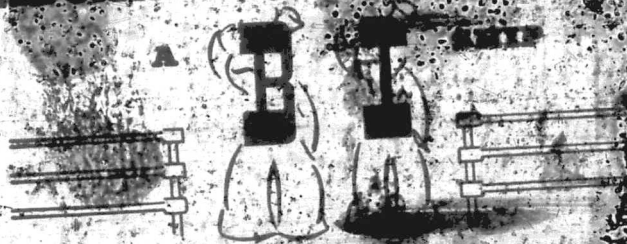


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 18, 1955  
Volume 22 (New Series) 180p. 100

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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



And we ask you to support the  
**MERCHANT NAVY COMFORT SERVICE**  
by making a donation of Services or money  
to the National Appeal Headquarters, 62 (S)  
Bond Street, London, N.W.3.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawkins & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
FREIGHT: Gollay, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lombard Avenue, E.C.4. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.  
BEIRA AGENTS: Allan, Wack & Shephard, Ltd.

### African Marine and General Engineering Company, Limited MOMBASA

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

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers**  
London Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 4680)

# KENYA

KENYA COLONY, which lies on either side of the Equator between the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria, has an area of some 225,000 square miles. It is a land of sharp contrasts, not only in climate and scenery—but in the character of its native people. The warless deserts of the north, the rolling, well wooded uplands of the Aberdare Range, the meat-eating Masai warriors and the pastoral vegetarian Kikuyu tribes are all found in close proximity in this romantic country.

Its population is approximately 2,500,000. The resources of the Colony are mainly agricultural. Coffee, sisal, pyrethrum and tea are exported in considerable quantities. Sugar and maize are grown mostly for local consumption.

The average annual value of Kenya's external trade for the years 1935/39 was £8,500,000. The bank has branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies, are invited to communicate with—

**BARCLAYS BANK**  
**(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**  
 LONDON, E.C.3.



Makers of—

- STATE CARPS of all States for Sugar, Steam and other industrial applications.
- MINE TRUCKS for underground and surface work on Gold, Copper, Diamond, and other Mines.
- COMPACTION WAGONS for use on Roads and Irrigation schemes, Barrage, etc.
- TURNTABLES, POINTS & CROSSINGS of all kinds of materials.
- IN FACT we supply a system for the construction of complete Light Railways.
- SOLE AGENTS for Hudson, Humber, Steam and Diesel Locomotives.



TON SISAL CAR (WITHOUT BRAKE)

**ROBERT HUDSON**

RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE  
 London Office: 21 TOTHILL ST., S.W.1. Tel: WHI 7127  
 AGENTS  
 KENYA and UGANDA TANGANYIKA TERRITORY  
 Gailey and Roberts, Ltd.,  
 Lahmann's (Africa), Ltd.

# BRUSH

Protected or  
Screen Protected  
**Direct  
Current  
MOTORS**

and  
**GENERATORS**

Tanganyika Representatives

## LEHMANN'S

(Africa) LTD.  
P.O. Box 183  
DAR ES SALAAM

# ALLEN, WICK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

## BEIRA

*Forwarding Agents*  
*Shipping Agents*

Large stocks of British goods on hand  
for export to all parts of the world  
by sea, air, and rail  
**INSURANCE**

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.  
South African Line Ltd.  
Holland Line  
Wm. McWilliam Line

Head Office: BEIRA  
BEIRA  
LONDON OFFICE  
Represented in Mozambique  
Durban  
Cape Town  
Natal

ALL ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

MINING

Diamonds in Tanganyika

£1,000,000 Offer Received

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, of the Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., and other large diamond mining companies have been in Tanganyika for some time...

These large diamonds will prospect on a large scale... have made more than one attempt to locate...

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery—Good sales in November... 1,877 tons...

Sherwood Mine—No new contracts... 4,000 tons...

Thunde Estate—312 oz. of gold were recovered... 1,900 tons treated...

Cam and Motol—25,000 tons of ore... 2,357,700 tons...

Rosengate Mine—19,800 tons of ore... 25,000 tons...

In September last year the plant was 23,517... 1,000 tons treated...

General Mining and Finance

Mr. H. V. Smith... Chairman of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Coal Company...

Tanganyika Concessions

First Ordinary Dividend for 17 Years

The Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. have announced that for the first time since 1927... 10% and the ordinary stock...

The company's principal investments include large holdings in the Katanga, the Benguela Railway, Union Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo...

The dividend of Tanganyika Concessions, the capital of which is £10,000,000, is expected to be published very shortly...

Viscount Elibank Returns

Viscount Elibank, Chairman of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Coal Company, a director of other Rhodesian enterprises...

East Africa Power Meeting

The Chairman and Secretary of the close of the financial year...

The Chairman and Secretary of the close of the financial year in the case of the ordinary shares of 20s. each...

The Chairman and Secretary of the close of the financial year in the case of the ordinary shares of 20s. each...

Advertisement for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika power systems, featuring a transmission tower illustration and text about power services.

Advertisement for Clan Line shipping services, listing routes to the United Kingdom, South & East Africa, Ceylon, and India.

COMPANY NEWS

East African Power and Lighting Corporation Ltd

Major H. F. Wainwright

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED was held at Nairobi on 26 September 1944. Major H. F. Wainwright, Chairman of the company, of his remarks...

With the commencement of the war in Europe I am sure you will all have had some account of the operations of the company during the war. It has been to deal in many instances with the requirements of the United Kingdom which was an emergency which has caused the lack of practically any machinery.

Immediately after the outbreak of war we placed very heavy orders for spares and materials then available. Although deliveries did not take place for a considerable time later.

Extensions Delayed

In the Nairobi area, apart from the denial of supplies of new plant the outbreak precluded us from undertaking that comprehensive scheme of hydro-electric extensions which we have had in mind for many years, but which was delayed due to negotiations with various authorities before the war could be begun. These discussions, lasting over far too many years were not concluded until 1939 - too late for any adequate scheme to be undertaken during the war. The maximum demand in the Nairobi and district area was 1,200 kw. in September, 1943 and this is expected to increase.

In addition to the retardation of supplies of new plant there has been an extraordinary increase in rainfall. This brought in its train the necessity for our financial stand-by plant and our London engineers, Messrs Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd, obtained in the UK a 1,500 kw. B.T.H. steam turbine, together with a new speed changer, which were put into commission by the end of 1944. Further thermal plant had to be provided at Nairobi, and four 800kw. diesel engines and alternators are now on order. These developments have their effect upon the distribution system, and it has been necessary to carry out extensive reconstruction of the main transmission lines to Nairobi and to construct a new 40 kw. line between the Nairobi and Makuyu sub-stations. The rainfall reached an abnormally low level in 1944, and early in that year rationing of supply in the Nairobi area became inevitable. I hope that at an early date we can again offer an unrestricted supply to the public.

Increased Importance of Mombasa

In the Mombasa area a maximum demand in 1939 of 800kw. with 268,000kwh. generated per month has become a 850kw. with 739,900kwh. per month, presenting serious supply problems. The loss of the royal cases in the East in 1942 increased the importance of Mombasa, and Messrs Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd, secured a 1,300kw. diesel engine and alternator in manufacture for the Admiralty and its erection in Mombasa under lease arrangements. It has also been used primarily for Admiralty power requirements, and secondly to give general supply to the town.

Based on normal erection standards, it was estimated that the plant would be in commission early in 1943, but completion was not effected until November, 1944. In anticipation of this, until the company were forced to maintain supplies by running all available plants. Serious rationing due to plant failures became necessary in June, 1943, for 10 weeks, but full supply has since been maintained.

...by the... Mombasa... 1944... has been approved... for the... ably... well... commences...

...increase in demand in the... and... additional plant... struck... have... start-up... Nile... would have been... capital... position is still being... and... for... however... construction work... our plant and main extension programme... areas of supply.

Position at Tanganyika

In Tanganyika, in which the standards of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd, which has a Salamb and district... operate the increase in demand has not been so great. The Panga Hydro-electric station is being enlarged to 12,500kw. by the installation of a new... now nearly ready... the United Kingdom. This we anticipate should amply cover the needs of the Tanganyika... have an adequate supply... Mombasa. At Dar es Salaam... diesel engines are on order... in service early in 1945.

Up to date... and Kigoma... a new supply has been given... Moshi are... certain areas... sidered... preliminary...

Summary... period in all... from 8,300kw... load factor... meet these demands... restricted sources... to increase our installed... to 25,000kw.

We count ourselves fortunate in being able to meet this period of increasing crisis without being forced to increase tariffs, except that in Mombasa for a period of 15 months a surcharge of 10% was imposed to meet very heavy increases in the cost of coal. In the Nairobi area tariff reductions were made. The directors are giving constant attention to the tariff position and it is hoped that as normally returns it will be possible to contemplate a reduction in our charges.

(Concluded at foot of next page)

**News Items in Brief**

The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation is closing down its operations in Kenya.  
The Dutch Refractory Works in Rhodesia reported its liquidation in Bulawayo.  
Representatives of district councils in Kenya held their 11th annual conference in Nairobi.  
The Town Council of Umburuzi in South Rhodesia is a year towards the scheme for a municipal authority in Salisbury.

A letter from the Government of Northern Rhodesia to the Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding the migration of persons from Northern Rhodesia to Southern Rhodesia has been published. European immigrants from Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia are allowed to migrate to Southern Rhodesia.

The National Council of Education in Rhodesia has decided to form an advisory committee to advise the Government on the education of the native population in Rhodesia. The committee will be composed of representatives of the Government, the National Council of Education, and the African community.

The output of coal and raw by East African Plantations, Ltd. for the month of September was 6,000 tons, making 630 tons for the first three months of the company's financial year.

Jamal Hussain, an Arab leader who was deported from Palestine to Southern Rhodesia four years ago, has been granted a permit to return to the Middle East.

Salisbury City Council has decided to erect a plaque in the public gardens in commemoration of Mr. J. W. McGuffee, who for many years was chief superintendent of the capital city of Southern Rhodesia.

A new York aircraft is to be used with the new rapid and regular service between England and South Africa starting a month hence. The first plane for this service recently reached Pretoria 16 hours after leaving Hampshire.

The President of the African and African Congresses recommended that the extra levies on the Native tax which was added to meet war expenses, and which brought in £18,000 a year, should be retained for educational purposes.

A Sudan merchant has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £500 on charges of selling the illegal export of materials. This is the first time a Sudanese judge presided over the court, assisted by two British magistrates.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to issue a new series of banknotes in the amount of £100,000. The new banknotes will be issued in denominations of £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The old banknotes will continue to be valid until they are replaced.

FOR WELL DESIGNED & WELL BUILT SHIPS and LAUNCHES

REMEMBER

**ALDOUS SUCCESSORS, LTD**

BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND

ALL TYPES OF VESSELS, STEEL OR WOOD, UP TO 100 FT. IN LENGTH, COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA  
Telegrams: BLOWRAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.

**Kettles Roy & Tysons**  
ROBROSA, LTD

Head Office: NAIROBI  
Kenya Colony

Branches in Beaufort and Tanganyika Territory

---

Represent

First Class

Manufacturers

---

London Correspondents: Alow Iswrie & Co., Ltd.  
Brow's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2

## American South African Line, Inc.

Regular Fortnightly Sailings

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

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

**AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY**

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 359)

Main Office:  
26 Beaver Street,  
New York, U.S.A.

East African Office:  
Messrs. Guthrie & Spang,  
P.O. Box 1006, Durban.

## Building Materials

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

MOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR ES SALAAM	KISUMU	KAMPALA
KISumu	MOBE	UNYAMA

**The African Mercantile  
CO., LTD.**

101 LEAG HOUSE, 3, NEW BROAD ST.,  
LONDON, E.C. 4.

## On Business or on Pleasure

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

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

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

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

*A railway's Dining Saloon*

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

## The Railways of East Africa

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ex Africa Italiana  
A Lesson for Britain

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR.—Your article of September 27 on Italian East Africa (A.O.I.) and an article in DEFEAT of September 21 on the same subject are of great interest for the light they throw on Italian experience in Africa.

The Fascist response is utterly discredited, but to dismiss the only failure of A.O.I. as just another of those Fascist misadventures would be to deny ourselves many useful lessons. The Italian experiment was brought to an end by the war—the greatest experiment in planned development of Africa crashed in ruins for reasons only remotely connected with the experiment itself. Can we learn a lesson from the end of things? Is it possible to reconstruct the shape of things that went to come in A.O.I.? I believe that the Italians were on the way to a great success in East Africa.

We must first discard the fact that much Italian development even after the conquest of Ethiopia in 1941 was directed towards further military adventures. It must be remembered that the evils of Fascism caused millions of Italian money to be wasted in graft, speculation, and profiteering. It was the Italian failing of bombast and flamboyance which led to the white elephants of Mogadishu and Asmara, the tendency to build grandiose town halls before the towns themselves existed. Remember, too, that the Italian effort was made partly in barren deserts, and partly in a scarcely conquered and barely hostile country.

There were among the Italians many, a Fascist and non-Fascist (Aosta, the Viceroy, was no Fascist), who had a great faith, and a very reasoned faith in the future of A.O.I. Their faith did great works. The roads, ports, and airports, the schools and hospitals, the secondary industries and collective farms are there for all to see. According to *The Times* correspondent, their administration showed both wisdom and imagination.

I went through A.O.I. with the East African forces from the Jubba to Massawa and back to Gondar, and spent 18 months in those territories. I listened to the talk of many East African, Rhodesians and South African on what we saw. Their comments and comparisons were of value because they came from people whose lives were spent in African conditions, and who in private life were farmers, business men, and administrators. Their comments were almost universally to the effect that the Italian experiment was on the way to being a striking success. The comparisons were not flattering to ourselves.

There is one outstanding difference between the Italian approach to Africa and ours. We, with vast possessions in Africa, are prepared to spend well under £10,000,000 a year of them. In the four years from 1936 to 1940 the Italians spent over £50,000,000 a year on A.O.I. alone.

British Africa is potentially far richer than A.O.I. British administrative ability, the British way with backward races, and British singleness of purpose are far in advance of anything the Italians could show. Only our own greed fails us. If we are to make anything of Africa, we must prime the pump and grease the wheels on the scale the Italians did. We have in British Africa the certain promise of returns on a scale far exceeding anything the Italians could ever hope for.

