans, there is a case for the appointment of an advisory board under the Minimum Wage Regulation 1944.

Southern Rhodesia's largest power plant is being built in order to supply the Midlands with power for mines, farms, and industries. A transmission line carrying 88,000 volts will reach Solukwe and Gwelo in the south-west and Gatonga, Hartley, and Chiburi in the north-east. The capacity is 120,000 kilowatts.

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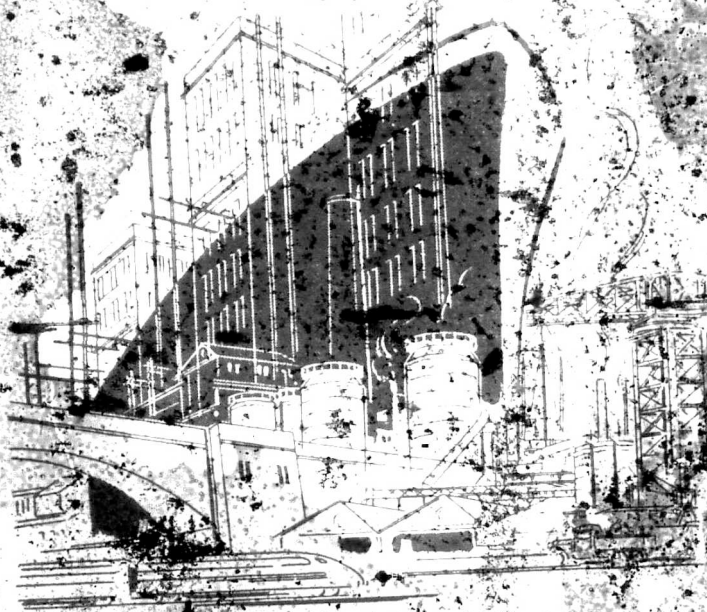
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PARLIAMENT

Closer Union in East Africa

Governors' Conference - Fuzile

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week a question was asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in view of the proposed re-ordination in West Africa, he would make a statement about closer cooperation between the East African Dependencies. Mr. George Hall, Chairman of the Department and complex issues involved in the future of the African Governors' Conference and the other organizations which have been associated with it during the war, and might be overruled at present. It is possible to make a statement on the future of the conference.

Colonel Ponsford, as the right hon. gentleman has mentioned the Governors' Conference, will be in my mind that this has not in years been regarded as a little body, by officials, non-officials, members of the press, and certainly in the Secretary of State's office.

Mr. Hall: That is but of the matter when I was at present discussing with the Governor of Kenya, who is now in this country.

There is a great deal of discussion about the future of the Colonies, what special considerations has the Department as regards the Secretary of State in regard to the African Governors' Conference.

Mr. Hall: I understand some people are talking about the year for re-ordination. Some appointments are being made to be made available to serve in other parts of the world through Service Companies. This is a very serious and important matter.

These appointments are being accepted in the past, but I thought some of them would be required before the end of the year. The Governor of Kenya has been asked to send a list of names to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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Colonial Film

Mr. Hall: The right hon. gentleman has asked the Minister for the Colonies in regard to the provision of films for the Colonial Film Unit in the Colonies. I am sorry to say that I have no information in the British Department as regards the provision of films.

