

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 6, 1950

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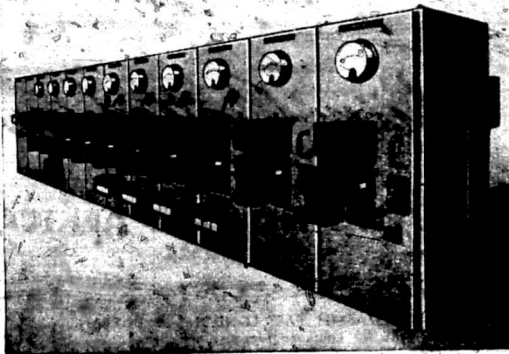
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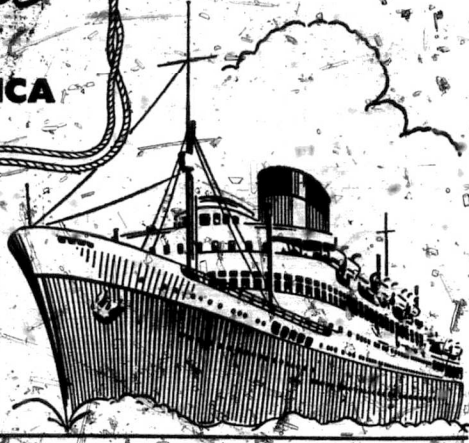
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Thursday, April 6, 1950

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page	Page	
Matters of Moment	957	Sir Geoffrey Huggins's Statement	965
Notes by the Way	959	Duke of Gloucester in Nairobi	970
Lord De La Warr on Leadership	960	M.V. JAGERSFONTEIN	971
Sir Philip Mitchell's Address	961	Prospectus	981
Seretse Khama	963	Company Meeting	982

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**L**ORD DE LA WARR, addressing the Royal African Society, has challenged the pace-makers in African policy to consider some of the dangers inherent in present British intentions and practices in Africa. As he emphasized, it is damaging to many interests, by no means least those of the African population, that so many men in public life in Great Britain who are directly concerned with Colonial affairs should have so diluted a view of British responsibility and British duty. That faith flickers in many minds is largely the result of the woolly sentimentality and unpractical preaching of publicists (some of them ardent self-publicizers) who have never had to submit themselves to the test of experience in Africa, or, indeed, to other practical checks on their exuberance. Faith also flickers in Africa, partly from a reflex fear of the harm threatened by the export of these unfortunate theories from the United Kingdom and the United Nations. Fear, a bad counsellor, sometimes drives European leaders in Africa to unwise courses, especially when the position which their community has won in the body politic and economic by its great achievements is menaced by proposals for a prematurely large admixture of inadequately equipped representatives of other races. In

this connexion the steadfastness of Southern Rhodesia, a Colony controlling its own destiny, may be compared with the excitability recently shown in many quarters in Kenya and Tanganyika in consequence of an official memorandum on constitutional reform. Lord De La Warr justly castigated the Government of Tanganyika for its recklessness in issuing such a document.

To pretend, as that Government now does, that its statement was no more than a "cockshy" is puerile. Indeed, it is dishonest for the memorandum is described in its opening paragraph as "a brief outline of Government's present aims." It is surprising that some leading non-officials, in the Territory should nevertheless have been willing to aid the Government in its predicament by publicly endorsing the "cockshy" argument. Their estimate will certainly not be accepted by the great majority of Europeans, or, we believe, by those Asians and Africans who are capable of political judgment: they will prefer the incautious official admission that the statement expressed the aims and objects of the Administration. Of course, it was not the idle speculation of one or two civil servants with

an itch to compose just another draft. It was not a "cockshy" but a gross blunder, which it is difficult to describe in polite terms. Was not its impulse that lack of faith in the British mission to which Lord De La Warr has referred?

Take another recent piece of recklessness—the decision by the General Assembly of the United Nations that Somalia shall be granted independence ten years hence, on the expiry of an Italian trusteeship for that brief "Independence" period. No one with knowledge of the state of development of that former Italian territory and its Somali inhabitants will believe them capable of governing themselves by 1960, or that the country can within any foreseeable period raise sufficient revenue to finance the structure of a modern State, on however modest a scale. The promise of self-government is therefore seriously detrimental to the people whom the United Nations purported to be serving (and, of course, to other African peoples). The truth is that the delegates to the United Nations were but indifferently interested in Somalia, of which they were completely ignorant, but that they determined to affront "Colonialism" in general, rebuff Great Britain and France, soften Italian resentment at the loss of her African possessions, and demonstrate the power, the irresponsible power, of Central and South American, Asian and Communist-dominated States in Europe to have their way at whatever cost in ultimate disillusionment.

What course should Great Britain have taken? Surely that of declaring with unmistakable clarity at Lake Success, in London, in Africa, and on every other convenient occasion, that this alleged "solution" is in the **Harmony Or Discord?** view of the British Government nothing but a snare and delusion; that, speaking from a long experience of African administration, His Majesty's Government recognize that there is not the slightest prospect of the Somalis developing within ten years the power to run their country alone; and that, holding this view most firmly, they will not be disposed to listen to the clamour which is bound to be raised by a few agitators within the Colonial Empire in Africa for the premature transfer of authority on the precedent of this most unhappy occurrence in Somalia. This newspaper has always stood for inter-racial understanding and co-operation—for what the late Dr. Aggrey called the "harmony of the black and white keys." That harmony, however, will

certainly not result from ceaseless hammering of the black keys and but fitful recognition of the existence of the white. That kind of performance must produce discord—and from discord the Africans will suffer at least as much as the Europeans.

**THE SUDAN AND THE SOMALILANDS** are, of course, "Muslim countries," and the Acting Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Dr. Mahmud Hussain, must be presumed to have had them prominently in mind when he declared in the Parliament of his Dominion the other day that Pakistan "would always support the freedom movement in the Muslim countries on the African continent that are still under foreign rule." Those words, if they mean anything, indicate that the Government of Pakistan has decided as an immediate and long-range policy to do whatever may lie in its power to stimulate subversive activities in those territories, for what is euphemistically called "the freedom movement" is one deliberately directed against the established Government. As if to make his pronouncement still more unsatisfactory from the standpoint of British Eastern Africa, the official spokesman for Pakistan added that his country would refrain from interfering in the domestic policies of such Muslim countries as have their own Governments.

There again the deduction is that interference is intended even in the domestic affairs of territories which have non-Muslim Governments. Egypt would consequently qualify for exemption from interference, while the neighbouring Sudan—in which Communism is already very active—must expect to be a target for trouble inspired and supported by the Government of an Asian Dominion of the Commonwealth, in which Pakistan will remain. Dr. Hussain declared, merely as a temporary matter of convenience, "We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the necessarily brief reports of the speech which have been telegraphed to British newspapers, but the full text ought certainly to be made available in London, where it demands close study by the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office. If the Acting Foreign Minister did not accurately reflect the policy of his Government, he should be disowned and displaced. Failing such action, public opinion in Eastern Africa must revise its estimate of Pakistan, of which it had hitherto been willing to assume the best

## Notes By The Way

### Handling Trouble

BRIGADIER MICHAEL SYLVESTER O'ROURKE, Kenya's new Commissioner of Police, who has had his problems in connexion with the visit to Kenya of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, will not have been unduly perturbed by the Asian and other trouble-makers, who probably seemed to him to be the veriest amateurs compared with some of the gentry of his earlier acquaintance, specially in Palestine and Germany. Born in Dublin, he served in the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force in 1916-18, and after demobilization became a lieutenant in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Then he went to Palestine to join the British Gendarmerie, which later became the Palestine Police. In 1941 he left Palestine to return to the Army, from which he was discharged five years later as a brigadier, having served meantime in North Africa, East Africa, and with the Middle East Forces, for part of the time as inspector-general of police and prisons in the Occupied Territory Administration. S.H.A.E.F. then claimed him as chief of the public security division. When Germany collapsed he was made deputy inspector-general of public safety in that country, and from 1947 until quite recently he was civilian adviser on public safety and inspector-general of the special police corps in Germany. With such a background he will presumably have regarded Kenya's few Asian and African agitators with amused tolerance.

### New P.M.G.

EAST AFRICA'S new Postmaster-General, Mr. Ronald Ernest German, and Mrs. German, who will leave England to-morrow by air for Nairobi, are not strangers to East Africa, for in 1944 they spent a couple of months in Kenya and the Northern Province of Tanganyika, a leave of which they retain the happiest memories. At that time Mr. German was assistant director and controller of posts and telegraphs in the Sudan, in which country he spent the three years from 1942 to 1945. A Devonian, born in Plymouth in 1905, he joined the British postal service in 1925, became assistant surveyor in South Wales eight years later, and a principal in the G.P.O. in 1941. After his return from the Sudan he was appointed Assistant Secretary at the headquarters office in London. His main recreation is golf, but whether he will have much opportunity of indulging himself in that way remains to be seen, for he has a heavy programme of modernization and expansion to undertake. Indeed, an average of about a million pounds annually is to be spent over the next five years on the telephone, telegraph, and postal services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

### Animal Memory

THE ELEPHANT'S MEMORY, of which tall stories are often told, is not as good as that of the dog, according to one who ought to know, Mr. Cyril Mills, who, with his brother Bernard, controls the Bernard Mills circus. Asked by the *Daily Mail* to comment on the claim that the "elephant never forgets," he replied: "In the 16 years we have had elephants in our circus they have given no proof of exceptional powers of memory. Like most animals, they will get to recognize you, but in that respect their memory cannot compare with that of dogs. Yet they have a good memory. Until we reopened the circus after the war our elephants had not appeared in the ring in public for over six years, and during that period they had been rehearsed only about 25 times; yet they went through their opening performance at Olympia without a mistake."

### Expensive Coffee

WHEN GERMAN BUYERS bid up to £1,000 a ton in Nairobi recently for Kenya coffee, a price never previously reached in any coffee market in the world, it was suggested in these pages that the German public would soon find itself in the position of Frenchmen a couple of years ago, when the equivalent of a pound a pound was the quite open black market price in France. That expectation has been quickly exceeded, for the Minister of Food has now given the German price as 25s. 2d. a pound, which compares with 2s. 10d. in the United Kingdom to-day. He did not, however, make plain that a very considerable element in the price of coffee in Germany is that of tax. Even in pre-war days Germans normally paid for poor to medium coffee at least twice the price paid for good coffee in this country, the wide difference being due to the heavy tax borne by the beverage in the Reich.

### Misleaders of the Public

THE POPULAR NEWSPAPERS continue to regard the Seretse Khama case as suitable for front-page "splash" stories, and several of them incurred the expense of sending special correspondents out by air to await his arrival from England and telegraph reports of all his movements. Correspondents within easy reach of Bechuanaland were evidently not thought capable of dealing with the matter; or perhaps it was felt that they would have dealt reasonably with the matter, when, to judge by what some journals have published, sensation alone was wanted, not reason. Some of the special correspondents have mixed with their news, such as it was, unfair and unfortunate misjudgments of Southern Rhodesia. But none of them, I think, has reached the stage of referring to Seretse and his wife as "prince and princess of the Bamangwato," as Mr. Quintin Hogg has done in the House of Commons. Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., not to be outdone, spoke in Reading on Sunday of the "upborn prince." Will somebody inject a little elementary common sense into such misleaders of the public?

### Somali Expert

WITH THE STRANGE ASSORTMENT of officials who will henceforth be concerned with the administration of Somalia and its preparation for self-government ten years hence, the indigenous inhabitants of Mogadishu will doubtless be pleased to know that there is someone at least who understands their outlook and can speak to them in their own very difficult language. I learn that Mr. Edward Barry, who retired last year from the post of Secretary to the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate, left London a few days ago to take up the appointment of British Consul in the capital of Somalia. There have been only two serious attempts in English to provide a grammar and syntax of Somali: the first, which is still the standard work, by Kirk, an Army officer during the days of the Mad Mullah, and a somewhat simplified treatise produced just before the recent war by Mr. Barry. When there was trouble not long ago about the repatriation of Somali seamen in this country, it was he to whom the authorities turned to speak to the men. In the war he served at one time with the armoured cars, and his vehicle was one of the first to enter Gondar, the last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia. He was awarded the military O.B.E.

# Lord De La Warr on Leadership for Africa

## Candid Challenge to Makers of British Policy\*

### THERE IS TROUBLE AHEAD IN AFRICA.

Political developments that involved centuries of work, struggle, and hard experience for this country are being compressed into a few years. Promises are being made and assurances of self-government are being given with an almost tragic lack of any sense of how little tradition or training for Government really exists amongst even the few educated Africans that there are.

The policy may be right or wrong. It is certainly being pursued with great sincerity by quite a number of estimable people; but one cannot help wondering if we have really thought out where it is taking us all. Do we honestly think that Africa will be better developed and its millions of inhabitants the happier under African rule than under British rule for some considerable time at any rate? Or do we say that the principle of self-government is of such intrinsic moral merit that in comparison with it material development and happiness do not really matter?

Do we visualize an ultimate shared responsibility between the African and British? Or do we visualize ourselves as being advisers to a wholly African Government? If so, do we appreciate that the advice of advisers can be accepted or rejected, and the advisers themselves be dismissed by the employing authority? And what about our settlers and British investors, especially in East Africa? Are they to be asked quietly to accept the fate of British investors in Burma? Finally, if all this is really what our Government intends, is this the moment to pour more good British money into Colonial development?

### Africa's Real Problem

I ask these questions, not in the hope of obtaining an answer, but because I suspect that our policy-makers have not looked far enough ahead to be able to answer them. That is why so many of us are apprehensive about the present course of events.

Surely the real problem of Africa now and for many years to come is how to develop her resources sufficiently to give her people even a tolerable standard of living. Some might go further and say to avoid actual famine and disaster. Under the *Pax Britannica* and British medical care, mortality is decreasing a great deal quicker than food production is increasing. We are told that in 30 years the population will have doubled. Who and what is going to feed all the extra millions? Surely this is the first problem on which to concentrate—how to cultivate the soil better, how to save the soil from erosion, how to stop overgrazing, how to conserve water. In other words, how to save from hunger those that our doctors are rescuing from disease.

I had the privilege in 1937 of being chairman of a commission for reporting on Native education in East Africa, with special reference to Makerere College. We reported in favour of concentration in the first instance on training men for the jobs that really need to be done and should be done by Africans, but that have now to be carried out by Europeans for lack of any alternative. We spoke especially of agricultural advisers, veterinarians, doctors, elementary engineers, teachers, and traders.

We did so because we thought that first things should be put first; that Africa had to solve quite a large number of severely practical problems before becoming distracted by politics; and also that the very act of training for and working at

\*Being the text of an address by Lord De La Warr last Thursday at a dinner in London of the Royal African Society.

these problems would be in fact the best possible preparation for ultimate greater political responsibility. This may seem to be rather a material approach to our problems, but it is not a reactionary one. On the contrary, it is more likely to lead to solid progress than an approach less based on reality. Progress is not progress if it cannot be maintained.

The real problem is how to make the African realize that this is the best and most positive approach to making a better Africa. Why let him be led astray in pursuit of false—or shall we say premature—goals, when so much real work is crying to be done?

### Leadership Must Be Unafraid

Fundamentally this is a problem of leadership. Leadership is largely a matter of being unafraid—unafraid to remind the African of how little he has ever done for himself during the centuries before we came to his country; unafraid to claim and be proud of what we have done since we have been there; but unafraid also to develop the African to his maximum capacity and to give him even greater opportunities to go yet further.

But do not let us lead him up the garden path and let him think he can skip whole stages of both personal and racial experience that no other people have yet succeeded in skipping. Nor shall we help him by failing to believe in ourselves and assert the value of what we have given and can go on giving in the future. If we do fail to do this, it is not being liberal; it is simply shirking our responsibilities. We have a right to expect to be trusted when we speak in these terms. Every Dominion in the British Commonwealth is a guarantee of our good faith.

We have no right to evade our responsibilities. We have no right having once gone into Africa, having broken up the tribal life and beliefs of her people, having taught them Western discontent, and having embarked on social and material developments that once started cannot be left uncontrolled, we have no right, I say, just to walk out.

### Willingness to Accept Responsibility

And what right have we in the name of self-government to hand millions of simple Natives over to the tender mercies of a small number of frequently aggressive-minded *intelligentsia* who to a large extent are as yet only half-educated? The will to lead and to accept responsibility must be reasserted.

We can do this only if we believe in ourselves and are prepared to claim and be proud of what we have given. Of course, great mistakes have been made and continue to be made. But we saved the African from the slavery to which, without our protection, he had to submit. We have given him peace from tribal warfare and sound administration. We have given him all the education and medical care he has; the population figures are a proof of the effectiveness of these benefits.

We have developed the resources of the continent as they have never been developed before. If, as you fly over the country, you see an area of land well farmed, you know without asking that it is the property of a white settler. These are things to be proud of—indeed, pride in them is a condition of giving more in the future.

Incidentally, a people who are proud of their contribution should not produce even as a "cockshy" the form of constitution that was lately being suggested for Tanganyika. It was a miserable, defeatist proposal that pushed into the background those who have given most and have most to give. In saying this I am thinking not only of our fine administration but of our settlers.

Perhaps because I am a farmer myself, I find myself all the more a staunch admirer of these people who have transformed great areas of land that were once nothing but wild and barren scrub. Africa can only advance if white and black can work together; or, if I may quote that great African, Dr. Aggrey, we must achieve "the harmony of the black and white keys." The days of racial domination, arrogance, and exploitation are past. If they still try to exist they must be fought; but leadership must remain.

The African must be helped and encouraged to acquire the training necessary for developing his country and sharing in the administration of the territories in which he resides. Many of them have already proved their

ability to acquire that training. In some cases they have proved it to a very remarkable degree. It is just as wrong to underrate the knowledge that the African can acquire as to overrate his present capacity.

As in most spheres of life, timing and balance are probably the essence of the problem. With proper timing and a balanced view, let there be no doubt that the African can rise to considerable heights of achievement. But in the meanwhile let us not neglect the reality of the present for the possibility of the future. It is the white man who must still lead and on whom the progress even of the black must still very largely depend.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Fixed and Fair Prices for Producers

### Governor's Views on Long-Range Agricultural Policy \*

I REMAIN COMPLETELY CONVINCED of the value and importance of a long-range agricultural policy which gives the producer fixed, fair prices for the main staple crops which are consumed within the country.

That long-range agricultural policy, which the Member for Agriculture has built up slowly and patiently over many years, is the cause of many controversies and difficulties, and what in the United States is called the "farm lobby" is often pretty active and vocal on the one hand, while on the other consumers are not slow to make their voice heard. Both parties are in the comfortable position of saying that inadequate or excessive prices are the fault of the Government.

More or less simultaneously with the outbreak of war, a system was adopted in this country and I think with great wisdom, whereby the farmer was guaranteed in advance the prices that he should receive for the main products consumed in East Africa, and arrangements were made for their bulk purchase and distribution. There are certain special features of the system, such as the guaranteed minimum return against which advances can be drawn, and advances on crops held on farms after harvest.

#### Assessing Costs of Production

Finance was provided by Government at rates of interest substantially below ordinary commercial rates for operations of that nature. That finance is now running at about £2,500,000 a year. Prices have been fixed annually after a series of the most exhaustive reviews. Committees under Sir Charles Lockhart, Sir George Sandford, and Mr. Blunt have at various times gone into the matter in the greatest possible detail, assisted by professional statisticians and accountants, people who thoroughly understood the business.

I do not believe that there is any conceivable detail in connexion with the calculation of farm costs which has not been examined and re-examined in the last five or six years. I do believe that the very competent and expert people who, supported by a mass of detailed information, work out the material to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, upon which that board decides what to recommend to the Member, have generally succeeded in getting a fair picture of the costs involved in the production of the various products. But it can only be a general picture.

\* From an address by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, to the annual general meeting in Nakuru of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

The result of that formula in shillings per bag of maize or wheat must necessarily vary substantially with the yield. There is no escaping that, whatever mathematical genius is employed. No formula can prevent a competent man with a first-class farm from making a great deal more money than an equally competent man with a bad farm, or an incompetent man with a good farm.

If it rains in Subukia and not in Njoro, no mathematical formula will prevent the crops in Subukia being so much greater than those at Njoro that the return to the farmer is materially and seriously different in the one place from what it is in the other. This is one occasion where the guaranteed minimum return comes in, because under that system as it now operates, the farmer is at last guaranteed that, whatever happens, he will receive some degree of insurance against a total loss in respect of his planting costs.

#### Unique Privilege for Kenya Farmers

Farmers in Kenya are almost alone in the world in enjoying that particular privilege and benefit. The general rule is that if you plant a crop and it does not rain, or it is killed by frost, or is eaten by locusts, the loss is entirely yours.

Since so many variables are involved, there necessarily remains room for much difference of opinion whether the fixed price is a fair one or not. I can only claim that the greatest possible care is taken to see that it is a fair one. No human agency can do more than that; and, when you have completed your calculations to the fifth decimal point, there still remains that obstinate factor of the yield of bags per acre or gallons per cow.

The system is a long-range, consistent, and systematic plan for agriculture, based on the belief that guaranteed prices which protect the consumer from excessively high prices when import parity is high, and the producer from excessively low prices when import parity is low, are not only the fairest means in the long run, but essential for the financial stability of the farmer, for the protection of the soil, and for the maintenance of its fertility and of proper practices of good husbandry.

#### Opposition to Planned Economy

Many people—and pioneer farmers are naturally disposed that way—dislike any form of what I suppose one should call planned economy, people who would prefer to revert to what is commonly called private enterprise, which, in the field of farm products generally means the operations of enterprising gentlemen directed to buying farm products at the lowest possible price from the farmer and selling them at the highest possible price to the consumer.

I clearly remember a case when a truckload of groundnuts changed hands 11 times while it was being hauled from Mwanza to Dar es Salaam. The last buyer was the first seller, and he made a profit on both transactions—which was jolly for the producer.

At that time maize fell precipitously to half a crown a bag, and other things in proportion.

These are things that I think we can present, particularly if we can persuade Mr. Fisher, who is one of the three East African Governments to stand together in this matter. But the whole thing is an uncoordinated whole and if farmers become dissatisfied and refuse to give their support any longer to the system as it is being operated now, then the whole system must be re-examined. We have guaranteed minimum returns, Government advances through the Kenya Farmers' Association for crops held in the farm, Government finance to market the crop, Government-owned storage, and the rest of it. I believe it would be disastrous in the extreme if we were forced into this position, but that may happen if the system does not retain the support of the farmers. We are now engaged on another complete overhaul of our

methods, and I hope that for their part, the Kenya National Farmers' Union is also working up the case for its members, so that we may be able to put up shortly in a properly documented and informed negotiation to settle the 1950 prices. If it is proved that increases in purchase price necessary to give farmers a fair return they will have to be accepted; for it is impossible for a farmer to produce at a loss as it is a loss factory. There is a Swedish proverb to the effect that when the elephants fight it is the grass that gets trampled. It is the earnest desire of Mr. H. M. O. O'Sullivan-Henning, and the whole Government of the Colony to do everything we can to protect the farmer in any case, the grass in the story, as he was for so much of the period between the two wars.

## Memories of Nairobi in the Old Days

### Early Settlers Recall their Experiences

**REMINISCENCES OF NAIROBI** at different periods in the past half-century were recalled at a meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London last week.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, who had brought many photographs taken from 1900 onwards, said that the best description of Nairobi in the early days was written by the late Sir Charles Elliot, whose private secretary he was at the time. Sir Charles wrote in 1904 that it was regrettable that the site of the town had not been transferred a few miles up the railway line that it closely resembled a mining settlement in western America, and that the charm of the environment compensated for the unloveliness of the town.

Recently Major Foran recalled having shot his first lion in what is now Victoria Street and his second in Waterhouse Road. He (Sir Charles) had never seen a lion in Nairobi, but one had chased a hartebeest until it impaled itself on his garden fence.

As to the controversy over the man with the best claim to be called the first resident of Nairobi, he had no doubt that it was Sergeant Ellis, R.E., who was stationed there in 1888-89 to hold caravans off their way to and from Uganda. His regular greeting was "Hi'm Sergeant Hollis, Harr Hee. Come an' have a cup o' tea."

#### Land at a Halfpenny an Acre

MRS. SAUNDERSON said that when she and her husband were living in Johannesburg they heard of a new and wonderful country in which living cost nothing and land a halfpenny an acre; but all their friends tried to dissuade them from so rash an undertaking as going to Kenya. Armed with a letter of introduction from Lord Milner to Sir Charles Elliot, they went; and on the day of their arrival Sir Charles resigned.

There was then no church, no bank, and no European shops in Nairobi, but it had a club and a racecourse. There were only two small hotels, and their rooms in one of them for a few days had no curtains or blinds. Then they had to camp out in what is now the Parklands district which swarmed with snakes. The bungalow of His Majesty's Commissioner was known as the "gin palace," and the place was really a railway protectorate; indeed, the then table of precedence showed the railway people first, followed by the civil service and then by military personnel.

Soon after their arrival her husband was invited by Mr. Amisworth to become town clerk; his reply was that he had never seen such a person in his life, and knew nothing about the job, so Miss Iwaniec Villa went with it, he accepted.

It was a cheery life, everyone knowing everyone else, and their income to a rupee. President Roosevelt said during his visit that he had never been so reminded of the Wild West in his young days, and remarked that the men had stepped straight out of Kipling—an intended compliment which was not appreciated.

Horses were the normal means of transport, rickshaws coming later, and in 1903 the first car, a steam car which had to be

filled with water every 20 miles and generally pushed up hill. One evening it broke down, and the driver left a boy with it for the night. To find the fire beneath it seemed to him a most reasonable procedure, and that was the end of the car.

MR. J. WATSON, a brother of Mrs. Sanderson, said that when he arrived in 1911 to become the second town clerk, the old-timers were already an aristocracy. In some respects the town was then very advanced, for it had electric lighting in the houses and streets, at a time when many towns in this country lacked such facilities. Almost every house was also on the phone.

Yet the sanitation was extremely bad, roads were practically non-existent, and the grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury having ceased, almost the only money in the country was that brought in by new settlers. The municipality had no constitution, and could not raise rates or do anything but advise.

There were not more than half a dozen houses of more than one story, and practically none in anything but wood and iron. There was no qualified architect, and when Whiteaway Laidlaw, planning in magnificence, sent in plans for a three-story building, it was discovered that a staircase had been forgotten.

Government Road was the only one to have any metalling and then only in the middle, with soft patches each side. To express his discontent an irate citizen once planted several banana trees in the soft patch outside his shop.

All offices, including those of the Government, were miserable tin shacks. Anglican services were held in a tin building of the C.M.S. in the railway quarters; but the Scots had built a beautiful stone building of their own.

Bicycles had become the universal means of transport, and the only motor-car belonged to Mr. Barton Wright's. Everyone, however, had a private rickshaw, the boys sporting fancy private uniform.

Probably the main event leading to the development of the town was the sale in 1912 of plots in Sixth Avenue, which, thanks to Mr. McGregor Ross, was laid out with a width of 200 feet, and has become the splendid Delamere Avenue of to-day. Progress between then and the outbreak of war in 1914 was swift.

#### Puff Adder in Store Cupboard

MRS. WILSON said that one of her earliest memories was of going to a store cupboard and finding a puff adder reared ready to strike, whereupon all her boys except the cook, a Christian, bolted. Her husband had callously remarked that if she had been killed he would have claimed compensation from the architect for his failing to ensure a standard of building which would have made it impossible for the snake to enter!

She became known as the "butter mensahib," because she ordered 40 lbs. of butter weekly from up-country and divided it amongst friends, doing the same with milk and with a sheep which was sent once a month.

In those days the servants were most devoted and honest. One night, for instance, they returned from a visit to find the head boy wrapped in his blanket asleep across the threshold.



in the pouring rain because something had gone wrong with the lock and he was determined to protect the property.

Another houseboy who complained of illness was sent to hospital, from which they heard two days later that he had died from plague. The household, including dog, cat, and hens, were then inoculated, and because she had been in contact with troops in the hospital, they too had to undergo the same process, all with one rusty needle. Later it was discovered that it had not been a case of plague at all.

MRS. MCGREGOR ROSS, who first reached Nairobi in 1916, thought that Nairobi must then have been the only capital in the world the inhabitants of which could see great masses of game from their doorsteps. It was quite usual to stand on her veranda and see half-a-dozen different types of game through a telescope without moving it. It was a horrifying thought that in the Nairobi of to-day many houses had been built without verandas. In those days it was necessary to bar windows against the attention of leopards.

#### First Public Library

Few people had many books in their houses, there was no public library, and that of the East Africa Women's League, the first in the country, was not started until 1917. But sometimes there was good music, Mrs. Pirie organizing surprisingly good classical concerts.

She (Mrs. Ross) started the first Montessori school in the country, the second in Africa; it met first in her own house and then in an ideal building, a former military hospital, which she bought for £72. It was great fun to educate the parents as well as the children.

She spoke affectionately of the late Dr. Burkett and his famous water cure for malaria, recalling the case of a baby with a very high temperature whom he hung in a little hammock in a strong draught and "watered," as he had done with many other patients—almost all of whom recovered.

MRS. GREENCAIRN CAMPBELL spoke of the Nairobi

Roads and Gardens Beautifying Association, which was started in 1929 with the third Lord Delamere presiding over the inaugural meeting. Nairobi was then sordid and hideous, and the aim was to badger the municipality until it took appropriate action. Within four years that objective had been achieved.

#### Problems for the Future

MR. ROBERT ANDERSON, a son of Dr. Anderson, of Nairobi, said there was still pioneering to be done, largely on the social side, for there was drastic need to satisfy the unrest in the minds of young Europeans, Asians, and Africans. Would Nairobi do what its individual citizens knew in their hearts to be necessary or go on trying to dodge the racial issue? The essential thing was to find a real community of interest. Europeans must set themselves to understand the needs of the other races.