At this moment the United Kingdom stands at the doors of Washington, cap in hand asking for help on the grounds of past good deeds. At what doors shall we knock in 20 years? Beyond where we shall, unless we take it now, immediately, the necessary steps to rebuild the Empire through a proper development of Africa. There is a saying of the Duke of Wellington which

should be better known by our Englishmen. Had I the rice and the balls, I could beat the enemy. And had I the men, I could possess the leaders with England and Africa. I know I can beat the enemy who can say as proudly, "I know I can beat the enemy."

Give them the rice and the bullocks—the money—and they will quickly have men for an economic conquest of Africa such as the British Empire to its rightful place in the world.

Yours faithfully,  
FREDERICK BURNHAM.

Water Supplies and Railway Fuel  
Grid and Hydro-Electrification Suggested

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR.—Some months ago a letter signed by "Inquirer" appeared in your columns asking for information as to whether it was not a practicable proposition to convey water in parts of East Africa in the same way as oil has been carried hundreds of miles by pipelines of varying diameters from four inches upwards across the U.S.A., England, and the Continent during the war period.

Following this letter, on which there appears to have been no expert comment, so far, some extracts from the interesting annual report of the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours published in your issue of September 30, which contains a paragraph running as follows:—

"Pressing Problems of Water and Fuel Supplies.—In the last report reference was made to the future. Apart from the rehabilitation of the Administration's equipment, the two most important needs are an adequate and certain water supply and adequate fuel supply. Regarding the former, the present position is most unsatisfactory and has presented one of the most difficult problems of the Administration. Services have been maintained only with the greatest difficulty, and the heavy shortage of water has resulted in damage to and repeated failures of locomotives. Serious consideration is being given to the ways and means by which future water supplies can be assured."

In the light of recent experience, the time seems ripe to bring the minds of the best scientists and experts to bear on this deplorable waste and costly inefficiency. Both the Planning Department at the Colonial Office and the East African Governors' Conference are involved, as the subject is one of great regional importance to the economic well-being of several millions of the people of Kenya and Uganda.

The answer may well be a water grid and hydro-electrification, the planning and completion of which may take 10 years or even longer.

Yours faithfully,  
FESTINA.

London.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) LTD.**  
(Incorporated in East Africa)  
Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa  
**General Merchants AND Engineers**  
NAIROBI (Head Office) Box 122  
MOMBASA KAMPALA DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA



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

We Invite Your Inquiries Now

CHEVROLET, OLDSMOBILE,  
and BUICK CARS  
CHEVROLET TRUCKS

AUXHALL & PONTIAC CARS  
M.C. & BEDFORD TRUCKS

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

BRUCE, LIMITED  
P.O. Box 951, NAIROBI

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

Sold and Serviced  
Throughout EAST AFRICA by  
MOTOR MART BRANCHES

**THE LARGEST MOTOR ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN AFRICA**

**SISALTEX**

PRODUCTS ARE WELL KNOWN IN THE SISAL WORLD

**S**ISALTEX—Cloths, Bags, Matting, Twines,  
Ropes, Mattresses and Carded Fibre  
Tows

**SISAL PRODUCTS**  
(E.A.) LTD. NAIROBI, KENYA

Preference on Tobacco

Importance to Empire Growers

COMMANDER JIAN MORTON, who was the representative in London of Rhodesian tobacco growers until the outbreak of war and in the course of a visit in last Saturday's 'Calling Southern Rhodesia' programme of the B.B.C.

Our Imperial preference is precisely the same as a boy's pocket money. It is a private affair within our family. When the U.S.A. is treated as the greatest power in the world, only such her taxes are produced within our confines, whereas the members of our Commonwealth are spread all over the world. In 300 years we have almost forgotten that there is a God. It is foundly believed that a lot of tax for the God of the day is not unimportant. As a result of this, more practice at the jobs American has done in the tropical countries and is nearer to the British market than we are. That her transport and handling is better, and more efficient.

Tobacco growers have lost their year and will probably have to leave the country. I have seen a picture of a man of having few more. I have seen a picture of a man who wants our colonies which are being sold at a time when we want to re-educate our people and when the market for our white population is a very small one. I have seen a picture of a man for a few more years, and I hope our nation will be added in Washington will remember that in this matter the Black preference is the poor Colonies who will not be black. Many people believe it was the Ottawa Conference in 1932 which set the British Empire back to prosperity after the world slump, so let us stand by a tried success and not of perils with what may turn out to be a costly and unproductive failure.

New Settlers for Southern Rhodesia

In the last six years I have wandered from the Cape to the Arctic barriers and have constantly been asked about Rhodesia and the chances of settling there. Since I returned to London and Rhodesia House I have interviewed many, and my office holds very many letters from those who wish to come out and live with us. They all understand our Government's decision in favour of serving people people back to jobs first, but all the workers and discomfort of the past six years, very many people want to be quiet and space. Many of them will work with one, they want to improve their savings, education for their children, and grow children and vegetables. Most will not want to be far from our own people, they will create employment; in fact they will be lucky to get them. Many will want to settle with us and to open a new chapter in shipping governs quick of the fact that they will go immediately what is required, with an approximate idea of the number monthly, so that we can give these young people something to work for.

A few days ago I met the commander of the cruiser 'Lion' who came on leave from the East Indies, and asked him if any of our ships were equipped with black. He had had about 40 and never wished or hoped to go with black men. He had one complaint - that our Rhodesians would go in for their own competitions as one body and would not split, so he wanted to split them up. That opinion is common to all I've met, and a matter of mere common sense and a real pleasure to me when I recall the start of our Sea Cadet Corps in Salisbury only 10 years ago.

Governor to the Baganda

Crimes of Traitors and Self-Seekers

The Governor of Uganda, Sir John Haldane, will take the opportunity offered by the ceremony of the swearing-in of the three members who will carry on the government of the Kingdom of Baganda during the absence at Cambridge University of the young Kabaka to stress plainly to Ministers, members of the Native Parliament, and the people.

It is only by the co-operation and mutual trust, he said, that the Government of Baganda can reach its present stage of development and hope to avoid the pitfalls and surmount the obstacles which beset its upward path.

The Governor will also mention recently the name of the death of the late Minister, and that the name of the Minister had been blacked out. The slur cast on the whole nation must be removed. This was not the act of one man but of a number of men, traitors and self-seekers, who, like a cancerous growth, were poisoning the whole body of Baganda.

The people of Baganda had qualities of greatness and they would cast out this evil thing and eradicate such a stain as unworthy treason, greedily self-seeking and intolerance of it. They could achieve a proud and happy future. *Telegrams of the Times*

Mrs. and Mrs. Hastings' Return for Kenya

Mrs. E. B. Hastings, former Chief Native Commissioner for Kenya, who for some time has been acting as honorary secretary of the Royal Empire Society, and her husband, returned to Mrs. Hastings to their farm in Kenya, and last Sunday's 'Calling East Africa' programme of the B.B.C.

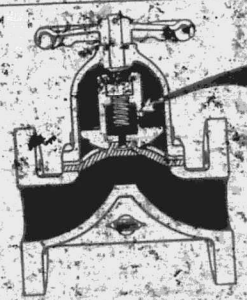
I have not got my own permit. I have got the permit that produced me a permit to buy a car for my luggage, and that produced me a permit to buy a car for my luggage. I'm speaking up hopefully for a permit to take some of my possessions very rightly. I have seen some of the people of Kenya now is our people. I don't wear things which as I have never seen before. I don't wear things which as I have never seen before. I don't wear things which as I have never seen before. I don't wear things which as I have never seen before. I don't wear things which as I have never seen before.

Brigadier Arundell's New Post

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Brigadier R. D. Arundell for appointment to the post of British Resident Commissioner of the Caribbean Commission in Washington in succession to Sir John Macpherson. Brigadier Arundell went to Tanganyika as an administrative officer in 1927, was seconded to the Colonial Office in 1935, and in 1939 was appointed Assistant Chief Secretary and Uganda. During the way he served with C.I.F. as secretary to the Government in British Somaliland from soon after the occupation until early 1942, since when he has been employed with U.N.R.R.A. in Cairo.

IT STANDS TO REASON

No stuffing boxes - No packing!

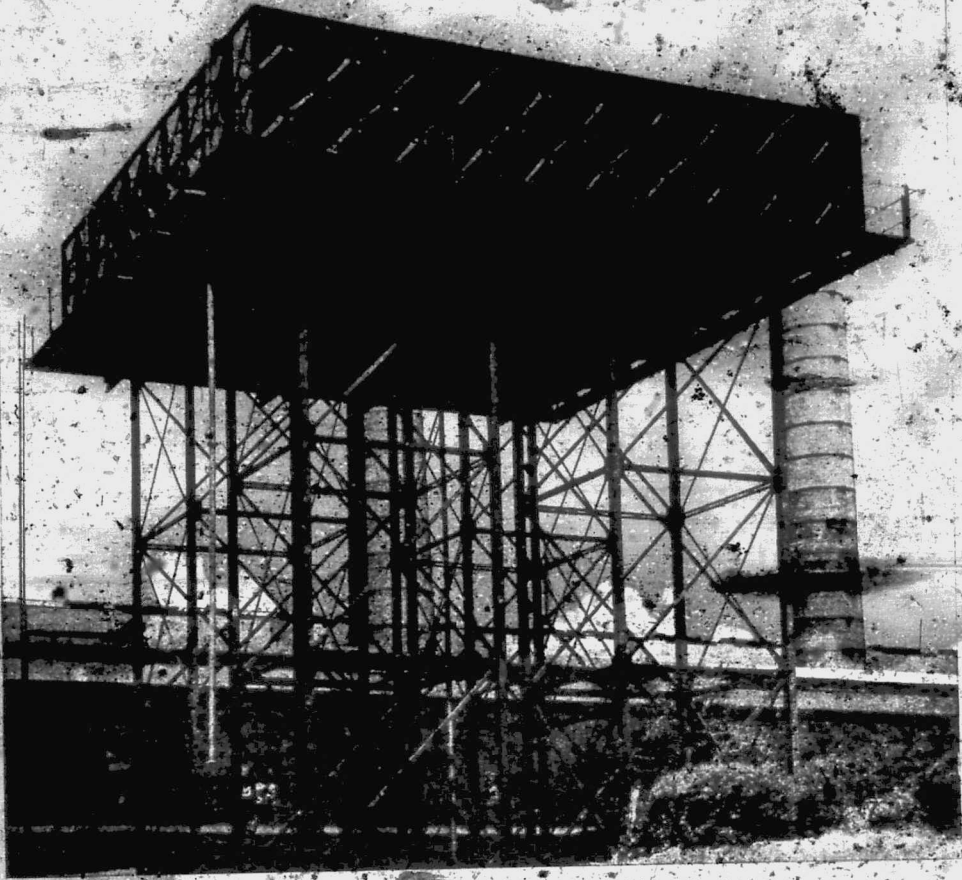


Age-old bugbears eliminated by SAUNDERS design! Liquids no longer seep. Gases no longer leak. Products are safe and floors kept dry. FREE 40-page illustrated Handbook describes many other technical advantages. Write today.

Saunders Valve Co., Ltd., Cambrian, Newport, Monmouthshire

SAUNDERS VALVES

# PRESSED STEEL TANKS



**BRAITHWAITE & CO**  
ENGINEERS LTD



KINGS HOUSE

HAYMARKET

LONDON, S.W.1 ENGLAND



# All the world over



*Fig. 1.* A Metropolitan 110 kV 3-phase outdoor transformer at a power station in Madras.



*Fig. 2.* A Metropolitan 11,000 V 3-phase transformer in a plant in Madras.

*Fig. 3.* The 11000 V 3-phase 12.5 MVA outdoor Metropolitan transformer installed in India.



## METROVICK TRANSFORMERS serve in every clime

# METROPOLITAN Vickers

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER 17







# Background to

...the... The... are not... some of our... have... to... from the... of... Committee... on... that... all... in... of... where... they... to... the... in... of... and... people... and... of... or... These... from the... the... the... for... Most... in... could... be... if... to... the... We... to... thoroughly... We... to... this... to... in... President... General... U.S. Navy... we... show... in... bigger... than... the... of... which... can... be... expanded... into... a... from... the... Department... At... present... the... combined... are... estimated... to... outnumber... the... British... five... times... to... one... and... their... Air... Force... is... bigger... than... the... R. A. F. and... the... Russian... Air... Force... has... no... other... Washington... said... that... we... can... the... balance... of... power... in... the... Pacific... in... the... Daily... News...

**Germany's Human Industry**—Hitler's industry has done great tasks to recover our spare parts, produce necessities for home consumption, and a surplus for export enterprise. Plenty of men will be available, providing it is not being absorbed by a good public service, and we need not be stimulated by Government. We have learned in the past that Germany's chief organizing ability, workmanship, scientific and engineering development, and brilliant starting power are available if learned. Add to it the scientific and practical help we shall get from the Eastern, the Dominions, and all the other friendly nations in the world, and I say we have every reason to face the future with confidence. —The Lord President of the Council.

**United Nations Headquarters in U.S.A.**—The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations met to discuss the question of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations. A motion that the permanent headquarters should be situated in the United States was approved by 22 votes to three, with two abstentions. Those who voted in favour were Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. Those who voted against were France and the Netherlands. The United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States abstained. The proposal that it be situated in Europe was rejected. France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom voted in favour. Australia, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia voted against. Canada, Iran, Mexico, and the United States abstained. —M. G. M.