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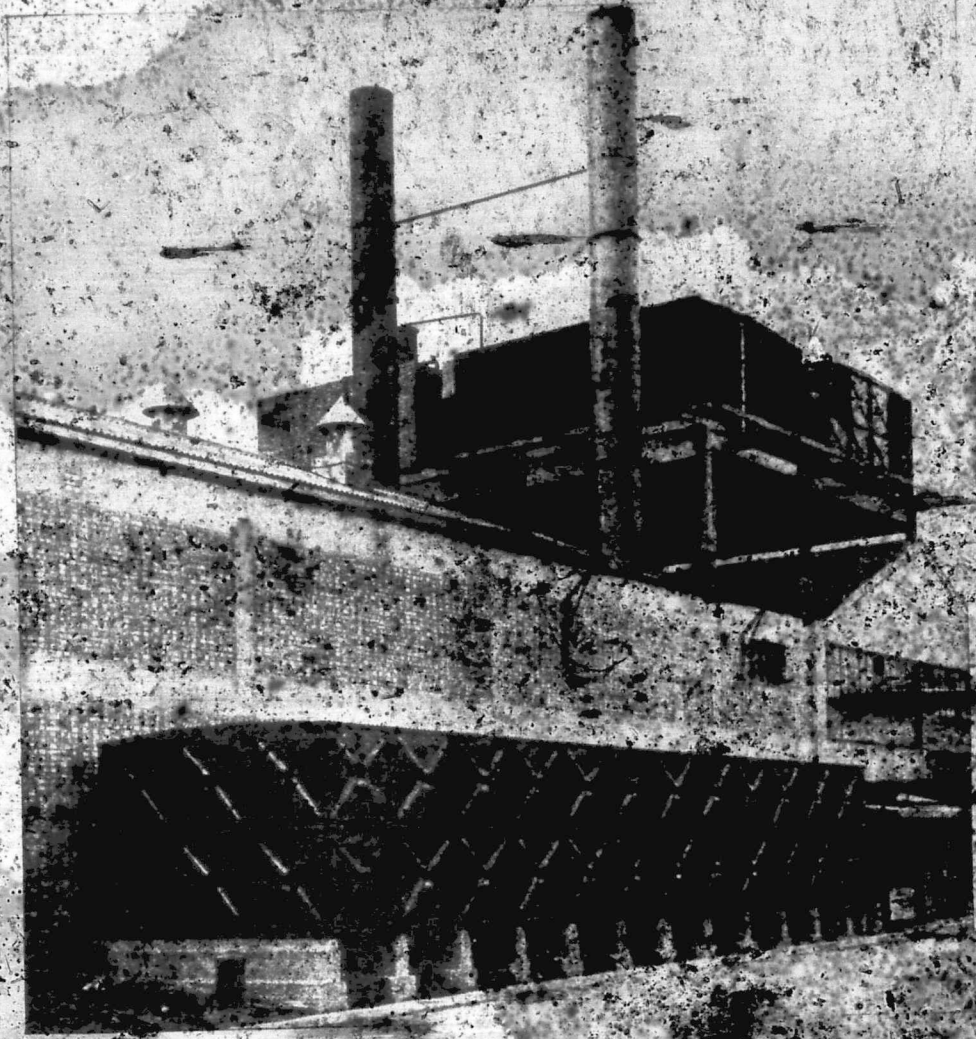
Mr. Hall: The right hon. gentleman has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the provision of education in Africa. I am sorry to say that I have no information in the British Department as regards the provision of education.

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PERSONALIA—continued

The engagement is announced in *The Morning Post* of Vincent, the first wife of the late Sir John Walker, only child of the late Sir John Walker and of Mrs. Walker, daughter of the late Sir John Walker.

Mr. Vincent is a member of the Council of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and is also a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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Rhodesian Railway Strike

The railway strike which has appeared in English newspapers in the last few days has suggested that there was a general strike of railway workers in Rhodesia.

We are informed by Rhodesia Railways that the strike of Native employees began in Salisbury on October 22 and spread within the next few days to Gwelo, and Umtali. There are reports of considerable increases in pay which but which the Native workers consider while the Native workers remain unemployed. The Government has intervened and has asked representatives to address the strikers.

Appointments for Northern Rhodesia

The Government has approved the appointment of Mr. Herbert Charles Fothergill, ex. Attorney-General in Nigeria, as Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. Son of the late Sir Herbert Charles Fothergill, a former Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, Mr. Fox was born in that Colony in 1882, was educated at Cranham and Reading, passed the Bar and was called at the age of 19, and in 1920 joined the Colonial Legal Service as assistant to the Attorney-General in British Guiana. Five years later he became Attorney-General in the Bahamas, and in 1929 of Gibraltar. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Nigeria in 1933 and Attorney-General in 1935.

Obituary

As we close for press we learn with regret of the death at the age of 56 of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, 8th Baronet, Captain J. M. Leighton, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R. (Retd.), who died in Putney last week, served throughout the war as a whole-time director of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. He would accept no remuneration.

Mrs. Kathleen Whittard, wife of Squadron Leader Geoffrey Whittard, D.F.C., slipped and fell to her death at the Victoria Falls while on their honeymoon. They had been married only two days. Mrs. Whittard was a Rhodesian girl from Bulawayo.

Ley, one of the major German war criminals, who committed suicide a few days ago, had been among the most violent Nazi agitators for African Colonies for Germany. Once, after a visit to England, he declared: "If we are cheated of Colonies, the tearing up of the Treaty of Versailles and the breaking of the fetters of our brothers in Austria and Czechoslovakia would be mere child's play as to what we shall do. There is no room for compromise. We preach raw realities. Led by Hitler, we shall succeed in getting our place in the sun."

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PERSONALIA

Dr. V. A. Beckley has arrived from Kenya.
Mr. E. W. Bova is paying a prolonged visit to East Africa.

Dr. H. H. Hunter, of Kampala, left estate in Uganda worth £30,700.
Sir Angus Gillan has joined the Central Council of the Over-Seas League.

A son was born in Nairobi a few days ago to the wife of Mr. Patrick W. Low.