MISS JANE HUGHES described the great changes that had occurred since the outbreak of the recent war. There had been much building of houses and flats, the establishment of a theatre club with its repertory company and a conservatoire of music, plans for a national theatre opposite the Norfolk Hotel, and the creation of the United Club, a most successful and encouraging experiment, which, with members of all races, was seeking to lead the way to better race relations.

SIR ARMIGEL WADE, who proposed a vote of thanks, said that the speakers had made him and other listeners very homesick for Nairobi, which he hoped shortly to revisit.

MRS. CUMMING seconded the resolution.

LADY ALTRINCHAM was in the chair.

## Case of Seretse Khama Debated in the Commons

### Secretary of State Explains Government Decision

THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL to recognize

Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland was raised in Parliament last week by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Eton and Slough, Labour), who said that the issue of which the Seretse case was a symbol was that of the division of the world between the white and the coloured races.

He maintained that the colour bar, despite the Government's denials, had been the real issue. The prejudice was, he admitted, held by both white and black, and he argued that those who wished to see the end of the colour bar should welcome the decision of the Bamangwato people to endorse Seretse as chief for that was a great step towards racial equality. Mr. Brockway asked the Minister for Commonwealth Affairs would he be prepared to recognize Seretse if there was a reconciliation between him and Tshekedi his uncle and the former regent.

MR. BEVERLEY BAXTER (Southgate, Conservative) intervened to ask if racial equality included the recognition and advisability of marriage between the white and the coloured races.

#### South African Press Reports

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY replied in the affirmative, and added he was trying to think in world terms. While he accepted the Minister's statement that no representations about the case had been received from South Africa or Southern Rhodesia, he inquired if the Minister's attention had been drawn to reports in South African newspapers that Dr. Malan had sent such a telegram? Other South African newspapers claimed that the British Government's decision represented a defeat for liberal views and a victory for the policy of *apartheid*. He believed that the Government had started on a course of appeasement of South Africa.

Evidence of the real issue could be found in the treatment which Seretse had received since he started back to Africa—the refusal of the Government of Southern Rhodesia even to allow him to stay in the State-owned hotel at the Victoria Falls, and the decision to regard him as a prohibitive alien who must not even land from his plane in a territory where the overwhelming masses of the people were Africans, and the decision of the whites in the town in Bechuanaland to which he had returned to protest against his coming to that town. Mr. Brockway invoked the Declaration of Rights of the United Nations.

#### Politically Unfortunate Marriage

MR. BAXTER considered the marriage politically unfortunate. There was, he said, an instinctive belief that East and West do not meet, and there was the problem of children. While he regretted the marriage, the Government had handled the matter clumsily.

MR. E. R. BOWEN (Cardigan, Liberal) supporting Mr. Brockway, pointed out that the White Paper stated that the decision of the Government to exile Seretse was not based on the ground that he had married a white woman, but that Africans in general and those in Bechuanaland in particular would believe that the real reason was adherence to or acceptance of the South African and Southern Rhodesian policy of race discrimination. The tribe, having decided that it wanted Seretse as chief, expected their decision to be honoured by the British Government.

Mr. Bowen continued:

May I refer to the evidence given to the inquiry? This is the Attorney-General cross-examining Seretse:

Question: You know the position about Southern Rhodesia? I am not making any suggestion whether Southern Rhodesia of the Union is right or wrong, but do you know what the position of the Government of Southern Rhodesia is about you and your marriage?

Answer: I know that they have colour prejudice.

Question: Have you any objection to my putting in Southern Rhodesia's Hansard?

Answer: I have no objection.

The Southern Rhodesian Government at least considered this a matter of urgent public importance. A motion for the adjournment of the House was moved by Mr. Stockil with a view to considering . . . the immediate necessity of a statement

by the Government on its attitude towards the decision taken in Serowe to accept Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe, notwithstanding his marriage to a European woman.

"Seretse asked the Attorney-General whether he was to be asked about the attitude of the Union of South Africa, and the Attorney-General replied: 'I am not going to ask any questions on that.' However, when we come to the examination of the Resident Commissioner the question is raised by the Attorney-General and the chairman. 'These are the questions directed to the Resident Commissioner:

'Do you know officially or semi-officially the attitude the Union are taking? I mention this matter because I read the newspapers and reports, for instance, of Dr. Malan's attitude; and apart from the fact that Seretse and his wife have been made prohibited immigrants, Dr. Malan is alleged to have made certain statements and representations. Could you, for the purposes of recording it in our inquiry, tell us what the effect is?'

#### Attorney-General's Attitude

Then certain documents were put in. The next question was about the attitude of Northern Rhodesia. Then the Attorney-General put in a newspaper report of a speech made by Dr. Malan at the Nationalist Party conference. May I perhaps quote from the chairman: 'Beyond these two occasions we have no official information on the attitude of the two Governments to which I have referred?' It is quite clear from that that the Attorney-General presumably took part in that inquiry on behalf of the British Government."

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No."

MR. BOWEN: "I would refer to ¶13 of the White Paper, which says: 'At no time was any assurance given to Seretse or his representatives that if he came to London, he would be permitted to resume residence in the Protectorate.' The legal adviser of Seretse has alleged that an undertaking was given orally by the Chief Secretary of the High Commissioner. I do not challenge the statement in the White Paper that no assurance was given, but where the integrity and good faith of the Government are in question we should have far greater detail.

"Was an assurance asked for? Was there a discussion about whether an assurance would be desirable or otherwise? What conversations took place between the legal adviser of Seretse and any Government official in relation to this matter? The uneasiness, probably created solely through a misunderstanding, will not be dissipated until we have a far fuller statement."

"According to the Government, they have three reasons for their decision. The first is set out in ¶19 of the White Paper: 'Peaceful administration would have become increasingly difficult.' Surely one direct result of the Government's position has been to endanger peaceful administration. Unrest and uneasiness in the tribe have been created by the fact that the Government have chosen to go contrary to the wishes expressed by them last June. Therefore the validity of the first point is questionable.

"The second is that in 'contracting a marriage without prior consultation and against all the advice tendered to him by the tribal authorities, Seretse showed himself to be unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty.'

#### Seretse's Indiscretion

Seretse at the inquiry admitted that it was a grave mistake on his part that before entering into this marriage he did not consult the tribal authorities and consider the advice tendered to him. He added that that matter had been fully discussed by the tribe. They had had months, in which Seretse was out of the Protectorate, to consider the whole matter and had decided, in spite of his indiscretions in that respect, to welcome him back and that he should be their chief.

"I doubt whether the holding of the judicial inquiry was lawful, because the basis upon which the inquiry was held is that there should be a vacancy in the chieftainship, and it was argued before the judicial inquiry that there was no vacancy in the chieftainship and that Seretse was chief before the Proclamation of 1943 came into existence, although there was a regent. Paragraph 2 of the proclamation states that the chief in existence at that time shall be deemed to be recognized."

MR. QUINLEN HOGG (Oxford, Conservative) said: "I can understand, although I should not approve a Government which said that marriages between races was so undesirable that they would punish or discriminate against people who indulged in them. What I do not understand is the attitude of a Government which apparently says that they have not the smallest prejudice against unions of this kind, but nevertheless decide that this man, who has embraced such a marriage, is not to be permitted to continue in his official position, in spite of the fact that that position has been endorsed by those over whom he is to rule, for reasons which have nothing to do with mixed marriage.

"I concede the principle that the marriage of a prince has to be governed by considerations rather different from those which govern the marriage of an ordinary person. We have had

experience of that ourselves. What we have to discuss is whether the Government have acted wisely, not in endorsing or refusing to endorse the marriage between a Bechuanaland prince and a London typist, but in overriding the decision of the Bechuanaland tribe to accept this man and his wife as their prince and princess.

"I do not want to say a word disrespectfully of the attitude of Europeans in Africa on the subject of mixed marriages, but that is not relevant to this discussion, because the Government have disclaimed that as a motive for their action. Whether their attitude on such matters be right or wrong, if the attitude of hostility to marriages of this kind is to be carried outside the boundaries of the territories over which they have jurisdiction, if it is to amount to the proposition not merely that such marriages are undesirable in the territories over which they have sovereignty but that they must attack the free decision of another people to take a different view about such marriages, then I think that whatever we may think about such prejudices, we are bound to resist an extension of them to the degree which I have indicated.

"Seretse Khama's marriage has become a symbol. It is perhaps a slightly ridiculous fact that it should have become so. There are many other things which it might have symbolized, but in truth and in fact at this moment the case of Seretse Khama symbolizes the determination of this Government to override the decision of a Native people to accept as their prince and princess the person and his wife whom they would wish to see. The Government have failed to justify their decision.

"It is not by any means a coincidence that the case of Seretse Khama has been eagerly taken up by Communists all over the world in order to drive a feeling of hostility between the African people and their British friends. To the extent which it has succeeded it is the fault of the want of statesmanship on the part of H.M. Government."

#### Secretary of State's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (MR. GORDON-WALKER): "The hon. Member for Cardigan (Mr. Bowen) read extracts from the evidence given before the judicial inquiry. But H.M. Government has not accepted the arguments produced in the report, and it is not responsible for the way the inquiry was held and the evidence given. The hon. Member is entitled to criticize the judicial inquiry, but not to criticize the Government for what went on before that inquiry.

"We have not published the report because the arguments are unacceptable to the Government, and if they were published they would be made use of all over the world by Communists and all sorts of people as official Government policy. It would be impossible to catch up with the misrepresentation which would occur everywhere.

"The second point was whether Seretse Khama was in any way tricked into coming to London. The interview between Mr. Fraenkel, Seretse's legal adviser, and Mr. Clark, Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner, was a brief conversation only and a note was taken of it. Mr. Fraenkel asked on behalf of his client whether there would be some guarantee about a return to the Protectorate. Mr. Clark replied that, as Mr. Fraenkel knew, no power existed to prevent a British subject having a valid passport from entering the territory, but there were powers existing under which an order could be issued for a person to leave the Protectorate. The legal position was explained quite clearly. At that time no decision was taken on this matter.

"The charge that we have reached a fundamentally wrong decision rests upon the ground that we have been anti-democratic, that we have overridden or refused to accept the decision of the *kgotla*, which in this particular reserve in Bechuanaland cannot be accepted as a Parliament. These are not a sovereign and independent people.

"If critics of the Government talk of the *kgotla* as a Parliament and of these people as independent, they should advocate withdrawal of the British Government from this reserve. We must have it one way or the other. If they are not independent, if we must stay there to preserve order and good government and preserve the integrity of the territory, we have responsibility, and we must have the rights to go with that responsibility.

"In our view, having taken all the evidence and consulted all opinions we could, the unity of the tribe was better served by the suspension of the recognition of Seretse Khama as chief. In our view, there were and would be, if he were recognized, grave dangers of a serious, continuing division and split among these people.

"We had as the responsible Government to take into account the decision of all the three *kgotlas*, and they were in some respects different one from another.

"The first, the only one in which the question of the mixed marriage was a sole issue, was overwhelmingly against Seretse Khama and in favour of his uncle, Tshekedi. Seretse was all three *kgotlas*. The second took up an intermediate position.

(Continued on page 974)

# Sir Godfrey Huggins on Beira Expansion Talks

## Renewed Plea for Amalgamation of the Rhodesias \*

A FINAL SETTLEMENT with the Portuguese Government in regard to the port of Beira will be signed on my return to Lisbon, for which I shall leave by air tomorrow.

The expansion of Beira is vitally urgent. Since the Portuguese have acquired the port and railway they have done a very good job working the port to its full capacity, but they have only confirmed the fact that it is too small for the countries it is supposed to serve.

For the past two years the Portuguese have been asking for a guarantee of tonnage through the port, and after 10 days of negotiation we have arrived at a formula agreeable to both parties.

A base metal wharf, oil wharf, and two general wharves are absolutely necessary, and the first two are likely to be completed within a reasonable period, for the Americans are interested in base metals and oil, and part of the cost will be provided from E.C.A. funds. Some time ago engineers estimated that expenditure on the port would be at least £2,000,000, but that was for a smaller job than is now contemplated.

The British, Southern Rhodesian, and Portuguese Governments have invited E.C.A. to undertake a geographic and economic survey of the immediate port and railway requirements of the two Rhodesias. Three possible courses are: (1) developing the line to Beira; (2) running a line from the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia south-eastwards to join up with the new Portuguese railway under construction from Lourenço Marques to Beira; and (3) building about 100 miles of railway from West Nicholson to Beit Bridge, but that might have serious repercussions on our whole railway economy.

### Arranging for Short-Term Needs

My fear is that before enough is done Beira will again prove too small for our requirements. One day we hope for a port on the Atlantic coast, but that raises political complications, and the present need is to arrange our short-term requirements without further delay.

In the last two years the European population in Southern Rhodesia has increased by nearly 40%. The national income has increased by 33% in the same period—imports in volume by 30%, and in value by 60%, and exports by 50% in value.

Agricultural production has increased in value by over 50%, mining production by 50%, and factories' output. We only started in earnest in secondary industry in 1929 when our output was £5,000,000 a year—has gone up to £30,000,000. Most of these figures are for a period of two years only, so the changed value of money is not responsible for "blowing them up."

I have had talks, of course, on the subject of closer union of the African territories. The whole business is still jammed by the two different approaches of the two countries to the Native question. Until we can find common ground on this subject, I don't see how we can make any progress.

We firmly believe that ours is the right approach to the problem—your Government here is convinced that it has the right answer. All I can say is that it would be as well to have a look at what is going on in West Africa, Uganda, and Kenya, and compare them with Southern Rhodesia. As our American friends say, "box office receipts count," whatever the critics say, and on that basis I do not think there is much doubt as to whom is working on better lines.

I don't find that the atmosphere in London in regard to Native policy has changed a scrap. It is for economic, not political, reasons, that amalgamation rather than federation of the two Rhodesias is required. Amalgamation would be

practicable and beneficial. While it is desirable to bring in Nyasaland, it could if necessary be omitted for a time. The great thing about amalgamation is that it would enable the British Central African territories to stand on their own feet. There would be no risk of any merger in any other direction.

During the last few years there has been a rapidly increasing more liberal outlook towards Native policy on the part of the European in Southern Rhodesia. We believe that to develop the Native politically you must in the initial stages put the emphasis on economic development and improving his surroundings.

It is useless to endeavour to force political responsibilities on to a people who have yet to understand modern social, domestic, and economic responsibilities. I would go further and say that it is irresponsible to place such a dangerous weapon as the vote in the hands of a people who still seek solutions to their problems by studying the entrails of a goat.

### ImpRACTICABLE IDEALS

That is our outlook, but there is still a large body of opinion in this country who would like to see us force political responsibility on to the Native. The speeches of these people a good deal of publicity, and I can say that their utterances are read with interest in Rhodesia. At first these were received as impracticable ideals, but now they only raise resentment against the Government and people of this country.

I think it well to warn that this carping, uninformed criticism may have the effect of forcing our people into the reactionary camp. We would like to see a bit more practical interest in our approach to this problem, and little less misinformed criticism.

A couple of days before I left Salisbury a small delegation of East African settlers came to see me. They were very disturbed over the document circulated by the Government of Tanganyika in regard to constitutional development. I promised to make representations in London from the point of view of the European communities in Africa, but here I have been told that the document was merely kite-flying, or a "cockshy," and should never have been made public. I cannot, of course, interfere in the concerns of other territories, but the elected members in East Africa know quite well the view I took of the proposals.

Since I have been over here I have been asked many questions about the Seretse affair. I think it has been grossly over-magnified, and some statements are quite untrue. As to my views, I can only say that the real position was set out in a letter to last Saturday's *Times* written by a Mr. Byron Georgiadis. The truth seems to be that the tribesmen did not really want Seretse, but preferred him to Tshekedi, who had the reputation of being something of an autocrat. On the question of miscegenation, I should like to remind you that the African has very strong views on this subject, too, and that it was not so long ago that Tshekedi had a European publicly flogged for consorting with a Native woman.

On the subject of Communism spreading in Africa, I do not think it exists to any degree in Southern Rhodesia. The situation is, of course, being closely watched. There are certain dangers from the north, but we are only really frightened of Communism spreading from the south.

### Technicians Wanted

We are still keen to attract technicians and capital to our country. The sterling-dollar gap can only be closed by development of the sterling area. The United Kingdom alone cannot hope to close the gap. One of the methods of furnishing a permanent solution, because it would also increase the business of the dollar area, is to develop the Empire, particularly the backward area of Africa. This can be done by export of your technicians and capital to those parts of Africa that have a reasonable number of European settlers.

I have little confidence in the African Native state. Europeans are essential for progress, stability, and good government. There are great opportunities, and there are many really solid possibilities open to you. I am certain that if you put your money into the Empire it will not only pay handsome dividends, but also, by raising the economic status of the Colonial peoples, you will do them far more real good than by exporting to them a lot of political dogmas which they do not understand, and, for the most part, do not want.

Good health, plenty to eat, and a good home, are your best guards against Communism in the African territories, and the only way to provide those is by advancing their general well-being, morally, socially, and financially. As an example, it has taken many years to overcome the African Natives' prejudice against European hospitals and treatment; now they are causing a very acute problem in hospitals and in staff by their desire to have more and more facilities.

\*Being a statement made by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, at a Press conference in London on Tuesday.

# BACKGROUND

## Friendship with Germany.—

"There can be no hope for a united Europe without Germany, and there is no hope for Germany except within a free and united Europe. We are presently to have a meeting in Strasbourg of the Council of Europe, where we trust, in spite of all that has happened, that French and German hands will be clasped in concord. I recommend that we should do all in our power to encourage and promote Franco-German reconciliation as an approach to unity, or even perhaps some form in some aspects of union. France and Britain, both sorely distressed, can combine and, thus joined, have the superior power to raise Germany even more shattered, to an equal rank and lasting association with them. Then Britain, France and Germany, helping each other, conscious of their future, united greatness, forgetting ancient feuds and the horrible deeds and tragedies of the past, can make the core or the nucleus on which all the other civilized democracies of Europe, bond or free, can one day rally and combine. Woe be it to anyone in the free world who, by lack of understanding or by lack of good will or lack of world hope, or any more flagrant fault or blunder, obstructs or delays this essential combination. There was a time when men thought that the conception of a United States of Europe would be resented by the United States of America. Now we have the American people sacrificing themselves and using all their power and authority to bring about this very system. In this lies the hope of the western world and its power to promote beneficial solutions perhaps of what happens in Asia. Let me express our policy as I see it in a single sentence: Britain and France stretch forth hands of friendship to Germany. This, if successful, could enable Europe to live again. The dominant forces in human history have come from the perception of great truths and the faithful pursuance of great causes. I have always felt that the cause of unity in Europe would not be helped and might be hindered by attempts to draw up rigid constitutions in a hurry. The first stage is to create a friendly atmosphere and feelings of mutual confidence and respect. Then difficulties at present insuperable may simply become irrelevant. In this field it is a practical and immediate view that can be taken—namely, the arrival in Strasbourg this summer of a German delegation to the Council of Europe and the European Assembly." — Mr. Churchill.

**Exports.**—"Since the exports of 1929 were three-quarters only of 1929, there are no grounds for complacent satisfaction. It is stated by politicians that exports have improved to one and a half times pre-war. The actual increase in quantity in 1949 over 1938 was 25%. By continually increasing our costs of production, we are forcing up the price of our exports and inviting failure in overseas markets when the sellers' market disappears altogether."—Mr. Leslie Harding, chairman, Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association.

**Japan and Foreigners.**—"Within a few days the Japanese Government proposes to enact a special tax Bill which will seriously threaten British and other Allied interests in Japan. The whole future of British interests in this country is at stake. The Japanese Government, which proposes to establish a minimum living standard for foreign business men, bankers, teachers, missionaries, and so on, has estimated that a minimum of \$4,000 to \$5,000 is required a year in order to live here. A tax of 55% is to be levied on foreigners' supposed incomes. If a foreigner is actually earning only \$5,000, the Japanese Government will expect his organization to pay tax of some \$6,000, which means that an organization with representatives in Japan must produce \$11,000 a year for each man engaged at \$5,000. Such payments would wipe out the profits of virtually all British firms. The Japanese Government has made certain concessions, such as reducing the tax on foreign teachers and the heads of certain businesses. The Japanese theorists are more violently opposed to the participation of Allied nationals in Japanese life than their predecessors of pre-war days. They desire to drive out all Allied companies except those of whom they believe that they can temporarily make use. General MacArthur's headquarters supports the proposed Japanese measures in the belief that they will contribute to the rehabilitation of the Japanese economy. The validity of this view would appear doubtful. The policy of the United Kingdom Government seems to be to adhere to whatever decisions General MacArthur's headquarters may make. The entire foreign community agrees that it would be especially unfortunate if British missionaries were compelled to leave this country at the present time, when the spiritual reformation of Japan is so badly needed." — *Times* correspondent in Tokyo.

**Its in Plenty.**—"The Government's Economic Survey for 1950 might well have been entitled 'It.' It says in effect that 'if everything goes well, we shall not be much worse off than we now are! If American help continues, if we can increase personal savings by another 200 millions a year; if we can maintain the wage freeze; if we can substantially increase our penetration of the dollar market; if the cost of imports stays at only 13 points higher than before devaluation and does not go higher; if we can prevent any rise in the price of our exports—these such and such results will follow. The ifs do not look very good bets to me."—Mr. W. J. Brown, in the *Evening Standard*.

**Main Issues.**—"The British people have been given no general picture of the fundamental issues at stake in the world and the means at Britain's disposal for dealing with them. This fact was never more apparent than in the general election, during which both parties shirked the issues almost completely. Soviet diplomacy has introduced into foreign relations a principle absent since the French Revolution—the principle of aggressive State policy linked to a universal, missionary idea. When Communists in France can play an integral part in the Communists' struggle to dominate Indo-China, it is meaningless to speak of unrelated clashes or concurrences of interest. Nothing is unrelated. That is the essence of Soviet diplomacy. Another practical reason for believing that a unified picture of British foreign policy should be given is that the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, is engaged on just such an attempt in the United States. In a series of remarkable speeches he has sought to make clear to the American people the whole background against which decisions have to be taken. He has attempted to give a sense of perspective to a public bemused by the cries of the preventive warmongers and appeasing isolationists. The Russians will observe pacts, treaties, or paper agreements only so long as they serve Soviet interests. The free world can resist the universal pressure only by being strong enough to deflect it. You do not argue with a flood; you build dams. The Secretary of State's fundamental aim is thus one of 'agreement through strength'—agreement with Russia brought about by the Soviet Government's realization that it has nothing to gain by force or pressure."—*The Economist*.

# TO THE NEWS

**L.A.R. method.** — Pakistan seems in the Commonwealth to be a matter of convenience. — Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Acting Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

"Communism and Christianity are irreconcilable." — The Rev. Dr. Leslie Weatherhead.

"Taxation is one of the causes of the inflation which it seeks to prevent." — Viscount Samuel.

"In no circumstances have the Government any intention of withdrawing from Malaya." — Mr. Attlee.

"The only way to check the rising cost of living is by a large cut in Government expenditure." — Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

"Mr. Maurice Webb, the new Food Minister, has talked more sense about food in four weeks than Mr. Strachey, his predecessor, did in four years." — Daily Mail.

"All Imperial conferences in the last 30 years have suffered from lack of forcefulness and strong leadership from the British Government." — Viscount Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia.

"The South African Mixed Marriages Act is utterly stupid and completely unworkable." — Dr. N.L. Ficker, Bishop of Duffhan.

"The rise in retail prices since 1925 has been 23% and that in the cost of food 31%. In that period weekly earnings have risen 27%." — Lord Pakenham.

"If absenteeism in the coal mines could be reduced by 1%, it would mean two million tons more coal a year." — Mr. P. Noel-Baker, Minister of Fuel and Power.

"There is more crime in a week in the United States than there is in Britain in a year. There is a major crime in the U.S.A. every 18 seconds." — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Phase one of the cold war by Communism has been in Europe. Phase two in Asia. Phase three will be in Africa—but there may be no phase three if we win phase two." — Lord Tweedsmuir.

"Sir Stafford Cripps can turn on the light but not the heat." Mr. Aneurin Bevan, a bitter orator, may discover that vitriol sometimes burns the hands of those who use it." — Lady Violet Bonham-Carter.

Desertions from the forces continue at about 200 a month. There are 1,267 deserters from the Royal Navy, 13,844 from the Army, and 4,366 from the R.A.F. About 5,000 of them have deserted since the end of 1945. — Mr. Shitwell, Minister of Defence.

"It is astonishing that anyone who can utter such claptrap and balderdash as Mr. Strachey did in his book 'The Coming Struggle for Power' should ever become a Minister of the Crown. Every judgement he made was wrong, and every forecast has been belied by the events. Compared with Mr. Strachey, Colonel Blimp was a compound of the ripest wisdom and highest statesmanship." — The New Rhodesia.

"The load of duty carried by manufactured tobacco sold in this country is fantastically heavy. There are unmistakable signs that if the duty is maintained for long at its present level, serious inroads will be made into the manufacture and sale of a commodity which brings solace and pleasure to so many. Incidentally, the level of tobacco consumption per capita in this country is only about half that in the United States, and is appreciably less than that of a number of other countries." — Sir Robert Sinclair, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

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# PERSONALIA

**THE EARL OF LOVELACE**, who has land interests in Tanganyika, was 45 last Thursday.

**MR. NEGLEY FARSON** is due back in England to-day from his visit to the United States.

**MRS. ALEXANDRA FAUCUS** has left Kenya for South Africa on her way back to England.

**MR. W. J. M. IRVING**, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Uganda, is on leave in this country.

**AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES MEDHURST** has just bought a farm in the Nakuru district of Kenya.

**Mrs. M. W. SABEN**, mother of Mr. G. P. Saben, of Kampala, has had to postpone her visit to Uganda owing to illness.

A daughter has been born in Kampala to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. MACPHERSON. Mr. Macpherson is Dean of Makerere College.

**COLONEL PETER MOLLOY**, assistant game warden in the Sudan, and **MISS YVONNE YOUNG** are to be married in London on April 29.

**MR. I. S. RUTTER** has been elected president of the newly formed Arusha branch of the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**DR. A. T. HOWELL**, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country on leave. He expects to return in September.

A daughter has been born in London to Mr. J. S. and Lady TATTON-BROWN. Lady Tatton-Brown is a granddaughter of the second Earl Kitchener, who lived for many years in the Kitale district of Kenya.

**LORD MCGOWAN**, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and **LADY MCGOWAN** arrived back in England on Friday from their visit to East Africa, Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

**MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER**, a director of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

**SIR GODFREY HUGGINS**, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and **MR. KENNETH GOODENOUGH**, High Commissioner in London, were the guests of the British South Africa Company at luncheon one day last week.

**MR. R. F. HALSTED**, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, and **MR. N. R. BERTRAM**, secretary to the department, flew back to Salisbury last week after talks with British industrialists and financiers.

**DR. RALPH BUNCHE**, who is in charge of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, was entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons last week by **MR. ERNEST DAVIES**, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

**MR. REGINALD HEATH**, who arrived from Southern Rhodesia some months ago and is now living in this country, addressed the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday evening on "The Belgian Congo and Capricorn Africa". **SIR DRUMMOND SHIELS** presided.

**MR. C. C. KREEL**, a director of the Liverpool Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., second son of Mr. A. G. Krell, of Liverpool, and the late Mrs. Krell, and **MISS ELEANOR MARGERY HANCOCK**, of Mbale, Uganda, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, of Wenhamston, Suffolk, have announced their engagement.

Much sympathy will be felt with **LORD FRANCIS SCOTT**, uncle of the Duchess of Gloucester, at his ill fortune in suffering a heart attack and being taken to Nakuru hospital just before he was to have left for the ceremonies marking the raising of Nairobi to city status. The latest news is that he is progressing favourably.

**SIR REGINALD ROBINS** is chairman of the Kenya Labour Advisory Board, of which the other members are **MESSRS. R. E. ANDERSON, W. H. BILLINGTON, CHARRAN SINGH, J. E. CLARIDGE, E. R. ST. A. DAVIES, A. F. DUDGEON, W. B. HAVELOCK, M.L.C., E. MATHU, M.L.C., I. E. NATHOO, MESKAK NDISI, G. L. G. SHAW, and A. WARD.**

**SIR WILLIAM CLARK**, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., arrived back in Southampton last Friday in the **ATHLONE CASTLE** from his visit to South Africa. Other passengers in the liner were **LADY HARLECH, MR. and MRS. C. L. DALZIEL, SIR JAMES and LADY RITCHIE, and SIR JOHN BARWICK.**

Owing to the retirement of **MR. E. A. VASEY** from certain offices on his appointment as Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, his place on the Rent Fixing Committee has been taken by **MR. G. A. TYSON**, on the executive of the Kenya Association by **MR. H. TRAVIS**, and on the Museum Trustee Board by **MR. F. LIVINGSTON DIGGINS.**

The Royal African Society held its annual general meeting in London on Thursday last. The newly elected vice-presidents are **MISS A. D. L. KELHAM**, and **MESSRS. A. B. COHEN, R. D. DALE, P. V. EMBRY-EVANS, and FRANK SAMUEL**, and the newly elected councillors are **MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT HUDDLESTON**, and **MESSRS. F. S. JOELSON, A. CREECH JONES, E. M. K. MULIRA, J. S. O. OGUNNAIKE, J. R. P. POSTLEWAITE, and CHARLES VILLIERS.**

**DR. GIOVANNI FORNARI**, who has been appointed the Italian Administrator in Somalia, was born in Rome in May, 1903, and entered the Italian Diplomatic Service in 1925 as vice-consul in Toulouse and Grenoble, being later consul in Chambéry. Later he was first secretary to the Legation at the Hague, and in 1946 was appointed counsellor to the Embassy in Buenos Aires, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires. He subsequently became Ambassador Extraordinary in Santiago.