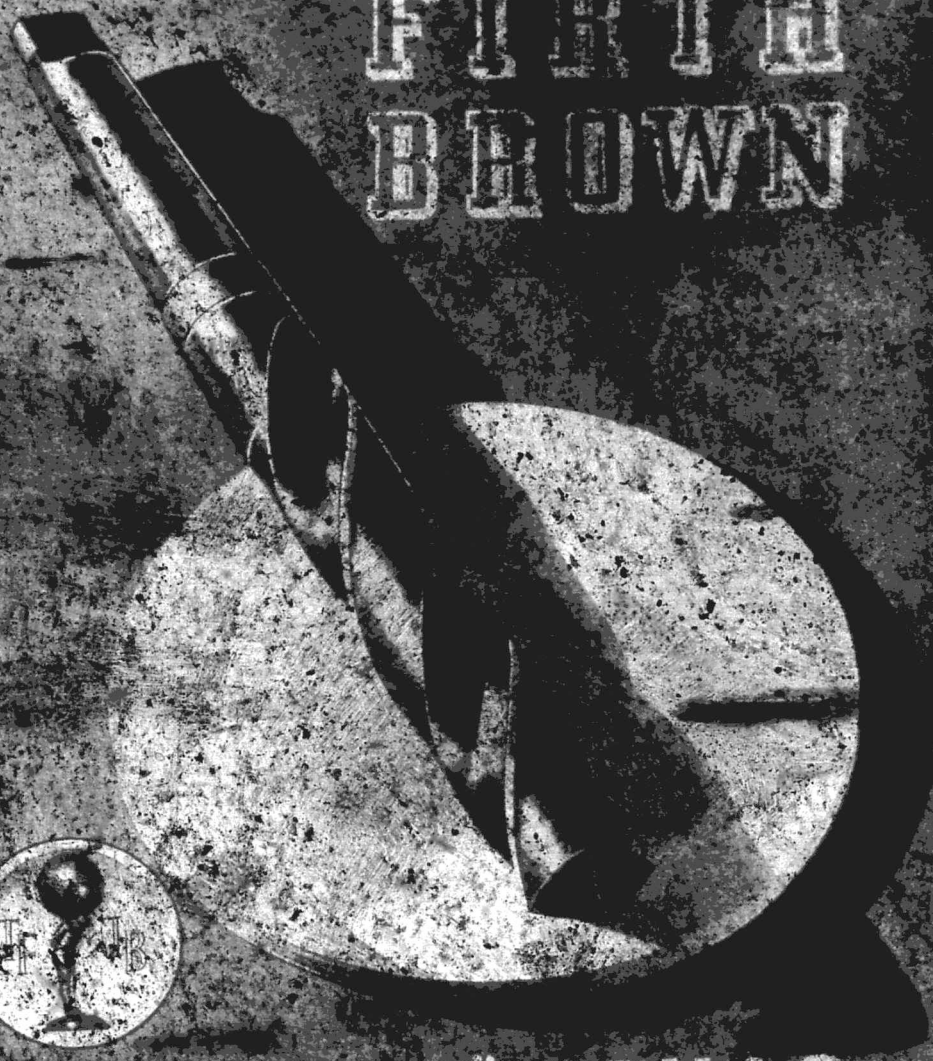
**Broken Film**—The Japanese propaganda film at an Allied prisoner of war camp in Siam in 1943. The men were made to film part of a cinema featuring Japanese Red Cross parcels and mail. Japanese guards took them from behind the camera to make sure. There was a background of Red Cross boxes, all very new. Canteen scenes showed the first sitting at tables piled with fruit, eggs, meat, and vegetables. At the word go, the men were ordered to start eating. The camera recorded for two minutes more. Some of the boys did well in that time. —Communications.

**Japan's Defeat is Seen**—At the end of the war Japan had a larger navy and a far more powerful air force than on December 7, 1941. In the home islands of Japan, at the end of the surrender, there were more than 2,000,000 trained professional military personnel, with China, Manchuria, Formosa, and Japan's satellite empire, the total there were more than 3,000,000. In the United States, Japan's total military personnel was of more than 2,000,000 and on 16 days before Japan began her attack, she began her attack with 5,000 aircraft, of which roughly 3,000 were combat types. On the day she ended her attack, she had increased by approximately 100% to 10,000 aircraft, of which approximately 6,000 were combat types. Why then did the enemy sue for peace before the introduction of the atom bomb and before the entry of Russia into the war? Because by early August Japan's fighting fleet had ceased to exist. Our enemy's maritime power was stripped of her sea power. —Admiral Nimitz.

**Bloodsuckers**—In Germany I saw a special room where the bodies of slave worker victims were drained of blood. The bodies of farmers, mechanics, and scientific equipment were maintained with the greatest care, but it was not considered worth while to give the human beings in the blood factories maintenance in the form of adequate food, clothing, or medical supplies. When worn out, they were scrapped, and the bloodless bodies tossed into the furnaces. The monstrous system of concentration camps and slave factories has consumed or crippled an appreciable number of the present generation of European manhood. Many who volunteered for Germany were reasonably treated, but of the millions who were taken away, a large proportion have disappeared without trace. Of those who survived, many will die young and childless, because of their sufferings. In Allied prison camps are millions of fit, healthy, and well-fed Germans who could return to establish Germany once again as the dominant Power in Europe by sheer force of national virility and a high birth rate. Overhauling the countries they have stolen, that is the essential long-term achievement of German policy. —The Daily News.



# FIRTH BROWN



**"SPEEDICUT" DRILLS  
& ALL TYPES OF ENGINEERS' TOOLS**

**THOS FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD**

**SHEFFIELD**

Representative in West Africa  
AT G. CHESTNUT, P.O. Box 431, LAGOS, NIGERIA. P.O. Box 21, ACCRA, GOLD COAST

attractive to the produce buyer to establish himself in the market. Adequate marketing facilities must be available to the producer. Adequate marketing facilities involve the establishment of primary markets, with storage facilities and factors. In addition, facilities to wholesale depots or rural depots, all a central organization which by its control both inside and outside the territory can dispose of all produce parcels and orders in some cases involve the establishment of processing units such as oil extraction plants in order to economize on transport costs. The stimulation of production also involves the supply of attractive consumer goods in production areas.

With all the above factors in mind I believe that there is a case for considering the formation of some form of marketing and development company, with adequate capital to undertake, in co-operation with Government, the orderly development of production, and willing to operate on the basis of public utility rather than maximum profit.

**Suggested Functions of Company**

I am not unhopeful, on my past experience, that given security for, say, 20 years, it would be possible to attract responsible produce firms with established connections in world markets to undertake this function and to form some such company as the Northern Rhodesian Produce Marketing and Development Company. Its functions could be defined as:-

- (1) to organize with Government the economic development of Native areas by—
  - (a) establishing primary buying centres, wholesale depots and processing units;
  - (b) developing transport facilities for the evacuation of produce and transport of goods and passengers both by road and where necessary by water transport;
  - (c) developing such rural industries as may be desirable and practicable;
  - (d) arranging for the orderly distribution to consuming centres of the produce purchased and where necessary the importation of any foodstuffs required to meet the internal requirements of the territory;
  - (e) arranging for the disposal outside the territory of any surplus produce.
- (2) If it should be a condition of the operation of any such company that Government would have the right to be represented on the board of the company, and the company would operate on the basis of a fixed percentage on turnover and fixed interest on fixed capital.
- (3) The accounts of the company would be subject to independent audit, and any surplus profits over and above those required to meet the agreed charges by the company would revert to Government for use in Native development.
- (4) Wherever possible a turnover tax would be added to the price of the produce handled by the company, the proceeds of such tax being used for the writing down of fixed capital with the object of—
- (5) gradually replacing the organization involved by company by co-operative societies and by the producers themselves. The company would also have the right to import and sell to producers their requirements of agricultural implements and consumer goods.

**Fixed Profits Must Be Guaranteed**

The placing of produce marketing on such a basis would, of course, involve Government in guaranteeing the fixed profits

of the company, and the disposal of surplus produce would become necessary and in the normal course of production it would involve a subsidy to the company in order to enable a small volume of production to meet the overhead charges of the marketing organization without reducing the price to the producer below cost economic.

The Agricultural Advisory Board in its third report reported the recommendation of the Crop Experts sub-committee that in order to stimulate development of marketing Board should be established and visualized the possibility of subsidizing the start-up costs of its operations. I understand that such a Board would be organized but it appears worth drawing attention to the fact that the proposals are in line with the closing paragraph of this memorandum in the wish to suggest co-operation between farmers and Government in alternative to the setting up of a Government owned marketing organization.

Should it be possible to attract responsible produce firms on the lines suggested, it would be of advantage if they were to be in their activities the functions of the existing Marketing Board and the C.A.P. Board.

**The Question of African Labour**

**Not Mentioned in Kenya Settlement Report**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
 Sir—A friend has just sent me from Kenya a copy of an interesting Report of the Settlement Commission for 1944. As one who is considering the possibility of settling on a small residential farm or similar enterprise, which may have to have recourse to much native labour, I have studied the report closely. Nowhere in its pages can I find any reference to the all-important question of labour, its availability and sufficient to its welfare needs, or to any suggestions for giving opportunities to the new arrival to be instructed in the important direction.

One wonders that all our Colonies are now moving rapidly and very rightly too, towards a new policy in the treatment of indigenous labour, with higher hours of working, rates of pay, and so on under local Government supervision.

This policy will present serious difficulties to the settler, and add in some small measure to the amount of capital required per acre. Perhaps someone with up-to-date and authoritative knowledge would take advantage of your columns, etc. to throw some light on this important aspect of future settlement?

Yours faithfully  
 PROSPECTIVE SETTLER

London S.W.1

**Colour Co-operation**

Colours need not clash. It is colour co-operation that we ought to be studying, rather than colour conflict.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

# Pelletier, Ltd.

Representing

**Manufacturers, Representatives and Distributors of Customs Clearing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents**

P.O. Box 171 CALLES & TELEGRAMS 'SERVICE' PHONE 273 & 274  
 N'DOLA, N. Rhodesia

Associated Knives, Ltd.	Northern Rhodesia Industries Ltd.
Brooks Lumber, Ltd.	Oldson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.
Cellery, P.O. (Africa), Ltd.	Paper Industries, Ltd.
Campbell, Wain, Curtis, & Co.	Quit Products
Carroll & Brandy Co., Ltd.	Rhodesia Milling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Geoffrey Stephens & Co. (Pvt.)	J. Irvine & Co., Ltd.
First National Bank, Ltd.	Royal Mailings (S.A.), Ltd.
First National Railway Co., Ltd.	Table Mountain Canning Co., Ltd.
General Contractors, Ltd.	U.S.A. Brush Works Co., Ltd.
London (Asha) & Co., Ltd.	Harold Young & Co. (S.A.) Ltd.
Lynch (S.A.)	W. & A. Young, Ltd.
Mansfield & Co. (S.A.) Ltd.	W. & A. Young (Pty.) Ltd.
M. Mahawer & Co., Ltd.	Western Cereal Co., Ltd.
Molloy (Bye.), Ltd.	White House Distillers, Ltd.

**CHIEF AGENTS**  
 General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.  
 National Mutual Life Association of South Africa, Ltd.

...an immense opportunity for a greater and balanced development of local resources, as well as for such co-operation between technical and individual methods as may not be the best or possible on the part of each community. Each a decentralised, local, industry is essential as this is the necessary order to afford a certain amount of decentralization of distributive strength.

What can we now do? Britain does what it can to maintain contact with its imperial preferences, after doing its best to save the situation in this war, but we have no less to do, in order to give a better balance to our 'imperial economy', to give effective protection to our own agriculture, even against import competition. What is essential is that the preference system of the statute should provide the co-ordination and control of the whole system, giving and investing power of such participation in the development of the rest. And it can do so without prejudice to each part also developing its own relations outside the Empire. The question is not one of competition but of priorities.

The Sterling Block

...an immensely important consequence of the development of an imperial trade-over, before Ottawa, was the bottling up of the colonial market for the goods and services of the sterling monetary system. What was forced off had no marketing standard not only showed its ability to stand by itself, but to everybody's surprise, remained perfectly steady, and the consequence of all the prospectus of a hardening currency, the inflation indulged in by the governments of the old economy.

The most momentous event in the history of the sterling area was when we discovered in 1941 that we had a very real and concrete economic world, understood by a very few English and wholly rooted in English industry, and possibly thereby giving its marketing branches over a vast part of the world. The post-war situation will offer to all the partners in the British Commonwealth and Empire an unequalled opportunity for an expansion which should eventually exceed even that of the United States or Russia, in view of the greater advantages which we possess, both in the extent and diversity of our resources and in the organized ability and enterprise of our business. This expansion need not follow the American principle of capitalist individualism and unrestricted free trade within a single tariff. Still less is it likely to follow the 'State' collectivism of the Soviet system.

It would naturally be far more decentralized, affording scope in each part for such measure of local protection as may

be desirable in order to create a full and balanced development of local resources, as well as for such co-operation between technical and individual methods as may not be the best or possible on the part of each community. Each a decentralised, local, industry is essential as this is the necessary order to afford a certain amount of decentralization of distributive strength.

What can we now do? Britain does what it can to maintain contact with its imperial preferences, after doing its best to save the situation in this war, but we have no less to do, in order to give a better balance to our 'imperial economy', to give effective protection to our own agriculture, even against import competition. What is essential is that the preference system of the statute should provide the co-ordination and control of the whole system, giving and investing power of such participation in the development of the rest. And it can do so without prejudice to each part also developing its own relations outside the Empire. The question is not one of competition but of priorities.

Immense Opportunity for a Greater and Balanced Development of Local Resources

...the lie before us as a whole, rather than one of itself to any group or part of the world. Who has the right to forbid us as an organization of that unity, or to enforce on us a policy which can only be a disaster for us and the world? The nations of our own Commonwealth, standing together in arms, saved the world. Who dares tell us that we may no longer support each other in mutual peaceful co-operation? Or who among us is so short-sighted or mean-spirited as to submit to such a veto from any nation, however friendly, as the price of immediate ease?

There can be no greater injury to the cause of good relations with the United States, let alone to the unity of the Empire, than to allow it to be thought that Imperial preference is a selling price and a barrier is the key of our own house, and which we cannot hand over to strangers. That is our right, which we cannot sell for anything.

Produce Marketing and Development Company

As Public Utility Undertaking in Northern Rhodesia

I HAVE EXPRESSED THE NEED FOR PLANNED PRODUCTION, aimed in the first place at meeting the internal needs of the territory, a real definition of the place of the European and African producers in this planned production, and suggested that the basis of producer-price levels should be changed from one of a common, free-on-rail, or consumer-price to one of a common price to the producer, aimed at spreading production into areas which under the former system are unproductive.

It will be clear that any such policy, when developed under a haphazard system of marketing dependent upon the individual trader, involving a wide volume of his purchases and the prices as a result of his purchases being dependent upon the finding a whole market at a mutually acceptable price. It must involve a centralized purchase in all producing areas with control of the disposal at a price covering all costs and a share the collection and spreading of costs over the produce purchased.