Mr. E. H. Wright has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Kenya.
Sir Guy Pilling, British Resident in Zanzibar, recently paid a farewell visit to the island of Pemba.

Captain J. H. ... Southern Rhodesia tobacco representative in London, is ...
Lord Rennell has joined the Board of the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd. and of the Sun Life Assurance Society.

A daughter was born in this country last week to the wife of Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw, Administrator-General in Zanzibar.

Mr. G. J. Partridge has returned from leave and taken up duty as Provincial Commissioner of the Ashanti Province of the Gold Coast.

The Hon. ... Minister of Finance and Education ... Africa, had an audience with ...

Sir John ... of Zanzibar from ... when he was promoted to British Consul, has been appointed Chief Justice of Nigeria.

Mr. ... Financial Secretary in Kenya, is expected in the country next month. Mr. H. J. Webster, Accountant-General, will act in his absence.

The King has appointed Mrs. Florence Amery, wife of Mr. L. S. Amery, C.H., to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in recognition of her work as Chairman of the Indian Comforts Fund.

The Hon. ... van Zyl, who has been appointed Governor-General for the Union of South Africa, is the first holder of that high office who was born in South Africa.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and then British Minister Resident in Cairo, was last week adopted as Conservative candidate in the Bromley W. Division.

General Sir William Platt, C.O.G. in C. East Africa Command, until the end of last year, addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society in London yesterday.

Mr. N. H. Wilson has resigned his vice-presidency and membership of the Liberal Party of Southern Rhodesia in order to devote himself to the immigration question without the encumbrance of political duties.

Mr. A. W. Burgess, Chairman and Managing Director of Spa Food Products, Ltd., has been elected President of the Associated Chambers of Industry of Rhodesia, with Mr. M. J. Pictorius as Vice-President.

Mr. ... will take on the staff of I.M. ... African Dependencies, Trade and Information ... with special duties in connection with ...

Henry D. ... has been appointed ...

... at one time. While he was in the ...

... in ...

... has been ...

... of the ...

Lord ... who as Mr. Harold ... visited East Africa and the Rhodesias while Parliament was sitting. He has been elected President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Major ... Chairman and proprietor of the holder of Terra Concessions, Ltd., has arrived at the invitation of the Government to discuss the settlement of land in order to permit of the ... of the ...

The ... who recently spent some time in Africa and the United States to visit ... at Yale University, has returned to the country by the QUEEN MARY.

Mr. H. S. ... has been appointed ... in ... He has served in ... in Northern Rhodesia, will fill the ...

Colonel Henderson, formerly Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association before the war, has returned to East Africa and resumed his duties which throughout the war have been discharged by Mr. M. Silvester, secretary of the Kenya Association.

The engagement is announced between Captain the Hon. Robert Cecil, Grenadier Guards, son of Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, and Miss Marjorie Helen and Mollie Wynndham-Quin, daughter of Captain the Hon. Valentine Wynndham-Quin, R.N., and Mrs. Wynndham-Quin.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to say that Lord ... Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. hopes to visit Southern Rhodesia at an early date. He had hoped to include East Africa in his tour, but owing to the delays caused by the ... that will probably not now prove possible.

Mr. ... Arthur, who was for some time a missionary in the Kilimanjaro country and for some time a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has been elected representative of the ... of the National Trade Society of Kenya for the year ... and is also member of the County Council of Rift Valley.

Mr. ... made his maiden speech in the House of Commons last week. ... Treasury ... the most valuable ... the Allied cause in China and other countries during the war.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ... and ... of ...

Mr. ... of ...

Mr. ... of ...

Twenty Years Ago

From our issue of November 5, 1924.

Then seems no longer to be ... certain number of ... the ... of the ...

... the ...

... the ...

The War

N. Rhodesian Squadron

Wants Close Touch with Protectorate

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN SQUADRON No. 245, R.A.F. has given the first public demonstration of formation flying with the jet-propelled Meteor fighter, which had been on the secret list. It was the latest type in service with the R.A.F., and had been used against flying bombs.

Mr. H. Franklin, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, who went to Coleraine, near Bath, for the demonstration, writes:

The new Northern Rhodesian Squadron is a transformation of an Auxiliary Squadron, No. 244, formed in October 1947, not long before the war, and operating in the Protectorate. It was the latest type in service with the R.A.F., and had been used against flying bombs.

The formation flying was a success, though there seemed to be a slight wobble at the back of each engine casing. But you can't see that if you are not behind the plane. Later, the formation in which I was flying was tossed around in the air, and the formation of three Meteors which were two miles ahead of us. Then we saw formation flying at 500 ft.

It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action. It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action. It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action.

Tradition

The squadron is a tradition of the Northern Rhodesian Squadron. It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action. It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action. It was a very successful demonstration, and we saw the Meteor in action.