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MR. GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, achieved a feat last week on the evening on which the Government was defeated in the House of Commons. After 9.30 p.m. he was dining in the West End with the Knights of the Round Table in conventional evening dress; at 10 p.m. he took part in the Parliamentary division in a lounge suit. Mr. GRIFFITHS, the Colonial Secretary, missed the division, for he was doing a television broadcast at Alexandra Palace.

LORD HAILEY presided at last Thursday's informal dinner in London of the Royal African Society. Among those present were LADY GOULD-ADAMS, MR. BRYDEN, MR. D. A. J. BUXTON, MR. GEORGE COLE, MR. and MRS. R. D. DALE, LORD and LADY DE LA WARR, MARGOT LADY DAYSON, MR. and MRS. A. T. DUDLEY, MR. B. C. ENWONA, LADY WINIFRED GORE, MISS HEATHER, MR., MRS. and DR. (MISS) HEIM, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT and LADY HUDDLESTON, MR. and MRS. F. S. JOELSON, MISS JOY JOELSON, MR. MAURICE JONES, MISS A. D. L. KELHAM, MR. and MRS. J. H. KOENS, PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, MR. and MRS. JULIAN MOCKBOND, MR. E. M. K. MULIRA, MR. N. E. MUSTY, MRS. NEEP, MRS. PATRICK NEEP, LADY HELEN NUTTING, MR. & MRS. OGUNNAIKE, COLONEL P. PENN, COLONEL and THE HON. MRS. PONSONBY, MR. J. R. P. SAMUEL, MRS. E. L. STARR, MR. H. V. L. SWANZY, COLONEL C. M. G. WALKER, and MISS ANNE WRIGHT.

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, on behalf of the British Industries Association, gave a dinner at the Dorchester Hotel last week in honour of the RT. HON. SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. The other guests were MR. ROBERT ANNAN, AIR COMMODORE C. E. BENSON, MR. N. R. BERTRAM, LORD BROCKET, SIR DENNISTON BURNBY, COLONEL A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., LORD HALIFAX OF CAMERON, MR. ROBERT FOOT, MR. LESLIE GAMAGE, MR. L. D. GAMMANS, M.P., MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, MR. J. A. GRAY, MR. R. F. HALSTED, THE HON. JOHN HARE, M.P., MR. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON, MR. M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, MR. E. C. HOLROYDE, MR. JOHN HOWARD, MR. F. S. JOELSON, MR. J. H. LASCELLES, SIR HARRY LINDSAY, SIR PERCY LISTER, LORD LEWELLIN, SIR PETER MACDONALD, M.P., LIEUT. COLONEL THE HON. IAN LESLIE MELVILLE, MR. JOHN MILES, COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, THE HON. SIR JOHN ROONEY, MR. T. L. ST. QUINTIN, SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR, SIR JAMES TURNER, MR. W. GARFIELD WESTON, and SIR EDWARD WILSHAW.

## Obituary

### Mr. W. D. Abbot

MR. WALTER D. ABBOT, M.M., who died suddenly last week following an operation, was a director of Messrs. Wiggleworth & Co., Ltd., whose Dundee office he had joined in 1912 on leaving school. Throughout the whole of the 1914-18 war he served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, receiving a shrapnel wound which had continued to trouble him and was the direct cause of his death. For his services on the Western Front he was awarded the Military Medal. Soon after his demobilization he came to the Longot office to take charge of the flax and true hemp department, and in 1945 he was appointed to the board. He was popular with all who knew him, and there will be widespread sympathy with his widow and daughter.

MR. W. O. STEVENSON, since March, 1947, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), of which he had been a director from 1930, died last week at the age of 67. Joining Barclays Bank shortly before the 1914-18 war, Mr. Stevenson, after holding important positions, mostly on the London and overseas side, became general manager in 1934, a director in 1944, and a little later was elected vice-chairman. He visited the Rhodesias on several occasions, but not of recent years.

CANON THOMAS VICKERS, whose death we report with regret, joined the U.M.C.A. staff in the Diocese of Zanzibar in 1919, and worked for three years in the Lulindi area (now in the Diocese of Masasi). Then while at home on leave he married Miss Mummery, who had been a nurse in the mission, and he served in Dar es Salaam as chaplain until 1925, when he returned to England and was made vicar of St. James's, Congleton. Since 1930 he had been Rector of Oughtlington.

SIR FREDERICK TERRY ROWLATT, who has died in Cairo at the age of 85, was appointed governor of the then newly founded National Bank of Egypt in 1906, from which position he retired in 1921. He then became a director, which position he relinquished only three years ago. Throughout that period he had been closely concerned with developments in the Sudan.

MR. ROBERT IAN WROUGHTON, only son of the late Robert Lewis Wroughton, at one time comptroller of customs in Zanzibar, has been drowned in Corsica Bay, Isle of Mull, in his 18th year.

MR. PAUL LANIER, a past president of the Seychelles Taxpayers' and Producers' Association, whose death is reported, was one of the best known men in the Colony. LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. CHRISTIE has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 65.

## APPOINTMENTS WANTED

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EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN, married, age 38, seeks post in Central or East Africa. Served as Army officer East Africa and Northern Rhodesia during war. Chinyanja spoken. Accustomed to dealing with large numbers of Natives. Proven administrative and literary ability. Many years' draughtsman and illustrator. At present technical representative. Box E 266, EAST AFRICA and Rhodesia, 66 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

## Wild Life Photography

PHOTOGRAPHY AT ITS BEST has been seen in London at the Country Life international exhibition of wild life studies, displayed at the Central Hall, Westminster. Among about 1,200 pictures there was not one which did not proclaim its technical excellence and sympathetic interest in the creature portrayed. The range was comprehensive, from insects to pachyderms, and each picture was a portrait rather than an illustration. Most of the subjects have been secured by great patience, careful stalking, and a profound knowledge of the creature's haunts and habits. Among the African exhibits were photographs by Captain Keith Caldwell (who was a member of the selection committee), Mr. W. T. Miller, of Rhodesia, Mrs. Audrey Moore, of Tanganyika, Mr. E. H. Nightingale, of the Sudan, and Colonel C. H. Stockley, of Kenya. What made me think of a genial chairman of a prosperous company when I saw Mr. Paul Meek's study of a long-horned grasshopper?

## Royal Ceremony in Nairobi

### Duke Presents Letters Patent

NAIROBI WAS PROCLAIMED A CITY on Friday last, when, in what will eventually be the City Square, before a great assembly of all races in Kenya, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, presented by The King's command to the mayor, Alderman F. G. R. Woodley, His Majesty's letters patent.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who had passed the previous fortnight as guests of Lord Francis Scott and other friends up-country, left Government House by motor-car and drove through gaily decorated streets and cheering crowds to the Town Hall, where they were welcomed by the mayor.

Among those present were Sir Philip Mitchell, Sir Edward Twining, and Sir John Hall, Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Stevens, Air Officer Commanding East Africa, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Dowler, the G.O.C.-in-C., and a number of pioneers of East Africa, including Mrs. Tate and Mr. John Boyes.

Recalling that the original municipal council held a title of tenancy of 30 plots of Crown land for a nominal annual rental of one peppercorn, which there had hitherto been no opportunity of paying, the mayor handed to the Duke 30 East African peppercorns in a George II silver pepper-muffinier.

### Progress and Development

The Duke said when presenting the letters patent that from his visits to Nairobi in 1928, 1938, and 1942, he was able to appreciate recent progress and development. Beginning with the creation of the railway workshops in 1900 in preparation for the construction of the line through the East African highlands, he outlined the history of the town. His great uncle had, he recalled, visited Nairobi in 1906, when the population was 11,000, with fewer than 600 Europeans.

Considering the many difficulties which had been encountered, the two world wars, invasions by locusts and periods of financial stress, His Royal Highness thought the progress made in 50 years eloquent proof of the enterprise and initiative of the early European and Asian pioneers, and an achievement of which they had every reason to be proud.

He recalled that in 1924 Their present Majesties the King and Queen, then the Duke and Duchess of York, had visited Kenya, and concluded with a tribute to the municipality which, he said, "affords a happy example of the working of democratic institutions and of the spirit of good faith, justice, and friendliness between communities for which above all it stands."

Presentations were then made by the three Governors on behalf of their Governments—a London-made city mace in silver-gilt and ivory from Kenya, and plate from Tanganyika and Uganda. A gilt-and-enamel mayoral chain was given by the municipal council of Kampala.

The accolade of knighthood was then bestowed on Mr. Charles Mortimer, who was to retire on the following day from office as Member for Health and Local Government, after 30 years in the public service in Kenya.

A speech of thanks from Mr. Woodley followed.

A religious service, conducted by the Provost of Nairobi Cathedral and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, at which the Bishop of Mombasa gave the blessing, followed by a salute of 21 guns, brought the ceremony to a close.

On the previous day The King had sent the following message to the Duke of Gloucester:—

"It gives me great satisfaction to know that you will be in Nairobi to-morrow on the occasion of the

50th anniversary of the municipality and of its elevation to the rank and privileges of a city, the granting of which has given me the very real pleasure.

"The Queen and I have the happiest memory of our visit to Nairobi, when its great future was already evident to us. Please convey our best wishes to the mayor, councillors, and citizens, and our earnest wish that, under God's guidance, their city may continue to flourish and prosperity and happiness may attend all communities who dwell therein."

### Secretary of State's Message

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, had telegraphed to the mayor:—

"It is a source of great pleasure to me that, so soon after my assuming office as Secretary of State, the occasion arises to send to you and to the aldermen, councillors and citizens of Nairobi, my warmest congratulations upon the 50th anniversary of the establishment of local government and upon the raising of your town to the rights and liberties of a city.

"I have not so far had the good fortune to visit Nairobi, but the industry and resource which have within these past 50 years transformed a rough railway camp into a fine modern city are known throughout the world. It will be a great honour and joy to you all as it is to me, that His Majesty has so graciously organized this achievement, and that the occasion should be so signally marked by the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester to present the Royal Charter.

"Thriving municipal institutions are the foundation of democratic government. The progress and prosperity of Nairobi are in large measure due to the public spirit and enterprise of all those who have served on its city council. It is no ordinary council, for among its members are representatives of diverse communities, who meet together to order the government of their municipality for the common good.

"I am confident that with this high tradition of civic duty, which is in accord with the finest principles of local government, and with the spirit of understanding and good-will which has grown up between the different communities, the concord in which the citizens of Nairobi work together for their progress will always provide an inspiring example not only to the peoples of Kenya but throughout the Colonial territories."

### Lord Mayor of London's Greetings

In a broadcast message in the Radio Newsreel programme of the B.B.C., the Lord Mayor of London sent greetings to the newest city from the oldest city in the Commonwealth.

"The link between the City of London and the City of Nairobi," he said, "is very close in many ways. There are ties of blood as well as of friendship. It would not be necessary to walk very far in the Mansion House to find ties of trade and commerce—in the business houses of the City or in the London docks, where even now ships are loading with produce cases marked Nairobi, and other ships are bringing in produce from Kenya. Your well-being and ours are bound up together. May I, across the centuries and across the seas, send you in the new City of Nairobi King William-the Conqueror's message to London: 'God keep you'."

Mr. Granville Roberts gave an eye-witness account of the ceremony from the Nairobi station in the same programme.

In the afternoon the Duke presented, in the Native stadium, new colours to the 3rd (Kenya) Battalion, The King's African Rifles.

Driving to the Nairobi National Park in the evening, the Duke and Duchess saw a pride of 10 lionesses within 20 minutes of leaving Government House. The Duke photographed the animals, some of which came at one time to within five yards of the car.

During the previous fortnight the Royal couple had driven nearly 2,000 miles. While they were staying with Lord Francis Scott, a small group of ex-soldiers employed on the farm paraded for the Duke, who pinned their medals on their coats.

The first duty undertaken by the new Nairobi city council was to approve the conferment of the freedom of the city on the Duke of Gloucester on the following day, Saturday, his 50th birthday.

The second was to grant to battalions of The King's African Rifles the right of marching through the city with bands, fixed bayonets, and flying colours.

There were no signs of the boycott which the East African Trade Union Congress had threatened, with the consequence that the Kenya Government announced that that body was under Communist leadership. Nor was any attempt made to stage the protest marches which the police had forbidden.

The Duke and Duchess left Nairobi by air for London on Monday.



## Maiden Voyage of M.V. Jagersfontein Holland Africa Line's New Vessel

ELEVEN YEARS from keel-laying to maiden voyage—that is the strange record of the motorship JAGERSFONTEIN, which left Southampton last Friday evening on her first trip to South and East Africa.

This new vessel of the Holland Africa Line, of 17,850 tons displacement, 10,574 gross registered tons, and 528 feet over-all length, is a sister ship of the KLIPFONTEIN and ORANGEFONTEIN. She has accommodation for 144 first and 60 tourist class passengers, all in outside cabins. Most of the first class cabins have private bathrooms.

Driven by two 6,000 h.p. diesel engines, the liner has a designed speed of about 19 knots, which was exceeded on her trials. Her cargo capacity is 440,000 cubic feet, of which refrigerated space amounts to 37,000 cubic feet.

The public rooms are attractively decorated, the concealed and other lighting and the ventilation by a new system being special features of the dining-room, lounges and smoke-room. The first-class accommodation includes promenade and sports decks, children's deck and nursery, a swimming pool, and a winter-garden café at the forward end of the promenade deck.

More than 100 guests of the company left London by special train (drawn by the Merchant Navy class locomotive "Holland Africa Line") on Friday to lunch aboard the ship, whose passengers from the Continent were spending the morning and afternoon on a motor tour of the New Forest.

Mr. S. J. Mook, managing director of the company, said in the course of his address to the company:

"It will not have happened very often that a vessel makes her maiden trip 11 years after the keel was laid, and it may interest you to hear that this is the case with the JAGERSFONTEIN. Kipling said: 'The liner, she's a lady.' Well, the JAGERSFONTEIN is a charming young lady with becoming maidenly airs; but I must confess that she is already a lady with a past—though quite honourable, mind you!

### Launched in 1939

In 1938 it was decided to have the ship built in Germany under a barter agreement, and the keel was laid in April, 1939. Danzig. The hull was launched in the spring of 1940, and we do not know much of what happened to the vessel after that, but she was not finished and as far as we can gather, was used as a storage hulk. Then the fortunes of war turned, and the full blast of modern warfare passed over Danzig.

When the Russians occupied that city they found in the harbour this vessel, partly submerged and badly damaged by shells and fire. The Russians considered the vessel as war booty and sheathed the hull, but we had not forgotten her, and a commission specially sent to Germany found her. Endless negotiations, in which we had the active support of our Government, followed, with the happy result that at last we obtained the vessel's release, and in August, 1947, she was towed to Falmouth, where they made a good job of her.

Many of you will recall her predecessor of the same name, which in pre-war days sailed for a number of years in our line and was torpedoed on war service in the Atlantic when carrying a valuable cargo to the United Kingdom for the Allied cause.

"Somebody once said to me that shipowners reminded him of farmers; they are always grumbling about the weather. Certainly the present economic weather gives little encouragement to the building of new ships. So many forces seem to be conspiring to stop the trade winds blowing. But whereas farmers reap what they have sown within a matter of months, shipowners are essentially long-term players. They are more concerned with a gleam on the horizon than with the dirty weather overhead.

It is because my company thinks there is a break in the clouds that this new ship is sailing on her maiden voyage to-day. Some of our guests may wonder where I see this gleam of hope. Perhaps it is because for two days I have seen no newspapers and not listened to the radio!

The wind certainly did not catch our sails when the South African Government decided to impose import regulations last year. Now some easing of those controls surely shows that the regulations are achieving their object and that South Africa's economy is soundly based and that we may expect her trade to

flow more freely as time goes on. Finally, we see the great developments in progress in the British East African territories, whose representatives we so cordially welcome here to-day.

"We Dutch are a seafaring nation, and one of our proudest possessions is our mercantile marine, which it is always our aim to maintain at the highest possible level of efficiency. In this regard it is perhaps timely to emphasize the encouragement we have received from the support of our merchant friends, many of whom I have got to know so well both here and in Africa, and whose cargoes we have been delighted to transport to and from Africa.

### Common Sense of Humour

Sir Eric Studd, replying for the guests, said that the British and Dutch had the same love of the sea, the same appreciation of a fine ship, and a closer common sense of humour, than any other two races. Indeed, it was safer to tell an English joke to a Dutchman than to an American.

Captain R. J. L. Brouwer, master of the vessel, who has sailed East African waters for more than 20 years, suggested that Africa ought to buy British and ship Dutch!

Mr. H. C. Killham retorted that every Holland Africa captain he had known had had a keen sense of humour, and that one of the good services of the line was to keep the British companies up to scratch.

Among the guests were the Netherlands Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Deputy High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, the East African Commissioner, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, Lieut.-Colonel J. Kiggell (representing Northern Rhodesia) and

Messrs. J. O. Abraham, W. V. Bond, K. E. Bradley, A. H. Bryant, J. W. Cornford, I. J. Cressy, A. P. Dale, E. Delvec, I. Dickinson, B. Dodds, H. E. Du Plessis, J. F. Gerrard, J. A. Gray, A. S. Green, E. Hill, G. S. Hunter.

E. Jobbins, F. S. Jobson, J. W. Kearsley, J. E. Kemp, H. C. Killham, A. H. Law, A. F. Lonsdale, J. Macfarlane, E. A. Malcolm, H. J. Miller, A. S. P. Neish, M. Ormerod, R. F. G. Ramsey, W. F. Stapleton, Sir Eric Studd, E. G. Swanton, F. J. Tame, B. N. Thorn, H. J. Tossell, H. E. Waldron, C. Walters, W. Ward-Jackson, R. Waugh, A. Wigglesworth, and G. W. Williams.

The Holland Africa Line offices in Amsterdam were represented by Messrs. S. J. Mook, G. Storm and C. Krueger, and their agents, Messrs. Van Ommen (London), Ltd., by Messrs. S. J. Dyson, J. M. S. Leslie, S. L. Stanley, H. E. O. Young, W. C. Carter, E. H. Page, R. J. Amerly, W. S. Falconer, and W. F. Sealy.

## Africans Must Earn Progress

MR. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia, said recently in Livingstone that it was time to call a halt to the widespread belief among Africans that the Colonial Office intended them to take over the government and the economic leadership in the African protectorates within a short time.

"Ambiguous statements by representatives of the British Government and evasive replies in the House of Commons have led Africans to think that the European is here only for the purpose of teaching the Natives to take over industry and government," he said. "Unless this is denied, we shall have trouble. The Native will have to be made to realize that the Europeans have no intention of abdicating.

"Most Europeans recognize that a policy of partnership between the two races is the right one, but the European must remain the senior partner by virtue of his ability, initiative, and capital. It should be made clear—particularly to the new Native intelligentsia—that it is nonsense for them to expect that European standards and skill will be merely handed over to them. The benefits of civilization are not handed over as free gifts, but have to be earned."

## African Councillor

MR. MUCHOHU GIKONYO, a 33-year-old African city councillor of Nairobi, was shot in the hand last Saturday night by an unknown person in the African quarter. Mr. Gikonyo had opposed the boycott of the civic week celebrations organized by the East African Trade Union Congress, and had been warned not to join in the Nairobi celebrations. Despite the attack, he read an address of welcome to the Duke and Duchess in the African quarter on Sunday.

Parliament**Colonies and Foreign Affairs****German Co-Operation Suggested**

REFERENCES TO EASTERN AFRICA were made in the Foreign Affairs Debate in the House of Commons last week.

MR. IAN WINTERBOTTOM (Labour, Nottingham Central), said in the course of a maiden speech: "Germany might be of great assistance in our long-term project for opening up Africa. The rate of development of that country depends upon communications, and Germany has very considerable resources of unused steel capacity and man-power which might help us in this aim. If we could develop Africa fairly quickly we may be able, equally fairly quickly, to fill the European larder. Germany's co-operation should be sought to this end."

MR. M. FOLLIACK (Labour, Loughborough), speaking of the magnitude of the expansion of Communism in Europe and Asia, declared: "It is a magnitude that few of us envisage at present, but even that is not the end. There is nothing to prevent it from spreading to Africa as well. Some time ago, in one of the debates in this House, I said that the battles of the next war might very well not be fought in Europe at all, but in Africa."

MR. DE CHAIR (Conservative, Paddington South) commented upon the future of Italy's former Colonies under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization. He said: "There is a good deal of anxiety in this House and in the country about a new form of power politics which is beginning to appear at Lake Success. Under it, for example, by being able to mobilize the Latin American bloc and playing off East against West in Europe, the Italians are able to secure concessions under the United Nations which were never

the intention of the United Nations Charter or of the Trusteeship Council. We find that Italy has been granted the administration of Italian Somaliland for 10 years."

**Communism in the Colonies****Infiltration into Public Service**

LORD MILVERTON, speaking in the House of Lords a few days ago, said that the inspiration for Communist movements in the Colonies came from London, which was the centre for a great deal of trouble.

Even where the trouble was local, the Colonial Government was frequently hampered in its efforts to deal with the menace by what was called weakness and indecision in London, but was probably an inadequate appreciation of the real seriousness of the question—a tendency to regard Communism as just another form of philosophy. Yet the truth was that there was no room in the world both for Communism and freedom; one or other must eventually win.

The spearhead of the Communist attack upon the British Empire was probably Malaya. In West Africa Communist propaganda was being steadily spread, and Communists were being infiltrated into almost every department of the public service; the educational authorities were not immune, and many European employees of the British Council in West Africa were fellow-travellers, if not members of the Communist Party, and actively propagated Communist doctrines. Many bookshops purveyed Communist literature in a country which is full of book-hungry young people; anti-white and anti-imperialist literature from South Africa could be purchased openly in any town in Nigeria.

In London again the West African Students' Union, though it enjoyed high patronage, was a medium for the contact of Communists with West Africans.

**Selling the Pass**

"I could take you round the Empire and show you how lax have become the guardians of our way of life," continued Lord Milverton. "The pass is being sold down every alleyway of the Empire. These things are perfectly well known to all those in authority, but, in the sacred name of liberty, its bitterest enemies are being allowed to undermine the principles of liberty itself amongst all the adolescent nations of our Empire.

"Apart from films, we allow almost complete latitude to the Communists to poison the minds and corrupt the souls of the adolescent millions of our Empire. The Press ought to be controlled. I am not allowed to drive a motor vehicle without a licence and until I show a certain amount of skill and restraint; because I might inflict bodily harm upon my fellow-citizens. But I can run a newspaper to the public damage, and ruin the souls of hundreds and thousands of people, without a licence and without any check upon my activities. I suggest that the time has come when not only in this country but in our Colonies it should be recognized that there are limits to what the Press may do in the way of supporting the enemies of law and order."

A little booklet on the highway code in Kenya has been published in English and Swahili by the police at 6d. per copy.

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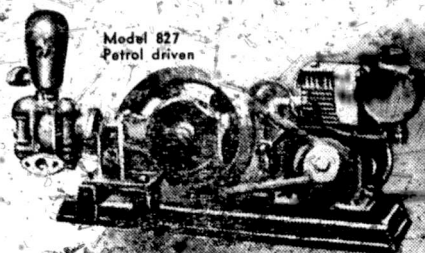
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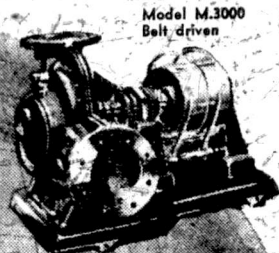
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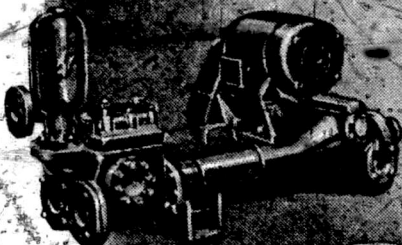
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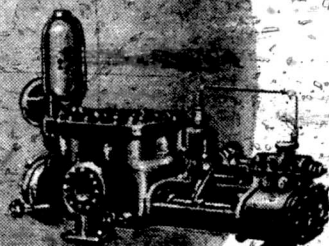
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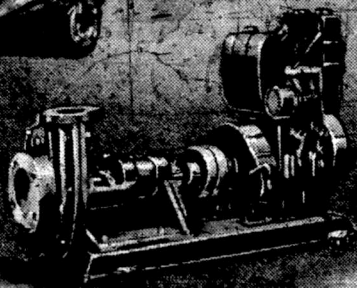
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# Debate on Seretse Khama

(Continued from page 964)

and the third swung in favour of Seretse. In the last *kgotla* the issue was no longer solely the question of the succession, the acceptance of the wife, the acceptance of the children alone, but whether the tribe wanted Tshekedi or Seretse.

Tshekedi did govern for a very long period, with very great ability, and his reputation has been somewhat ignored in this matter. Tshekedi had become, as other good Governments occasionally became, unpopular. I do not know the rights or wrongs of that, but what is clear is that when the *kgotlas* was voting solely on the question of mixed marriage it was a very clear view, right or wrong. When it was voting largely on the question of Tshekedi and Seretse it had a different view.

We had to take all three *kgotlas* into account to try and estimate what would be the effect of any action, recognition or non-recognition, upon this people, and I think it is fair to say that the people might well in this matter revert, when the issue again became the sole issue of the mixed marriage, to the position they took up when that was the sole issue.

It can also be argued, I think incontrovertibly, that it has never really been settled by this people whether they do accept the marriage, and certainly it has not been decided by the people whether they accept any children of the marriage. A chief who could exist in those circumstances would be in an increasingly weak position against the opposition that would come under a good chief as it did come to Tshekedi.

### Effect of Reconciliation

I was asked what would our attitude be if a reconciliation between Tshekedi and Seretse takes place. Of course, a reconciliation between the two is very much to be desired. It would certainly reduce the tension and difficulties among these people, but I cannot give a categorical answer to a hypothetical question. What we would have to consider is the question of the unity and so forth of the people. Quite clearly, that would amount to a new factor and would necessarily involve us in a very careful reconsideration of the matter.

I should also point out that it was Tshekedi himself who raised in the first place the issue in this case, and that all the time we have had to make a choice between two African views in this matter. African opinion was extremely divided in the

Bantu Press of the Union, and evidence was given against the recognition of Seretse. Spokesmen of the neighbouring tribes did the same."

MR. DRIBERG (Maldon, Labour): "Not spokesmen, they were there as individuals, not as representatives."

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "They were two leading people who were not contradicted by other members of the tribe. I do not say, of course, that African opinion is unanimously against Seretse. All I would say is that it was far from unanimous on the other side, and there was much weight of African opinion, quite distinct from European opinion, that Seretse should not, in the interests of the tribe—and for very much the same reasons that led us to our conclusion—be recognized as chief."

### Differing Views

LORD JOHN HOPE (Edinburgh, Pentlands, Conservative): "It has been suggested that those two spokesmen were not representative of their tribes in that the rest of their tribes were in favour of recognition. I think it is important that the Minister should say whether those tribes from which the two spokesmen came were against or in favour of recognition."

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "The leading people who spoke on behalf of those tribes said they were against recognition. There were other tribes that took another view. From the difficulties in the tribe resulting from our decision, and indeed, after the act of marriage contracted by Seretse, these were bound to be difficulties whatever decision was taken."

The difficulty, rightly or wrongly, was created by the act of marriage. We had to balance one set of difficulties against another, and we came to the conclusion that the difficulties that would result from the suspension of recognition—though possibly for the moment that was more difficult—would be much less grave and less lasting than the difficulties that would result from recognition.

It is a difficult transition that we are going through. Reorganization of the tribe, the setting up of the new Native authority in these circumstances, will involve difficult handling of the problem, and there is no doubt that Seretse's followers, about half a dozen of them, in the absence of Tshekedi's followers, who have gone into exile, with him, have attempted to create some trouble in this tribe, and have to some extent succeeded.

They organized a display of considerable force, although not violence, and they used threats to stop the *kgotla* convened by the High Commissioner, and on March 14 a group of young followers of Seretse threatened to burn down the house of an African doctor because they thought Tshekedi was there, and made it clear that if they had found him they would have made it tough for him.

### A Firm Decision

The Government's decision is a firm decision: not to recognize Seretse for five years or thereabouts. We are not going to be intimidated by violence or threats of violence, and I ought to repeat that Seretse's return to the Protectorate is on condition of his own good conduct, and also that the order and good government of the tribe are not disturbed. If those conditions are not fulfilled we must reconsider the permission we have given him to return.

The critics of the Government are moved by very deep feelings. As the hon. Member for Oxford said, Seretse has become a symbol. To a large extent the reason why he has become the symbol of the clash of colour in Africa is because of the dangerous misconception to which many of these critics jump and spread irresponsibly. It has got abroad that our decision over Seretse Khama is almost a complete alteration of our Colonial policy, our policy on mixed marriages and the colour bar.

People have said in my hearing that the British Government's policy has been put back 20 years, and all sorts of other things have been loosely said. They are totally untrue. It is exactly the same as before. We are progressing exactly the same as before with the development of the Colonial peoples and democracy. Not a single mixed marriage, including this one, is illegal in the Colonial Empire as a result of this decision we have taken.

The issue is whether a person can, as public head of a community or people, do things which it is his undoubted right to do as a private individual. I maintain that our decision in this matter was right; but even if hon. Members say that our decision was wrong, it still does not involve the question of our Colonial policy, mixed marriages and the legality and validity of such marriages.