In the short time since I arrived in Northern Rhodesia I have failed to contact any large produce houses, and have found that the larger trading houses are almost solely concerned with the sale of petty goods and other imported goods to the African consumer. Such bodies as the Central Board of Produce Marketing Board, and the Bulk Importation Board do not claim external functions, and I have no means of their activities, that the produce marketing with which I am familiar is not a thing.

For further extracts from Mr. G. J. Clay's Memorandum on Post War Development Planning in Northern Rhodesia

In addition to the marketing of agricultural produce, there are other kinds of Native produce such as fish, hides and skins and sheep, and the like. The Cattle and Pests Control Board has the charge of the Native fish industry in some 250 different streams, and there is the fish curing, particularly of the Upper Limpopo and Lake Bangweulu, and members of the large marketing boards on the water prices and selling prices of the fish.

It would be appropriate here to discuss the development of producers' co-operative societies. Many of the provincial five-year plans stress the need for developing a more efficient organization for the disposal of Native produce and the supply of producers' needs, and alternatives of Native Authority and development of co-operatives have been suggested.

Native Co-operative Societies

Development of producers' co-operative societies, and their fundamental principles of co-operative societies is that the members must have mutual knowledge and trust, and be fellow workers, in each without first having established main lines of collection, processing and disposal, and to be to any substantial gain to the producer. I have been impressed by the excellent plans work done by several of the producers' co-operative development, particularly that of the Northern Rhodesia Producers' Co-operative Society in the development of a system of primary markets, whole sale collection points, processing units (where necessary), and centres of disposal, such as I have suggested in previous paragraphs.

As far as the co-operative spirit develops, the entrepreneurs are naturally treasured in favour of co-operative societies, and in forming individual primary markets by small co-operative societies, and later by an association of co-operative societies, and in the wholesale depots and processing units, and at some distant period, the entrepreneur is left in the hands of the sole agents for disposal, either overseas or in the local market, the process at all stages involving the training and development of Africans in managerial, technical and other matters.

Under the conditions existing in the territory there is little



# Centralized Machinery for East Africa Being Planned

## But Time Not Ripe for Complete Fusion, Says Mr. Oliver Stanley

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies for three years until the recent change of Government, addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society in London last week on "The Colonial Empire: The Next Chapter."

He said that he was disagreed with those who considered that faith in the mandate system created after the last war was the acid test of progressive thought in colonial affairs. That system seemed to him, indeed, to be rather an out-of-date conception, for it was essentially a passive, not positive, telling the Mandatory Powers what they ought to do, instead of helping them to do the things they ought to do. His system was based on the fact that the administrative power was supreme in fact, though not in name, and that the territories were not self-governing, but were still government since the invention of the mandates.

Regional Commissions more important than Mandates. It became more and more necessary to consider what the real interests of the Colonies believed to be right, rather than the interests in Geneva, or in some new general principle, to be sought. Those experts would have to be given a purely objective light, and to be able to see the new review the number of years, a considerable period before reaching the point where they could discharge its duties with complete efficiency and unimpeded by outside considerations.

The establishment of regional commissions seemed to him more important than the creation of mandates. The international co-operative and consultative committee which had been established in the West Indies could be emulated elsewhere, with advantage. In Africa, for instance, there should be one such commission covering the Eastern, Central, and Southern areas, and another taking in the four British Colonies in West Africa, French West Africa and possibly also the Belgian Congo.

Political federation was not the key-stone of territorial unity, but the coping-stone. It would be folly to bring territories together in larger aggregations merely for the sake of bigness; there must be a promise of greater efficiency and of great scope for ultimate political development.

### Benefits of Economic Co-operation Must Be Retained

East Africa was, in his opinion, not ripe for the complete political fusion demanded in some quarters, neither Uganda nor Tanganyika would readily accept the political predominance of Kenya, which had a so much larger white settler population. But it was clear that there could be no return to the pre-war position, with a loose form of Governors' Conference, without means of enforcing its decisions. Economic co-operation during the war had shown that advantages had resulted, and they could not now be sacrificed. Something would therefore have to be done.

Indeed, much work was already being done on a plan by which centralized machinery for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika could deal with economic development, communications and taxation, while leaving the individual territories the full right to deal with those matters which most involved political convenience, such as labour laws, education, agriculture, the health services, and so on. He had hoped to bring forward proposals of this kind at an early date, and he had no doubt that Mr. George Hall, his successor as Secretary of State for the Colonies, would do so. The present was certainly a good opportunity to settle the matter.

It was a mistake to suppose that the Colonial Empire was some Colossus of fabulous wealth. Nor did he believe that economic development could be brought

about by the aid of the Overseas Valley Authority in that country. The plan for economic and social development must be worked out by the Colonies themselves, but in London.

### Reply to American Proposal

He had been disturbed by allusions in the past to demands made in the United States for the scaling down of the Sterling balances held by our Colonial territories. That would be a poor return for the part which the Colonies had borne in their war effort, and would mean their contributions.

In some Colonies the abolition of some kind of preference would bring complete economic ruin. It would be silly to spend money on erecting hospitals and extending schools if we took away the economic source of the whole of the people's lives. Scaling down the Sterling balances in the British Colonial territories would make nonsense of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and take away with one hand what was given by the other last year.

Problems of Palestine. He said that the amount of the disproportionate amount of the time of the Colonial Secretary that he was strongly of the opinion that that territory should be re-transferred from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office. The transfer of jurisdiction over it to the Colonial Office has been a burden on the Colonial Empire.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon was recalled, said that there had been 10 holders of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last 30 years, and that only one of them had served a longer term than Mr. Stanley's three years.

### Full Steam Ahead

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, who recently acted as High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia while Mr. O'Keefe was paying a visit to the Colony, suggested at the first meeting of the Immigration and Development Association of Rhodesia that the Government should commission about a dozen highly skilled technicians from the United Kingdom to visit the Colony and report on the possibilities of the establishment or development of the industries in which they were experts. He also recommended the Colony to establish in London without delay an organization capable of dealing with an average of 50 applications daily from prospective immigrants.

### Egypt and the Sudan

Mohamed Riadh Bey, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, and secretary-general for the Saadist Party, said at a Press-conference in London a few days ago that Egyptians wanted their country to take more than a passive share in the condominium of the Sudan, but he admitted that the most important interests were those of the Saadists, who should be consulted on their future status. Egypt was, he said, interested in the future of the Italian Colonies for reasons of propinquity and religious and linguistic affinity.

### Representing Commerce

Southern Rhodesia is sending a delegation of five members, the maximum number permissible to the Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is to open in London next Monday. They are Mr. H. M. Barbour, Mr. Stanley Cooke, Mr. R. F. Halstead, Mr. J. W. Rowland, and Mr. A. C. Sofie, with Mr. R. M. ... as an alternate for any absence. ... will represent Kenya.

him was a pointer to the need for Africa to make the necessary preparations now.

#### Admiration for British Manufacturers

African manufacturers were eager to export to Africa, and keen competition was to be expected, but Mr. Vincent continued: "I have been very greatly impressed by the efforts which British manufacturers are making in the face of immense difficulties. A very large number of overseas buyers are already in London, and all of those whom I have met have declared themselves pleased with their first-hand experience of what British traders are endeavouring to achieve against great odds. I do not think it an exaggeration to say that these buyers are filled with admiration.

Yet the sweeping sacrifices made by British industry

as a direct contribution to the war effort, not to be understood until personal contact has been made with the great British exporting houses and with British manufacturers. Some great industries had been turned completely to war production, which meant that their factories would require entirely new equipment, and there could be any resumption of trade. Even those which had been able to continue some measure of production were short of labour and sometimes of materials.

Importers in the Overseas Empire must be patient until British industry had had a fair chance to make the change over to peacetime work. Then there would be a very rapid improvement. Meantime, British Africa must show understanding and patience.

Editorial comment on this interview appears under "Wastes of Moment."

## The Colonial Office and East Africa

### Impressions of Major Joyce, M.L.C.

MAJOR FRED V. JOYCE is an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who has been in this country for the past two months on private affairs. From EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, some of his impressions before he left again by air this week to return to the Colony.

A few days earlier he had interviews with the Rt. Hon. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. A. Creech Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, both of whom he found most sympathetic in their approach to Kenya's problems. To them and to members of the permanent staff at the Colonial Office he stressed the paramount importance of care of the land and the development of Kenya's natural resources.

Though he has the impression that England is so pre-occupied with pressing domestic and foreign problems that she has little time to devote to close thought upon Colonial policies, Major Joyce found evidence of increasing interest in Colonial affairs and a general desire on the part of the Colonial Office to support a sound development programme in the East African Dependencies.

The most overworked branch of the Colonial Office appeared to him to be that which deals with passages to the Colonial Empire—perhaps, he said, because there is a feeling of restlessness and frustration among many people in Britain, more than a few of whom are trying to discover whether conditions in the Colonies—and also in the Dominions—will offer them wider opportunities for the future.

#### Air Passengers Need Better Service

That brought him to refer to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, which is to some extent subsidized by the Eastern African Dependencies. They ought, he considered, to keep a close watch on the interests of civilian air passengers, who, though they do not expect anything like the magnificent service which was provided by Imperial Airways before the war, might reasonably hope for something better than is now provided. Passenger fares are about 75% higher than they were when the war started, and though everyone understands that anything approaching normal conditions cannot be restored for several months, he was distressed to hear some of his fellow passengers expressing the hope that there would soon be a free competition to put B.O.A.C. on its mettle.

The visit, said Major Joyce, had made him realize much more clearly how fortunate Kenya has been throughout recent years, and how trivial were the grounds for complaint in East Africa. In his experience, the clothing, fuel and building industries, agricultural and other supplies are all much more easily obtainable

than in England, and their purchase entails the filling of a few more forms. He regards the Kenya and Uganda Railways as well ahead of the British railways in the upkeep and repair of their rolling stock, and he allows that travelling conditions in this country are things that an arduous man in Africa.

All the English farmers with whom he has spoken agreed with the principle of minimum wages for labour, but insisted on the need for guaranteed prices for farm produce as essential to the maintenance of that minimum. The greatest discrepancy in prices for any produce as between England and Kenya appeared to be in that of the price in this country being about four times as high as in the Colony. First quality stores were selling in England at about 100 per cent over weight, and he had heard of one farmer who had recently sold 200 steers for an average of more than £70 each. The price of cattle food in Great Britain was, however, very much higher than in Kenya.

#### Closer Liaison Necessary

Major Joyce expressed his appreciation of the opportunity of meeting several members of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at a luncheon given by the Chairman to Mr. Alfred Vincent, Leader of the European elected members in Kenya. Like Mr. Vincent, Major Joyce feels strongly that a much closer liaison with the Board must be maintained forthwith.

## East Africa's Railway Needs

### North-South Connexion Necessary

Sir Reginald Robins, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, said when recently addressing the Moribus Rotary Club that the railway systems of Kenya, Uganda and of Tanganyika needed to be connected. The existence of a north-south line joining them would have been of great advantage during the war, when he was general manager in Tanganyika, the railways of that Territory could give no assistance to the hard-pressed K.U.R. because there was no physical connexion for the transfer of coaches and rolling stock.

"I believe," said Sir Reginald, "that it would be very worth while for the people of East Africa to have such a connexion, although it might first be thought of as a purely and essentially economic proposition. It is noted that the machinery created during the war was not only economic questions on an East African basis would not be allowed to lapse completely, but that something in that machinery which, through the discussions of policy, could be used for the benefit of East Africa in peacetime."

interests will inevitably call for consultation, but these and other desirable developments will not offset the need for much improved liaison from the territories themselves. That liaison, we say again, has always left much to be desired. Given the will, it could be quickly reformed now that

the urgent preoccupations of the war are past, and that there will soon be regular and rapid air mail services, which will link London not only an ampler supply of information, but more frequent and most well-meaning visits by the leaders of opinion in the territories between the Nile and the Zambezi.

# Interview with Kenya's Settler Leader

## Importance of London Representation of Eastern Africa Interests

MR. ALFRED VINCENT, Leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya and the only non-official among the members of the recently constituted Kenya Development Authority, gave EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA his views on several important matters before he left London last week to return to Nairobi by air.

"Strong representation of African interests in world affairs was, he emphasized, of the greatest importance, and there would consequently be great satisfaction throughout East and Central Africa at the demand lately made by the Dominions for 'a full voice in the peace talks', especially as the Government of the Union of South Africa had been one of the first to make that demand, and make it publicly.

It was fortunate for the other British territories in Africa, said Mr. Vincent, that the Union of South Africa was able and ready to voice the opinions, and so help protect the interests of Africa as a whole. The Union would, he had no doubt, be clear to the Big Five Powers that no part of Africa could nowatays be regarded as a pawn in international politics without due regard to African interests.

### Protection of Africa's Interests

Indeed, because the world was still in its early stages of development and had not progressed to the point of being the United States of Africa with a united voice, he feared that there was still a grave danger of startling national decisions being made on territorial matters by the Big Five Powers, and that without the African territories being consulted in any way whatsoever. Although it was possible that some decisions of that kind might ultimately pass unopposed, not only to the British Empire as a whole, but to the San Francisco Conference had shown the importance and clarity the value of the presence of the smaller Powers at such gatherings, and that meeting in the Dominions the representatives of the Dominions had recognized that the views of the smaller Powers were not to be recognized and not overwhelmed by the greater Powers. Perhaps, indeed, that insistence had been the real cause of San Francisco. History might reveal why Africa owed the Union of South Africa and the other Dominions for their assistance in world affairs.

It was, he said, increasingly recognized that Africa had many natural resources and a great future, but that the world had not yet taken account of its enormous natural wealth, and that the world had a long and hard road to go before it could adequately take account of its interests. It was, he said, particularly clear that the interests of the African territories should be protected in international relations.

The British Colonies in Africa learn the lesson that it is manifest that the British Colonies in Africa, the block of Colonial territories in Southern Africa, need come more closely together, and speak with one voice, whenever possible.

In the achievement of this aim, it should be the aim of the British Colonies in Africa to work for the return of normal conditions, for the

whole of those territories which were administered by the Colonial Office to have their views made known to London, and that not only of their own, but of their interest in Africa and its peoples, but also of the general Parliament of all parties interested in Africa, and willing to study the problems of Africa, and thus assist in overcoming the present difficulties in East and of the truth about the territories in Africa, and of a body acting in the closest liaison with the African territories, were constituted, a very important step would be created for the consolidation of the African territories, the British African Dependencies, and the other British Colonial territories.