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Members of the R.A.F. who meted Rhodesian flying during the previous war, and who were in the Cape Air Force, and who were in the Cape Air Force, and who were in the Cape Air Force, and who were in the Cape Air Force.

Casualties and Appointments

Major F. C. Ayton, East African Squadron, received on active service. Squadron Leader E. J. Miller, RAF, was killed in action, and Bar, who is now officially presumed to have been killed in action, was killed in action, and Bar, who is now officially presumed to have been killed in action.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Banda's Misconception

Easy Emergence from Peasant Class

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Dr. Hastings Banda in his letter on the Uganda strike draws a picture of a caste of reactionary landed aristocrats contrasting an intelligentsia of educated Natives. Common sense is a travesty of the facts. In Buganda there is such a rigid division between chief and peasant, and there never was.

The term "chief" means little more than landowner, and in a country where land is abundant and cheap and money easy to come by, it is easy enough for anyone who wishes to do so to acquire a few acres and emerge from the peasant tenant class. I myself remember very well a "chief" of this type who had acquired his title as the result of successfully piddling in swamp fish.

The chiefs against whom Dr. Banda inveighs are really members of the Native civil service, such as the Kabaka's Government, who began in 1920, and the small way and are for the most part of the same stuff as the educated commoners with whom it is so easy to contrast them. For example, the present "Native" chief justice was the son of a cotton picker in one of the remoter counties and started his distinguished career as a medical assistant in the very early days of Mulago Hospital. His case is typical of many.

Again, to anyone who has been in any sort of contact with the Kabaka's Government, firmly buttressed by the Uganda Agreement, the picture of a threatened and gullible chiefs, amenable to a wave of the hand of the Colonial Government, can only cause a smile. Did Dr. Banda ever meet the late Sir Apollo Kagwa, I wonder? Your readers need consult any volume of Uganda reminiscences, such as "Scott Cook's" for example—and from their own point of view, the point.

Charbury

An African Food Policy

Good Trustees and Good Food

SIR.—"Food" is a word which these days trip off the tongues of great and small in a repeated parrot fashion in the streets. It is each forms the subject of a World conference and afterwards a document is published which at first sight seems to solve all previous difficulties. Then there is a hiatus. Nature is kindly disposed and smiles on the world for a brief while.

Later, when the ugly head of famine again raises its head, or when the weekly pay-packet becomes lighter and lighter to end in a dole, or when the sordidness of slum conditions even worsens, an outcry again prevails. Then the world conference is remembered, its proceedings are taken from the pigeonholes and lament as opposed to action becomes the rage. Each country, province and district down to the smallest parish begins to improvise, implement, and supplement to cover up the sins of omission. After a pronounced period of preventable hardship, retributions of varying intensity occur. The purists, the idealists, the theorists take a hand, and as Mother Nature breaks out into a slight grin at our discomfiture, she glances over the trouble for a season until the process is repeated.

Food, what does it mean? Allowing for custom, individual wishes, and the days' work, let us agree that two good meals a day are the minimum which the human body can be fit for throughout the year. And two

good meals a day there will be no famine, food prices will remain fairly static, and the labourer will be worthy of his hire. Parents will have no reason to suffer mental stress over the hunger of their children. So let there be food; and in addition, let there be reasonable reserves of food.

From every part of Europe come ominous reports of present food shortage and of the menace of famine conditions this winter. Every newspaper carries such news items. Familiarity breeds contempt. What is ominous and a menace in Europe is but the annual routine in some of our African Colonies. Do not let us disguise the fact, there is famine in some of our East African Colonies.

Famine occurs for four reasons:

- (a) poor agricultural practice
- (b) lack of efficient storage for what is harvested
- (c) lack of a system of transport for distribution
- (d) failure of true partnership between ourselves and the African.

Poor agricultural practice is not to be tolerated. Our Colonies are our agricultural areas, and a such call for a terrific effort in raising the standard of cultivation, quality of seed, irrigation whenever possible, and the correct harvesting of crops. But all that is wasted if there is no proper method of storage. The aim of an adequate harvest is to feed human beings, not weevils.

Storage is not cheap anywhere in the world; but without it, there must be famine. It also follows that it is useless having adequate harvests and efficient storage if there is no means of transporting grain in bulk wherever it is required. Moving grain by headload is the hallmark of inefficiency, and that hallmark is pretty well engrained in East Africa. For one race to have plenty and another to suffer because it just doesn't see sense. When the two races, African and English, are living side by side on the same land it creates a stigma.

Good food, well stored, and quite rightly the provision calls for a policy. The United Nations conference on food, 1945, has produced here is an extract from the report of the conference.