Our record is satisfactory, our policy speaks for itself. Only because of misrepresentation it is necessary to reaffirm with emphasis that the Government's policy in this matter remains unaltered by the decision in this case."

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# ELECTRIC POWER



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## Rhodesia's Public Debt More than £75,000,000

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION has been summed up by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, in the first issue of a new magazine, *Commerce of Rhodesia*, in which he writes:—

"The Colony has always balanced its budget. Its taxation has been related to the needs of the day, and has been sufficiently resilient to meet the stress of emergencies. The public debt has been kept strictly within manageable proportions, and is covered by assets. The Colony enjoys a prestige in the London market, which it is jealous to maintain."

The rapid development of the last four years had only been possible, Mr. Whitehead added, through the influx of many millions of new capital every year.

Southern Rhodesia's public debt at the end of the 1948-49 financial year totalled slightly more than £75,000,000, of which about £47,000,000 had been raised in London and £28,000,000 locally. This debt was covered by loan assets totalling £75,867,000. Although expenditure on interest and management of the debt during the current financial year amounted to £3,092,000, more than half of that sum was recoverable from such bodies as the railways and the statutory commissions. This left a net annual obligation of £1,219,000 which, said Mr. Whitehead, was well within the capacity of the Colony's normal income.

## N. Rhodesian Tobacco Prospects

PRODUCTION OF VIRGINIAN TOBACCO in the western areas of Northern Rhodesia is likely to be 1,200,000 lb. more than it was last year. If the yield averages approximately 500 lb. an acre, the western area would produce about 3,000,000 lb.; whilst 4,000,000 lb. should be available from the Eastern Province. These figures were given recently by Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture. Heavy rains have marred production in parts of the Eastern Province, but the quality is expected to be good.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An Italian flight sergeant was killed when a Mustang fighter plane crashed near Mogadishu.

Kenya has now about 10,000 Europeans, 22,000 Asians, and 400,000 Africans in paid employment.

This issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was sent to press a day earlier than usual on account of Easter.

In the last five years the European population of Southern Rhodesia has grown from about 75,000 to £20,000.

The 22 Government schools in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia are now attended by 6,015 European scholars.

The mail train from Kampala to Nairobi was derailed near Kipkabus recently. One African passenger was killed and another seriously injured.

## African Nurse to Train in London

An African nurse, having completed her general nursing and midwifery training at Mengo Hospital, Uganda, is to do a post-graduate course at a London hospital.

The Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government has told the Legislative Assembly that income tax will not be introduced this year because of staff and assessment difficulties.

"Daybreak in Udi," a documentary film made in West Africa by the Crown Film Unit, has won a Hollywood "Oscar" award as the best documentary feature-length film of 1949.

The motor vessel BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, of 18,400 tons gross, will sail from London this week on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa. A full description will appear in our next issue.

The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions has appealed to its members for contributions to a fund for the support of Communist workers organizations "wherever there are Colonial or semi-Colonial régimes."

The Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund, which was started last May to encourage the writing of books and essays by African authors, is still open, and contributions should be sent to the Rev. Michael Davidsen, c/o Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

## Soil Conservation in N. Rhodesia

Soil conservation work on farms in Northern Rhodesia is now being undertaken by the Agricultural Department under the direction of Mr. J. N. Clothier. It is hoped that in the near future there will be three units in the field, based on Chisamba, Lusaka, and Kafue.

The Union of South Africa is to appoint a High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia at a salary of £1,500 and allowances of £1,583 a year. The total cost of the office in Salisbury, according to the estimates placed before the South African Parliament, will be £5,400 annually.

A baby hippopotamus captured in Barotseland and brought as tribute to the paramount chief Mwanawina has been offered as a gift to The King, with the wish that Sikapu, (as the hippo has been named) may become acquainted with the climate of England to give remembrance of Barotseland to Their Majesties and the British people.

A three-year course of evening classes in administration is being introduced by the Sudan Ministry of Education at the Khartoum intermediate school. For the course, which consists of five lectures a week, 60 Sudanese students have been selected from the 120 who applied. Subjects covered include public administration, economics, and social and political theory.

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## Japanese Textile Exports

### Lancashire's Markets in Africa

IMPORTS INTO JAPAN from the sterling area have been temporarily banned by the Japanese Government, alleging as their reason that British Colonies have bought less than was expected under the Anglo-Japanese trade agreement, so reducing Japan's sterling balances to "practically nothing."

Official circles in London, however, promptly announced that in the first six months of the year covered by the agreement—that is, from last June to the end of 1949, sterling area countries included in the pact bought more than half the goods to which they were committed by it, but that Japan spent more sterling than was planned, especially on imports from Burma, Ceylon, and other countries not covered by the agreement. Japan contracted to purchase goods worth £55 million, while the sterling area countries were to buy goods from Japan worth £45,500,000, the difference being due to the fact that in the previous year's trading Japan had accumulated an advantage of approximately £10 million.

This development comes at a time at which Lancashire textile interests are seriously concerned at the lack of authoritative information about the manufacture of cotton piece-goods in Japan.

### Dissatisfaction in Liverpool

Repeated and urgent representations have been made on the subject to the Imperial Government, and Sir Raymond Sfeat, chairman of the Cotton Board, was promised in Washington a few months ago that the United States Government would support an Anglo-American fact-finding mission to Japan. It had been arranged that the British representatives should leave in January, but at the last moment the Americans asked for a postponement of three months. Much dissatisfaction is felt in Lancashire at the lengthening of a long period of procrastination.

Lancashire manufacturers and merchants are seriously perturbed about the loss of their textile markets in Africa, which were practically monopolized by Japan in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war in 1939. During and since the war, however, Manchester has done very substantial business in East and West Africa.

Lancashire's inability to meet all the needs of this country and of the Colonial Empire is freely admitted, as is the fact that the prices of Japanese (and Indian) piece-goods are far below those of Lancashire. Indeed, now that price control has been removed, the cost of Japanese grey cloth is no more than that of Lancashire yarn on the loom. Fiercer competition is expected, and the anxiety of the British trade is that it should be fair, and that the real facts of the situation should be made known.

A correspondent of the *Financial Times* wrote a few days ago:

"Pressure for exports will drive Japan into competition not only with Lancashire, but with other manufacturing nations,

including the United States, Korea, Manchuria and China, representing 20% of pre-war Japanese export markets, are closed, and India, another 20%, is filling her own needs and even seeking export outlets.

### Four Million Spindles

Japan has now nearer four than three million spindles operating. Her three million spindles in 1948 produced 1,000 million square yards of cloth, against Britain's 26 million spindles producing 7,000 million yards. But Japan's performance in that year came from some two and a half million spindles operating on double shifts, 26 days each month. She would need little more than four million spindles working these hours to bring her cloth output up to Lancashire's total.

"The export position is even more menacing. Since her home consumption of cotton has been cut to a fifth of the figure 10 years ago, Japan has nearly 80% of yarn output available for export. Lancashire, when she has met the minimum essential needs of the home trade, industrial uses, and Government orders, has only 40% of yarn for export production. With exports running at a rate about 800 million square yards annually Japan has also built a reserve authoritatively estimated at 800 million square yards."

## Materialism or Christianity

### Africa's Choice of a Dynamic

"THE SLOW PACE OF DEVELOPMENT in East Africa is over," writes the Rev. Max Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, in its newsletter.

"It is vital that the Christian Church shall be mobile in this new Africa; for if it allows itself to be held within the trammels of its existing development, it will be by-passed as a spiritual force. The strange gods of materialism and racialism, and later Communism, will most certainly provide the necessary dynamic if the Church fails.

"Hundreds of Africans are entering in however elementary a way as yet, the world of western scientific techniques, of mechanical engineering, physics, and chemistry—that aspect of the western impact on Africa most remote from Africa's previous experience.

"Can the Christian ministry which is being trained to-day speak to these new Africans? The clergy are being out-distanced educationally by the young African to-day, quite as much as they are being out-distanced by him in economic terms. We must recognize the cardinal problem, educational and economic, which confronts the church in recruiting and paying an educated ministry."

### Seed-Plot of a New Civilization

What impressed Mr. Warren most in Kongwa, was the enthusiasm of a number of the Africans whom he met. For them the groundnut scheme is the revolution which may save Africa from famine, and which will inevitably affect the whole traditional pattern of African agriculture.

He describes the groundnut scheme as "the seed-plot of a new civilization for Africa," adding: "that is what men like Mr. Wakefield and others have seen from the start: what has captured their devotion has been the significance of all this for Africa and the African, whose welfare has been their prime concern."

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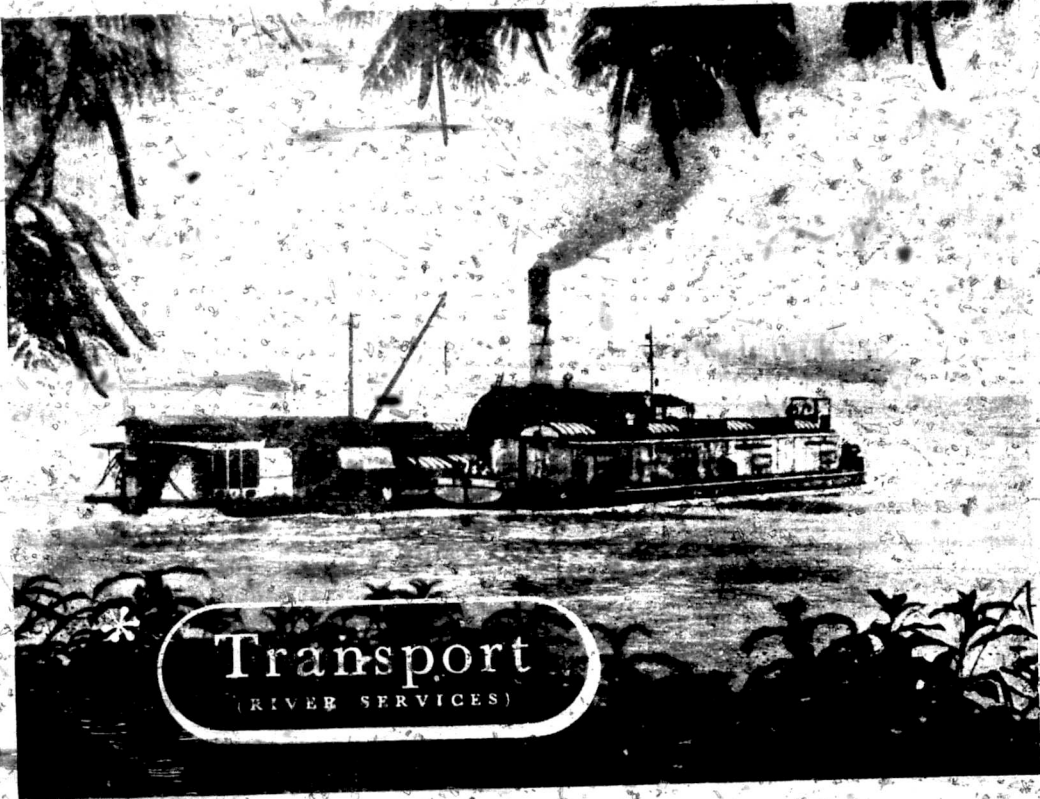
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# VENTURES OF ENTERPRISE

Number Four



## Transport

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## Of Commercial Concern

A sub-committee of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce which has been considering the disposal of surplus liquor stocks, valued at about £30,000, held by the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika Territory, has just proposed that all the beer should be offered for sale to the staff of the corporation; but some gin and rum should be offered to the Navy of N.A.A.F.I.; that some of the wine should be destroyed; and that the rest of the stocks should be offered to traders at prices ranging from 10% to 35% below the landed cost. Mr. G. L. Allaway, representing the corporation, told the chamber that he thought the recommendations would receive favourable consideration by the board of the O.F.C.

The European demand for cheap cigarettes normally sold to Africans in Southern Rhodesia has increased sharply since the excise tax was raised last year. Production of one popular cheap brand has increased by 400% in two months. It has been estimated that the Government is losing revenue at the rate of £200,000 a year as the result of this change in consumption.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the export tax on sisal from Tanganyika will not be raised from the initial rate of 5% to the proposed rate of 10% from the beginning of this week, as the Government had intended, but will remain at the lower figure until a case submitted by the industry has been fully considered.

Oil fuel storage capacity in the capital of Southern Rhodesia is to be more than trebled within the next 18 months. By the end of next year it is hoped that inland storage in Rhodesia will cover a full month's supply, even allowing for a substantial increase in consumption. Bulk storage of petrol may also be started near Lusaka.

### Land Bank for Africans

Mr. H. R. Fraser, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, has criticized the Government of Uganda for taking more than two years to introduce legislation to establish a land bank and an African building society to provide loans for larger-scale farming by Africans and better houses for them.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1949 reached the record total of £54,585,817, an increase on the previous year of more than 28%. Exports at £34,522,789 were up by over 18%. Purchases from the United Kingdom passed the £28,000,000 mark, and represented more than 51% of the total.

Arrangements have been completed between Messrs. Hoopes and Allsopp, Ltd., and Uganda Breweries, Ltd., whereby the English company will acquire a block of shares in the Uganda concern and will nominate one director.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has banned the sale of further industrial sites by Bulawayo until the city council provides adequate accommodation for Natives.

Applicants for the 3½% £3,500,000 East Africa High Commission loan for amounts up to £4,100 will receive £100 of stock. Above that figure, allotments will be on a basis of between 2% and 2½%.

Nakuru Industries, Ltd., supplied locally made luxury blankets for the Royal train during the visit to Kenya of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

It is estimated that by the end of this year, about £12,000,000 will stand to the credit of the cotton and hard coffee price assistance funds in Uganda.

The Colonial Development Corporation is reported to be interested in fishery development based on the Seychelles.

The National Bank of Egypt have announced a dividend of 16% (15%), making 20% (19%) for the year.

Dalgaty and Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3½% (the same).

## British Leave Somalia

THE UNION JACK was hauled down in Somalia last Saturday after 10 years of British administration. Within a few minutes of the hoisting of the Italian flag over the Administration building, every Italian house and shop in Mogadishu had produced its flag.

The mission from the Trusteeship Council which is to supervise Italian administration arrived last week by air. Some British troops have still to leave by ocean transport; the African battalions returned to Kenya by road.

Signor Einaudi, President of the Italian Republic, has sent a message to the people of Somalia to assure them that Italy will implement her trusteeship in the spirit of the United Nations and with the object of assisting the establishment of an independent Government 10 years hence. The Italian Government has, however, informed the United Nations that it does not accept the frontier line as provisionally established by Great Britain; it claims that in one place the frontier is about 20 miles back from its old position.

### Measures against Shifita in Eritrea

A British soldier was wounded by a knife-thrust, and several others were slightly injured in Asmara last week in a café brawl with Italians which developed into a street fight. Before control was restored about 100 Italians, armed with knives, staves and other weapons, had appeared.

Earlier in the day an Italian had been murdered by bandits in a train between Karen and Asmara, and the system of hostages and collective fines has been introduced as a measure against the shifita; fines are to be levied on villages in the districts in which outrages occur, and 10 of the principal inhabitants are to be detained at a camp in the Western Province.

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(Incorporated in East Africa)

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Abridged Prospectus

Consent of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained in this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946.

The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 11, 1950, and close at or before 3 p.m. on the same day.

# UGANDA GOVERNMENT

## 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1966-69

### ISSUE OF £3,100,000

of which £1,000,000 has already been placed in the terms of the Prospectus, and the remaining £2,100,000 is now offered for subscription.

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A first interest payment of £1 5s. 0d. per £100 Stock will be made on October 1, 1950.

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PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On application	£10 per cent.
On May 1, 1950	£40 per cent.
On June 21, 1950	£48 per cent.
	£98 per cent.

The Government of Uganda having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, Trustees are authorized to issue in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1926.

The proceeds of the issue will be lent to the Uganda Electricity Board and be used towards the financing of the development of the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme and connected transmission and distribution services, and of other functions of the board, including the acquisition of the pre-existing electricity undertaking, and towards the repayment of temporary loans and advances already raised by the board for the above purposes.

The Loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in East Africa or Zanzibar, will not be subject to any Taxes, Duties or Levies by the Government of Uganda.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Uganda, invite applications for £2,100,000 stock as stated above. The stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Incribed Stock Ordinance of Uganda and will be inscribed in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Uganda. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan, under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than 1% per annum and the first contribution will be taken on or before April 1, 1953. These contributions may be increased, and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

The stock will be transferable in multiples of £1 at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61, Moorgate, E.C.2 (subject to the provisions of the Government and other Stocks (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939), without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Government of Uganda.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment letters after the payment of the amount due on May 1, 1950.

A commission of 5s. per cent. will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The revenues of Uganda alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict. Ch. 59, Sec. 19).

The Public Debt of Uganda amounted at December 31, 1949, to £2,850,000. The accumulated sinking funds at the same date amounted to approximately £670,000.

Full Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4 Millbank, S.W.1, or at Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2; Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), 29 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; 25 Castle Street, Liverpool; and 26 Princess Street, Manchester; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4; the National Bank of India, Ltd., 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; Messrs. Mullens & Co., 13 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, 3 Lombury, E.C.2, or at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

All applications will be considered only in the terms of the full prospectus.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS  
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April 6, 1950.

Company Meeting

# Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

## Progress of Overseas Companies of the Group

### Mr. Leonard Aldridge's Statement

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND CO., LTD., will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. on April 25.

The following is the statement of the chairman, Mr. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, C.B.E., F.G.S., which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1949—

"I have much pleasure in placing before you the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1949, and feel sure that you will be satisfied with the results.

#### Over-Subscription of New Issue

"Since the end of the year under review we have issued 1,066,490 ordinary shares of 5s. each at par to holders of ordinary shares, the issue being substantially over-subscribed. These shares ranked for the second interim ordinary dividend declared last December.

"At the same time the balance of 250,000 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each were offered to all shareholders at 21s. per share and were fully subscribed.

"These issues were made in order to bring the company's issued capital more into line with the capital actually employed in the business and to provide further means of a permanent nature to meet the growing requirements resulting from the continued expansion of the group's activities.

#### Accounts

"The accounts now presented to you have been drawn in conformity with the Companies Act, 1948, and the practice of giving company directors has been resumed.

"The difficulties encountered in arranging for certain of the subsidiary companies to bring their financial years into line with our own have delayed the completion and consolidation of the accounts of the parent company and its many subsidiaries, but it is hoped there will be an improvement in this respect now that our subsidiaries overseas have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new Companies Act.

However, shareholders will no doubt have been pleased that we were able to adhere to our usual date for the declaration of the final ordinary dividend by declaring it as a second interim. We were also able at the same time to furnish an approximate but reliable estimate of the results for the year.

"Before commenting on the trading results I should like to draw your attention to one or two features of the consolidated balance-sheet which in a company such as ours is the statement which will be of greatest interest to shareholders.

#### High Level of Trading Activity

Our current assets and liabilities again show a substantial increase and in general reflect the high level of trading activity during the year. The cash position has been strengthened since June last by the issues of preference and ordinary shares to which I referred above, but, in common with most businesses, we find that requirements of working capital are greater than used to be the case.

"The movement in the capital reserves during the year—a net increase of some £3,160—is given in the directors' report. The principal items arise from transactions undertaken by one of our main subsidiary companies and their advantage to the group is already evident.

"I would again like to confirm that the directors of the various companies and their professional advisers believe the provisions and reserves for taxation to be fully adequate to meet all liabilities under this heading on the profits included in our accounts to June 30, 1949.

#### Profits and Dividend

"The profits for the year (after the appropriate adjustments for the interests of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies) show an improvement of £16,338 over those of last year, being £772,060 as compared with £755,722. After the adjustments necessary for capital profits, previous year's profits and losses and taxation, we have available this year the net sum of £364,946.

"We have paid two interim ordinary dividends of which the second, (as was explained at the time) took the place of the final dividend. These total 25% (less tax) which is the same rate as for the previous year, but of course the second interim dividend of 15% was payable upon the increased share capital to which I referred above.

"These dividends, together with the 5½% preference dividend and the 4½% second preference dividend, absorbed a net sum of £130,632, leaving £234,314 for appropriation.

#### General Reserve £1,000,000

"I have on previous occasions expressed my belief in having a substantial credit balance carried forward on profit and loss account and stated that we should not hesitate to draw on this fund if temporary conditions made this advisable. In this connexion I would remind you that the general reserve is standing at the very satisfactory figure of £1,000,000.

"In considering the appropriation of the above-mentioned £234,314 your directors have borne in mind that the staff auxiliary pension fund still stands at £45,000 which, having regard to the group's contributory pension schemes, is considered adequate for any calls likely to be made upon it.

#### Contingencies Reserve of £200,000

"After careful consideration of the company's position and trading prospects, and in particular the political and economic uncertainties with which we are still faced and to which I refer in more detail below, we have thought it wise to increase the contingencies reserve by a sum of £100,000, making the total of this reserve £200,000. The remainder has been added to the amount carried forward on profit and loss account, which thus stands at £359,515, as compared with £199,259 brought forward from the previous year.

"I think shareholders will agree that as we have always made it our practice to include in the parent company's accounts the whole of the profits of our subsidiaries, the maintenance of a contingencies reserve is a wise policy in a business of so diverse a character as ours. The directors regard the above amount of £200,000 as adequate under present conditions.

#### Review of Activities

"In my last statement I gave a brief outline of the group's activities in the territories in which it is established, and I will now limit my remarks to a short survey of the results in the various regions.

"The major portion of my time has again been spent with our various organizations overseas and the reasons for this will be clear when I remind you that the greater

part of our trading and industrial activity is there, and that roughly three-quarters of the group's assets of about £9,000,000 are held outside the United Kingdom.

"The group offices in England have substantially expanded their volume of trade and profits, a very considerable portion of their work consisting of exports and imports from our various subsidiary companies. The parent company's activities as purchasing and selling agent for both official and private organizations abroad have also expanded.

"Our South African coal business has again made a very valuable contribution to the year's results in spite of increased competition in the export and bunkering markets.

#### Ship-Owning Concerns

"In common with other ship-owning concerns, our London shipping companies have felt the effect of the adverse freight market conditions. The profits made by these companies, although still substantial, are below the previous year's peak figures.

"In this connexion it is pertinent to point out that the recently published annual report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom shows that in December, 1949, freight rates were only 72.8% of the average for 1948, and there has been no improvement since.

"Our Birmingham engineering subsidiary company, Alldays and Onions, Ltd., has had an excellent year, its profits being the highest yet achieved.

"From the preliminary figures for the first six months of the current financial year it appears that the results of the general trading and engineering sections of the group in England are being fully maintained. We know that there will be a further material recession in the profits from our shipping companies and we may have difficulty in maintaining the record profit figures from our coal operations.

#### Progress in Africa

"The group companies controlled from Johannesburg as a centre and broadly covering the territories in Southern Africa continue to be our largest single profit-earning region. In spite of some adverse factors encountered during the year — in particular the restriction of imports to South Africa with the corresponding decrease in shipping activities — satisfactory progress on the whole has continued, and profits have again been a record. Judging by the preliminary figures, last year's results in this area are being more than fully maintained.

"Further progress and increased profits have been achieved in the companies operating in East Africa and controlled from Nairobi. I said last year that I consider this region to be one of the most promising for further development, and this view finds confirmation in the provisional figures for our first six months' operations for the current year.

"I do not foresee anything but a temporary dislocation in our activities in Somalia, following the transfer of that territory to Italian trusteeship, and I believe that the trading links established by us between the sterling area and Somalia will play a natural part in that country's development and should be further consolidated.

#### Middle and Far East

"The companies controlled in the Middle East operating in the Sudan and Egypt, Ethiopia, the Red Sea area, North Africa, the Levant and Malta have had to contend with difficulties arising chiefly from political uncertainties in some of the countries concerned.

"The region has made a reduced but still important contribution to the group's total profits. Continued doubts as to the ultimate political status of Libya, Cyrenaica and Eritrea will probably cause some further contraction in the profits to June, 1950, in this region.

"The group's activities in the Far East largely controlled from London through our wholly owned subsidiary, Alexander Young (London), Ltd., have shown very satisfactory results, the profits being substantially higher than for the previous year, notwithstanding the reduction in the volume of business with India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the unsettled conditions prevailing in Malaya. The results for the first six months of the current year are at about the same level.

"Our subsidiaries in North America have suffered from the currency restrictions in other countries but have continued to make some contribution to the group earnings and to render substantial service to the other branches.

"Our Italian offices, although potentially a valuable link in the group organization, have not fulfilled our expectations. Owing to trading difficulties resulting chiefly from the lira exchange rate their future must remain uncertain.

#### Expansion of Exports

"I predicted in my last statement that this year was expected to show a further expansion in the group's export business from the United Kingdom, and I am happy to say that my expectations have been fully realized.

"The total value of exports from the United Kingdom handled by the group during the year under review is in excess of £5,500,000, an increase of nearly 40% over the previous year, which I am sure you will agree is highly satisfactory.

"For this large increase we have to thank not only our executives and staff, but also the many British manufacturers whom we represent overseas and with whom we have close trading relations and whose collaboration and appreciation of changing conditions have enabled us successfully to meet increasing competition. Interim figures for the current year indicate that our exports are running at about the same satisfactory rate.

#### Contribution to Dollar Earnings

"Our relations with producers and farming and other organizations in Africa, whose products we handle have been further strengthened, and our contribution to dollar income resulting from this branch of our activities is a source of satisfaction to your board.

"Our long and happy relationship with the Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd., continues unimpaired and this close association should be of material mutual benefit in overcoming the present difficulties in the coal export and bunkering trade mentioned elsewhere in this statement.

"Exports of coal from the recently formed Transvaal Navigation Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd., in which the Natal Navigation Company, Ltd., and ourselves are directly interested, have now begun, and we have reason to be satisfied with the results achieved so far.

#### Prospects Remain Good

"This concludes my review of our operations for 1948-49. I have endeavoured in this statement to give a balanced picture of the favourable and unfavourable factors influencing our activities and prospects. In a business so widely spread as ours and with so many varied activities, local adverse conditions are generally compensated by improvements elsewhere.

"However, with world conditions unsettled as they are to-day, it is obviously impossible to make any reliable long-term forecast and I therefore confine my remarks to the immediate future. On a short-term basis our prospects remain good, and although we may not repeat last year's figures in the current year we do not expect to fall far short of them.

It is with great regret I have to record that Mr. E. Price-Jones, the managing director of our Birmingham engineering subsidiary company, Alldays and Onions, Ltd., passed away last October after many years of valuable service.

Before concluding this statement I wish again to record our appreciation of the work done by the officials and employees of the various companies at home, overseas and afloat and our thanks for their efforts which have been such an important factor in achieving the results now before you.

## Tanganyika European Council Objectives and Membership

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL has now circulated the final draft of its constitution. Where four objectives were listed in the earlier draft they have now been reduced to two as the result of criticism, particularly from the coastal areas.

The objects of the council are now defined as follows: (1) to secure the permanency of European settlement and interests in Tanganyika, whilst working for the advancement of all people in the Territory, and (2) to do all such things as may be necessary to assist Europeans in achieving that aim.

Membership of what is called the "electorate" is defined as "a right accorded to every person in Tanganyika who is of European descent, has reached the age of 21 years, and has resided in the Territory for at least 12 months, other than those who were born German subjects. A German-born subject who has been resident in Tanganyika for 12 months may apply to the council for admission to the electorate. The council, while exercising its discretion in the matter, shall not admit to the electorate any German who is known at any time to have had Nazi tendencies."

## Millions from Rhodesian Tobacco Agreement Strengthens the Industry

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is assured, as a result of the agreement recently reached in London between delegates of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the U.K. tobacco manufacturing industry of a British market for its fire-cured tobacco for the years 1950-54 of 92,335,535 lb. of fire-cured tobacco, two-thirds of the crop, whichever is the less, or, in the event of a further 20% increase in U.K. consumption, of a market for not less than 79,800,000 lb. annually, and for 1955 and 1956 of a market for at least 75,000,000 lb., subject, of course, to the quality being suitable and the prices reasonable.

If this season's quality is normal, prices are expected to average about 3d. or 4d. per lb. above those of last season, when the crop sold for an average of 2s. 8d. per lb.

The latest official estimate of the Virginia leaf crop in Southern Rhodesia for the 1949-50 season is 102,500,000 lb. of fire-cured tobacco (wet weight) from 154,000 acres, and 1,200,000 lb. of fire-cured from 4,700 acres. In 1948-49 the harvest was 82,388,479 lb. (wet weight) of fire-cured from 125,968 acres, and 850,933 lb. of fire-cured from 1,524 acres.

## News of Our Advertisers

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GREENHAM PLANT DISPOSALS, LTD., have changed their name to GREENHAM EQUIPMENTS, LTD., and their address from 671 London Road, Isleworth, to Clayton Road, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

COW AND GATE CO., LTD., announce a final dividend of 10%, making 15% for the year ended September 30 last. This is the same as for the previous year. The group net profit was £765,190 (£611,523), of which taxation absorbed £429,138 (£350,451).