The prime need was to think of Africa as a whole, and to see a way through the present difficulties which served no other purpose than the division of boundaries, and most particularly the division of interests.

Africa's present problems, he said, were almost wholly economic, and that it was the duty of the African Colonies to make their views known, and allow decisions to be thrust upon them, and to have some way of expressing their opinions before the decisions were reached. As the Dominions had made it plain that they would not be asked to make snap decisions made on most important matters by the Big Five without prior consultation with them, so the Colonies must be on their guard.

It was, of course, not a question of distrusting Great Britain. But as the Dominions had found it essential to assist the Government of Great Britain to keep imperial and colonial affairs in their right perspective, so it was vital for the Colonies to organize themselves to assist the Government of Great Britain to keep imperial and colonial affairs in their right perspective, so that they should not attempt to disregard the views of the Colonies, and so that they should be able to defend their collective interests during this present critical period of world affairs.

### Working for a Great Central Africa

Working for a Great Central Africa, Mr. Vincent said, was the aim of the African Colonies, and that it was the duty of the African Colonies to make their views known to London, and that not only of their own, but of their interest in Africa and its peoples, but also of the general Parliament of all parties interested in Africa, and willing to study the problems of Africa, and thus assist in overcoming the present difficulties in East and of the truth about the territories in Africa, and of a body acting in the closest liaison with the African territories, were constituted, a very important step would be created for the consolidation of the African territories, the British African Dependencies, and the other British Colonial territories.

... dual territories. Much has of course been done during the intervening two decades, but consideration of problems of all kinds, something like an East African basis for the total effect of all such changes has been less than is necessary, and far less than has been expected by a old Delamere and those who are conscious...

Mr. Vincent... D.S. has not... put consideration of problems of all kinds... something like an East African basis... total effect of all such changes has been less than is necessary, and far less than has been expected by a old Delamere and those who are conscious...

One essential requirement... Mr. Vincent... a five representative body in London... with a direct interest in Africa, and its... representation... will... the... about the territories... this is quite evidently a plea for the re-invigoration of the Joint East African Board. That body has done much useful work in its life of some twenty years... greatest opportunities appear to be...

... the best... Africa... about... of unparalleled activity... many of them brought with... of high success or sorry dis... have to be faced, and if the best... be made of this turning-point, there will be need both in Africa and in interested circles in this country for the clearest understanding of the essential facts and factors, honest and courageous thinking, equally honest and courageous decisions, and a determination to act boldly upon them. Invasions must be accepted and risks run, if only because there will often be greater risks in refusal to depart from precedent.

If this be a trustworthy appreciation of the situation it is evident that the best possible machinery in Africa and London will be only too good enough, and that no time should be lost. The Best Machinery in its assembly. Only Just Good Enough. Under the guidance of Sir Philip Mitchell, Kenya has set a lead in completely re-organizing the Government machinery. We hope that the new Secretary of State, once he has had time to acquaint himself with the fundamental points at issue, will take the still more important step of providing the East African Dependencies with a night union, with at least a workable move towards it. As Mr. Vincent stresses, there would remain the need for a London organization acting in the advisory capacity of a representative of the widest range of interests, and preferably including members of both Houses of Parliament, or at least with a serious concern for African affairs. The Joint East African Board has increased its Parliamentary representation during the war, and it is no secret that it has from time to time contemplated means of bringing on to its Executive Council suitable members of the Labour and Liberal Parties. It is therefore certain that it will sympathize with the proposal now made in the name of Kenya. The difficulty has been that of obtaining the collaboration of a sufficient number of M.P.s from the various parties who would pledge themselves to give the time needed to give their ready, effective contributions to the better understanding of African questions. The Government recently introduced the system of alternates to the elected and nominated members of its Executive Council (a device which has the advantage of including new and sometimes younger members of parliament, and its day-to-day business is now handled by a General Purposes Committee. Extended representation for some important



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Thursday, October 11, 1951  
Volume 22

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

### Founders and Editors

G. P. Tolson

### Registered Offices

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

### Principal Contents

Articles of Moment 117

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

Interview with Mr. Vincent 118

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SINCE HE BECAME THE LEADER** of the African continent, Mr. A. K. S. Vincent has on several occasions declared his emphatic belief in the need for constant contact and co-operation between the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Challenging Differences** between the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**With Mr. Vincent's** views on the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Looking Back** twenty years ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

its resumed attempt at world domination which would, we hope, be the ruin of the prospects of the world. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Looking Back** twenty years ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

**Twenty Years** ago, the British territories in Central and Eastern Africa, but none of his earlier statements has been so widely and so broadly based as that which was published in the *Observer* as that which is set out in the present article. The gist of his comments is that the British Government in the United Kingdom in the perspective when it is asked to take a world view of the world, should not be limited to the world of the British Empire, but should be able to see the world as a whole, and to see the world as a whole.

# ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

# UNION CASTLE

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

Direct Cargo Service between New York  
and South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

Head Office: 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Tel: MANsion House 2550

West End Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tel: WHItchall 1911

Branch Offices at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,  
Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East  
London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira,  
Mombasa, Agence de Zanzibar, T.A. Beimer & Co.

# GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA  
CABLES: "GAILY"

P.O. BOX 667

Branches at:  
NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA  
AND DAR ES SALAAM

**Agricultural,  
Mining,  
Industrial  
and General  
Engineers  
and  
Hardware  
Merchants**

Representing Underwriters  
of Lloyd's

## Representing

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY<br>Tractors and Earth Moving and Logging Equipment | GEORGE KENT LTD<br>Machines  |
| JOHN GORDON & CO.<br>Coffee Plantation Machinery                               | LEWIS & TOLLS LTD<br>Belting   |
| LEWIS & TOLLS LTD<br>Rice Milling Machinery                                    | R. & A. LISTER & CO. LTD<br>Petrol, Petrol-Mechanic & Diesel Engines, Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery |
| HOLMAN BROS. LTD.<br>Mining, Quarrying and Pneumatic Plant                     | RANSOMES, SIMS & CO. LTD<br>Agricultural Machinery   |
| GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED OF ENGLAND<br>Everything Electrical          |  |

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

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

Coast Office: P.O. Box 351  
**MOMBASA**

Head Office: P.O. Box 35  
**NAKURU**

# American Publications

Posted to residents in Sterling Areas outside the United Kingdom

Provided the recipient also resides in the Sterling Area, W. H. Smith & Son are able to accept subscriptions to American Publications for residents in Sterling Areas outside the United Kingdom. These are:

- (a) Any part of the Sterling Area (excluding the United Kingdom, (except Channel Islands) and New Zealand)
- (b) Any British Mandated Territory or Protectorate
- (c) Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
- (d) Iraq
- (e) Ireland and the Faroe Islands

Customers in the United Kingdom who may see this advertisement are reminded that we can only accept from them orders for Trade, Technical, Religious and Scientific Journals. Also that we cannot accept orders from them for other American Publications even though they are to be sent to Sterling Countries outside the United Kingdom.

This offer is subject to the availability of the publication. All the copies are posted direct from America and will only be sent on receipt of the order by which arrangements for posting.

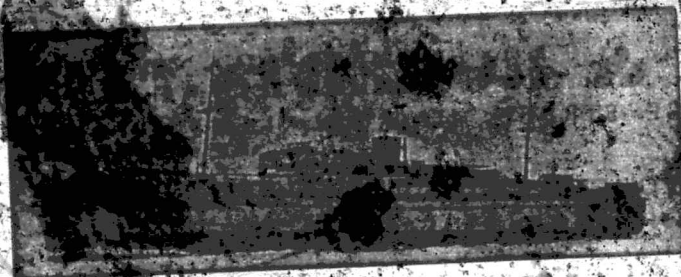


Specimen Annual Rates of Subscription Current Year

Cabinet	10/6
Estates	10/6
Financial Management	10/6
Home	10/6
Books	10/6
Customer	10/6
Popular Mechanics	10/6
Popular Science	10/6
Scientific American	20/6
World Literature	20/6
Time	30/6

## W. H. SMITH & SON LTD

Strand House, 67, Regent Street, London, W.1, England.



# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

T.S.M.V. "SINGO", "INCHANGA", and "INCUMATI"

## REGULAR SERVICE

by the New Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

BETWEEN

Bangkok, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo

and South and East African Ports

Sailings as circumstances will permit

For full particulars of freight, Passages, etc., apply to:

**ANDREW WEIR & CO**  
Baltic Exchange Buildings  
21, 22, Street  
LONDON, E.C.3

Thos. Cook & Sons, etc.  
Passenger Agents

★ EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

★ DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

TO KEEP IN TOUCH

YOU MUST READ

"East Africa and Rhodesia"

regularly

POST THIS FORM TODAY!

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" at the Editor  
Chamber of Commerce, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA"  
for \_\_\_\_\_ years for \_\_\_\_\_ pence per year. I am enclosing \_\_\_\_\_ pence for my first year's subscription.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# A. BAUMANN & Co.

Established 1894

1, Lloyd's Avenue,  
LONDON, E.C. 3

**IMPORTERS** Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices, Beeswax, Tanned Skins, Canned Fruit, Cakes, etc.

**EXPORTERS** Building Materials, Iron and Steel, Soap, and General Manufactures.

**BRANCHES** Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Malindi, Dar-es-Salaam.

**ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**  
A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda Coffee Mills), Ltd.  
American South African Liner Agency.

# ROBIN LINE

**FAST REGULAR  
CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN  
EAST & SOUTH  
AFRICA  
and  
NORTH AMERICA**

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, LINDI,  
BEIRA, LOUISI, CO. MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,  
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN,  
(MILNERSBURG, SWA, if inducement offers.)

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR  
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK,  
NEWPORT NEWS, BOSTON and TRINIDAD (B.W.I.)

For further particulars apply to the principal agents:  
**LONDON MITCHELL COATES & CO. LTD.** 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel. LONDON, Wall 4131

**MOMBASA & NAIROBI MITCHELL COATES & CO. (E.A.) LTD.**  
**CAPE TOWN MITCHELL COATES & CO. (S.A.) LTD.**  
**DURBAN W.M. COATES & CO. LTD.**

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
**ROBIN LINE 35 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.**

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 11, 1945  
No. 1077 (New Series)

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

**A**  
*Comprehensive  
Service*



**MERCHANDISE • SHIPPING • ENGINEERING  
TRAVEL • TRADE**

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

**SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.**

MOMBASA • NAIROBI • DARE-SALAAM  
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA  
LAMU • MINDI  
MIKINDANI

London Office

122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

(Telephone AVENUE 4080)

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. MOMBASA

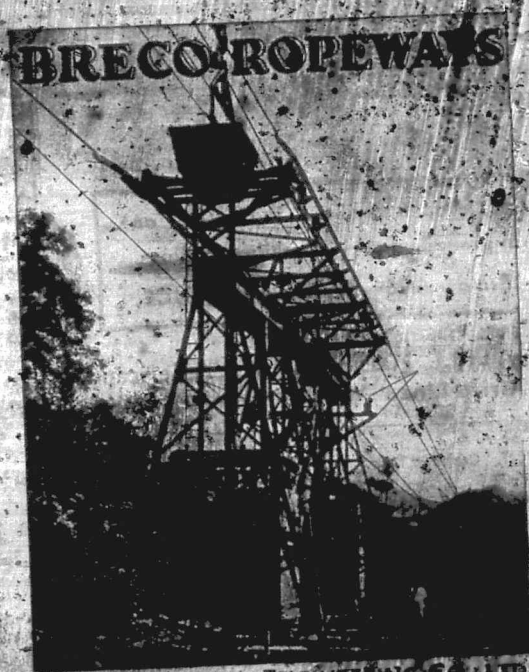
Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

# NYASALAND

THE territory, now known as Nyasaland, consists of a long narrow strip of country lying between Lake Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia, with Portuguese territory forming its southern border. It has a land area of over 37,000 square miles and in 1891 was constituted a British Protectorate. Since the construction of the great bridge over the Zambesi River in 1935, the country has had a direct rail link to the sea at Beira. The population of about 1,700,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. The fine quality of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known. Tea has been grown on an increasing scale in recent years. Sugar, coffee and cotton are also exported in considerable quantities. The average annual value of the external trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935/39 was approximately £1,600,000. The Bank has branches at Blantyre and Lourenço. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies are invited to communicate with—



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



**BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.**  
 14/18 High Holborn, W.C. 1

Tel. No. Chancery 8211 Telegraphic Address: Britrop

## Building Materials

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

- |               |         |          |
|---------------|---------|----------|
| NOROLGA       | YANGA   | ZANZIBAR |
| DAR ES SALAAM | NAIROBI | KAMPALA  |
| KISUMU        | MBALE   | ESKOBIA  |



**The African Mercantile CO., LTD.**

BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.  
 LONDON, E.C. 2.

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)  
 NAIROBI  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 ZANZIBAR  
 KAMPALA  
 TANZANIA  
 LAMPUNG  
 LINE  
 MINDORO

# SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Head Office: 12 Leithwall Street, Leith, E.C.3  
 12 Leithwall Street, Leith, E.C.3

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.  
 Liverpool & London & Globe S.S. Co. Ltd.  
 John Bull S.S. Co. Ltd.  
 Lloyd's  
 etc., etc.

**CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS**

*You Want the Best Service  
 WE GIVE IT*

## ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD.

P.O. BOXES 270, 280 & 290

### B E I R A

**Forwarding and  
 Shipping Agents**

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

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**

STEAMSHIP AGENTS FOR:

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

Head Office: JOHANNESBURG P.O. Box 507  
 BEIRA P.O. Boxes 270, 280 & 290  
 LONDON OFFICE: Winchester House, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4  
 Represented in Rhodesia by Messrs. W. & A. Sheppard, 10, Salisbury P.O. Box 594  
 Cables: "Thames", Bulawayo  
 Lourenco Marques, Companhia S. Paulo, P.O. Box 192  
 Cables: "Luzitania"  
 Durban: Consolidated Steamship & Forwarding Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Point  
 Fort, Elizabeth, Consolidated Steamship & Forwarding Agency (S.A.), Ltd., P.O. Box 508  
 Cables: "S.A." (S.A.)  
 Cape Town: Consolidated Steamship & Forwarding Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 100  
 East London: Consolidated Steamship & Forwarding Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 100

IF ADVERTISED GOODS, THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED

MINING

Rhodesia Mining During the War  
Heavy Fall in Gold Production

THE EXTENSIVE RAVENING of the Mineral Resources of Southern Rhodesia during the war years is being stated by the Colony's Department of Mines, which has published a bulletin of which states: "The most disconcerting feature of the export trade in Rhodesia during the war years has been the heavy fall in the production of gold. The production of gold in 1944 was 113 fine ounces, valued at £1,914,142, a decrease of nearly 20% on the value of the gold exports at a time when the value of shipments of base metals and many products of the Colony's primary and secondary industries have shown a marked upward trend, the value of gold bar production only 5% of the aggregate value of domestic exports in 1944, as against 52% of the total in 1939. All Southern Rhodesian bar gold is purchased by the United Kingdom."