The following minimum requirements are suggested: 22½ eggs per week, 1½ lb. of meat, fish and poultry per week, 10 lb. of other vegetables and fruit, 180 lb. of grain per year, 180 lb. of pulses, 200 lb. of sugar, and 200 lb. of other leguminous crops.

In these days mention of a minimum scale of food is a little like mentioning a minimum scale of wages. It is not surprising that a minimum scale can be provided, but the scale is a pointer to the standard of living of our Empire, and none of us would care to see the Empire, or other Empire, leading the United Nations. It is reasonable to assume that a minimum scale of food is intended to be a pointer to the standard of living of the age and onwards, especially in those countries where human beings matter twice as much as in other countries.

The diet recommended is 2,000 kcal. of food per day. The African Terms call for 1944, and call it let us have no great ambition as to variety, and let us start in the first place with meals consisting of one commodity only, e.g. maize, millet, banana, yam, or groundnuts, etc., according to the locality.

If we are good trustees, we shall import any deficiency in weight. If we are good commissioners, we shall help the Africans to grow and store, and eventually either distribute food to meet any shortage due to famine or contrariwise export the surplus. Surely, that is not aiming very high. For to do less would be to fail.

London, S.W.

RESERVE AM.

FEDERATED CHAMBERS

reference is strongly opposed to their being made by the taking of steps as complete, possible, and rapid as the desirability of single manufacturers in any instance. It is suggested that steps even to a monopoly.

Such assistance as may be given in regard to the industry only as an opportunity for a limited period for the industry to be put on a fair competitive basis should be provided, whatever form the assistance may take. It is suggested that the assistance should be progressively reduced, consistent with the progress which the industry might reasonably be expected to make.

The business communities of the Commonwealth ought to work even more closely together and not mutual aid in the promotion of healthy trade relations, and so to contribute to the expansion of the Commonwealth.

(a) Well established businesses in the part of the Commonwealth should at all times be kept abreast of the opportunities of expanding their output by establishing assembling or production units in other parts of the Commonwealth. Foreign businesses in work in this field.

(b) Missions by the producers and chief executives of established industries in other Commonwealth countries should contribute immensely to the growth and health of secondary industries by enabling advantage to be taken of the experience of others.

(c) Such steps should then be taken as soon as possible by any interchange of selected and skilled personnel throughout the whole range of production and manufacture, between similar businesses in different parts of the Commonwealth, so that the maximum productive output could be built up in the shortest time with the minimum waste.

(d) The interchange of visits should be encouraged, as far as possible, extending to boys' and girls' exchanges, students and other travelers, returning from the various forces, and selected practical men, all in the interests of the industry.

The Conference believes that this would result in a benefit to the benefit of the older established industries and newer ones.

Points for United Kingdom Exporters

The Conference has studied the possibility of increasing the exports of British manufacturers to the overseas Commonwealth. The experience of many exporters shows that in the past, despite the undoubted desirability of Commonwealth purchases to buy British products, the principal reason for their themselves compelled to buy many classes of manufactured articles and capital equipment from elsewhere is on account of their greater suitability to the needs of the customer. The following recommendations have been suggested with a view to an appreciation of the present difficulties of the trade which are recognized to be partly temporary and partly a sincere desire to encourage maximum exports from the U.K.

(a) Adequate attention should be paid to the particular requirements expressed to the U.K. by buyers in Commonwealth countries. This is not intended to be a sweeping generalization, but instances do occur too frequently where a manufacturer does not appear to give sufficient heed to the buyer who after all knows what is required in his country.

(b) Limited, though advertising, propaganda, and salesmanship by the manufacturer is important.

(c) Fuller attention should be given to sending organizations persons, so that on the one hand buyers can obtain on the spot the technical and maintenance assistance they need, and on the other, the makers can be kept informed of the advances in design and improvement. This is called for especially in articles for household use, but also even in such fields as machinery. Imaginative use of colour and line is recommended, and it should be realized that where quality is equal the appearance may be the decisive sales factor.

(d) Every appeal is an investment in the saleability, especially in articles for household use, but also even in such fields as machinery. Imaginative use of colour and line is recommended, and it should be realized that where quality is equal the appearance may be the decisive sales factor.

(e) Too much stress is laid on durability when it is not always important, but the cost of the expense of price.

(f) Visits to the overseas comprising sales business men, accompanied by a minimum of staff representatives, are necessary to establish contact with the authorities and both (1) give a convincing picture to the market visited, and (2) be a fruitful source of information on the real needs of the market. It is important that such missions should be regularly repeated and that no area is neglected.

(g) Visits of buyers from the overseas countries of the Commonwealth to the U.K. should be encouraged.

(h) Where within the United Kingdom services of the British Commonwealth are undoubtedly many, and the standard of individual services high, the general level should be raised to a point where the services, even though they may involve the payment of charges higher than has been the custom of the past.