# PROGRESS . . . .

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harlinge Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551. Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

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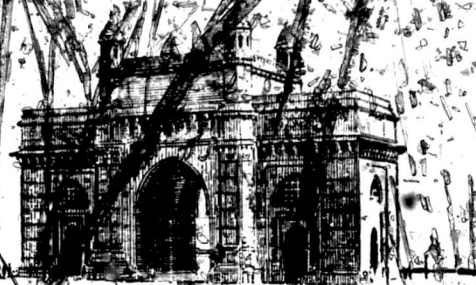
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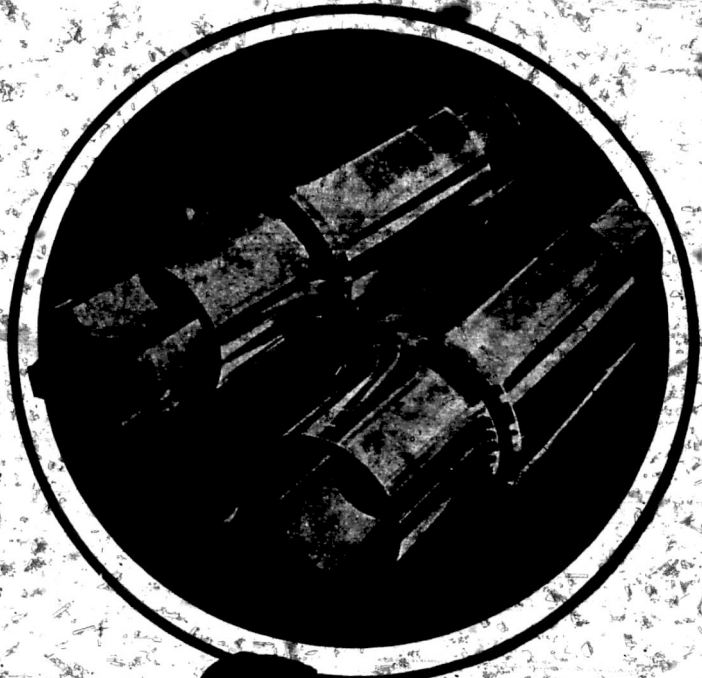
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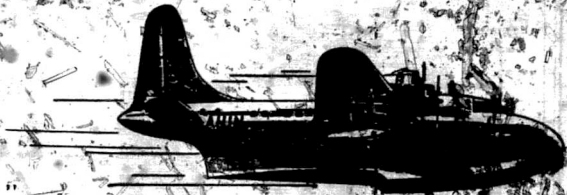
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	991	E. Africa's Great Sisal Industry	997
Notes By The Way	993	Question Time in Parliament	998
Sir Gordon Latham, on Colonial Administration	994	The Seretse Khama Case	1004
Professor W. M. Macmillan's Address	995	Latest Mining News	1016

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL FILM UNIT for the East African Governments is not to cease, as many newspapers have reported. On the contrary, it will continue, but henceforth at the cost and under the direction of Film Production Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory Governments respectively, no longer at the expense of the British taxpayer through the Colonial Film Unit. This development is, however, in accordance with the original plan, for when the first film-making team was sent to East Africa three years ago, financed by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the local Governments and the unit were plainly told that the party would be engaged in producing educational and documentary pictures for an experimental period only, and that when they (the Governments) had had the opportunity of judging the value of the work, it would be for them to decide whether to maintain, curtail, or increase it. The time for that decision has now come. Indeed, it came some while ago, but because East Africa was dilatory in the matter, the Imperial Government generously agreed to meet the expenditure on part of the work until the end of this calendar year, instead of withdrawing its support at the end of March, as had been intended.

The general opinion in East Africa is, we believe, that the authorities were ill advised to make any thirty-five millimetre films and to plan for processing to be done in Nairobi, and, so far as we can gather, Incentive to the Governments and the non-initiative, official leaders in all three territories are agreed that those parts of the project should be abandoned in the interests of economy. With that few there is no disposition to quarrel in official circles in England. The East African authorities have, however, agreed that production of sixteen millimetre films should continue, chiefly as part of the programme for the education of the African masses in community welfare, for the film is a powerful instrument for the inculcation of better methods in hygiene, agriculture, animal husbandry, and general living standards. Some excellent pictures have been made for the specific purpose of providing incentives to this kind of initiative, and in many places Africans have responded encouragingly to the showing of such films, mainly by the itinerating teams of the territorial information departments.

Withdrawal of some of the European staff of the Colonial Film Unit as from the end of March must inevitably disappoint a number

of enthusiasts, some of whom complain, we know, that they were misled Staff of the into believing that their ap- Film Unit. pointments would last for years, with the consequence that they sold their homes in this country and took their families to Africa. Some official in London, perhaps devoted to the expansion of such work, may through an excess of zeal and enthusiasm have given a keen candidate the impression that his job would be safe for several years if he proved satisfactory, but all the contracts were for one year only, and we are assured that no reference has been traced in official correspondence to any longer period. Moreover, the film unit was told at the regional information conference in Nairobi last June that its future depended upon the local Governments, not the Colonial Office or the Central Office of Information, and that there was immediate need to produce results which would satisfy the finance committees of the Legislative Councils that they would be wise to accept the liability for such expenditure. Even assuming earlier misunderstandings, the positions should therefore not have been in doubt for the past nine months.

\* \* \* \* \*

**WHAT PRECISELY** does *Venture*, the monthly journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, mean by its comment: "If the Africans want a higher standard of living and claim their place in the modern world, they will have to accept this type of sacrifice [the extension from thirty-three to ninety-nine years of land leases to non-Africans in Tanganyika]. But it will require great statesmanship and keen qualities of sympathy to make them appreciate this; and the pity is that it is a Government of Europeans that makes the decision on their behalf". Who but a Government could make such a decision on behalf of any community, and what Government but one of a predominantly European character can even the Fabians conceive for Tanganyika? Incidentally, do they not realize that it would have been fairer to indicate that Africans and Indians sit in the Legislative Council, and that it is an open secret that the number of non-Europeans will soon be increased? Since the Legislature is part of the Government, it is simply not true that Tanganyika has "a Government of Europeans".

The Socialist journal at last accepts the need for long-term leases on the argument, which East Africans have had to press for

years, that thirty-three years is much too short a time for schemes to yield sufficient results in African conditions to attract the capital which the territories must have if they are to progress. That being so, why should the decision—made by Mr. Creech Jones, a Socialist Secretary of State, and a proven friend of the African—be assumed to entail a "sacrifice"? As *Venture* itself pointed out, there are specific safeguards against any sacrifice of African interests: no land may be leased to non-Africans without the consent of the Governor and the appropriate Native authorities, and no land likely to be required for African occupation in the foreseeable future may be leased at all. To write in such circumstances, of "this type of sacrifice" is mischievous. If the end of the passage quoted is meaningless, it is not on that account innocuous, for the comment will certainly be used by some people as a means of creating friction.

\* \* \* \* \*

**ARDIL**, the new material made in Scotland from wool and groundnut husks in equal proportions, hit the headlines the other day when Sir Wallace Akers, one of the leaders of the British Chemical Society, **Ardil**, attended a luncheon in Edinburgh in what appeared to be an ordinary suit but was, he said, one made of ardil cloth. Then came the unkind cut, for, according to the Press reports, he explained that sample suits only can be made at present owing to the failure of the East African groundnut scheme to supply the nuts necessary for the new industry to get into real production. But if husks are not obtainable from Sir Leslie Plummer and his host—we had almost written "team" the appearance of which word might have brought forth protests from Kongwa and elsewhere—they are surely to be acquired without difficulty from British West Africa, which exports hundreds of thousands of tons of groundnuts every year. East Africa, the target of much undeserved criticism, must not bear the whole blame for delay in providing Britain's manhood with the new chemical clothing.

### Negotiations about Beira

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, did not find the Portuguese Government ready to sign the convention in regard to the port of Beira when he returned to Lisbon from London last week, and he therefore flew back to Salisbury. It is expected, however, that agreement will shortly be reached between the British, Portuguese, and Southern Rhodesian Governments.

## Notes By The Way

### The Man at the Organ

SIR WALDRON SMITHERS, who has been a Member of Parliament since 1924, has been known for many years as one of the most outspoken of public men. His interests are catholic and he is not one of those to whom the Empire is an afterthought. Of the contrary, when he has considered the well-being of the Colonies, threatened, he has been ready enough to beat the drum on their behalf. Few of those who were attracted by the performance, or perhaps repelled by it, has a marked and prized power of analysis. Opposition may have realized this, but one attachment to music, Easter Day, in fact, marked his jubilee as organist at Knockholt Parish Church, from which he has been absent on very few occasions during the half-century except when he was abroad during the 1914-18 war.

### Sir Edward Wilshaw

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW's retirement from the managing directorship of the great Cable and Wireless group of companies, which has long dominated the Central African interests, will scarcely mean the withdrawal of his very active participation in the affairs of the companies, for he has devoted more than half a century of assiduous service to their development. His retention of the office of governor may therefore be safely interpreted as much more than a nominal conglomeration. When he joined the Eastern Telegraph Company as a lad he received a fortnightly pay packet containing a sovereign, a sixpence, a threepenny bit, and a penny. From that humble beginning he rose to be chairman and managing director for 14 years, during which he instituted a flat-rate for all telegrams within the Empire, refused to allow one cable rate to be increased, and established a successful profit-sharing scheme for the staff (which the Government discontinued immediately they nationalized the organization). Sir Edward, now 70 years of age, but as active and resilient as many men in the early fifties, is seldom absent from an important Empire gathering in London, and is actively associated with many Imperial movements. He recently revisited Rhodesia, which he believes to hold great promise for industrial progress and commercial investment.

### Rhodesia House

A TOTAL OF 110 YEARS' SERVICE to Southern Rhodesia by three men who have never seen the Colony, was recalled a few days ago when the High Commissioner in London, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, presented Mr. W. G. Vincent, accountant at Rhodesia House, with a farewell gift from the staff. Mr. Vincent joined the British South Africa Company in 1915. At the invitation of the late Sir Francis Newton, he, with five other members of the Chartered Company's staff and four other persons, including Mr. John Collyer, "pioneered" the Office of the High Commissioner when it was at 2 Lorton Wall Buildings, from which it was moved in 1924 to Crown House, Ayrville, and in 1935 to its present prominent site in the Strand. Two of the B.S.A. Company originals, Messrs. G. F. Goff and F. Cox, who joined the company in 1914 and 1914 respectively, are still on the staff of Rhodesia House. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, whose son joined the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service in Salisbury last year, are now hoping that their seizure will allow them to see, for the first time the country which Mr. Vincent has served for 35 years. Mr. A. W. C. F. Hubbard has been appointed finance officer at Rhodesia House in succession to Mr. Vincent.

### Starting Practice

DAR ES SALAAM will soon have a new legal practitioner, for a local lawyer, Henry G. Dodd, secretary and legal adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation since its creation, was last week just returned in order to establish himself as an advocate in Tanganyika, where he will also be its legal adviser to the O.F.C. His permanent assignment to the firm is evident from the fact that he is a honorary treasurer of the African Field Club and for a while member of the African Golfing Society and the Dar-Golfing Society. Squash and lawn tennis are his two other games. He is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and before taking up his post with the Overseas Food Corporation he was chief executive officer of the Timber Trade Federation and the Timber Development Association of the United Kingdom. Before that he had been town clerk of Feltham, Middlesex. Mr. Dodd will leave England by air next Wednesday, and is due in Dar es Salaam on April 24. Mrs. Dodd will join him in East Africa later. They have two sons, still at school, one at Westminster and the other at Hurstpierpoint.

### Easter Egg

AN EASTER EGG was the description given in London stock market circles last Thursday to the £8,100,000 issue of 34% stock by the Uganda Government at 250 pence for the recent East African Railways and Harbours 3½% stock, stood at the equivalent of £99 fully paid, and the Southern Rhodesia issue made two months ago at £25 had reached a price of 25s. The market, while pleased with the issue terms, took the view that the Crown Agents, acting for Uganda, had been wise in its decision, especially as many other Colonial Governments are now to be in the queue as borrowers in London. Two most unusual aspects of the issue were that it was advertised on the day before Good Friday and that the bids opened and closed on Easter Tuesday, in normal conditions such a time, with budget day near at hand, would have been avoided. The amount of stock available to the public was not much over £2,000,000, the balance had been placed firm at advance. The proceeds of the issue are to be retained by the Uganda Executive Board.

### Measuring Millions

FEW PEOPLE, I think, comprehend large sums of money. When they are told, for instance, that the expenditure on the East African groundnut scheme has already exceeded £30,000,000, they receive only the vaguest of impressions. As a basis for comparison, it is interesting and illuminating to know that that sum is about equal to the total amount spent last year on all the advertising published in all the newspapers and other journals appearing in Great Britain. Will anyone doubt that the hard-headed businessmen who allocated most of that money in order to maintain and increase the sales of goods managed their finances much more profitably and economically than the Overseas Food Corporation has done?

### Seeing the Sights

A STORY which deserves to be true has reached me from a friend in Kenya. He alleges that, on arrival from Enchod who was taken to Nairobi National Park and shown a fine lion he began in satisfying his hunger, thought nothing of the fate of the lion and exclaimed only: "What a lovely piece of meat!"

# Minister for African Affairs Urgently Needed

## Ex-Governor Criticizes Colonial Development Corporation

LETHEBRIDGE, former Governor of the West Indies and later of British Guiana, has written a critical appraisal of British Colonial administration in the first issue of the journal of the African Society. His criticisms, which he made, the following extracts:

There has been a most impressive development of Colonial administration in the range of activities controlled by the Colonial Office. In recent years—new services, new and broadening policies, new organizations, new posts and executive new posts.

Yet, I judge, by what should be the principal criterion of success—the meeting of the natural rights and aspirations of Colonial peoples and the growth of their trust and confidence in their Government and in the measure of the effort. Disappointment and even frustration as well as delay and inactivity have been marked. This can be said in spite of such magnificent achievements in nearly every sphere of action and the best of intentions in all things.

### Battle Against Centralization

A principal reason is the degree of centralized direction against which Colonial aspiration has to battle. There has been a quite excessive degree of direction and control in detail. Very many of the older Colonies at least are beyond the stage when such detailed supervision is either of any political value. In particular, there has been a hesitation and an often disastrous slowness in decision.

The cure should be (1) the widest possible devolution to Colonial peoples and Colonial Governments; (2) effective Parliamentary influence as a corrective to Civil Service and office bureaucracy.

Devolution to the Colonies does not necessarily involve the premature and indiscriminate infliction of full responsible self-government on numerous immature Colonies. A part of this is a great degree of self-government in local affairs should be safe and over. Mistakes would be made, but course—no results no worse than flow from the present methods. But more would be done, and done more quickly, and an important advantage done by the Colonials themselves. Results might even be more practical and economical.

### Ensuring Effective Parliamentary Influence

Effective Parliamentary influence, as contrasted with mere influence, requires a division of the Colonies territorially into groups of a manageable size, over which a system of industrial status could be effectively presided. Such a group would be in a position to take the responsibility for decisions, and not largely the mouth-piece of a Minister.

The African group, in view of its immense importance for the future, should be a full-time job for a Minister, even with much detail devolved on to the Colonial Government.

The West Indian and the Caribbean group is not large measured by mass but its political importance is itself. Africa has a substantial majority of the population in the West Indian branch of the Colonial Office. It is possible that one Minister could take under his authority the West Indian Colonies, after exclusion of Africa, as well as the West Indies, at least until a better development was feasible.

The territorial division of the Colonial Office into three spheres of local development. But in the interim, the independent handling of African affairs is necessary, as it requires no argument. West Indian affairs will not require satisfactory handling until they have an adequate number of a Minister.

The writer speaks from 16 years of Colonial Service in Nigeria, the Seychelles and the West Indies, 13 of them as a Governor and 10 of these in the West Indies. He is

at his secret lead him to make the comments

One of the main reasons is that the one-time liberal and vibrant humanism towards Colonial peoples, in the tradition of British justice, of which Colonial loyalty has been founded, has in fact, since the 1920s, been dominated by practical administration.

Chief reasons have been the fact that the drive for material and technical civilization and advance have led to the imposition of an immense stamp, in a manner by Englishmen, not by Colonials, combined with technical and specialized activities, and the fact that the overhead direction, both in Whitehall and in the Colonies, has gone far too much to the hands of persons of office training and experience only.

The senior executives have for the most part never lived, in any sense, in real touch with personal sympathy with Colonial peoples, and the Englishmen in Colonial posts have for the most part been partly as a result of social custom, and partly of their life in the Colonies, but as much in touch with Colonial and Native life as though they lived in a London suburb. The excellent advice and preaching of many leaders of Colonial administration have failed to counter these faults.

### Poor Sense of Colonial Conditions

A particular and quite new instance of the tendencies criticized is seen in the new Colonial Development Corporation. The spirit of centralized autocracy which appears to animate this organization is dangerous. Secretiveness and a poor sense of public relations have been evident, and the methods of the Corporation vis-a-vis Colonial people, as far as they are apparent to the outside observer, however justifiable they may seem in the present and more primitive Colonial areas, can only provoke suspicion and opposition in the older, unless they are modified in active effort to invite full partnership.

A second impression has been that there is no real effective difference between the political parties in the United Kingdom in their handling of Colonial administration. Ideals as expressed have always been high and liberal. Some Conservative Secretaries of State have shown great personal quality and potential ability to stimulate the machine under them. The Labour influence about 1930 and at other times seemed to offer to show promise of ability to go beyond the orthodox limitations of the Civil Service, but that promise has faded. In recent years we have had the spectacle of an immense job completely overwhelming the Ministers and rendering their influence quite superfluous.

A third impression has been the regrettable failure in recent years to make use of a staff of officers with senior service in the Colonies. The practice of employing Colonial Governors as Permanent Secretaries of State or as Under-Secretaries seems to have been dropped. No doubt it was disliked in the Colonial Office itself.

### Colonial Secretary Dependent on "Office Men"

But it has seemed in the result that whereas for example the Ministers in the fighting services have admirals and generals of practical experience in the field as immediate advisers to them, and analogous conditions hold in some other ministries, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not this advantage, and is dependent on "office men" only. Visits by home officials to the Colonies, now common, in no way suffice adequately to equip the home civil servant.

To sum up, the writer believes that advance in Colonial administration to a successful result requires bolder and more courageous handling in two ways.

A radical shake-up in the Colonial Office is required. A Minister for African Affairs is badly required. Another Minister is required to take charge of the remaining Colonies. There should be a bold endeavour to reduce the unwieldy mass of executive and administrative machinery in this country. Devolution of the top-heavy central organization to Colonies in groups of Colonies should be one of several methods to pursue. There should be a return to the practice of using the services of Colonial Governors still in active service in spells of duty in Whitehall.

In the Colonies the utmost possible devolution of powers of self-government in local affairs should be actively pursued. The utmost encouragement and direction to Governors to prosecute this policy should be given. Even in the use of United Kingdom resources

or funds the fullest partnership with Colonial peoples and Colonial Governments should be regarded as essential and specifically arranged.

Where a Colony may be approaching responsible self-government in local affairs, it may be wiser to risk

some deterioration in efficiency of government than the deterioration of human standards. The good will that comes from the "too little" Government should endeavour to be kept in front of events and to be the leader in this policy. Britain in this matter is now falling behind the other Colonial Powers.

## Professor W. M. Macmillan on African Problems

### Impressions of a Recent Visit to East Africa\*

IT IS VERY DESIRABLE that the different parts of Africa should be much better informed than they are about their neighbours and in touch with them. The making of comparisons is in fact my justification for addressing you. I may claim to know South Africa pretty thoroughly. East Africa I had visited nearly 20 years ago. I had seen neither for 16 years, but in that interval had travelled widely in West Africa and lived there. I think this experience of the West enabled me to see South and East Africa with fresh eyes.

Our landfall was Uganda last May, before the Buganda riots had quite subsided. In spite of the riots, and even by comparison with the Gold Coast, my impression was, again, as 20 years earlier, of a very vigorous and prosperous African community. That goes especially for Buganda, but the sense of self-reliance and self-respect is strong too in Ankole and even in much more primitive Kigezi. The two strong Churches, C.M.S. and Catholic, with their schools, have left a permanent mark on the country.

Here, as in West Africa food production and soil fertility have been taken for granted; the country's fertility has been the envy of its neighbours. If economics are now beginning to cause some concern, it is still purely a social matter, like the social and political adjustments that need to be made.

#### Uganda Riots A Domestic Quarrel

Those April riots were primarily a domestic quarrel—a protest by the less privileged, the unemployed intellectuals, as one of themselves put it—against the more privileged appointed to office as district chiefs by the local Native Authority. It is clear that British rule has been indirectly responsible. In older conditions it was often convenient to rest the administration on any strong African chief there happened to be. This has inevitably led to a build-up of the favoured chief against such chiefs as his own subjects might have applied.

Twenty years ago these strong Native units appeared to be doing remarkably well; some even held them up as shining results of the then dogmatically held doctrine of indirect rule. To-day, as in Buganda, the people may feel that they have no remedy but violence against their own administration.

A few weeks later I saw another example of the consequences in what was once to all appearances as happy and peaceful a community as any in Africa—Basutoland. Late in the day it had become necessary to curb the power and privileges of the Basuto chiefs, and they in their turn had tried to assert power over the people by a revival of old superstition, and that is why ritual murders have been making life a misery of insecurity for ordinary people all over Basutoland. Yet another example has become notorious in these last weeks: the affair of Seretse Khama dates back ultimately to the privileged position allowed to his famous grandfather.

It is true that in the palmy days of indirect rule the constitution of Buganda and the South Africa Pro-

tectorate were frowned upon by purists as imperfect examples of the true doctrine. They conformed at least to its two main principles—that we must build on African institutions, and almost above all, "go slow." I may be allowed this optimism since I was often discounted as a heretic then, almost alone, I used to protest that, without learning directly from us, African institutions and African character might not bear the stress of modern government, and that it was urgent even then to be preparing for the day when it would no longer serve to "go slow." I always said, as you are learning now, that it was Africans who would do the "so little" and that they would turn and accuse us of "so little done."

#### Air of Isolation

To-day these provisions are undisputed. Modernity has come with a rush and the Buganda, like others, are less well prepared than we might have made them. Their leaders mostly agree that the Likoko should be reformed, but they are even more interested to pull their weight in the Protectorate Legislature. Buganda has an air of isolation from the rest of the world, but even its people are becoming less locally minded: they realize that it is the Protectorate that the fate of the parts will be decided, and are afraid only that they are being fobbed off with local politics, and given no say in more important economic matters.

They have done wonders with their cotton, and cotton has served them well, but a one-crop economy is precarious on the basis of being and must be broadened. Uganda is almost unique in Africa in having abundant water supplies, and efforts are being made in the north-east to use these for irrigation.

In 1930 the fertility of Buganda was enough to explain why it was a magnet for its neighbours from Ruanda-Urundi: to-day the people are causing concern. Every year some 100,000 Banyarunda immigrate to Buganda, mostly on foot, seeking living and employment on Buganda farms. A most uncertain number of them become settlers and cynics over that the hard work of Buganda is coming to rest entirely on their shoulders. The constitutional debates of the Protectorate have so far paid no attention to the political or social rights of these dependent labourers.

Now, too, economic expansion based on the great Owerri Falls electric power project threatens a shortage and the rise of a still more complex labour system besides which the commerce of Kampala is largely in Indian hands, as is much of the industry, notably two really large sugar plantations and factories in the directions of Jinja. This sugar helps to supply Kenya, but Uganda, mindful of its own long sugar queues, rather resents this neighbourly obligation, for the return it gets in butter, meat, and maize.

#### Inference to Fellow Africans

What can be drawn from Uganda for a world in which indirect rule has relapsed into its appropriate local significance, and where full self-government is the aim? I would stress the indifference these African communities habitually show to the claims of other Africans in their midst, the Banyarunda, in Buganda, the Northern Territories, the "Togos" of the Gold Coast or the Bakalahari in the Baringwato Reserve. There is also the necessity of good external relations with neighbours, in this instance the strong desirability of even closer working with Uganda's rather suspect neighbour, Kenya.

My approach to Kenya this time was, very instructively, by the nearly African Nyanza or Kavirondo Province, which was new to me. In Uganda and the outside world, and especially to West Coast Africans, Kenya still means only the "White Highlands." My former visit to Nairobi happened at the crisis of a famous "White Paper" episode, when at least

\* Being an abbreviated report of an address in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

one European farmer, and leading a special service to say that the country is now open to barbarism by the wrong-headedness of the British Government of the day. The Commission which presently claimed the land limits of the Highlands was yet to come, and the worst of the economic slump which was to make more to the settlers' lives and outside criticism.

The progress made in 1946 was arresting. To-day Nairobi is a much bigger and more progressive city. The white community has raised production and expanded the country's economic basis and must be accepted as established. Property has been so far so good much of the bitterness of settler grievances and made for easier relations between whites and blacks.

Impressions of the Settlers

A lessening of personal strain has turned the attention of the settler community towards the general problems of the country, and many of its members are lending powerful help to the Government in its various policies. I suggest in particular two connected points as evidence of the settler achievement since 1930: the quality of the European high schools as proved by the leaving numbers; Kenya-educated young men who are making themselves useful, some in various branches of the Government service, and exclusively in Kenya.

There are, however, some obvious weaknesses in both the economic and the social structure, and something alarmingly artificial about the present prosperity. There is no question but that it was only a war-time expenditure and prices that put many even of the admirably large estates on their feet at all. Since then a good deal of land for small farms has changed hands at prices that cannot possibly be remunerative to the receiving a living from them.

One other consideration to take only one—the conditions as such that white society must be too heavy. It may be infinitely better balanced than in the all-African Colonies, like those in the West Coast, but still badly short of the artisan class which Victorians called a lower middle class. In fact, it is a mixed society: it is a mixed society. The missing strata are still filled by Indians, but must and must quickly be strengthened by the ranks of the African masses.

The future well-being of the country as a whole rests of the white community itself, must depend on a co-operative effort on the success of what ought to be the stimulating experiment of achieving a workable model of the "plural society" that is inevitable.

The Central Issue

The central issue is the satisfactory adjustment of black and white relations, an adjustment that ought to be easier in this limited field and give a fruitful example of the guidance of others, as in the more complex society of South Africa.

The experience of using much of the land and funds for the benefit of the ground level was correct, but only a small part of the portion. At full extent, they are only a very tiny peck of Kenya, and even of Kenya. They are on the now very crowded Kikuyu country, where population has been increasing since an end was put to mass depopulations. This country, with a population of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, was too cold to attract Africans, and was largely left as a man's land between tribes. This over-stimulated population produced a political volatility in the people of both the races living there that has produced more heat than was warranted and less light than is desirable.

It has been one of the 1934 report of the Land Commission was to find a body of opinion in Kenya inclined to explore the rigid legal limits that report gave to the reservation of their own name, the Native Land Units. That is the direction towards thinking in terms of the needs and interests of the people of Kenya as a whole.

Another was the sound communal activity of bodies like the Nairobi Municipal Council, especially in the matter of housing and the attempt to bring order into the four square Government Department of Labour, both in Nairobi and elsewhere, especially successfully perhaps in Mombasa. The department affects some 200,000 Africans, its head has been put into the Legislature that the 200,000 and more must be given the same social security at work as they would have in their own reserves.

European Farmers and African Labourers

There is no final solution in sight of the social let alone the political needs of another 200,000 peasant farm labourers, or "squatters". I could not doubt that their personal relations with their employers are on the whole good, and that they had no economic grievances they would make any more there are.

We spent a Sunday morning in Diani, on the Upper Ruvu, where a new social centre provides the scattered farmers with a market and some amusement, a focus for social activities which is much needed where there is no village effect. No market place, no shop, no church. It was evident that a few planners among the farmers are conscious of the need for all the obvious great gaps in their welfare. It is not possible to handle the problem of the hundreds of so many

thousands of Africans scattered about the district run about by a European Council.

The white leaders of the Coast, notably the Kenyas, are unmistakably aware that in a country like theirs it is hopeless to talk of some South African. So of leading up their numerical strength as evidence. I should like to begin with more confidence on the road before the details of the workings of the organization of white unity throughout East and Central Africa become available in the first week or two next. I note with appreciation that writes of such white solidarity are springing up from within the ranks.

Good Leadership Essential

There is hope for the future in what Africans first, and a sufficient number of Africans as well as their natural suspicion and become fired with a positive optimism for what is a great possibility of adventure, change and opening up a way that will enable such diverse interests to work harmoniously together. The continued success of the white community must depend on quality and leadership, or quality of leadership.

Already Kenya has realized something of this as the pioneer of new methods of constructive work. It has made land units. It has made Kenya the most successful of all African countries. There is no harm done if funds are more readily voted because of their interest in their own security to do everything possible to reach the pressing needs of the soil of the African and to reach the erosion that menaces there, and even more in the rest of the country.

The same drive has given the Government a reconditioning of the well worn machinery of the Government service and of Crown and Government departments. It is clear now the nation is ready to break down the isolation and even rivalry of departments by pooling their talents on a definite basis for the benefit of all. The Government team should at once begin to build a district commissioner has carried a long and help to find a satisfactory scope for the educational, engineering, agricultural, veterinary, and medical specialists.

District Teams

A district team means a group of funds from the administration of all the departments, and as it increases the number of those in a position to help to propagate new ideas and put them across to the African population, on whose good will all planning in the last resort depends. Even yet African opinion is hardly better to be won, but it ought not to be difficult to develop and adjust the machinery so as to bring African representatives in the business of the team. Years ago the Gold Coast education department was making very good use of non-official Africans in its councils. There has been mention at least of a move in that direction in district teams next door in Tanganyika.

I have for a moment the special case of African good will and responsibility restricted to Kenya to make their contribution. I note only that the Africans are probably more co-operative than those elsewhere. There are a number of reasons for the undoubted backwardness of education in East Africa, and serious attempts are on foot to remedy this, including the abandonment of what is always thought mistaken zeal for making Swahili the *lingua franca*, rather than English.

Much depends on increasing African efficiency in all spheres of life, and is so far to the good that East Africa, East West and even South Africa in canvassing the question of how to find incentives for harder work and how to make labour when it has come forward.