Despite the heavy decline in exports to the Continent of Europe after the outbreak of war, shipments of base metals from 51,013 short tons (worth £1,194,040) in 1939 to 48,387 tons (£1,811,042) in 1944, has shown a marked increase. The principal purchasers during 1944 were the United States, 27,371 short tons (worth £678,240) and the United Kingdom, 10,112 tons (worth £2,960,000) and 7,222 tons (worth £2,400,000) respectively. The value of gold exports in 1944 was £1,914,142, a decrease of nearly 20% on the value of the gold exports at a time when the value of shipments of base metals and many products of the Colony's primary and secondary industries have shown a marked upward trend, the value of gold bar production only 5% of the aggregate value of domestic exports in 1944, as against 52% of the total in 1939. All Southern Rhodesian bar gold is purchased by the United Kingdom.

The continued demand for gold bars from the United States and the United Kingdom during the war years has been a major factor in the heavy fall in the production of gold in Rhodesia. The production of gold in 1944 was 113 fine ounces, valued at £1,914,142, a decrease of nearly 20% on the value of the gold exports at a time when the value of shipments of base metals and many products of the Colony's primary and secondary industries have shown a marked upward trend, the value of gold bar production only 5% of the aggregate value of domestic exports in 1944, as against 52% of the total in 1939. All Southern Rhodesian bar gold is purchased by the United Kingdom.

in 1944, the production of which was dropped to 113 fine ounces, valued at £1,914,142, and then in 1945 to 110 fine ounces, valued at £1,070,000 in 1945.

The U.S.A. obtained the largest amount of Rhodesian gold bars, 27,371 short tons, valued at £678,240, in 1944, a decrease of 10% on the value of the gold exports at a time when the value of shipments of base metals and many products of the Colony's primary and secondary industries have shown a marked upward trend, the value of gold bar production only 5% of the aggregate value of domestic exports in 1944, as against 52% of the total in 1939. All Southern Rhodesian bar gold is purchased by the United Kingdom.

The number of Europeans employed in the mining industry in Rhodesia during the war years has been a major factor in the heavy fall in the production of gold in Rhodesia. The production of gold in 1944 was 113 fine ounces, valued at £1,914,142, a decrease of nearly 20% on the value of the gold exports at a time when the value of shipments of base metals and many products of the Colony's primary and secondary industries have shown a marked upward trend, the value of gold bar production only 5% of the aggregate value of domestic exports in 1944, as against 52% of the total in 1939. All Southern Rhodesian bar gold is purchased by the United Kingdom.

Victoria Falls Power

The offices of Victoria Falls Power and Light were yesterday transferred to the new premises at Victoria Falls.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., has been appointed as the primary agent for the Phoenix Mine, Victoria Falls.

Mining Personnel

Mr. J. H. M. Smith, B.Sc., has been appointed as Director of Mining and General Manager of the Phoenix Mine, Victoria Falls.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. J. H. M. Smith and John Brown, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 10% on the profits of the Phoenix Mine, Victoria Falls, for the year ended 31st December 1944.

**THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED**  
13, Road Lane, E.C.3.  
MANSION HOUSE BLDG.

Produce Merchants  
Cotton Goods  
Importers & Exporters  
Tea Manufacturers

Agents for:  
FORD MOTOR  
WATERBURY OILS  
DUNLOP TYRES  
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY  
P.O. Box No. 1, Kampala  
Jinja and Mbale

**POWER for INDUSTRY!**



Cheapest power available in any Great Britain and Ireland, etc. or installing power appliances, refer your requests to one of the Company's offices. Special terms are available for large consumers. Very flexible terms can be offered to suit progress in the Africa Area.

SYSTEMS in Kenya and Uganda: 3-phase, 4-wire 50 cycles, 415 and 230 volts; 3-phase, 4-wire 50 cycles, 400 and 230 volts; 2-phase, 3-wire, 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:  
**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Nairobi, Kisumu, Malindi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Uganda, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

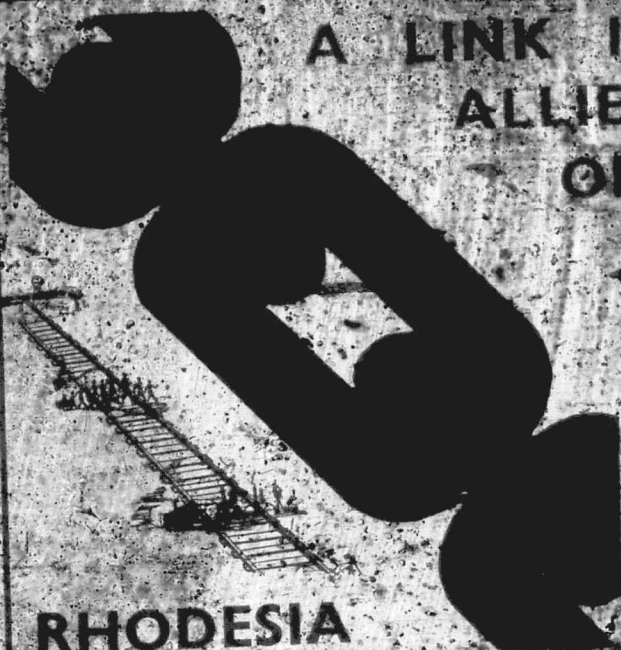
**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Tabora.

**THE DABULU MALAKA & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dabul Malak, District, Kenya.

LONDON: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4, Telephone: 4000.



# A LINK IN THE ALLIED CHAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES



Troops, war equipment, food, and thousands of tons of raw materials essential to the Allied war effort pass daily over the Rhodesian railway system.

War-time conditions have not made it easy to handle this greatly increased volume of traffic, but difficulties have been overcome and the Rhodesian Railways continue to form one of the important links which hold together the great chain of Allied war supplies.

## RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Ltd. Bulawayo, Harare, Salisbury, East London

### GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (SUDAN), LTD.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Hala, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Jeddah, Aden, Massawa and Assiut, Eritrea, Addis Ababa, French Somaliland, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

AGENTS IN THE U.K.  
GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO. LTD.  
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

### BRITISH EAST AFRICAN CORPORATION (1934) LTD.

General Import and Export Merchants  
General Merchants and Engineers

General Merchants and Engineers

AGENTS IN THE U.K.  
NARONI (Head Office) 125, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3  
LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

### DIAMINE

WRITING INKS  
INK POWDERS

GOAL PASTES, THE WRITER CARBONS, MARKING PASTES, STENCIL INKS

Have World Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Full range of Writing Ink Powders in the World. In Packets 100 grams, 200 grams (50g) onwards.

T. WEAVER & CO. LTD.  
Diamine Works, Liverpool 5, England



W. H. JONES & CO. LONDON LTD.  
Buyers, Contractors and Shippers  
Address: 10, SPENCER STREET, LONDON, W.1

ORDERS INVITED

**News Items in Brief**

Day celebrations in Nairobi, Kenya, are being held in honour of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the country. The anniversary was celebrated on September 12, 1931, when the British Government granted Kenya its independence. The day is observed as a public holiday in Kenya. The total distribution last year was £1,500,000, which has given rise to a number of inquiries during the year. The total distribution last year was £1,500,000, which has given rise to a number of inquiries during the year.

A British officer was last week committed to the custody of a charge of murder. The officer was charged with the murder of a woman. The officer was charged with the murder of a woman. The officer was charged with the murder of a woman.

A crowd of about 1000 was assembled in a public square for the presentation of the Madam Shikwi and the Madam Shikwi trophy. The trophy was presented to the Madam Shikwi and the Madam Shikwi. The trophy was presented to the Madam Shikwi and the Madam Shikwi.

For the lessons in English, 800 African men and women enrolled at a school in Tanganyika. At present, there is accommodation for only 250, of whom 200 are Africans and 50 Indians. The school is located in Tanganyika. The school is located in Tanganyika.

Of the 40 immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during July, 35 were from Great Britain, 50 in South Africa, five in Northern Rhodesia, one in Kenya, one in Australia, and three in the U.S.A. The immigrants are from various countries. The immigrants are from various countries.

The new rapid mail service between this country, East Africa, Central, and South Africa is now expected to start about the middle of next month, with one service a week in each direction at the outset. The new service is expected to start about the middle of next month. The new service is expected to start about the middle of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Florida, Transvaal, have offered £200 to the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia for prizes over 10 years for essays by European youths on the subject of race relations. The bequest is to be known as the Dennis Allen Memorial Prize and is from the estate of the late 15-year-old Dennis Allen, formerly on the staff of the Bulawayo Chronicle.

In 1930 the exports of the Seychelles were valued at £1,400,000 and the revenue of the Government was no more than £54,000. It was against that background that Sir Marston Logan, the Governor, recently told the Legislative Council that it was necessary to measure the Government's war funds of £10,400, a loan of £35,000 to the Government, and sales of war savings certificates totaling £7,500.

**COMPANY MEETING**

**Thistle-Etna Gold Mines**

Statement of Sir T. B. H. Bell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, General Meeting of the Thistle-Etna Gold Mines Limited, held in London on the 2nd September 1941.

Sir T. B. H. Bell, Chairman, stated that the net profit of the company for the year ended 31st March 1941 was £41,260, compared with £30,815 for the corresponding period in 1940. The proceeds of gold sales were £92,815, compared with £84,500 for the corresponding period. Costs, however, rose by some £6,000, while the provision for winding off the plant's expenditure was some £3,000 higher. The result of these variations was a reduction in the mine operating profit of £1,260.

After providing for London expenditure, the net profit after making provision for depreciation and 14 1/2 per cent reserve was £28,815. This reduction was mainly a consequence of the fact that the mine's first time of £22,000 to meet its first liability for Southern Rhodesian taxation was a consequence of the payment of a dividend of 5%.

The mine is a difficult one to work owing to the numerous intrusions of dykes. Having regard to these conditions, the results may be considered satisfactory and credit to the mine management and the company's consulting engineer in Rhodesia.

The Chairman said that a few days ago he had received a cable from their consulting engineer in Rhodesia which he thought was very satisfactory. He stated that the wing level No. 10 level was now down over 50 ft., and the last 20 ft. sampled assayed 30 dwt. over 26.5%. The reef width at bottom over 36 ins. was also inspected by Mr. Parsons, who reported that its appearance was encouraging.

The report was unanimously adopted.

**The Manica Trading Company Limited**

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

LONDON OFFICE: 21, BANC COURT, CHANCERY LANE, E.C. 4

BEIRA	SALISBURY	BULAWAYO	LOBITO
P.O. Box 14	P.O. Box 176	P.O. Box 310	P.O. Box 118

**Kenya's New Development Authority**

The new Development and Reconstruction Authority has been set up by the Government of Kenya. The members of the Authority are: Mr. C. M. Karari, C. M. S. (Chairman), Mr. Reginald G. G. G. (Manager), Mr. J. H. U. G. (Secretary), Mr. A. H. G. (Secretary), and Mr. A. H. G. (Secretary). The Authority is to be the central body for the development and reconstruction of Kenya.

**British Rule in Tanganyika**

Mr. G. G. G., Governor-General in Tanganyika, has said that the British Government is not only interested in the economic development of Tanganyika, but also in the social and cultural development of the people. He has said that the British Government is not only interested in the economic development of Tanganyika, but also in the social and cultural development of the people.

**Ethiopian Oil Concession**

The Government of Ethiopia has granted an oil concession to an American company. The concession is for a period of 50 years. The American company is to be the sole producer and exporter of oil from the concession area.

The news was brought at Keren last night by a British officer who had been leading his warriors on the road to the oil fields. The British officer said that the concession area is a very rich oil field. He said that the concession area is a very rich oil field. He said that the concession area is a very rich oil field.

**Kenya's New Development Authority**

The new Development and Reconstruction Authority has been set up by the Government of Kenya. The members of the Authority are: Mr. C. M. Karari, C. M. S. (Chairman), Mr. Reginald G. G. G. (Manager), Mr. J. H. U. G. (Secretary), Mr. A. H. G. (Secretary), and Mr. A. H. G. (Secretary). The Authority is to be the central body for the development and reconstruction of Kenya.

**Kenya Needs Better Farmers**

Some of the depressing shock to the Soil Conservation Service is the little apparent effect which has been made on a great proportion of the farmers in Kenya by five years of almost constant training, talking, and demonstrating by Government officers. Some farmers who have been trained in their denunciation of despoilers of the soil have not shown themselves as yet as required not to readjust their farming methods to a level with terracing practice. From the Soil Conservation Service report.

**New Malaga Hospital**

Plans are now in hand for the new Malaga hospital and medical school. The hospital will have 500 beds. The medical school will have 100 students. The hospital will be built on a site near the city of Malaga. The medical school will be built on a site near the city of Malaga.

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

**We Invite Your Inquiries Now**

**CHEVROLET, OLDSMOBILE  
and BUICK CARS  
CHEVROLET TRUCKS**

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

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

**BRUCE, LIMITED  
P.O. Box 981, NAIROBI**

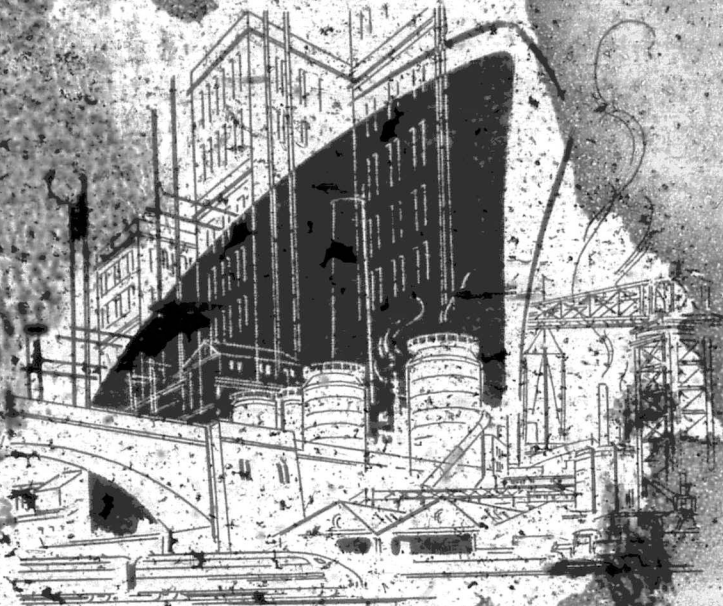
Branches in  
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kampala,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Iringa.