The Conference considers that it should be the immediate duty of the postal authorities to send all letters by air

although the present shortage of aircraft may be a limiting factor.

For such mail as must wait for the next opportunity, it is suggested that the postal authorities should consider the possibility of a special service.

Rhodesian and East African Delegation

The Rhodesian and East African Delegation, headed by Mr. A. C. S. de la Motte, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, and a member of the Industrial Development Commission, and of the Public Relations Board, and other members were in London on a visit to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Associated Chambers of Industry and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. K. M. Good enough, a past President of the Bulawayo Chamber, and Mr. R. E. Halliday, Director of Supplies and Production in the Colonies during the war.

Northern Rhodesia was represented by Mr. L. A. Carter, a director of Messrs. Campbell Bros., Carter and Co. Ltd., and a past representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. H. H. Robinson, a director of Messrs. James Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.

The delegates to the Conference were formally welcomed to the consideration of various matters.

Mr. M. Dalrymple paid the compliments of the President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Associated Chambers of Industry and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce to the delegates. Mr. H. H. Robinson was welcomed to the Conference by Mr. A. C. S. de la Motte, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. de la Motte also welcomed the delegates to the Imperial Commercial Conference, which is being held at the Goddough Hotel, London, on November 11th and 12th.

Murder in Zomba

It is now reported that part of the body of Manjira, a member of the Zomba Municipal Council, who was murdered in Zomba on the ground of the same on September 25th, was found in the same place on September 26th. An automatic pistol of Italian make has been found near the scene of the murder. Two live rounds were found in the weapon, and there were three spent rounds. It is believed that the three rounds had been fired.

Zomba Strike Leader's Alleged Theft

An African employed by the Native Anglican Church, Zomba, Mr. Kameke, a prominent secretary who was one of the four strike leaders deported after the January riots in Zomba, has pleaded guilty to 18 charges of theft and fraudulent accounting. Later he pleaded guilty to a further seven counts of theft, involving £147. He pleaded in mitigation that he was mentally deficient at the time of the thefts, and was remanded for 12 months.

Not Ready for Democratization

Despite all the talk of democratization, nothing is really ready in East Africa for democratization except the anti-inflation law which the Government has the ability of the Civil Authorities' vote in the East African Council of Ministers in a leading article. It continued.

The Government has been slow to keep the borders of the main pillar of the economy, the Training Centre, open only on paper. The Government has not made it clear that it is not ready. The Training Centre is not ready. The Directors of Training have not yet completed a trial job with business.

What is important is the provision of jobs, the orderly absorption of the labour force, and the industry of conditions which are not ready. The Government has not made it clear that it is not ready. The Government has not made it clear that it is not ready. The Government has not made it clear that it is not ready.

and that it should be seen as a... from the African and... countries.

Price Stability

The Conference had before it a graph showing that... 1939 to 1949, whereas the prices of manufactured goods... 1939 fell only to 93% and in 1947 rose only to 112%.

The world's population is mainly engaged in primary production, and when the prices which they receive for their products fall suddenly and steeply...

The Conference is convinced that direct trading between Governments is normally undesirable. It is, however, satisfied that by one means or another primary producers must be assured of a market at reasonably stable prices...

The object of exports is to pay for imports. Few countries can maintain the same standard of living for their people, which is to improve it, without importing from other nations products which do not themselves possess or cannot produce in sufficient quantities.

A nation may have the confidence that if it buys freely from the rest of the world, other nations will in their turn buy from it, and that being bought as it were the products from their estates, other nations will buy the products from it, and will do so, and will forego on the estate itself, i.e. that they will not use the money which they receive from imports to buy up the fixed assets of that nation...

It is an unpredictable event outside its own control... puts it in a position of temporary embarrassment... a good customer for the past, and will become again in the future...

Whereas there is confidence that there is with the British Empire that most conditions will be fulfilled, trade flows freely.

Exports Reduced to Wartime Level

British deliveries suffered her export markets in other... but the maximum into the common war effort, and her exports fell to 24% of their pre-war value and only 25% of their pre-war volume.

As a result of this change from a credit position of £1,000 million to a deficit of capital account for £3,000 million, the most export at least 40% of primary volume than her... with the necessary minimum of foodstuffs and raw materials and resumed her position as the world's best producer.

The Conference believes that the... with... of the nations... review the position with... of the... of... of... of...

The Conference believes that the... of the... is a... of the... plan.

If the... in Washington were to prove... of... of... of... of... of... of...

In the... of... of... of... of... of... of...

will be to restrict her imports from abroad within the narrow limits of her capacity to make purchases abroad, and thereby lead the world into the adoption of similar restrictions. Not only would stability be the watchword of Britain, it would then become universal.