(To be continued)

Kenya and Tanganyika

MAJOR GENERAL G. C. FOWKES, acting president of the Electors' Union of Kenya, completed last week a rapid tour by air of parts of Tanganyika for the purpose of explaining the views of Kenya settlers on constitutional development in Tanganyika. The tour was arranged by the Northern Province Council, the headquarters of which are in Arusha. At the end of it General Fowkes said that the visit had been most successful, except that he had met strong opposition in Tanganyika. Mr. E. A. Ritchcock took the lead in emphasizing the view that there must be security for all races but paramount for one he opposed "ganging up" with the Electors' Union and argued that Tanganyika must settle the problem locally. General Fowkes was emphatic that if the Europeans in East Africa went down, all that the Asians and African could hope for would be a slave's life in a Communist police state.

# East Africa's Great Sisal Industry

## Income in Eight Years Exceeded £43,000,000

FOURTY-THREE MILLION POUNDS were spent by Great Britain in eight years on the purchase of East African sisal, says the annual report for 1949 of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, of which Mr. E. P. Hitchcock was elected chairman at the annual general meeting held in Tanga on March 28. Mr. Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, last year's chairman, is the new vice-chairman.

The report of the executive committee for 1949 gives East African sisal production for the year as 163,281 tons, an increase of 3,638 tons on the Tanganyika's share of 123,296 tons was 2,674 tons above the 1948 output. Kenya and Uganda together produced 36,985 tons compared with 36,021 in 1948. But for the severe drought which caused all leaf development to cease on many estates for a long period, considerably higher outputs might have been achieved. The effects of the drought will, it is said, continue into 1951.

During the eight years, 1941-48 inclusive, in which all East African sisal was bought by the Imperial Government, Tanganyika sold 854,316 tons for £3,858,365, and Kenya and Tanganyika 2,532,525 tons for £8,955,842. East Africa thus contributed 1,079,641 tons and was paid nearly £43,000,000, the average over the period being £39 13s. 4d.

### Bulk Purchase by British Government

When bulk purchasing by the Imperial Government began it was of the utmost value to the industry, for, owing to the blockade of Europe, world production then greatly exceeded effective demand. By 1942, however, with the loss of supplies from the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, the position completely changed, and East Africa then became the mainstay of Allied supplies of hard fibre. The Government of the U.S.A., anxious to encourage production of hard fibres elsewhere, later established a price level 20% above that which was paid to East African growers for the rest of the war, and the difference between the price paid by the British Government and that paid to sisal producers elsewhere during the period of Government purchase was about £7,000,000. The final price paid by Great Britain in the latter part of 1948 averaged £86 per ton f.o.b., or £89 10s. for No. 1 grade.

The average price paid to East African growers for No. 1 sisal last year was £96 per ton c.i.f., United Kingdom net price to the growers being about £5 below that paid under the Government purchase at the end of the previous year. Following devaluation, the price was fixed at £107 in the U.K. and £112 in New York, but up to £130 was paid for small quantities.

The customs returns for January of this year showed an average f.o.b. price of £90 9s. 4d., from which sisal cess of £4 6s. 6d., and sisal cess of 5s. have to be deducted, leaving the grower with a net average of £85 17s. 8d., or about the same net price as that paid a year earlier by the Ministry of Supply.

### Export Tax Condemned

The sisal export tax recently introduced by the Government of Tanganyika the report states:—

A severe blow was dealt to the industry by the Tanganyika Government in September 1949, with a proposal to impose an export tax on sisal fibre from January 1, 1950. This is the first occasion on which the Tanganyika Government has proposed to introduce legislation of major concern to the sisal industry without prior consultation with the industry through the Sisal Board, which was one of the original reasons for establishing the board in 1934.

The first intimation of Government's proposal was a confidential letter addressed to the Association by the Member for Finance, Trade and Economics dated September 3. The chair-

man addressed a reply dated September 6, protesting in principle on behalf of the association, and immediately referred the proposals by cable to the vice-chairman and general secretary in London.

A Bill was published in the *Official Gazette* dated November 4, 1949, for submission to the Legislative Council, imposing an export tax on sisal fibre from January 1, 1950, at 10% of the average f.o.b. value per ton at the time of export, so long as such average price of sisal fibre was £65 per ton or over. On September 22 the executive committee, referred the matter to a special committee, the members of which are Messrs. Hitchcock (chairman), Abdulla Karimjee, Markwalder, Wilkins and Houry. On November 11 the committee met the Acting Member for Finance, Trade and Economics and the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, who had been deputed by Government to discuss the matter. As a result of this meeting a compromise to amend the Bill by making the percentage 5% instead of 10% and the price on which the tax became payable £75 instead of £65 per ton was accepted as a temporary expedient.

The 5% rate was to apply to the first three months of 1950, after which date the rate of 10% would become operative, subject to the findings of a committee of inquiry which has since been set up by Government, with the Director of Agriculture (chairman), the Accountant-General, and the Custodian of Enemy Property as members.

### Should Planting Be Licensed?

The hope is expressed that the Sisal Growers' Association Ltd., London, which was incorporated a few months ago as the London office of the Tanganyika association, will soon also represent the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

Another interesting statement is that the executive committee is considering a proposal that sisal planting should be controlled by licence, "not to restrict proper development of the industry, but rather to prevent uneconomic and speculative planting."

Monthly food parcels have been sent to Berlin for Dr. Hindorf, the pioneer of the sisal industry in East Africa, who is in very straitened circumstances. Monthly cash remittances are therefore to be made to him in future.

Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, last year's chairman, was in London twice during the year, and Mr. Hitchcock, the vice-chairman, visited Europe, America, India, and Japan in connexion with marketing and Brazil and Mexico to study production matters.

There are warm tributes to Mr. S. Tranter for his 13 years of service on the executive committee, four as chairman of the association and three as vice-chairman, to Major A. King, for a similar period on the executive committee and his vice-chairmanship in 1946; and to Mr. P. A. Feer, who served on the executive committee for seven years, on the Sisal Board for three, and in other capacities.

### Work of Labour Bureau

The annual report of the Labour Bureau operated by the Sisal Association shows that 38,834 adults and 15,958 dependants were delivered to estates, totalling 54,792, compared with 43,916 in the previous year and 32,668 in 1947. Registered adults and dependants numbered 21,514, a sharp increase on the 15,586 of 1948. Four out of every 10 labourers arriving during the year at the estates of members of the Association were unattached.

A reference to the Southern Province states—  
Songea maintained its usual output (of labour), but this is still small when the extent of the population in that district is considered. The Native production of dark-fired tobacco provides a sufficient cash return for many, while others continue to offer themselves in Nyassaland for employment in the South African gold mines and the Rhodesias. How seriously Government regard the southward migration of labour from Songea and other districts is not known, although this industry has repeatedly brought the matter to official attention. Many more years of inaction and the situation will become out of hand, as has been proved in Nyassaland and the Rhodesias. It may be

of interest to members to know that to the planters of Southern Rhodesia, obtain their labour at a cost of 300s. per head, and at a wage nearly twice that current in Tanganyika.

Of the Central Province it is said:—  
The Gogo have been the only men to offer themselves in substantial numbers for employment away from their homes on the threat of famine. The effect has been most reassuring and these Gogo have settled themselves in as willing and contented workers. They have all been obtained through DeLima, a total of 2,657 in the current year, which compares with 1,161 in 1948, representing an increase of 128%. We have not undertaken recruiting in the Simons and Selous Districts, as we have no wish to interfere with the requirements of our Northern Province neighbours.

**Labour Position Must Deteriorate**  
The industry is warned that the labour position will grow more difficult as a result of developments in Tanganyika and in the neighbouring countries which now supply 21% of the males brought to the local markets by the Musau.

There is a growing tendency for provincial commissioners to assess the number of workers that they consider should be released for employment outside their provinces, and this, in effect, indirectly assesses to themselves the position of a controlling authority in the matter of labour, on the principle, presumably that primarily provincial economies must receive first

priority, unmindful of the degree of importance to the Territory of long-established revenue-producing industry elsewhere," says another paragraph in the report.

Thus any labour-recruiting organization that may be set up by private enterprise at not inconsiderable expense is in danger of becoming partly redundant at short notice, so long as labour can be withheld or supplies rationed by Government's officers in this manner, merely because of the absence of any real co-ordinated labour policy.

#### Man-Power Survey Needed

It should be the responsibility of Government to ensure that the Territory's established industries are to some extent protected in this matter of labour supply, and not subjected to constant speculation as to what effect the introduction of new and untried projects or the application of local restrictions may have upon their future and their prosperity.

All this suggests the urgency for an early factual examination of the Territory's man-power position. A paper survey of some kind is in course of preparation now and it may be possible from the information so obtained further to examine, through the Labour Board or by the appointment of a special committee, the present-day aspects and implications of territorial development having regard to the importance of balancing the needs of industry on the one hand to the economic and social development of the indigenous populations on the other.

## Parliament and East and Central Africa

### Questions and Answers in the House of Commons

THE GROUNDNUT SCHEME in Tanganyika Territory has so far cost the British taxpayer £2,458,680.

Mr. S. N. EVANS, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, said in the House of Commons last week in reply to Mr. A. HURD that of that sum advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, £2,145,228 is recoverable from the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Mr. HURD: "May the House be told whether the Minister has yet had the opportunity of discussing arrangements with the chairman of the corporation so that we do not accumulate large sums of white elephants in our inventory?"

Mr. EVANS: "I do not know what conversations the Minister may or may not have had with the chairman of the corporation. This project is being given very careful examination."

**Development in Bechuanaland**  
Conditions in Bechuanaland were described in the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who was asked by Mr. SKRINGSSEN what special procedure was being adopted to effect progressive improvement in the administration of that protectorate.

Mr. GORDON-WALKER replied: "My hon. friend presumably refers to the development of the system of Native administration in the Protectorate. The framework within which the Native authorities function is set out in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation of 1943, which defines the procedure for their appointment and defines their powers and duties. The further developments contemplated in the Bamangwato Reserve are described in paragraphs 20 and 22 of the White Paper presented to Parliament (Cmd. 7913)."

Mr. SKRINGSSEN asked what considerations had been given specially to the means by which the economic, educational, and social needs of Bechuanaland could be more fully assisted; to what extent literacy and education had progressed in the last 10 years; and what developments had taken place during that period in respect of—

Mr. GORDON-WALKER: "Under the limited activities which the Government is able to promote from its own ordinary revenues under £500,000 per annum, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has enjoyed and will continue to enjoy generous assistance from grants made by the Colonial Government and Welfare Funds. The total amount available under 1949-50 is over £1,000,000.

These grants are being used firstly for the development of water supplies, both surface and underground, which is the primary need of the territory. Other uses are: control of the pest fly in the north-west; the extension of live stock and agricultural services; the improvement of roads; and medical and educational services.

"A geological survey at a cost of over £98,000 to investigate the mineral resources of the Protectorate is in progress. The Administration hope also to investigate the possibilities of controlling and using the waters of the Okavango Delta in the north for schemes which, if successful, would prove of very great advantage."

The Colonial Development Corporation is investigating large-scale cattle-ranching and cold storage projects which might prove of great benefit to the economy and well-being of the territory.

#### Educational Progress

With regard to literacy and education progress is illustrated more clearly by the following developments:—

(a) A Government teacher-training college for African teachers has been recently established;

(b) A modern Government primary school for Europeans has been built at Lobatsi;

(c) At Moshudi a homecrafts training centre has been established for African adolescents;

(d) Some £5,000 is expended on a bursary system to enable European and African pupils to follow post-primary courses outside the Protectorate. This amount is divided approximately evenly between the two races.

(e) As a result of a tribal cattle levy, the Bamangwato have raised over £100,000 to establish a tribal secondary school which was opened at the beginning of 1949.

(f) Aided by Government grants, which this year will total £100,000, an African secondary school has been firmly established at St. Joseph's Mission, Khashe.

(g) Under the Native authority system the tribal committees established to administer primary schools in tribal areas have grown in responsibility and the Treasuries concerned vote increasingly large sums of money for education.

"Medical expenditure has risen from £34,000 to £60,000 per annum in the last 10 years. The African medical staff has been increased from 68 to 152, including one African doctor. A scheme for the training of African nurses has been established. More equipment and drugs have been provided, and the number of beds at Government hospitals has been increased."

"Considerable progress has been made in the preventive field, and trained staff are undertaking active measures to prevent and control malaria, sleeping sickness, plague and smallpox."

Mr. J. HUME asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was yet in a position to make a statement on the reforms proposed in the African Labour Efficiency Survey of 1947; and whether he would consider following up that survey by a further and more comprehensive study of the problem.



MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "I have received the views of the East African Governments on the survey. The Government of Kenya feels that it presents in accessible form considerable material regarding African labour conditions which will be of value to political and social workers who have not had the advantage of practical experience in Africa. The report is useful to the Kenya Government because it confirms to a great extent, from an independent angle of scientific research, conclusions already reached locally. It is the Government's constant aim to overcome the disability caused by the general lack of incentive among Africans to improve their output."

"The Government of Uganda states that the report has been studied with interest, but that it is not felt that it is in very large measure applicable to conditions in Uganda. Certain sections are of local interest, and it is proposed to make copies of the report available to employers in the Protectorate."

"The Government of Tanganyika states that everything possible is already being done to remedy such deficiencies as malnutrition, low educational standards, inadequate supervision, and lack of training, to which the report primarily attributes the lack of efficiency in African labour. Attention is being particularly concentrated on the improvement of technical education and training facilities, and for some time past the Labour Department has made a special point of drawing the attention of private employers to these causes of inefficiency, and a good deal has been accomplished in the way of improving standards of housing, feeding, medical attention, and recreational facilities."

#### Joint Action Within Industry Needed

"The Government considers that joint action within industry itself is, however, what is really required, and feels that the recommendations in the survey will have a better chance of wide application when the local industries form a federation or co-ordinating body of some kind which can consider appropriate action on these problems. As a first step, the Government is distributing copies of the survey to interested associations of employers, and to individual employers of large labour forces. The Government endorses the importance attached in the survey to the study of sociological and psychological aspects of efficiency."

"As regards the second part of the question, a good deal of further work is being undertaken on the subjects dealt with in the survey. The programme of the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere, to which a new director has just been appointed, provides for studies of African psychology and for studies of urbanized and semi-urbanized Natives in Uganda. The Government of Uganda proposes, with some assistance from the institute, to conduct an inquiry into labour migration in Uganda from the sociological, medical, agricultural, and economic aspects."

"The Government of Tanganyika is proposing to undertake an urban survey of Dar es Salaam and Tanga which will include studies of Native housing, economic status, earnings, etc. The question of organizing studies of African towns is one to which the Colonial Social Science Research Council is giving consideration, and another subject is the extension of studies of spitue testing to arrive at tests suitable for Africans in all the tropical African Colonies."

"On the medical side, the position should be materially assisted by the establishment of the East African Medical Survey and other medical research projects."

#### Colonial Students in Britain

MR. P. SMITHERS asked what bodies were represented on the consultative committee which had been set up to represent to the British Council the views of Colonial students resident in the United Kingdom; what students' unions were not represented on the committee; and whether the members of the committee were elected or appointed, and by whom.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "The following student bodies are represented on the British Council's Consultative Committee in London: East African Students' Union, Gold Coast Students' Union, Hong Kong Students' Association, Malay Society of Great Britain, Malayan Students' Union, Nigerian Students' Union, Sierra Leone Study Group, South Eastern and Central African Students' Union, West African Students' Union, and West Indian Students' Union. I am not aware that any Colonial student unions have been omitted. The members of the committee have been appointed by their own organizations."

BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would look into the question of payment of British rates of income tax on their pay by officers and senior non-commissioned officers in the African Forces.

MR. STRACHEY: "I am already looking into this question." BRIGADIER PRIOR-PALMER: "While the Secretary of State is looking into it, will he realize that this affects not only

British officers going out from the British Isles, but also officers who have lived all their lives in these Colonies and have never been home to England?"

MR. STRACHEY: "I appreciate that point and it is an important one. I will certainly take it into account."

MR. S. MARSHALL asked the Colonial Secretary what had been done to implement the recommendation of the Kenya Development Sub-Committee on Health in regard to the setting up of a Royal Commission to inquire into the health of all the peoples of H.M. Dependencies in Africa.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "The recommendation of the Kenya Development Sub-Committee on Health was also the subject of an approach in 1947 by the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association, who asked that the Royal Commission should in addition cover population questions. These proposals were considered by my predecessor, who in 1949 decided that, as far as the East African territories were concerned, the appointment of a Royal Commission on population would be inappropriate. Further statistical information is to the course of preparation, and the position will be reviewed again when it becomes available."

#### Royal Commission on Health Refused

"Innumerable efforts are being made by the Governments of the British Colonial territories in Africa to improve the health of the people, and it is considered that an official inquiry of the kind suggested could have of real value until a stage has been reached at which it will be possible to draw conclusions from the results of these efforts. I am not therefore prepared to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission at present."

MR. J. RANKIN asked how many students were attending the new Colonial universities in West Africa, East Africa, Malaya, and the West Indies.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "In West Africa, there are 295 students at University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, and 120 at the University College of the Gold Coast. In East Africa, there are 222 students. The University of Malaya has 661 students, and the University College of the West Indies 74. Separate totals for students with scholarships and private students are not in my possession, but the latter form a small minority; almost all the students' courses are financed by their Governments."

MR. RANKIN asked how many Colonial students were studying in this country; how many were private students; how many had been granted scholarships; and what were the comparable figures for the preceding five years.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The comparative figures of Colonial students who are on record as studying in the United Kingdom and in Southern Ireland for the last five years are as follows:—

	Total	Scholarships	Private
1949-50	4,014	1,518	2,496
1948-49	3,493	1,390	2,103
1947-48	3,261	1,350	1,911
1946-47	2,262	887	1,375
1945-46	1,188	396	792

MR. B. JANNER asked whether the Colonial Secretary would consider putting in hand a large-scale plan for the immigration of girls from our Colonial territories to train here as nurses, so that the hospitals here could have the benefit of their services during training, and the hospitals in the Colonies benefit considerably by their experience on their return.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "There are 642 Colonial nursing students in the United Kingdom under existing schemes and an increasing flow of new entrants. I believe that the present flow is about right; the number of suitable candidates is limited, and if too many of them came to this country at once, training of nurses in the Colonies would suffer."

MR. J. HYND asked for a statement on the progress of the pilot development schemes envisaged in the Worthington Report on Uganda of 1946.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Uganda Government have decided not to proceed at present with the proposal for a large and ambitious pilot scheme in South Busoga, but to undertake instead a number of smaller schemes covering the principal variations of soil and climate affecting agriculture in Uganda."

"The first of these schemes has already been started in the Bunya area of South Busoga to try out mechanized methods and provide foodstuffs for an African labour force. The departure from Dr. Worthington's proposals may be temporary only, since the smaller pilot areas will be extended if the initial experiments are successful."

MR. HYND asked about the progress of the Uganda hydro-electric development scheme.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The contract for the erection of a dam and hydro-electrical station at Jinja was placed in September, 1949, and preliminary work on the site has now begun. It is too early to give a detailed forecast of industry development in the Jinja area, but projects for the manufacture of cotton textiles, fertilizers, paper, building materials, and iron and steel are among those being considered. A cement factory already started at Tororo will eventually draw its power from Jinja."

(Continued on page 1005)

# BACKGROUND T

**Need for National Awareness.**—Human nature being what it is, incentives to higher production must largely be financial incentives. One of the greatest barriers to incentives is our high taxation, which largely results from having compressed into a few years far-reaching reforms, each of which it might be possible to justify on its own but which, all taken together, have placed a heavier burden on us than we can bear. Our foreign investments, even after the 1914-18 war, used to pay for 20% of our total imports, whereas to-day it is hardly sufficient to pay for 3%. We have therefore to make up that gap by producing more goods and services at a competitive price and finding markets for them, including markets in hard currency countries. The most fundamental remedy for our national difficulties is a national awareness by everyone that there can be no rights without corresponding duties, and that it is only by a joint effort by everyone that we can put this country on its feet. Provided this can be brought about, a true awareness of the difficulties which beset this country to-day, if that we can hope to find a common denominator for that harder work by all concerned which alone can enable us to create a new and better life for ourselves. Sir Neville Magness, addressing the British Employers' Confederation.

**Five Essentials.**—The major redistribution of wealth has been affected too rapidly, and in the process we have too drastically dissipated private capital and discouraged private saving, and have also eaten into industrial capital. If we can come near to balancing our national budget, only with the help of Marshall Aid and by treating capital in part as income, then we are making our way. The people must be made increasingly aware that taxation is undermining the foundations of industry, and that Government expenditure must come down if that process is to be corrected. We do not want to see the social services cut, but we do want to see the country living within its means, for the longer we go on as we are, the more drastic and unpleasant will be the inevitable readjustment. The first essentials for the national good are a really determined effort to reduce Government expenditure with a lightening of the burden of taxation and encouragement for the enterprise and initiative which were the true foundations of our greatness."—Sir Robert Sioclair, president of the Federation of British Industries.

**Develop the Empire.**—"The Empire Industries Association and British Empire League are convinced that it is only through the fullest development of their resources that the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire can progress, be secure against dangers from without, and maintain their leadership in world affairs. The combined resources, human and material, at our disposal are far greater than those of the United States. But they have been largely left undeveloped in lack of a definite policy concentrated upon their development, such as has created America's present world pre-eminence. Such a development cannot be carried out by the method of a single Government and a single tariff and monetary policy, as in the United States. But the result can be equally well and more flexibly achieved by mutual co-operation through the grant to each other of priorities or preferences in respect of tariffs, finance, shipping, aviation, and migration. We must be free from all restrictions, such as those embodied in the Geneva and Havana agreements, which in the name of non-discrimination would prevent our effective co-operation. The flexible system we advocate is consistent with the fullest balanced development of each of our nations. Our view is that in each country of the Empire the home producer should come first and the Empire producer second. We believe that the immense opportunities of Empire development can be fully realized only if we give free play to individual initiative and energy in every field of creative enterprise. Failure to carry out the policy of expansion which we advocate is bound to mean the increase of policies of restriction, bureaucratic control, and State monopoly."—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, president.

**Burma.**—Reinforcements and supplies are reaching the enemy in Burma across the northern frontier—some 150 miles of most difficult country. It is essential that this be completely blocked. To achieve this a method employed in the South African War could be used. Block-houses connected by wire and edged with mines could be erected from coast to coast in a direct line. The time taken to do the job is of little importance, as until it is done the campaign will continue."—Major B. Carslake.

**Stalemate.**—"The policy of stalemate so deliberately expounded in this year's Economic Survey may be politically expedient, since the Labour Party neither has the Parliamentary strength to pursue a radical policy of its own (if it could think of one) nor is it willing to adopt anyone else's. It may even be electorally shrewd since, so long as employment remains full and wages high, there are more votes to be lost by doing something than by doing nothing. But it is certainly not any of the things on which the Labour Party has prided itself. It is not the conscious assertion of human control over the economic environment. It is not the deliberate shaping of economic policies to meet scientifically ascertained social requirements. It is not even ordinary prudence based on reasonable foresight. This is simply the documentation of drift."—*The Economist*.

**Drift.**—"If the present drift of spending continues, the economic deadlock must grow steadily tighter—with all its waste, its deadening effects upon initiative, its disastrous impact upon the supply of risk capital, and its threat to the export cost structure upon which all hopes of dollar-independence must be based. No amount of conceivable administrative economies and prunings of minor services can possibly produce the savings needed to permit any significant alleviation of the load of taxation."—*The Banker*.

**Threat of War.**—"A few weeks ago General Billotte, who speaks with authority, warned us that we have only two years in which we can count on security. I think even that is optimistic, because I certainly should not guarantee any fixed period at all. In 1933 I calculated that peace could not be guaranteed after the beginning of 1938—that is, five years. For 1933 to 1938 read 1945 to 1950—five years again. We have had them. We are very much in the same position as in 1938. We have before us a short period in which we can make ourselves sufficiently formidable to be a deterrent. Progress is slow and the danger great and imminent. But one thing that we can do quickly is to recover the sense of self-preservation. That instinct will surely tell us that the first thing to do is to set our own house in order against the day of evil. The Western Allies should get together and form a joint department of psychological warfare as an integral part of Western defence."—Lord Vansittart.

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.**—"The next two years will be the most challenging in our business history."—Sir Cecil Weir.

"Pool betting is one of the greatest social evils of today."—Mr. E. P. Smith.

"More than 4,000 British subjects have lost their lives in Malaya."—Lord Mancroft.

"Our party politics are like the games of children playing on the sands."—The Archbishop of York.

"Britain has a rival—Germany—for the leadership of United Europe."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"Nationalism is boiling in Germany to-day. The forces which welcomed Hitler are in the ascendant to-day."—Lord Strabolgi.

"A letter from abroad addressed to The Mayor of Yorkshire, England, was promptly delivered to the Lord Mayor of Leeds."—Mr. S. Dye, M.P.

"The universities concentrate too much on thinking, rather than doing. In this they are fundamentally wrong."—Dr. G. B. Jeffery, director of the Institute of Education.

"Since the Fuchs conviction there is not a hope of the United States telling us any more atomic secrets."—*Daily Mail* correspondent in New York.

"There is a two-way traffic on the highway between Canterbury and Rome, and many people leave the Church of Rome for the Church of England."—The Archbishop of York.

"During the past year 467 regular airmen deserted from the R.A.F. National Service men who deserted during the same period numbered 147."—Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Air.

"In Czechoslovakia, if anyone wishes to write to a foreigner he must take the letter in person to the post office, produce his identity card, and write his name and address on the envelope."—*National News-Letter*.

"When the State claims to be the creator rather than the guardian of law, and to be its own final court of appeal, it defies the prerogative of God and opens the way to tyranny and corruption. Here is the central issue of modern politics."—The Bishop of Southwell.

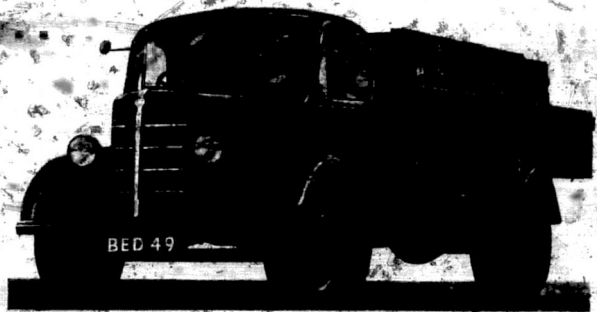
"It is one of the illusions of the age that hardship is a synonym for unhappiness, and that hard and prolonged work cannot have in it a deep pleasure of its own, comparable to the satisfaction an artist may feel in the product of his mind."—Mr. Norman Angell.

"In the three months ended March 3, 11 Service men, 76 police, 135 Asiatic civilians, and four European civilians were killed in Malaya. The wounded numbered 24 Service men, 62 police, 108 Asiatic civilians, and two Europeans."—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"In the period ending March, 1949, about 1,300 dentists in the United Kingdom earned under the National Health Scheme at the rate of more than £6,000 a year. Seven Scottish dentists received more than £12,000."—From the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

"A very small, noisy minority of Africans imagines that it can achieve political ends by stirring up dissension and ill-will, and even by resorting to violence. If there are in Nigeria people who mistake friendliness and a sincere approach for weakness, they make a very grave mistake."—Sir John Macpherson, Governor of Nigeria.

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# PERSONALIA

THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH has returned from Kenya.

MR. J. V. WILD has become Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda.

MR. R. WELENSKY is due in London by air from Northern Rhodesia on March 27.

MR. R. G. M. WILLAN has been appointed Conservator of Forests in Nyasaland.

MR. D. G. MAURICE has been appointed Secretary for Trade and Economics in Tanganyika.

LORD ROWALLAN, the Chief Scout, returned last week by air after a tour of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and South Africa.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER and MR. ARTHUR BEVINGTON GILFILLAN have retired from the board of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.).

SIR DONALD PERROTT, deputy chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, leaves London to-morrow by air for East Africa.

SIR GERALD CLAUSEN will lead the British Colonial delegation to the meeting of the Rubber Study Group which opens on May 2 in Brussels.

MR. F. A. MONTAGUE, Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, has been appointed Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to be chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association.

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, who has been appointed a director on the London board of the Bank of New Zealand, is a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MR. F. W. HARRIS, M.P., left by air for Kenya as soon as Parliament rose on April 6, but is due back before the House of Commons meets again on April 17.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, curator of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at Oxford University.

MR. H. K. JAFFER, M.L.C., and MR. MATHIAS, M.P., have been reappointed members of the Uganda Legislative Council for a further year and two years respectively.

MR. R. ABEL SMITH has resigned from the board of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. and MR. J. N. MCNEIL has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

MR. A. T. WRIGHT has resigned his appointment as development engineer to the Uganda Electricity Board in order to take up a post in Kampala with the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MRS. F. D. HUGHES, well-known Kenya architect, and one of the two vice-presidents of the East Africa Women's League, is shortly due in London by air for a very brief visit.

MR. W. E. M. LOGAN, of Kenya, is one of the two members of the Colonial Service to be awarded Commonwealth Fund Fellowships for study in the United States this year.

MR. W. J. PRETTY is this year's president of the Uganda Lawn Tennis Association, of which MR. H. KENDALL is hon. secretary and the REV. F. B. WELLSHOVEN hon. treasurer.

A requiem mass for the late WALTER OSBORNE STEVENSON will be held at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Moorfields, Eldon Street, London, E.C.2, on Thursday, April 20, at 11.30 o'clock.

MR. G. W. PESKETT has been elected president of the newly formed Uganda Hockey Association, of which SIR JOHN HALL is patron, MR. LENNY ALMEIDA hon. secretary, and MR. SARDARA SINGH, hon. treasurer.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER arrived back in London last week by air from their visit to Kenya. SIR GODFREY THOMAS, private secretary, and LADY CECILY VESEY, lady-in-waiting, were in attendance.