Sold and Serviced  
throughout EAST AFRICA By  
MOTOR MART BRANCHES.

**THE LARGEST MOTOR ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN AFRICA**



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



# ROPE for RECONSTRUCTION

We have an adequate stock of Wire Rope for sale, and orders of reasonable quantities may now be accepted for manufacture during the period October-December 1945. When ordering, please quote the number of your Import Licence or Certificate of Essentiality, or whatever local formality is necessary, thus avoiding delay. All Export Communications to British Ropes Limited, 52, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, England.

## BRITISH ROPES LIMITED



MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE ROPE  
WIRE, HEMP GORDAGE & CANVAS

Head Office: Doncaster, England  
Offices, Works and Stores throughout Great Britain

## Food Gifts for Great Britain

From Southern Rhodesia and Kenya

The Rhodesian National Farmers Union, meeting in congress last week, unanimously resolved that the Colony should do without bacon or pork for the next six months in order that the whole of its production might be sent to Great Britain to meet the winter needs of the population. Sir Godfrey Huggins had previously said in an address to the congress that Britain was in urgent need of food, and had asked Southern Rhodesia for beef, pig products, and 60,000 tons of groundnuts. He suggested that farmers should produce to the utmost, and that other people in the Colony should buy the food and send it home by free gift.

A lot of 64,000 dozen eggs is to be made to Great Britain by egg producers in Southern Rhodesia.

The people of Kenya are so anxious to help food to Britain that, in the words of the Governor, "the spontaneous demand to be allowed to help has now assumed the dimensions of a public campaign." Government offices and newspapers in the Colony are being bombarded with letters asking what Kenya can do, and Kenya people are offering to give up their own coupons for goods rationed in the Colony in order to make foodstuffs available. Describing the offer to help as a "spontaneous and generous gesture by the people of Kenya," the Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to say that the offer will be most helpful and will be welcomed by the Ministry of Food. The Kenya Government will organize the collection of the food, probably by allowing a public appeal to be made for foodstuffs or for funds to purchase food in bulk.

## Imperial Preference

Importance to Colonial Empire

The insistence of the United States of America on the reduction, if not the abolition, of the preferential duties on trade within the British Empire, is awakening the public in the United Kingdom to the nature of the threat to inter-empire trade, and the fundamental facts are being given emphasis in the Press.

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD, M.P., wrote in *The Times*:-

"Lord Keynes is reported to be proposing to suppress a long-term policy established by Canadian action nearly 50 years ago, accepted in principle by Great Britain in 1910 and upon a complete reciprocity basis in 1939, and containing the promise of continued Empire development for generations to come, which would be a sacrifice of the substance of future prosperity for the shadow of immediate financial accommodation."

"Americans in this hour should realize not only that a prosperous Britain will always be of immense, if not vital, importance to themselves, but that without Imperial preference it is impossible to attain it. Moreover, the establishment of a settlement of equal importance to them in that it has in the past provided a means of transferring available dollars from those who at the moment did not require them to those who do."

"Perhaps the most important aspect of the matter is the complete lack of responsibility which the proposal displays towards the Colonial Empire. I had the responsibility of leading a Parliamentary delegation to the West Indies some months ago, and was made aware of the anxiety generally in the West Indies Legislature, which was felt on its question of Imperial preference for Empire-grown tobacco. American interests could not East African tobacco products, but if business in all models it may be desired, West Africa again has its own problems, and these could be multiplied until one had a list of every country and its British growth."

"It is very difficult to see how our friends a word of advice, but they should not be in the common cause, as the only way to solve the problem is to secure a fiscal system of preference to be given to the British Empire can only be a mutual benefit both in the home trade and in the international market."

MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE writes:-  
"Imperial preference has been a help to struggling industries in our Colonies, and it has been a palliative and not a cure for their economic ills. The remedy lies rather in making long-term agreements with our Dominions and Colonies for the purchase and distribution by the British Government of materials produced by them, with reciprocal bulk sales to them of manufactured goods."

"The greatest evils from which overseas producers have suffered have been fluctuations of prices and low prices. Stabilization of prices at levels which would permit of a living wage and reasonable profit is their greatest need." Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is reported to have said recently that "it is little for the sake of Colonial welfare until prices are paid for Colonial products to make it possible." No truer statement has ever been made, and it should influence policy profoundly. The stability of prices could be attained through commodity control by the Government. It was the main recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry in 1930 into the West Indian sugar industry. It is the basis of the more recent West African sugar marketing scheme, and it should be applied to other products."

"There should be an early statement by the Government of its policy to encourage and control capital required for Colonial development. It will probably require ten times as much as £20,000,000 provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, to develop the Colonies efficiently, even to bring about the low purchasing power of the Colonial people. Part of this should come from the savings of the Colonial people, but most of it will need to come from private sources elsewhere. Until the Government states its policy for encouraging and controlling capital in the Colonies, little is likely to be forthcoming."

"Study of the proposals of the Indian Government for achieving that aim, as well as of the practice of the Belgian Government in the Congo, would repay study by our Colonial Office."

## The Goodwill of Imperial Trade

SIR LESLIE BOYCE, former member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, wrote in *The Daily Telegraph*:-

"Great Britain now apparently proposes to hand over its remaining asset, the goodwill of Imperial Trade, to Americans in exchange for some sort of financial benefit. Such a course would place the United Kingdom, each Dominion, India, Burma, and the Colonies all of them, in individual competition with the overwhelming American production. Standing alone, not one of them could live; united, they would trade on an equal basis and restore prosperity to the world."

"The late Prime Minister declined to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. We have not yet heard whether his successor is of the same mind, but should this policy be pursued he stands the inevitable chance of being down to history as the man who sold the British Empire to the United States."

"A special conference of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is to meet in London on October 15, is to consider commercial relations within the Empire, stabilization of the price of primary and secondary products, development of Empire communications, and other matters. Each of the Dominions and India have been invited to send by delegates, and the principal Colonies have been asked to send one each."

## Inspiration Not From Politicians

"Has the inspiration in past ages come from Governments? I can recall to mind some of the world's greatest men who have pushed it forward—not some of their statesmen. Michael Angelo and his paintings in the Sistine Chapel; Francis of Assisi, one of the great saints of the Roman Church, whose influence lives dynamically today; Sir Isaac Newton, who with his scientific discoveries laid the basis of our material prosperity in the capitalist system of today; Shakespeare, the model for all poets; great novelists like Dickens and others; Beethoven and his choral symphony; Livingstone, our great explorer. These are the men who have pushed humanity along and made us what we are. The politicians, including the hon. gentlemen opposite and those on this side of the House, are but secondary in the body politic."—The Hon. W. M. Leggatt, addressing the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

## Mr. Pender on Export Prospects

### Find British Manufacturers Alert

**MR. GODFREY PELLETIER**, the well-known Northern Rhodesian business-jurist and former elected member of the Legislative Council, who has been in this country since June exploring the possibilities of the earliest possible resumption of normal trade relations, and who is now on his way back to Nairobi, said a few days ago in a special broadcast programme for Northern Rhodesia arranged by the B.B.C.

"Since my arrival I have visited a very large number of manufacturing and shipping houses in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool. The major problem in regard to exports is that the shortage of labour in practically every type of business or manufacture. One manufacturing concern before the war had 1,500 employees, but has now only 500. This particular concern was a woollen-texture business, not of a very high priority—yet the same is true in varying degrees of textiles, clothing, shoes, and almost any other article you like to mention.

"Until this problem is solved there is little prospect for any large volume of merchandise being shipped from the United Kingdom for some time to come.

"There seems to be an impression abroad that with the end of the war there is an unlimited supply of merchandise immediately available for shipment, and London shipping houses tell me that they are meeting with an avalanche of enquiries from overseas. Still the Northern market is not conspicuous by its absence. Here again the labour shortage is slowing things down. These shipping houses lack staff, especially if they are to cope with the inquiries and orders. The most serious factor for us, in the main, is to have our industry alerted so that the manufacturer and await our turn of exportation as and when industry gets a better supply of labour.

### Overseas Importers Should Be Patient

"There will be a substantial time lag before we importers from overseas can expect shipments with any regularity. These immediate difficulties have been still further increased by the urgent demands of shipping from the Far East, and no-one will grudge our shipping lines and sailors their priority in this respect.

"All this may sound a little discouraging, but I can assure you from what I've seen that British manufacturers are just as keen to start shipping their goods to us as we are to receive them—as soon as conditions permit. Indeed, England's economy largely depends upon the speedy return of her export trade, and she hopes that the Empire will have a larger share in it than ever before.

"There is another side to the picture which we in Northern Rhodesia must not forget. We in Northern Rhodesia have not tasted the hardships of this war, and the people of England have also to be clothed and fed. Believe me, for years they have been rationed to an extent that we can hardly realize.

"Let me give you one instance—clothing. The clothing allowance for the next eight months, September to April, has just been announced. It is in coupons. That won't do very much to you, all I explain that a man's suit takes 26 more than the school child, months' allowance is an overcoat 18, a pair of socks two, and a handkerchief one. A pair of shoes cost nine. This has been going on for five or six years, and I'm sure you'll agree that perhaps the English need new clothes as much as, or even more than, we do in Northern Rhodesia.

"Again, rationing for food is something which we must not forget. On many occasions here I have seen queues of people up and 100 yards awaiting their turn at some provision shop. In fact, a good deal of one's life in London appears to be spent in queues—queues for food, queues for clothing, queues for buses, queues for bioscopes, queues for train.

"I have been greatly impressed by the tolerance and patience of the people of England, and I think you will share with me the hope that some of their hardships will quickly be removed, even if it means that we have to wait a little longer for some of the things we want.

"Before I finish I should like to thank Rhodesia House for the warm and cordial welcome they give to all Northern Rhodesians who come and particularly to our Service men. I have several times visited Rhodesia House on a Saturday morning when Woodhouse from the Club has met for tea. The guests of Mrs. Hilda O'Keefe, the wife of the High Commissioner. On these occasions I have witnessed many happy reunions of old friends. I have met several there myself.



Two identical pieces of fabric, one on the left (treated with "Atlas A" preservative) and one on the right (untreated). The untreated fabric has been destroyed. Test conducted in a laboratory on an independent body.

## SPRES of insects, and the practical experience of users in Termit infested regions throughout the world, have established beyond doubt that "Atlas A" Wood Preservative is the only class of timber, both native and imported, to come from these areas.

Once timber is thoroughly treated with this powerful preservative, the ligniferous insect will touch it or starve in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite economical—treated cart subsequently be treated, as desired.

In addition to complete protection against insect damage, "Atlas A" also arrests and prevents the decay which renders timber useless. It is the only preservative as considered with standard timber left untreated.

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



Available in two grades—STANDARD (Stainless) & BROWN

Full particulars and supplies available from:  
 J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam and Tanga  
 Galley & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi  
 Huggins & Huggins, Ltd., P.O. Box 854, Bulawayo  
 S. Harding, P.O. Box 2233, Johannesburg  
 The Limbe Trading Co. Ltd. (Nyasaland), Limbe

Sole Mfrs.:  
**ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, KENT, ENGLAND.**

Mrs. J. I. Noyce, died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week.

Mrs. E. Martin (Wendy) Nash, who has died after a motor accident, went to Kenya as a voluntary during the last war, after having been injured in an explosion in a munitions factory at which she was working, and remained in East Africa until her marriage in Cape Town in 1918. She had done much voluntary work during the war which has just ended, and was secretary of the Stoke Pages Infant Welfare Centre.

Eight Lieut. Ivor ("Kim") Fynn, whose death in Bulawayo has been announced at the age of 37, was in the meteorological Office of Southern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1933 and then in the Department of Mines and Works until he joined the Southern Rhodesian Air Force at the beginning of the war. He was on duty in Kenya when his health sent him back to the Colonies, where he was placed in charge of meteorological work in Bulawayo.

Lieut. Colonel Rowland Charles Feilding, D.S.O., who died recently in Wimbledon at the age of 74, was the youngest son of the Hon. Charles Feilding, youngest son of the seventh Earl of Denby. Feilding, a mining engineer by profession, saw service during the Matabele Rebellion, in which he was wounded, and in the 1914-18 war first served in the Coldstream Guards and then commanded battalions of the 6th Connaught Rangers and the Civil Service Rifles.

Warrant Officer J. R. Greening, for 24 years a member of the Bulawayo Theatre Orchestra, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Born in 1873 in London, he served in the South African War, and first reached Rhodesia in 1906. When the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers were disbanded, he became part-time bandmaster to the Defence Force. At the outbreak of this war he again got into uniform, and became bandmaster to the Rhodesian Air Askari Corps.

Mr. James Blyth Currie, whose sudden death in London at the age of 76 years is reported, joined the firm of Blyth Green, Jourdain and Co. Ltd. in 1887, was elected Chairman in 1929, and had taken a very active part in the conduct of the business up to the day of his death. The company has had close business relations with East Africa for many years, and although Mr. Currie had not visited the territories, he was keenly interested in their development. He was also Chairman of the Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd., and Deputy Chairman of the Ocean Marine Insurance Co.

Mrs. Florence Rangeley, whose death in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia is reported, had been for many years one of the best known of local residents. She had lived in that district since it was the seat of the separate Government of North-Eastern Rhodesia, to which her husband was secretary. Mrs. Rangeley was headmistress of the local school for some years, had been the Fort Jameson representative on the European Education Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia, was for long the Chairman of the local Women's Institute, and was eager in Church, charitable, and social work. She is survived by Mr. Rangeley and three children.