The Conference has throughout had as its background the fact of Imperial preference which has an important bearing in both primary and secondary production. It has justified itself within the Commonwealth, and it has proved beneficial, and what follows is based on the assumption that Imperial preference will be continued.

The Conference welcomes the establishment at this month of the Permanent International Food and Agriculture Organization which has been brought about as a result of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs in 1943. The Conference, conscious of the fact that there never has been enough food for the health of all people, believes that there is room for substantial expansion of primary production in the British Commonwealth.

It is essential that a co-ordinated balance should be aimed at by the primary producing countries of the Commonwealth at large among themselves, and then in conjunction with the other primary producing countries of the world.

It also recommends the closest co-operation between the countries of the Commonwealth and other countries engaged in noticeable primary production to establish corresponding means to co-ordinate supply and demand in order to ensure the violent fluctuations which have in the past been so disastrous to primary producers, and in turn to the consumer.

Such measures as may be taken to give the required stability and confidence should be operated over a reasonably long period—at least five and preferably ten years—and should contain provision for ample notice, where possible, of a minimum of two years, for reconstitution before the termination, expiry or cancellation. The Conference looks to the organization, such as the new Food and Agriculture Organization, to study the means by which this co-ordination of production can be brought about, and hopes that the Commonwealth countries may be in the forefront in the movement.

Primary Production

The Conference emphasizes that all development of primary production, if it is to have lasting success, must be on a sound economic basis, and, in particular, must pay due regard to the raising of the general level of employment of all classes of the population, to the maintenance of soil fertility, and to the eradication of major pests and diseases.

The use of methods of cultivation which result in soil deterioration or wastage of natural assets represent in a very real sense a policy of living on capital; some primary producing countries of the Commonwealth have been driven in the past to this course of action in a desperate competition for cheapness in overseas markets, but it is an expedient neither fair to their own community nor to producers in other parts of the Commonwealth, who while rightly maintaining the fertility of their soil are in consequence unable to compete with inferior commodities produced under less economic conditions.

The Conference desires to call attention to the rapid advances in recent years in dietary knowledge, and especially to the importance of increasing the production of foods of a character so necessary to the promotion of optimum nutritional standards of life.

It also stresses the immense scientific progress made in the storage, processing, and handling of foodstuffs, the full utilization of the potentialities of foods and their by-products, and the elimination of waste, and it commends the practical application of these advances to all producers.

Whilst the Conference recognizes the benefits of production secured by the system of Imperial preference, it is vital that each country should strive to bring its production on to a sound economic footing which would give it a secure place in world markets under free conditions.

The Conference believes that the rational development of secondary production in the overseas countries of the Commonwealth is not only in the interest of the country concerned, but is of benefit to the Commonwealth as a whole because of its effect in raising purchasing power and standards of life, and thus offering widening markets for the merchandises of other countries within and without the Commonwealth.

Such secondary development should, however, be rational in the full sense; it must be based on sound economic considerations and be in at least a corollary of the natural resources of the country, or alternatively be justified from the point of view that at least a skeleton measure of production is demanded for security purposes.

Tariff preferences and subsidies or other measures may be of measurable assistance in the early stages, but the countries of the Commonwealth do not ask for any premium on inefficiency, and in the case of secondary production, as with primary production, industry should strive towards the time when its quality and price are such that it can stand on its own feet and compete its place in world markets. The Con-

Officials of the Ministry of Finance... to continue to increase by substantial amounts for the next three years. In this they are undoubtedly correct, as they have been able to demonstrate in the past three years.

How Claim against Italy is Calculated

The claims for damages against the Italian Government totalled £184,746,028, under three heads. The first is for £26,813,155, as the cost to the Imperial Treasury of resisting aggression.

and for imprisonment, expulsion, injuries, and deaths. One of the claims is at the rate of £100 per person for 100,000 persons killed, another is at £5 per head for 20,000 cattle, horses and mules, £1 per head for 20,000,000 sheep and goats, £25 each for 1,000,000 horses and mules, and £10 each for 700,000 camels.

U.S. Opposed to Reparations for Ethiopia

Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, said at a Press Conference in Washington last week that the United States does not envisage Italy making reparations to Ethiopia.

Writing of the Ethiopian claim to the former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland, the *Methodist Recorder* says: "It is not this more direct title to the former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland than any country in the world, and its power politics, that has forsworn it might be as well to accord to her a mandate over Eritrea at least. Her record of government is not such as to commend her claim. Yet the population of Eritrea is largely Ethiopian in race and the obvious desire of Haile Selassie to modernize his methods of rule and to responsibly develop the experiment under mandatory supervision.