MR. LITHWELL, the retiring High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and MRS. EGGLELAND, who are so well known to many Rhodesians, were the guests at dinner last night of the South Africa Club in London.

MONS. PAUL ALSTEEN has been elected president of Katanga Chamber of Commerce in the Belgian Congo for a further two years. MONS. P. VAN ESSCHE remains first vice-president and MONS. DETROUX becomes second vice-president.

MR. D. R. RIES-WILLIAMS, lately Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who lost his seat in the House of Commons at the general election, has returned to Cardiff to live. He may contest a Welsh constituency at the next election.

MR. DUNCAN MITCHELL-MOUBRAY, second son of Captain J. M. and Mrs. Moubray, of Shaniva, and MISS SYLVIA MARGARET NIMMO, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. de L. Nimmo, of Hartley, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. V. BLEWETT, lately consultant on tropical agriculture to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is to address the Royal Society of Arts in London on Tuesday, April 25, at 5.15 p.m., on "Agricultural Development in Tropical Africa." LORD MCGOWAN will preside.

GENERAL WILLIAM REVELL SMITH, until lately G.O.C., Malta, is now farming at Devon Estates, near Marandella, Southern Rhodesia. MRS. REVELL SMITH, the first lady scoutmaster in England, holds warrant No. 1, signed by the former Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell.

MR. JOHN PALFREYMAN, a 42-year-old Manchester motor-cycle engineer, who is attempting to travel round the world on a motor-cycle in three years, recently passed through Southern Rhodesia, having covered 13,000 miles in six months. He had already visited Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. W. SMETHURST, a senior education officer in Tanganyika, who is retiring after nearly 24 years' service in the Territory, is a keen mountaineer. In 1948, he was awarded the certificate of honour of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem for organizing a rescue party in an attempt to rescue an R.A.F. pilot who disappeared on Kibo, Mount Kilimanjaro.

The Senate of the University of London has conferred the title of Fellow of University College, London, on the VERY REV. RABBI ISRAEL BRODIE, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, who recently visited Rhodesia, and on PROFESSOR LIELIAN M. PENSON, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who is a member of the Council of Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. E. VAN EGGHES, of Amsterdam, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia and inspected the Government's experimental tobacco farm near Chipinge, has decided to settle in the Colony. His father owns several tobacco plantations in Java, and he will concentrate on drying and fermenting cigar leaf. He was accompanied by MR. B. DE KOCK, another grower of cigar-leaf in Java.

MISS MARGERIE PERHAM, who is engaged on a biography of Lord Lugard, will speak on the man and his work at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society, the Royal Empire Society and the International African Institute at the R.E.S. headquarters in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday next, April 20. SIR JOHN WADDINGTON will preside.

DR. FRANCISCO JOSE VIEIRA MACHADO, vice-president of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, has been appointed a director of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank. MR. F. G. WOODHEAD, who retired from the position of manager and secretary on March 31, has also been appointed a director; and from that day MR. F. NEUBERGH has been manager and secretary, and MR. K. W. DRAKE sub-manager.

Mr. S. E. GOOD, lately in charge of the marine department of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been appointed head of the stores department in London on the retirement of Mr. WYATT, who had been with the company for nearly 50 years. Mr. P. A. WEST has taken charge of the marine department.

Mr. J. S. FLATT, scientific assistant to the Agricultural Advisory Department of Manchester University, has been appointed to take charge of an experimental farm school which is being established for Kenya Africans by the Church Missionary Society near Fort Hall. It will provide for Natives who have left a primary school and want to continue their education.

Before Sir GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Transport, left London by air on their return to the Colony, they were the guests at dinner of the High Commissioner and Mrs. K. M. GOODENOUGH. The other guests were Viscount and Lady ADDISON, Sir JOHN CHANCELLOR, Mr. ROBERT FOOT, Mr. T. G. GIBBORNE, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, LORD HOLDEN, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. HOLROYDE, SIR PERCIVALE and Lady LEISCHING, Sir DOUGAL and Lady MALCOLM, Major-General, and Mrs. W. BROOKE PURDON, Mr. H. CALDEIRA QUEIROZ, Sir MILES and Lady THOMAS, and Sir VERNON THOMSON.

Mr. RONALD WENTWORTH, who has been appointed head of the information division of the Overseas Food Corporation, wrote "How Britain was Fed in Wartime" for H.M. Stationery Office, having been on the public relations side of the Ministry of Food from the outbreak of war until 1948. He was educated at Whitgift Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, and was then for three years a research chemist on the staff of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Transferring to the Board of Trade, he spent 10 years in the patent office, the industries and manufactures department, the mercantile marine department, and then with the section established to prepare food defence plans against the exigencies of war.

**Obituary**

**Mr. Julian Mockford**

MR. JULIAN MOCKFORD, who died suddenly in London last week at the age of 52, had been director of information at South Africa House in London since 1942, and previously a war correspondent for the Johannesburg Star, which he joined at the end of the 1914-18 war. While his work had always been concerned primarily with South Africa, he had long been keenly interested in Rhodesian affairs, and was well known to many people in London with Rhodesian and East African interests. He was the author of "Kama: King of the Bamangwato," "Here are South Africans," and the recently published "The Golden Land."

**Mr. R. P. Nicholson**

MR. R. P. NICHOLSON, whose death we record with regret, was for seven years the secretary of the Royal African Society and editor of its journal. He did yeoman service under the hand of an indifferent chief, a legacy of his years in Nigeria with Lord Lugard, whom he was at one time the devoted private secretary.

THE RT. REV. W. E. SIVAH, formerly Anglican Bishop of Lebombo, Portuguese East Africa, who gave 43 years of his life to the service of the Church in Africa, has died at the age of 91. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, he took his medical diploma while a student at a dockland parish in London. In 1889 he volunteered for medical and pioneer missionary work in South Africa, and four years later became first Bishop of Lebombo. Thirteen years later he had to retire owing to ill-health, and became the first principal of the Anglican hostel at Fort Hare University College, South Africa.

Mrs. HELENA JOSEPH ABRAHAM, known as the mother of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, died in Bulawayo on the day before her 80th birthday. It was in her cottage in Bulawayo that she small band of young railway workers met early in 1916 to form the R.R.W.U. She was an active social worker in recent years as the last war and was made an honorary life member of the union club, Bulawayo.

MR. GEORGE SYMONS, for three years secretary of the Mashonaland Rugby Association, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 38. He served with the Royal West African Frontier Force during the recent war.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Geologist in the Department of Geological Survey. Applicants should possess a specialized degree normally involving a 4 year course at a University or a specialized honours degree normally involving 4 years' full-time post-secondary study and training. Knowledge and experience of topographical surveying and/or geophysical methods of prospecting is essential.

Salary Scale: £468 + £66 = £534 + £34 = £568 + £33 = £600 + £40 = £1,140 per annum.

In addition to salary the following allowances are payable:

Cost of Living Allowance: Approximately 14% of salary.

Marriage Allowance: £50 per annum on salaries up to £800 per annum.

Children's Allowance: £30 per annum on salaries below £548 and £60 per annum on salaries of £548 and above for the first dependent child under the age of 18 years, £24 per annum for each other child under 18 years. Children must be in the custody of the officer. The allowance for the first child decreases on salaries of £900 and above per annum.

The salary payable to an officer with a 4-year specialized degree is £600 per annum in the above scale. A salary higher than the minimum (but not exceeding four steps) may be granted in recognition of approved experience.

Appointment will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Southern Rhodesia Civil Service and the selected applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by a Southern Rhodesia Government or other duly appointed medical officer.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than April 29, 1950.

Canvassing will disqualify applicants.

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## The Seretse Khama Case London Missionary Society's Views

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY which has been at work in Bechuanaland for more than a century, the London Missionary Society, has issued a statement on the Seretse Khama case over the signature of the Rev. R. K. Orchard, its secretary for Africa. It reads, (in part):—

Since this matter has so great a bearing on the unity and well-being of the people in the Bamangwato Reserve, we feel it our duty to express some views on some aspects of it.

There is obviously much room for difference of view on the part of serious and sincere people concerning such complex and delicate issues and the actions so far taken. It is therefore the more regrettable that the information about this complex situation contained in the White Paper was not made public at an earlier stage.

While we welcome the declaration that the Government's decision has not been reached as a result of any pressure from the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia, the delay in the publication of this information and the way in which the whole matter has been handled have inevitably aroused suspicions that promises were made to Seretse Khama regarding his return and were broken, and that his banishment from the Protectorate was due simply to his marriage to a European. These suspicions have had the worst possible effect on Africans' trust in the integrity of British administration, and on racial relations throughout the Commonwealth.

### Inequivocal Declaration Essential

It is of imperative urgency that every possible step should be taken to allay, so far as may be possible, the mistrust that has been aroused, so that confidence in the good faith of the British Government may be restored and mounting racial tension eased. We consider that there is one such step which could be taken immediately—namely, a firm and unequivocal declaration by the British Government that they are opposed to any form of racial discrimination in any territory, wherever situated, for which they are responsible, and that they will not allow any consideration of policy to override their determination to uphold this principle.

The London Missionary Society has always taken its stand on this principle on Christian grounds. In the present instance, we consider that such a declaration, made with the responsible intention that it should be adhered to, would command support from all political parties and from a large and growing body of public opinion. It might well restore in some measure the shaken confidence of Africans and many others in the Commonwealth in the intentions and good faith of the British Government. It might serve to make clearer that the decision not to recognize Seretse Khama as chief was not based on any principle of racial discrimination associated with his marriage to a European.

It may well be that there is now ground for modifying the decision to ban Seretse Khama from living in the Bamangwato Reserve. We are fully aware of the need for preserving peace and ensuring good government there; but there seems to us good ground for believing that these aims could be attained without the ban on Seretse's return, which has aroused such opposition among the Bamangwato, and seems likely to make their co-operation with the Government impossible.

The White Paper stresses the view that there are dangers to order and peace in Seretse Khama's return. May there not be greater dangers of a far-reaching kind in his non-return? Seretse Khama had no case in law or reason until he was presented with one by the United Kingdom Government, which has committed two unpardonable outrages, says the *National Review*—it has made the world believe (1) that British policy on this issue has been guided by crude considerations of colour which the British people will never approve, and (2) that it has been guilty of a breach of faith.

The Government should publish the report and all other relevant matter, and having laid bare the facts, stand by the

advice which its own impartial servants have given. We see no other way of minimizing the damage to the honour and spirit of British Colonial administration which Mr. Noel-Baker and his successor, Mr. Gordon-Walker, have done."

Lord Milverton writes on the affair in the same issue, saying *inter alia*—

Seretse has managed his publicity extremely well. He has excited worthy people in England into talking about the gross violation of civil rights. Most disastrous of all, the *bona fides* of the British Government have been called in question before a whole continent. The incident has been exaggerated and sentimentalized, with special reference to Mrs. Khama, until it has quite unreasonably become a symbol of conflict of broad policies and aspirations.

The handling of this case is a classic example of the expensiveness of incompetence in high office. Even slight action at the wrong time and in the clumsy way can be disastrous, and it is no comfort to anyone to see the British Government at the end made to look silly and at the worst laid open to charges of dishonourable action.

### Weak and Inept Handling

As a result of weak, vacillating, dilatory handling, a by no means extraordinary problem of administration relating to an unimportant young man in a relatively unimportant tribe has been inflated into world significance and become the focus of emotional tension for millions of coloured people, to say nothing of the excuse for pompous pontification by the theorists of Liberty Hall.

Why was a judicial inquiry necessary at all after June, 1949? All the facts and factors of a decision were known. Why did the late Secretary of State and the High Commissioner stall before a decision was made, and choose instead the evasive action of a judicial inquiry? Why does the British Government now refuse to publish the findings of the inquiry?

A decision could have been made in December, 1948. It certainly ought to have been made in June, 1949. It was delayed until February, 1950, and then made in a manner open to grave objections, so that the case has become clouded in irrelevant sentiment and prejudice. In December, 1948, only one decision was possible—to accept the decision of the tribal assembly and exclude Seretse from the chieftainship. It would have had the merit of fulfilling the people's will. By the British Government's turning true to recent form, which any decision then.

### Traditions of Patriarchal Rule

A former Colonial administrative officer has written in the *Daily Telegraph*—

The patriarchal rule of a chief, if it is to be secure, must rest on pride of race, pride of tribal culture, and acceptance of old-established tribal custom. The chief must be respected and revered as the custodian of all that the tribe holds dear in its culture and tradition.

In no sphere must a chief's conduct conform so rigidly to tribal custom as in the selection of the mother of the future chief. It is common to confine formal marriage of the chief within certain prescribed aristocratic circles. The mother of the race must be of pure tribal blood and the heir must be born to and steeped in the traditions of the tribe.

In the case of Seretse Khama it is said that the tribesmen are now willing to accept the foreign wife as the potential mother of their future ruler. I should strongly doubt this. I fear they have been so confused and bewildered by the introduction of the irrelevant issue of the colour bar that they have been unable to come to a clear and simple tribal decision.

If they are indeed prepared to make this radical departure from age-old tribal custom, they may well be signing the death warrant of tribal rule in the Bamangwato Reserve and, unfortunately, in all Bechuanaland. The end of tribal rule may be a good thing, but the friends of Seretse Khama should be quite clear what they are doing and where they are pushing him and his tribe.

Seretse Khama, who has arrived back in Bechuanaland, has been refused permission to remain in his English wife in Serowe until he has applied for leave to visit the area in connection with his lawsuit against his uncle, Tshekedi. Security police remain in Serowe, but no trouble is expected when Seretse arrives. He will not be allowed to hold a *kgotla*, but unless the district officer objects, the local chiefs intend to hold a welcome meeting for Seretse, who would remain seated throughout. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, the new district officer, has arrived in Serowe.

# Question Time in Parliament

(Continued from page 999)

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what legal forms of racial discrimination there were in any of the Colonies.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "In 1947 Colonial Governments were asked to carry out a factual survey of the extent to which legislation in their territories discriminated between different races, more especially between Europeans and non-Europeans. The surveys have now been broadly completed and the results are being analysed."

MR. BROCKWAY: "How soon are these results likely to be made public?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It is hoped that the survey will be completed in June."

## Banned Book

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister whether he was aware that the book, "Africa: Britain's Third Empire," by George Padmore, had been banned in Uganda and the Gold Coast, and the reasons for the decision.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Importation of the book was prohibited by the Governors under the powers vested in them by law to take that action where such importation would be contrary to the public interest. The decision is for the Governors."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would my right hon. friends indicate to the Governors that the banning of books in this way is contrary to the British way of life and indeed to the Charter of the United Nations?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This is a matter for the Governors themselves to decide."

MR. SORENSSEN: "But could not the Minister communicate with the Governors pointing out that if this book is dangerous in the Gold Coast it is far more dangerous in Nigeria, where there are many more people than in the Gold Coast? Can we have an assurance that books of this kind, which are critical of the British Empire, will not be banned because of that criticism?"

MR. JOHN HAY: "Does the Minister realize that this book contains a violent attack upon British Colonial administration and will he accept the congratulations of many of us on his very wise decision?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have just started reading the book myself, and I suspend judgment until I have completely read it."

MR. DRIBERG asked the Minister if he was aware that Chege Kibachia, a trade union leader, had been detained for re-education in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya since September, 1947, whether his re-education was now considered to be complete, and how soon he would be released from these restrictions.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Chege Kibachia was detained in 1947 because he was conducting himself as if he were dangerous to peace and good order. His case is at present under review by the Government of Kenya."

## Inter-Racial Education

MR. PARKER asked what steps were being taken to carry out the proposal of the United Nations visiting commission for creating a system of inter-racial primary and secondary education with teaching in a common language in Dar es Salaam and other urban centres in Tanganyika.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The suggestion was recently endorsed by the Trusteeship Council in its report of the Tanganyika Annual Report for 1948. The Council's recommendation has been referred to the Tanganyika Government for consideration. There would, however, be formidable practical difficulties in establishing inter-racial schools in Tanganyika, particularly at the primary level, at which the medium of instruction is the vernacular of the pupil. At the secondary stage the language difficulty would be less formidable, but at present it is not possible to state whether the establishment of inter-racial secondary schools will be practicable."

MR. PARKER asked what steps were being taken to create a Tanganyika development corporation to administer ex-enemy estates on the lines of the Cameroons development corporation.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The development corporation system adopted in the Cameroons, where ex-enemy property consisted mainly of large and more or less contiguous one-crop plantations formerly managed by companies, is not appropriate to Tanganyika conditions, where ex-enemy property consists of numerous scattered farms, some of them quite small, developed for varying purposes from mixed farming to single-crop production."

MR. SORENSSEN asked how many administrative officials in Bechuanaland were British and South African subjects respectively; how many were Bechuanaland Africans; and approximately how many of the non-official European population were from Britain and elsewhere respectively.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "There are 27 administrative officers, all European, on the Bechuanaland Protectorate establishment. Of these 12 are from the United Kingdom, 11 from the Union of South Africa, two from Southern Rhodesia, and two from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The non-official European population of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is approximately 2,000. No details of their country of origin are available."

AIR-COMMODORE HARVEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the serious Japanese competition existing in East Africa regarding textiles, and what steps he was taking to safeguard British interests in the textile market in that country.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES: "Imports of cotton textiles from Japan in 1949 were less than one-third of those in 1939, while imports from that country were four times as large as those in 1939. Within the total allocation to each Colony of sterling for purchases in Japan, the quantity of textile imports to be licensed is a matter for the Colonial Governments to decide in the light of the territories' requirements. I am going further into this matter with the President of the Board of Trade."

AIR-COMMODORE HARVEY: "As the hon. gentleman aware that the Japanese imports are steadily increasing? Will he take drastic action now, before it is too late, to protect our home industries?"

## Encouraging British Textile Industries

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I know that imports from Japan are increasing. As I have said, I am in consultation with the President of the Board of Trade about the matter."

SIR PETER MACDONALD: "Will the Minister encourage certain British firms who are anxious to start textile industries in East Africa, who have been hampered at every turn by ordinances and regulations? Will the right hon. gentleman see that they are given their licences and allowed to get on with the job at the earliest possible moment?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "That is another matter."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress there had been in the plans for increasing tobacco production in the rolling hills of Northern Rhodesia, and what action he proposed to accelerate this development.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I have asked the Governor for the details of the progress made since my predecessor wrote."



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**CHURCHMAN'S No. 1**

15 minutes pleasure and satisfaction.

the hon. member on October 27, and as soon as I receive the reply I will go into the matter fully."

MR. J. RANKIN asked what steps were being taken to develop the Indian Ocean fisheries off the Seychelles and Mauritius.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "A two-year survey of these fisheries was completed at the end of last year. The final report will not be available for some months, but the results obtained have been sufficiently encouraging to induce a Mauritius company to purchase two ex-corvettes in the United Kingdom for conversion into fishing vessels with refrigerating chambers. One of these has already been converted and is due to begin fishing in the area shortly. In Seychelles the Government purchased a vessel last year for use in the fishing industry, and it has now been fitted out for the purpose."

#### Asmara Incident

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that one British soldier was stabbed and several others wounded by Italians in Asmara on March 30; how many Italians took part in the attack; and what arrests had been made in consequence; and how many British soldiers were confined to hospital.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "One British soldier was stabbed and others wounded during the unfortunate incident in Asmara on March 30. I have not yet received full details of the incident but I have asked the Chief Administrator for a report."

MR. FREEMAN asked (1) the reason for the policy adopted in Eritrea in areas where there had been fighting with the Italians of seizing as hostages the 10 most prominent residents of each village and retaining them at Tessenai in the Western Province; how many hostages had thus been seized; how many of them were over 50 years of age; in what conditions they were confined; and whether the Minister would, in default of evidence sufficient to convict those hostages of breach of the law, return them to their villages;

(2) whether he was aware that the Chief Administrator of Eritrea had decided to levy collective fines on villages in areas where Italians had been killed; how many Italian and Eritrean deaths respectively had occurred in areas where such measures had been taken against the population; and whether the Minister would give instructions to discontinue this practice.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "His Majesty's Government are responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the whole of Eritrea by all means which are authorized by the law of the territory. I am not aware that any policy of seizing 'hostages' has been adopted or that any hostages have been seized."

"Under the law of the territory, the Chief Administrator has power, if he considers it necessary in the interests of public order, to require individuals to reside in a specified place. I have no information that any individual has as yet been so required. There is also in the laws of the territory provision for the imposition of collective fines. I have no information that any collective fine has in fact been imposed. I am, however, asking the Chief Administrator for a special report on both these matters."

#### Political Crimes in Eritrea

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many convictions for murder and other crimes of violence believed to have a political or racial motive had been recorded against Eritreans and Italians respectively in each year of the British occupation; and how many unsolved murders of Eritreans and Italians had occurred during those years.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "The following figures have been communicated to me by the Chief Administrator. Convictions for murder and other crimes of violence believed to have a political or racial but not inter-tribal motive: 1946, Eritreans (including Ethiopians), one, Italians, nil; 1947, Eritreans, three, Italians, nil; 1948, Eritreans, three, Italians, nil; 1949, Eritreans, two, Italians, nil. Unsolved murders: 1945, Eritreans, two, Italians, nil; 1946, Eritreans, seven, Italians, one; 1947, Eritreans, 15, Italians, nil; 1948, Eritreans, 17, Italians, four; 1949, Eritreans, 26, Italians, 14."

"These figures are inclusive of cases in which the Administration suspect the identity of the probable murderer but is unable to procure sufficient evidence to prove the case in court. This is a particular difficulty in the case of *shiffa* attacks. The Chief Administrator is unable to supply similar information for earlier years."

"A rise in wages in Southern Rhodesia has been forecast by the Minister of Justice, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, who said that as the cost of living could not be kept down to pre-devaluation level, there must be some increase in wages if the burden of rising costs was not to be more than the wage-earner could bear."

## U.K. High Commissioner for S. Rhodesia

THE UNITED KINGDOM will shortly appoint a High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia. This matter was discussed during the recent visit to London of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony, and it was agreed that such an appointment would be to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is represented by a High Commissioner in London, but there has been no reciprocal arrangement for the representation of the Imperial Government in Southern Rhodesia. The rapid development of that Colony and the growth of United Kingdom interests within it have made the need for such representation increasingly felt, and the British Government have now decided to appoint a High Commissioner as soon as possible.

The status and functions of the Governor as The King's representative and head of the Government in Southern Rhodesia will not be affected in any way by the appointment, which will also not interfere with present or future arrangements for direct contact and correspondence between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## M.P.s Criticize U.N.O.

A MOTION criticizing the decisions of the United Nations Assembly regarding the former Italian Colonies has been tabled in the House of Commons by a group of members of all parties. The motion stands in the name of Mr. de Chair, Mr. Dodds-Parker, and Mr. J. H. Hare (Conservatives), Mr. Renton (National Liberal-Conservative), Lady Megan Lloyd-George and Mr. Hopkin Morris (Liberals) and Mr. Field (Labour). It reads: "That this House views the decisions of the United Nations Assembly in relation to the former Italian Colonies with grave misgiving; urges that the obligations of the Administering Power, in Italian Somaliland to guarantee freedom of speech, Press, assembly, and the right to petition should be rigidly observed; that the wishes of the inhabitants of Eritrea now being consulted by the United Nations Commission of Investigation should be the paramount consideration in deciding its future at Lake Success; that the constitutional development of Libya should be reviewed before January 1, 1952; and that all the necessary information about the progress of the administration in these territories should be regularly published and readily available."

## Airways Subsidies

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN AIR AUTHORITY has agreed to subsidize Central African Airways sufficiently to provide the Rhodesias and Nyasaland with the best possible services with present equipment. This was stated recently by Mr. Robert McCoy, general manager of C.A.A., who claimed that it was a first-class air line. Operating as it was on an unduplicated route mileage of nearly 6,000 miles, between towns separated by very long distances, the corporation could, however, not maintain satisfactory services on the "no-profit, no-loss" basis required by the legislation, and the best way to meet the position would be by a subsidy to the corporation by the three Central African Governments. As populations increased it was hoped that the corporation would break even.

Some increase in retail prices of coffee in this country is likely, said Mr. S. N. Evans, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, last week, this being due to the sharp rise in the world price.



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10

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### Leadership Through Service Kenya Regiment Recruiting

SIR PHILIP, Governor of Kenya, said in the course of a broadcast appeal for recruits to the Kenya Regiment.

"It is particularly important that the kind of young men whom the Kenya Regiment seeks to enlist should respond with enthusiasm to the call, so as to fit themselves for the leadership of the loyal and gallant African soldiers who will look to them for leadership in emergency days.

"I was attached to the King's African Rifles at the end of July, 1914, and I should have been a great deal more useful had there been a Kenya Regiment to train me in advance.

"The first thing I learnt was that the colour sergeants (as they were called in those days), sergeants, and corporals of that fine regiment, all of them Africans then—we had only one British warrant officer and no non-commissioned officers—were shining examples of high character, discipline, devotion, loyalty, and efficiency. The recognition which it was a privilege to follow as a soldier, the first rudimentary lessons which a young man aspiring to be an officer must learn, these were men who it was no honour and an inspiration to lead when you had learnt, mainly from them, the way to do it.

#### High Standards

"The Kenya Regiment, though it will not, of course, be a unit of the Regular Army, will draw its permanent staff, instructors, officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers, from a famous part of the British Army, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, of the Rifle Brigade. The discipline therefore in the Kenya Regiment will be as strict as the standards as high as that of the finest regiments of the Regular Army.

"It is to be worth the trouble of recruiting who are the best of our young people, those who will within a day or two of the Regiment's books being opened to recruit, they will be closed because they have fulfilled what they can take."

"I am speaking on a different note, Sir Philip said. You are not just earning money to buy food and this is the only way to the flicks until you can get out. You are counting—get out, young man, get out; you cannot see the sun and the regiment does not care. You think that here in Africa we are doing something that is worth doing, something which has generations yet unborn will benefit from. If you see here a great opportunity will be to help this ancient, savage land, to help the people to struggle; if you are your country's history and its traditions, answer to these questions: 'yes, you are a man of the Kenya Regiment."

### Rising Food Production

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION will this year be double that of 1939. Announcing this recently, the Minister of Finance said that a record planting of 351,000 acres of maize had been achieved, with a possible yield of 2,250,000 bags. The quickest way to solve the problem of a maize shortage was to encourage Natives to produce another half bag per acre. Speaking of the Sabi Valley project, Mr. Whitehead said that the Colony's largest single import—it was growing rapidly each year—was wheat. He believed, however, that the country could grow its own wheat requirements under irrigation; and wheat had already been proved a profitable crop in the Sabi Valley. On the basis of present yields, only 35,000 acres were required to meet the country's full requirements. A quarter to a third of home requirements of tea were also being produced in the Sabi Valley.

### State Maternity Scheme Outlined New Legislation in S. Rhodesia

A STATE MATERNITY SCHEME will probably be introduced in Southern Rhodesia during the coming financial year. This was stated in Bulawayo recently by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, who said £75,000 would be provided for the scheme. No charge would be made for the services of the Government maternity homes, and, in order to overcome congestion, an allowance would be made to encourage mothers in proper cases to have their confinements in their own homes or in private nursing homes. Doctors' and midwives' charges at a fixed rate would be paid.

Mr. Beadle also briefly outlined the following legislation which would be introduced during the year:

#### Preventing Subversive Activities

A Subversive Activities Bill, to prevent the infiltration into the Colony of publication of any Communist or other subversive literature and propaganda which would imperil the security of the State; an Elections Act, to ensure that only Rhodesian citizens would have the vote, and that immigrants could vote only after two years' residence, instead of the present six months; a Grain Marketing Act, to abolish the Maize Control Board, replacing it with a body to deal not only with maize but with smaller grains;

Legislation to prohibit the holding of dog racing or the establishment of football and other sports pools; a new Companies Act; a new Trades Marks Bill, based on modern legislation in Britain and South Africa; and an amended Liquor Act to establish a central liquor licensing court, with adequate local representation.