Views of Empire Chambers of Commerce On British Colonial Rule and Matters of Trade Policy

A CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE which has just been held in London has issued a valuable report from which the following passages are taken.

The role of the Government in the Growth of Colonies was in the early days confined to be the maintenance of law and order and the provision of an incorrupt and just administration.

The theory that the sole function of the Government was to hold the ring, leaving the white man and the indigenous population free agents to do business together was, however, an abstract ideal. In fact, that soon the Government intervened to protect them. Whatever the theory of equality, in practice it was evident that the indigene was quite incapable of protecting his own interests.

It is hoped that the wide programme of the £140,000,000 to be provided within the 10 years ending in 1950 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will stimulate the economic development of the Colonies so that they may at the end of the decade be able to stand on their own feet and provide themselves with a rising standard of living, with ever-improving social services—educational, medical, and otherwise.

It is very undesirable that any Colony should be heavily dependent on a single export crop—such as many of our Colonies are. It is therefore one of the purposes of the Development Act to ensure a better balance of agriculture. Schemes for the development of communications, irrigation and improved agricultural methods will be specially encouraged, so that the Colonies may be able to take their place without fear and to their own advantage and the advantage of other nations. In a world

multilateral trading system, Co-operation between the U.K. and the Dominions will do much to hasten these objectives, and will lead to the application of the Chungking Agreement. The representative of Southern Rhodesia drew the attention of the Government to the low density of population in the territories of Central Africa consisting of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the northern half of the Cameroons, Kenya, and Uganda. The smallness of the population constituted a severe handicap in any attempt to develop primary production or raise the standard of living of the Native population by establishing secondary industries in each of these territories.

Amalgamation of Colonies

In the view of the Conference it was necessary to amalgamate these territories into an approximately 15 times that of the U.K.—so as to afford in total a worthwhile internal market.

If the desired end is to be achieved, the territories in the time of amalgamation must be made masters in their own house by the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties. The opportunity which the end of hostilities offers of obtaining the agreement of Allied Signatory Powers should not be missed.

The Conference was impressed by the need to forward by representatives of the Colonies and the Conference Mandated Territories and Protectorates from the Western Power should not be undertaken without consultation with all the surrounding territories.

The point was made that in primitive economies economic factors are frequently of far greater importance than the political. Every territory is a unitary from one country to another, without any real tariff barrier. It might be taken out of the Customs Union of one country and included in that of another. The new barrier might run right across the channels of trade which have already been built. In this way severe damage might be done to a young economy incapable of sustaining so severe a shock.

The Conference felt that the goodwill which has been built up for Empire goods during the war should be maintained and strengthened. It was recognized that the identification of primary products with their country of origin, as distinct from manufactured goods, presented considerable difficulty, especially when the ultimate consumer bought them directly in retail shops, or where the product did not reach the public in any form at all, but underwent some further process. It was therefore of opinion that more could be done, and it is recommended that further study of the subject

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SPONTANEOUS AND SOLID LOYALTY of all parts of the Colonial Empire throughout the war is being followed by strong evidence of affection and eagerness to help Great Britain in the post-war period. In the Eastern African group of Dependencies, Southern Rhodesia has led with its campaign for the export of food to the United Kingdom. Already 800 tons of meat have been received, a further 127 tons of meat and pig products and more than 10,000 dozen eggs have been allocated, and it was announced some weeks ago, the National Farmers' Union of the Colony has urged the Government to export the whole output of pig products for the next year. That means that Rhodesians are foregoing to deprive themselves of their own ham and pork until the English market. Appeals for funds for the fund have been launched throughout the Colony, the Government of which is offering a subsidy of 25 per cent in order to stimulate the production of groundnuts, which are badly needed for the feeding of Europe and for which crop the British Government has guaranteed a price of £25 per ton. Kenya has been quick to follow suit, and is collecting food, cash, and coupons for a Food for Britain Fund which hopes to send 100,000 pounds of tinned butter monthly for the next four

months. It has other foodstuffs quantities that do not seem large in comparison with the requirements of the United Kingdom, but it has both a sincere and a prompt willingness for consideration of the relatively small quantities it is providing them. Some time when the port of London is attacked from the air, the standard of living in the world and British docks there, the supplies of their unions, and the Government will persist in refusing to allow any ships when they arrive.

A CURIOUS CASE

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government has announced that it has decided to buy 100,000 tons of vegetables for the next year. The contract was made in 1953, and the suppliers for the first of the year whose name has not been disclosed, as it might well have been to the information of the public, are stated to be any of the firms that

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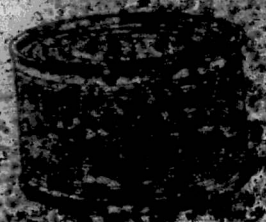
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