### M.V. "Staffordshire" Passenger List

THE M.V. STAFFORDSHIRE, a vessel of the Union-Castle line, has left London for Mombasa, carrying the following first-class passengers:

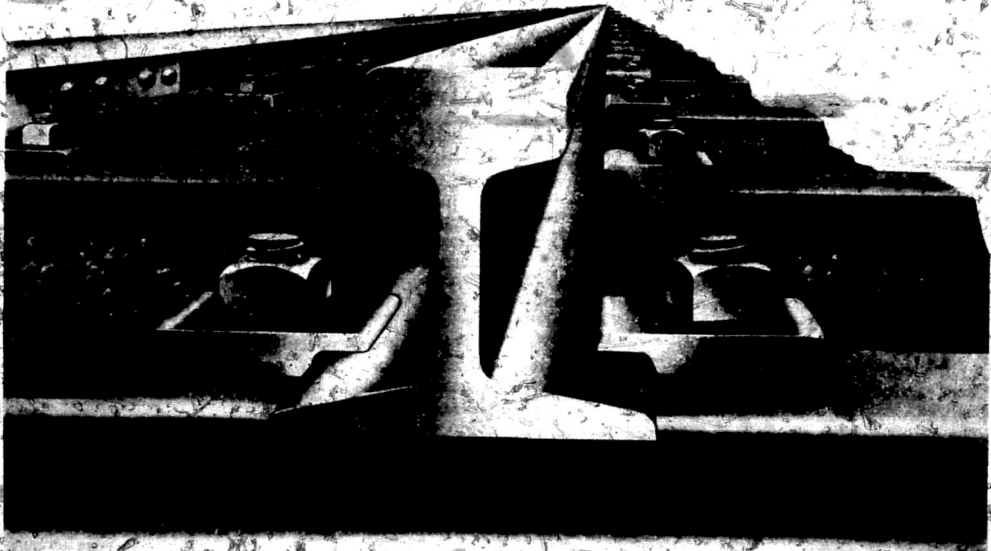
- Mr. A. C. Acton, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Anderson, Mr. L. W. Benson, Mrs. A. W. Baily, Mrs. G. K. Barkus, Mrs. E. M. Bate, Mrs. A. V. Beese, Mrs. D. E. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Blyth, Mrs. L. M. Bowtell, Mrs. J. C. Burke, Mrs. I. Camm, Mr. N. S. Carey-Jones, Mrs. D. A. Carter, Mrs. R. J. Catrall, Mr. & Mrs. P. Cherry, Mrs. M. A. Cranfield, Mrs. A. S. Crawford, Mrs. Z. Czyszczewicz, Mrs. L. E. Doughty, Mrs. N. Evans, Mrs. H. J. Gorton, Mrs. K. M. Griffin, Mrs. I. B. Harris, Mrs. E. F. Harshon, Mrs. G. Hawksworth, Mrs. M. H. Holloway, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Hudson, Mrs. C. M. John, Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones, Miss O. Jupp, Mrs. E. B. Lasham, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Leadbeater, Mrs. E. Lloyd, Mrs. S. Mickay, Mrs. H. McMillan, Mrs. M. G. Martin, Mrs. J. Mason, Mrs. E. M. Miller, Mrs. E. M. Mode, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Oliver, Mrs. L. Partington, Mrs. V. A. Philippot, Mrs. G. E. Prichard, Dr. Audrey Richards, Mrs. K. E. Roberts, Mr. T. R. Shave, Mrs. S. S. Shilling, Miss A. M. Sparks, Mrs. M. A. Spencer, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Wallace, Mr. E. A. Wells, Mrs. A. S. Whitfield, Mrs. P. Wilton, Mrs. R. E. Woodman, Mrs. J. M. Yarwood.

### Rising Food Production

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The English tour of the Kenya Cricket Club this year have been arranged as follows: August 3, Lincoln; 4, Nottingham; 5, Brighton; 12, Goleby; 13, Rongote; 14, Henfield; 15, Ditchingham; 16, Littlehampton; 17, Barclays Bank; 18, Middleham; 19, Chillingham; and 20, Ince. The tour is for those who wish to play in any of these matches. Write to Mr. K. E. Wright, 131 York Woking, Surrey, Oct. 1st or 2nd, July 1st. The tour will be over on Oct. 31st. The tour will be over on Oct. 31st. The tour will be over on Oct. 31st.

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### Sudan's Healthy Finances £E7,000,000 Surplus Expected

PRESENTING THE SUDAN BUDGET for the 18 months beginning July, 1956, the Financial Secretary said that 1949 had been an exceptionally good year. The country's wealth had increased, economic development continued, social services expanded, and the Government's financial position strengthened. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was about £E3,000,000 more than had been estimated, and would probably total £E7,000,000.

In 1949 the downward trend of cotton prices had been reversed by two factors, of an adventurous nature—devaluation and damage suffered by the new Egyptian crop. Cotton prices would probably be lower next year and imported goods were becoming dearer, so that with these considerations in mind that the country's income for the next few years must be estimated.

Revenue for 1950-51 was put at £E24,750,000 exclusive of that from the Sudan Railways, and expenditure at £E21,000,000. It was proposed that £E3,500,000 of the surplus should be appropriated to the revenue equalization account created last year, and that £E3,500,000 should be placed to the credit of a new fund to finance a second five-year plan of development starting in June, 1951.

The budget proposed increases in the import duty on beer, wines, spirits and tobacco, and certain increases in the rates of business profits tax on profits up to £E2,500.

If the estimates of expenditure continuance of the present scale of cost-of-living allowances had been visualized.

The estimates for the railways showed revenue of £E8,100,000 and expenditure at £E6,000,000.

In a review of the economic position, the Finance Secretary said:

#### Record Cotton Prices

"Cotton, as always, comes first. Record prices and a crop above the average brought the value of lint and seed to about four-fifths of the total value of exports, £E22,500,000 out of £E28,500,000. The contract with the British Raw Cotton Commission for the sale of the bulk of the Gambia and Government crops proved to be particularly advantageous in that it secured for the State some of the benefit of the high price which prevailed in the earlier months of the year. The price of cotton was available for delivery. The relatively small quantity of 30,000 bales was auctioned at Port Sudan in June at reduced prices considerably lower than those paid in the Cotton Commission.

The 1948-49 grain crops were in the aggregate poor and the price of dura rose considerably.

"The current high level of grain prices is very understandable, given rise to dissatisfaction. It is more or less in line with world prices, and the relative rise as compared with the pre-war years is no greater than that of some other primary products. It is less than the rise in cotton prices, although the price is not unreasonably high when judged by fair standards; it is a disturbing feature in the country's economy.

The Executive Council, supported by this Assembly, does not favour control of supplies and subsidy as a means of reducing the price. They favour the better, sounder, method of increasing production. They are taking steps to do this by extending the Ghadambaliya scheme, the mechanized crop production scheme near Gedaref in Kassala Province, and opening up new areas for mechanized production. It is to be hoped that private enterprise will follow the Government's lead.

"Arrivals of gum in inland markets during the 1949 season amounted to 655,000 kantars (a kantar is equivalent to 44.73 kilograms), a figure which, though well below the previous season's record, was considerably above the average of the last 10 seasons. Consideration is being given to means of regulating the gum trade to make it more orderly and profitable. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure to prevent gum being sold abroad too cheaply, a minimum export price was fixed last September immediately after the devaluation of the Sudan pound. The average price of gum in El Obeid in December, 1949, was 40% higher than a year earlier.

Foreign trade statistics showed advances to new record levels. Exports and re-exports increased in value by £E3,500,000.

to £E21,500,000, and the value of imports rose by £E1,700,000 to nearly £E24,000,000, giving a visible favourable balance of trade account £E3,500,000.

When, however, advances is made on the one hand for expenditure and for capital expenditure, neither of which is included in the current account, and on the other hand for the net foreign balance on income items, such as debt service, dividends, pensions, and interest, expenditure in the Sudan by the British and Egyptian Governments, services of shipping, etc., the net favourable balance of trade is estimated at about £E5,000,000.

Receipts from the central bank at £E15,600,000 but less raw cotton, £E18,650,000, improvement of £E3,000,000. The increase in the estimates for revenue from cotton and cotton seed and the export duty thereon, which were made before the exact yield and the price were known.

The 1952 expenditure estimates totalled some £E41,500,000.

### Attracting Capital to S. Rhodesia

#### Mr. Whitehead on Fixed Policy

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, speaking at the annual congress in Harare of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, stressed the need for the Government to develop by taxation within the country facilities to attract entrepreneurs, and gave a warning that the Colony must not overstep its mark. In low inflation and commodity prices, it is essential services and so stimulate development.

The warning was applying to a resolution which was passed, although only a minority of delegates voted, asserting that high inflation was seriously retarding the growth of the Colony.

Mr. C. J. L. L. (Salisbury) stated was assuming that while the inflation rate of war-time was 27% and had now been reduced only to 11%. He also pointed out that a maximum of 7s 6d.

#### Comparison with the

Whitehead replied that the tax on dividends was 8% and super tax was designed to provide a steady stream of higher incomes, the tax on interest was 10% and that Southern Rhodesia must be satisfied with London rates, the maximum rate of the tax on interest was 10% though the taxation of public companies was lower because additional revenue could be extracted from companies in Southern Rhodesia, however, that interest should be a special tax.

Mr. Whitehead claimed that the present Government of the Colony had done more to attract capital than any previous one, and said that a reduction of income tax to the rate of 10% would not substantially relieve the position. The Minister indicated that there would be little change in the Colony's taxation system for some time to come.

He believed that more steady progress would be made if the annual immigration rate of 12,000 to 15,000 were reduced to 10,000 or 12,000, to try to bring the population to a level beyond all the known factors that had in the past caused dislocation would be irresponsible in any Government.

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Details of the estates and the mode of disposal are contained in a catalogue which persons interested may obtain, at 10s. per copy, from

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Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

There will also be available from the same offices or from the Chief Surveyor, Dar es Salaam, for the sum of 5s., a territorial map showing the situation of each estate, and the questionnaire forms which each applicant is required to complete and submit with his application.

Applications should be submitted to the Land Settlement Officer, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, accompanied by a completed questionnaire form and all evidence to support the application not later than August 31, 1950.

A Selection Committee will meet to interview applicants or their representatives in Tanga and Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, as soon as possible after August 31, 1950. The dates of such meetings will be notified to interested persons as soon as they are fixed.

The estates have not yet been valued, but premia, royalties and rentals payable will be available before the Selection Committee meets.

J. J. REAL,  
Land Settlement Officer.

### Bright Prospects for S. Rhodesia

THE PROSPECTS for the future of commerce in Southern Rhodesia are bright," said the Governor of the Colony, Sir John Kennedy, in a recent speech.

"When people from England ask me about our prospects," he continued, "I always say that there are three things that seem to me to assure them. They are (1) that our economy does not rest upon our agriculture alone, great as its potentialities are, but also upon a rich mineral background of coal, iron, chrome, asbestos, and so forth; (2) that we have a good and increasing supply of labour which there is every sign will be handled with wisdom and, under a liberal policy, will maintain good relations between employer and employee; and (3) that our European population is of splendid quality, inspired by a magnificent spirit of enterprise and friendly co-operation."

The past year, said the Governor, had in many ways been a difficult one for the commercial community, primarily because of devaluation and the recent sweeping relaxation of price control. But merchants had refrained from taking excessive profits, and he did not think that the rise in the cost of living could be attributed in any degree to the commercial community.

### East Africa High Commission

ESTIMATES for the East Africa High Commission for 1950 show revenue and expenditure each at £1,554,670, compared with £830,839 in the previous year. Contributions from H.M. Government are increased by £268,312 to £619,886; from Kenya by £188,978 to £380,361; from Tanganyika by £126,563 to £252,848; from Uganda by £97,733 to £195,345. Rents show an increase of £29,522 and the contingency fund one of £23,848. There are rises in expenditure for customs and excise to £330,036 (nil); for agricultural and forest research to £281,286 (£80,014); for forest research and reclamation to £190,110 (£143,794); for the meteorological department to £47,700 (£20,380); for the Production and Supply Council to £45,236 (£21,589); for the statistical department to £45,505 (£23,491); for medical research to £22,880 (nil); and for the High Commission and the General Assembly to £58,087 (£21,992).

No positive cause for the loss of control of the Anson plane which crashed on January 3 in the Pang Hills, Tanganyika, has been discovered by the official enquiry conducted by Mr. R. Winship, senior air controller and chief officer at the Directorate of Civil Aviation, and by Messrs. Glyn-Jones and Stewart, air registration board surveyors attached to the directorate.

### Mitchell Cotts Annual Report

MITCHELL COTTS AND Co., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £364,946, after providing £440,000 for taxation, in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £422,905 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares and dividends totalling 25% on the ordinary shares, less tax, require £130,632, and £74,058 is transferred to contingencies reserve, leaving £359,515 to be carried forward, against £199,259 brought in.

The company and its subsidiaries have an issued capital of £450,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, £750,000 in 4 1/2% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each, and £621,478 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £904,187, revenue reserves at £1,559,515, reserves for future taxation at £563,676, minority shareholders' interests, in subsidiaries at £16,062, loans at £44,500, and current liabilities at £4,403,966. Fixed assets are valued at £1,244,326, quoted trade investments at £90,845 (market value £361,152), unquoted at £62,728, other quoted investments at £45,000 (market value £45,219), and unquoted at £17,188, and current assets at £7,553,695, including Government stocks £30,245 and £261,480 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Leonard Aldridge (chairman), and Messrs. H. L. Burnie, L. G. Dunn, J. M. Donald, A. A. Lugh, D. C. Holmes, F. Knight, E. H. Wenham, and R. E. Van Der Meer.

The 30th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on April 25. The text of the chairman's annual statement appeared in our last issue.

### Asian Threat to Africa

MR. M. FOLLICK, M.P., who recently visited East and Central Africa, wrote in a letter to the *Sunday Times* at the beginning of this week:

"Sooner or later the Chinese Communists are bound to seize their opportunity for spreading their own particular ideology in defenceless Tibet. This may be timed to synchronize with a Communist rising in Afghanistan. So, with Tibet and Afghanistan turning over to Communism, should a war break out between India and Pakistan, Communism must inevitably spread on account of the misery and distress such a war would cause, not only throughout the entire Indian peninsula, but to the whole of South-Eastern Asia. It would produce the very circumstances in which Communism thrives."

Once Communism becomes strong in the Indian Ocean, the way to Africa would be open, with more than a hundred million land-hungry people turning their eyes towards that half-empty continent. This is not an exaggerated danger; it has begun within 10 years.

Madagascar, Tibet is very largely populated by people of Asiatic origin—the Malaysians. There have been grave troubles in Madagascar within the last two years, and some may have been due to Communist influence. On the opposite African coast, across the straits, there is the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique which, with its present means, would find it very difficult to defend itself."

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N. Rhodesia: Wilford Wilson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndaba.

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(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa INCREASE

London Office: Wellington House, Old Broad Street, London E.C.2.

### General Merchants & Engineers

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NAIROBI (Head Office) Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA CHUNYA MIKINDANI

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Royal Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia is now in being, with offices in Salisbury, where the first Royal show will be held from August 30 to September 2.

Construction of 100 houses for Africans in Mzilikazi village at a cost of £33,500 has been authorized by Bulawayo city council. Each house will have three rooms and concrete floors.

Hans Crescent House, Knightsbridge, London, which has been acquired by the British Council as a residence for Colonial students in London, will house 211 men, 151 of them in single rooms.

Building operations are to begin at once on the new holiday home for Rhodesians at Simonstown, near Cape Town. Financial aid is being given by the State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia.

A money-box believed to have been used in his boyhood by Cecil John Rhodes has been presented to the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia by Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, widow of the former High Commissioner in London.

### Capital Requirements for Immigrants

Proposals for increasing the capital requirements for immigrants into Kenya are made in the report of the Select Committee which has been considering the immigration regulations. The suggested sums are £4,000 for farmers, miners, and traders, and £10,000 for manufacturers.

A British-made fire crash tender, which was originally intended for special work with the Brabazon air-liner at Bristol, has been sent to Northern Rhodesia for use at the new Livingstone airport. The only one of its kind in Africa, it can carry 800 gallons of water and 300 gallons of foam compound.

Mr. Norman Godinho's appeal to the High Court of Uganda against fines totalling £1,500 and sentence of two months' imprisonment on each of four counts of demanding or receiving money other than rent in consideration of letting premises in Uganda, has been dismissed by Mr. Justice Ainley, who ordered that the sentences should stand, but granted leave for a further appeal to the East African Court of Appeal.

### Hunting Safaris

The Northern Rhodesian Government has been surprised by the number of applications received to join specially sponsored hunting safaris in the Luangwa Valley. The maximum number of permits was fixed at 24, but a far greater number of would-be hunters have written from Great Britain, Mexico, America, Canada, and the Union. The first party will leave Fort Jameson at the beginning of July, and the last in mid-October.

"Sunrise," the property on the outskirts of Salisbury which has been acquired by the Southern Rhodesian Government as an official residence, was bartered for 17,878 morgen of Crown land and some £4,000 in cash. This was announced recently by the Prime Minister, who said that all except 1,400 morgen of the land had been condemned as unsuitable for ordinary agricultural purposes. The building is to be renamed "Downing House," and, including site, furniture, and fittings, is valued at £37,500.

East African ex-Servicemen and women whose war service rendered them liable to United Kingdom income tax are to have refunded to them the difference between (a) the aggregate actually paid to U.K. income tax on Service emoluments and the East African income tax or other income tax which accrued in East Africa, and (b) the amount of income tax which would have been paid if the amount of Service emoluments had been added to such other income and had been subject only to East African income tax on the total.

A study of the cost of living of African labourers in and around Kampala has disclosed that men earning less than 30s. per month spend on the average roughly 65% of their money on food, 8% on drink and tobacco, 8% on clothing, 6% on rent, 3.5% on family remittances, and 3% on fuel and water.

### Liberal Leader's Offer

Suggesting that defence and Commonwealth matters should be taken out of party politics, Mr. R. O. Stockil, M.P., Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, wrote recently to the Prime Minister to offer co-operation. When Sir Godfrey replied, expressing the hope that the outcome might be the removal of the differences between the United and Liberal Parties, allowing the Colony to return to the two-party system (with Liberal opposition), Mr. Stockil complained that his letter had been misinterpreted. At his recent Press conference in London, Sir Godfrey commented: "I don't think it matters much. After all, we nearly killed the Liberals at the last election."

Under the technical assistance and public administration programme of the United Nations, about 100 fellowships in the field of economic development, each for between three and six months, and about 30 fellowships and 60 scholarships in public administration will be available to enable member Governments to send members of their Civil Service or selected non-official experts to other countries where special facilities exist for higher training for advanced study beneficial to the holder on his return. Government servants desiring fellowships should have not less than seven to 10 years' service, but there is no limitation on seniority for scholarships of about a year for promising junior civil servants.

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## "Bloemfontein Castle's" Maiden Voyage One-Class Ship for Union-Castle Line

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE have put into service the first one-class ship for passengers travelling between this country and South and East Africa, and the vessel in question, the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, left London last Thursday on her maiden voyage, under the command of Captain G. H. Mayhew, who was lately in command of the DUNNOFAR CASTLE.

The BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, a twin-screw motorship of 18,400 gross tons, built in Belfast by Harland and Wolff, has an over-all length of 595 feet, and the raked rounded stem and cruiser stern characteristic of the line. She has one low stream-line funnel, and a single mast forward of it. There are seven decks in all, with accommodation extending through five of them for 719 passengers in one, two, and three-berth rooms, with a few larger family cabins.

The company's aim in adding to the fleet a one-class ship is to offer an excellent standard in ocean travel at moderate prices. Of the standard there can be no doubt: it is first class in most respects. As to fares, for the 6,000-mile 18-day voyage between London and Cape Town they range from £55 to £99. For destinations on the East African coast the single fares to Beira by the West Coast route range from £66 to £116, and by the East Coast route from £84 to £114, for Dar es Salaam or Zanzibar from £74 to £123 by the West Coast and £76 to £132 by the East Coast, and for Mombasa or Lamu from £75 to £130 by either route.

### Spacious Public Rooms

The public rooms are spacious and comfortable, the lounge, which extends across the whole width of the ship, commanding unobstructed views forward and to port and starboard. It is connected by an attractive long gallery with the smoking room, at one end of which is a painting of old Mombasa. Paintings of Dar es Salaam and other African scenes are to be found elsewhere in the ship. The dining saloon can seat nearly 400 passengers at a time.

The exceptional amount of deck space is a notable feature of the ship, which has a boat deck, a promenade deck, a bridge deck with a swimming pool overlooked by a verandah café, a shelter deck (with accommodation for doctors, nurses, and three hospitals, one for male passengers, one for female travellers, and another for the crew), and an upper deck on which the dining saloon is situated.

The galley staff that cooks are served by electricity, and operates the ovens, grills, fish fryers, salamanders, toasters, coffee grinders, potato peelers, and other apparatus. More than 10,000 pieces of glass and crockery and 25,000 pieces of glass and crockery are carried, and there are about 75,000 pieces of linen aboard.

The hull is divided into 10 watertight compartments, all extending to the upper deck. Two of the cargo holds are

forward and three aft of the machinery, the lower holds being arranged for ordinary cargo, and the cargo tween deck spaces being insulated for the carriage of fruit, with certain compartments arranged for chilled or frozen produce. The derricks serving the hatches are worked by electric winches.

When a party of guests of the company visited the ship in the King George V Docks before she sailed from London, Mr. F. H. KEENLYSIDE, who presided at luncheon, expressed the view that the deck spaces were unrivalled in the African trade. He said that on her maiden voyage the ship would go right round Africa, but that thereafter she would probably proceed by the Atlantic route, only as far as Beira, and then turn back.

The CARNARVON CASTLE would return to the mail run in June and the ARUNDA CASTLE in October, releasing the DURBAN CASTLE and the WYCK CASTLE for the intermediate service, on their entry into which they would be routed round Africa.

### Passenger Position Greatly Eased

The passenger position had, he said, recently eased very considerably, and the time of waiting for accommodation had been much reduced. Entry into the service of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, carrying nearly 750 passengers, would further improve matters.

He emphasized the importance of correcting the prevalent misconception that the only time to visit Southern Africa was during the European winter. Some most attractive parts of Africa, he is fast, better visited during the European summer, for instance, the Victoria Falls, the Kruger Park, and the pleasant resorts on the East Coast. If that were more widely known it would be to the advantage of the travelling public, shipowners, and all who had to provide accommodation.

The faith of the Union-Castle Line was made clear, Mr. Keenlyside continued, by the fact that they had ordered two more large passenger ships for the round-Africa service, the keels of which had just been laid in Belfast. That would make five large passenger ships ordered since the end of the war.

That, he claimed, was an example of real enterprise in very difficult times, since the company had about 15,000 shareholders, it was public rather than private enterprise, but it was most certainly not state enterprise.

An interesting coincidence is that the ship's doctor and nursing sister were both born in Bloemfontein, the judicial capital of the Union of South Africa and the capital of the Orange Free State.

The vessel was launched in Belfast on August 25 last by Mrs. Leif England, wife of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

On this voyage she will call at Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, and Gibraltar.

Her commander, Captain Mayhew, has served with the Union-Castle Line since he first went to sea as a cadet in 1917.

The full amount of \$45,000,000 requested by the U.S. Administration for the initiation of technical assistance to under-developed areas in conformity with President Truman's Point Four was approved last week by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The programme is at present limited to five years.

# The Manica Trading Company Limited

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## Of Commercial Concern

Owing to the high price of Ceylon tea in South Africa, representations have been made to the Government by the tea trade to permit the import of Nyasaland tea, which could be sold at 5s. per lb., compared with 7s. 5d. for Ceylon produce. Although there is no restriction on the entry of tea from Nyasaland, it is officially "frozen" when it arrives in the Union, delivery to an importer being allowed only if he has not exhausted his quota of tea purchases from all sources. The quota is 75% of purchases in the six months ended March 31, 1948.

Southern Rhodesia spent £35,456,368 last year on producer goods, representing 65% of her total expenditure on imports. Only 32% was for consumer goods, the remaining 3% being for fuels and lubricants. Comparable figures for the previous year were 54.6% on producer goods, 40.7% on consumer goods, and 4.7% on fuels and lubricants. The amount spent on importing industrial machinery has risen from £2,037,000 in 1946 to £8,697,000 in 1949.

### Poor Crop in Groundnut Area

Some 9,000 acres out of the 70,000 acres planted this year in Kongwa, Tanganyika, by the Overseas Food Corporation have failed owing to drought. Of 9,800 acres dry-planted to sunflowers, 3,000 have had to be replanted. 2,400 will be mown for feed, and only 4,000 acres are now expected to yield a crop. It has been impossible to plant 10,000 acres of the land available on account of the lateness of the rains.

A Bill authorizing the Tanganyika Government to float a £3,000,000 loan will be considered by the Legislative Council in June. £1,150,000 is required for roads, £550,000 for housing, £350,000 for water supplies, £300,000 for sewerage in Dar es Salaam, and £595,000 for water supply works for the capital.

Higher prices are being realized for Zanzibar cloves, spot parcels being offered in London at 1s. 7½d. per lb. New York market messages have hinted at a new export tax on this commodity.

A general meeting of members of the Nile Industrial and Tobacco Co., Ltd., will be held in Jinja, Uganda, on May 8 to receive the report of the liquidator, Mr. Muljibhai P. Madhvani.

Average daily rainfalls from Mombasa for the week ended March 31 were 2,809 tons. At the end of the week there were 20,957 tons deadweight of import cargoes in the port.

### Contract

Coffee producers of Tanganyika and Uganda have agreed to sell their crops to the Ministry of Food on terms of contract similar to those accepted with the Kenya growers.

The bulk of East Africa's production of sisal for the next six months is believed by Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., to have been sold already.

Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) are to purchase the freehold of 34-39 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, for £380,000.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., had an output of 110 tons of sisal and tow in March, making 300 tons for three months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., produced 360 tons of fibre in March, making 4,770 for 12 months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 130 tons of fibre in March, making 1,430 tons for nine months.

Spa Food Products, Ltd., have opened a new mineral water factory in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

The marketing of crocodile skins from Lake Kioga, Uganda, is steadily increasing.

## Mining

### C.D.C. Acquire Macalder Mines

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has bought out the two chief shareholders in Macalder Mines, Ltd., and thus acquired control of the well-known copper and gold property in the South Kavirondo district of Kenya, which Mr. W. P. Alderson and his Canadian associates have been developing for rather more than 15 years.

Three years ago Dr. J. T. Williamson, of Tanganyika, joined the board, which then consisted of Mr. Alderson, Mr. A. A. McMartin, Mr. D. McMartin, Mr. J. C. Norton, Mr. L. S. Weldon, and Mr. L. H. Timmins.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Alderson acquired an exclusive licence over the Kilembe mine area in the Ruwenzori Mountains of Uganda, and interested the great Canadian Froisher group in a large-scale development programme on that copper property. Extensive diamond-drifting and other work has been done with it is believed, good results.

The Colonial Development Corporation will register a new company in Kenya to operate its new acquisition.

### Zinc Price Increased

THE PRICE OF ZINC in the United Kingdom has been raised to £91 10s. per ton, this being the third consecutive increase of £2 per ton within three weeks. Zinc oxides are advanced £1 15s. per ton. The price of zinc is now £4 per ton above the immediate post-devaluation level of £87 10s. The Ministry of Supply has halved its charges for forward buying of lead and zinc, and has reduced those for copper by 40% in an effort to stimulate use of the forward-buying facilities.

### Kagera Mines

KAGERA MINES, LTD., a company owning tin properties in Uganda, earned a net profit of £5,088 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,739 in the previous year.

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## Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company Progress Reports for March

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD., is charging £1,200 for development expenditure, made a mining profit of £1,521 in the calendar year 1949, compared with a loss of £4,649 in the previous year. Interest in London and Rhodesia provided £268. London expenses of £2,359, depreciation requires £4,942, and the loss carried forward is reduced to £4,556 against a loss of £8,564 brought in. The chairman expresses his confidence that "last year will be the last of our annual losses."

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of 1s. each; accumulated losses amount to £22,659; and current liabilities stand at £5,069. Fixed assets are valued at £178,695, development account at £20,914, and current assets at £30,143, including £21,538 in cash.

Operations have been concentrated on the Murie mine, where an electrical breakdown on October 11 stopped milling for about seven weeks. Uncovered ore will suffice for several years. Production will soon start at the D.S.G. mine.

The directors are Mr. T. Day (chairman), Mr. J. W. Cooper, Mr. Arthur Hornby, Mr. A. P. Harrison, and Mr. R. H. Harman Jones (managing director).

The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 28.

**Wankie Colliery.**—Sales amounted to 174,852 tons of coal and 8,908 of coke.

**London & Rhodesia.**—A working profit of £250 was earned at Vubachwa.

**Sherwood Farm.**—180 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £1,618.

**Cain & Motor.**—49,500 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £25,005.

**Rezena.**—A working profit of £2,205 was earned from 7,600 tons of ore milled.

**Bushite.**—12,500 tons were treated for 1,377 oz. gold and a working profit of £4,469.

**Kentan.**—2,126 oz. gold were produced at the Gerit mine from 13,041 tons of ore milled.

**Thistle Mine.**—5,300 tons of ore were treated for 551 oz. gold, for an estimated working profit of £1,220.

### Price of Lead

LEAD, with the exception of shellac, the only commodity of which the United Kingdom price is now below its pre-war level, the sharp fall in recent months reflecting that in the United States, where the price is less than half its post-war peak. Even at the present price, however, lead costs rather more than five times the pre-war price. Consumption in the United Kingdom, which was about 175,000 tons in 1948 and 153,000 tons last year, is expected to rise this year to about 200,000 tons, because at the present low price the post-war process of substituting other materials for lead is likely to be arrested. Continental supplies are now available, and important schemes for increased production are in train in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, different parts of Southern Africa, and Australia. In East Africa great hopes rest on the new Munda mine of Uruwiri Minerals Ltd.

### Kentan Gold Areas

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., report that operating costs during the first eight months of the company's current year averaged 33.92s. per ton. The estimated working profit for the same period is £5,082, compared with an operating loss of £18,278 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

## New Capital for Wankie Colliery

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd. is to be held on April 26 to increase the capital to £3,400,000 by the issue of 1,400,000 new shares of 10s. each, of which sufficient will be issued to provide £2,000,000 for plant extensions. Messrs. Powell Duffryn Ltd., who have been appointed as special managers for 10 years, will subscribe £500,000, and stockholders will be invited to provide the balance of £1,900,000. The terms of issue will be announced later.

Demands for coal from the mine are estimated at 2,750,000 tons in 1950, 2,900,000 tons in 1951 and 1952, and nearly 4,000,000 tons in 1955. It is expected that it will be possible in the future to increase the annual rate of dividend of 5% which has been paid since the beginning of the war. Interim dividends are resumed with a 3% payment to stockholders registered on April 1. Major A. J. Darby, general manager since 1916, is retiring.

# PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding's Arcade, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 3551. Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Tansac." Hydroelectric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 234. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Darset." Branches: Arusha, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY RATES throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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- UGANDA
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For information regarding  
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 apply to

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 East African Office,  
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2  
 Telephone: 1, Whitehall 370/2/3  
 Telegrams: "Afrasia", East London, Cable: "Afrasia", London



The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS ... £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ... £759,000
	MACHINERY ... £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ... £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES ... £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS ... £2,221,000

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