**Kenya's Settler Leader**

**Very Satisfied with Lanson Talks**

As he passed through London on his way to East Africa from a visit to the United States, Mr. Alf Vincent, Leader of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, had talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and other officials in the Colonial Office. He was also in contact with the Dominions Office and the High Commission for the Union of South Africa and other Embassies in London, and with many other people directly connected with East African problems. He was entertained to luncheon by the Chief Executive Officer of the Joint-East African Board, which also included the members of the Central Executive Committee of that body.

Mr. Vincent expressed great satisfaction as the result of his various conversations in London, and was much impressed by the very keen and intelligent view of East Africa's future.

Just before leaving by air for East Africa, Mr. Vincent will appear in our next issue, which will appear in our next issue, and reach Nairobi tomorrow.

**Arrivals from England**

Officials who have recently arrived in the Colonies have included the following:  
 Kenya: Capt. A. T. A. ...  
 Tanganyika: Mr. R. W. Brooks, Assistant District Provincial Commissioner; Dr. A. H. ...  
 Uganda: Mr. G. L. Roberts and J. Seal ...  
 Northern Rhodesia: Mr. W. L. ...  
 Southern Rhodesia: Mr. H. N. ...  
 East Africa: Mr. W. ...

**Colonial Office Changes**

Sir Clifford Figg has relinquished the post of Chief of Business Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which post he had held since September 1949. No new appointment is being made.

Following the retirement of Sir Harold Duncan, K.C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Secretaries of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, Mr. E. O. Roberts has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State. He has served on the legal staff of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office since 1931.

**Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigns**

A programme to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the occupation of Bulawayo, the occupation of Matabeleland, and the Matabeleland Patrol will be held at the Waldorf Hotel, London on Saturday, November 8, under the presidency of General Sir Alexander Godley. All ranks of any units who served in the Matabeleland and Mashonaland campaigns are invited to attend. Applications for tickets (12s. 6d. for officers and ps. for other ranks) should be sent to Major I. J. Max, C.M.G., Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C. 2 R.

**Twenty Years Ago . . .**

*From our issue of October 5, 1932*  
 The last ferro-sulphureous ore of Zanzipur's new wharf has been driven.  
 One of the worst hurricanes left to Tanganyika by the Germans was the system of April 1912.  
 Dr. Saxon Pope's expedition to Tanganyika Territory has killed four lions with bow and arrow.  
 Mr. Verstrynge Bahury, the first settler in Donyo Sabak, is the pioneer of sugar growing in Kenya, to which he first imported cane in 1907.



... Mr. McKinder, Chairman of the ...  
 ... since its establishment in 1922 ...  
 ... the appointment and has ...  
 ... The Majesty's Government ...  
 ... Sir Harold was in the first ...  
 ... Kenya.

... announced between Mr. Thea ...  
 ... of service, youngest son ...  
 ... at Millersburg, Windsor ...  
 ... Miss M. D. D. ...  
 ... Professor J. D. ...  
 ... University of ...  
 ... and Mr. ...  
 ... rendered ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... the ...  
 ... the ...

... South African Air Transport ...  
 ... last week ...  
 ... Southern ...  
 ... and Nyasaland ...  
 ... (Sir Evelyn ...  
 ... African Minister ...

... appointed a ...  
 ... in Scot ...  
 ... pharmacy for ...  
 ... and London ...  
 ... the Metropolitan ...  
 ... from the London ...  
 ... Osborne House ...

... left England by ...  
 ... in Nairobi ...  
 ... take up his ...  
 ... Commissioner to H.M. ...  
 ... Trade and Information ...  
 ... which has still ...  
 ... was exclusively forecast ...  
 ... as long ago as July 19 ...

... Secretary of State for the ...  
 ... until the recent change of ...  
 ... have spoken yesterday ...  
 ... the Royal ...  
 ... He had said in Liverpool ...  
 ... had been asked only about half a dozen questions about ...  
 ... the Colonies in public meetings, yet the Colonies were ...  
 ... of more importance than any of the present domestic ...  
 ... issues in this country.

... the 22-year-old hereditary chief ...  
 ... of the Bamangwato People of Bechuanaland, the ...  
 ... principal tribe in the Protectorate, has arrived in this ...  
 ... country to teach law at Balliol College, Oxford. ...  
 ... He is already a B.A. ...  
 ... London just in ...  
 ... time to spend at a meeting held in the Royal ...  
 ... Albert Hall in celebration of the 150th anniversary ...  
 ... of the founding of the London Missionary Society, the ...  
 ... centenary celebrations of which were attended by ...  
 ... his grandfather, Khama, one of the country's converts ...  
 ... to Christianity.

... Miss ...  
 ... were married ...  
 ... Mr. ...  
 ... cultural ...  
 ... in Nakuru ...  
 ... Major ...  
 ... 24 years ...  
 ... Alex ...  
 ... was ...  
 ... and ...  
 ... Mixed ...

### Obituary

## Archdeacon W. E. Owen

Archdeacon W. E. Owen, former Dean of Nairobi,

... I should be grateful if I ...  
 ... I was greatly attached. In a ...  
 ... from him some weeks ago he said ...  
 ... for him to come home this ...  
 ... he did not think he would live to make ...  
 ... Perhaps he was content that his bones ...  
 ... where his heart was set.

... a loyal friend, a keen ...  
 ... to be provocative, though ...  
 ... to the truth.

... when I asked him to ...  
 ... a controversial subject and asked whether ...  
 ... he was preparing to say ...  
 ... I certainly should if there is any ...  
 ... The address was admirable, but it contained ...  
 ... I pointed it out, mentioning that it ...  
 ... in order to arrest attention ...  
 ... to explain and qualify ...  
 ... the danger point of the sermon, to my ...  
 ... Now I am going to say ...  
 ... I had better not. If I had said it ...  
 ... a year ago, I should be in prison. ...  
 ... People almost rose in ...  
 ... and say that the arch-  
 ... one evening in the week ...  
 ... to answer questions I asked him to preach again. The result ...  
 ... which leads me to say that he was not a ...  
 ... of Israel but rather a worker to good works. The ...  
 ... Nor will the ...  
 ... that he planted cease to bear good fruit."

... Mr. H. V. Tasker, a member of the Union Castle ...  
 ... resident in Beira, has died ...  
 ... in that town.

... Mr. James Young Fletcher, a director of the General ...  
 ... Electric Co., Ltd., has died in a London nursing home ...  
 ... in his 79th year.

... Mr. E. J. ...  
 ... officer in Tanga-  
 ... has died in Arusha. He had served in the ...  
 ... since 1931.

... Mr. Reginald Holmes, of Nakuru, has died in Kenya. ...  
 ... He owned one of the most complete collections of ...  
 ... African snakes in the world, and lived by himself with ...  
 ... his collection on the shore of Lake Nakuru.

... Mr. H. B. Auld, Registrar of Trade Unions and Chief ...  
 ... Industrial Inspector in Southern Rhodesia, is retiring, ...  
 ... and will take up a new post as organizing director of the ...  
 ... Joint Council of the Building Trade Employers, and ...  
 ... secretary to the Salisbury Master Builders' Association.

... Mr. Walter Ross, who recently died in Bulawayo at ...  
 ... the age of 84, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since ...  
 ... 1897, and was for many years a Town Councillor of ...  
 ... Bulawayo. He was a Past Master of the Allan Wilson ...  
 ... Lodge of Freemasons, and at one time a captain in the ...  
 ... Life Guards.

... Mr. G. A. Dobbin, whose death at the age of 73 years ...  
 ... is reported from Southern Rhodesia, was a well-known ...  
 ... breeder of high-grade cattle. He was the widower of ...  
 ... the late Gertrude Page, whose Rhodesian novels had a ...  
 ... very wide circulation. Mr. Dobbin was farming in ...  
 ... Northern Rhodesia in the early days.

... Major C. E. Pfitzenchel, a retired officer of the ...  
 ... S.A.F., has died in Bulawayo. He served through ...  
 ... the Maritzburg Rebellion, the South African War, the ...  
 ... and was on the police reserve during ...  
 ... that which has just ended. He retired in 1932 after 35 ...  
 ... years' service. His son is serving with the K.A.R.

... Mr. Sydney Edwin Burton, of Umvumba, has died ...  
 ... at the age of 77. Born in Duthan of one of the oldest ...  
 ... Natal families, he first reached Rhodesia in 1891, and ...  
 ... served with Gray's Scouts in the 1891 Rebellion. ...  
 ... and Umvumba was his permanent home. He was ...  
 ... engaged in gold mining for many years.



# to the News

Opinion: Epitaph for Belgium is the only European country not left with a debt by the end of Lend Lease.—M. Kromar, Belgian Minister of Supply

The historian of lend-lease may write that nothing in its life became it so badly as the ending of it.—J. M., New York

If ever there is another war, South Africa would be within range of "rocket-propelled" or "other missiles."—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris

The financial means of the United States as a creditor nation between the two wars were the major cause of the world slump.—The Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

The Paper Control allows 22,000 tons of paper a year to literature and 100,000 tons a year to H. H. C. Security Camp for Government work, etc.—John Heisman

British car manufacturers before the war expected more than 20% of their output. The American car trade expected approximately 6% of the output.—Sir Miles Thomas

Typical black market prices in the Port Dickson area of Malaya have been £1 for an egg, £4 for a pound of rice, £10 for a pound of dried fish, and £10 each for jewels.—S. A. O. continuous

Arms, like so many war regulations and efficiently should have been the "thing" that as we suggest which is being used to gain Britain and fields by the "war" "war" organization

It would be an excellent thing if the British Government were able to plan the production and consumption and general economic life of the country in the way that is done in Soviet Russia.—Sir Walter Citrine

Three of the R.F. ships which formerly brought bananas from Jamaica to Great Britain are being reconditioned. The first post-war cargo of the fruit is expected to reach Britain early next year.—The Minister of Food

The first Douglas Skymaster plane to Washington at 10 P.M. on Sept. 28. The Transport Command pilots and other observers who will accompany the maiden flight will return to Washington 151 hours later, after circling the world at its greatest circumference, a total of 23,147 miles.—U.S. Information Service

South Africa must not expect her troops back for the best part of another year. Between four and five thousand are returning each month by air, but we cannot bring back 70,000 men and women within a year.—Major-General Mitchell-Baker

With God's help, the United Nations, inspired by the example of Great Britain, were able in the end by faith and sacrifice and united effort to secure victory and preserve their ways of life.—Mr. T. G. Breda, Acting Governor-General of the Sudan

In Sumatra 60% of British and Australian men, 30% of Dutch men, 30% of British women, and 20% of Dutch women died of starvation, malaria, dysentery, and beri-beri.—Mr. William McSougall, a prisoner in Sumatra throughout the war

The prescription for success during the transition from war to peace is speed. Powerful economic and social forces are being unleashed, and the only choice is between guiding and canalizing these forces and being submerged by them.—Round Table

By the end of this year the production of our big industries will be 42% higher in dollar value than the 1939-41 average. By June it should be 87% above that average.—Mr. Julius Albert Krug, Chief of the War Production Board of the United States

During the past four years the three flying boats of British Overseas Airways Corporation engaged in the trans-Atlantic route have discovered more than 2,000,000 miles, and without mishap of any kind they made 143 Atlantic crossings last year.—Aeronautical correspondent of The Times

If we used our resources and our power on making things we can manage to do without a little longer, instead of concentrating energy and resources on establishing our export trade, we might find ourselves short of the essentials that we get by imports.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council

I don't imagine that it has passed the notice of General Franco that the British volunteers who were ultimately grouped into the unit entitled the Home Guard Battalion, which had 5000 members, was addressed at the end of Spain and urged on to fight through to the present Prime Minister of Great Britain.—Mr. Geoffrey Cox

In 1938 one in every six coalminers in Britain was killed or injured. In 1943 it had risen to one in four.—Mr. J. L. A. Machen

The conduct of the American G.I. and his officers has become so bad in Western Europe that responsible quarters are very much concerned. Some American troops in Brussels took Gestapoists to a dance given by the Belgian Resistance Movement. Some war troops show no inclination in their approach to women.—Brussels correspondent of the New York Times

Americans at home can take more than 90% of the total production of goods, but probably cannot take more than half of the production of heavy goods. We need all available quantities of machinery, transport equipment and machine tools abroad if we are to avoid large-scale factory shutdowns here at home.—Mr. John Perkins, former Director of the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare

Citrus growers in the British West-India recently learned that growers in Florida were receiving a United States Federal subsidy of \$1 a box, making the price to the American grower about 5% and a half times as much as the British West Indian grower is getting. This subsidy was ignored by the United States Government in computing the price at which various citrus products were assigned to the United States market.—Mr. M. Kirkwood

The fact that this is the stage of the proceedings that Keynes should have so placed that the American public is familiar with Britain's economic mess, one word which has been done with statistics, millions of pounds which have been led to the Ministry of Information over the past few years. It should have been a first charge, and M.O.I. to see that the origin of Britain's ledger was not made before the American people in the forceful language which is appreciated by the American public.—Mr. George Bernard Shaw

The present investment in the United States of \$1,000,000,000 should be divided as follows: 17,000,000 tons retained in stocks, 20,000,000 tons laid up in warehouses against future emergencies, and the remainder sold to foreign powers, Britain and France, and other western countries will probably buy over most of Germany's sea tonnage, and we ought to take over the bulk of the Japanese shipping business. Our future lies in the Pacific.—Vice-Admiral Land, head of the United States Maritime Commission

# Background to

**The Money Motive.**—Is the stimulus of competitive life the right and only spur to bring the best out of people? Or do they do equally well in national service? I think it easy to exaggerate the part played by the money motive. In science men and women are often happy to work at a poor salary because they are doing work they want to do, and what appeals to the world of science is going to appeal increasingly to the younger people in the medical profession. Many men look back on their war service, with its monotony, discomfort, and danger, as the happiest time of their lives, because it is a man's life and they are serving a cause which cannot bring any benefit to themselves. — *Old Woman*

**Spain and Siam over China.**—In China during the past two years it has been difficult to visit even the remotest corners of the Republic, without meeting "unformed representatives of the U.S. State Department." Their propagandists have been working from Lanchow gateway to Tibet, to the Gobi desert of Mongolia. Their railway exports and engineers have worked the length and breadth of Free China. A great plan to dam the Yangtze Valley Authority, will be one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times, and the Americans are getting in on the ground floor. Their geologists have plodded the old caravan trails to the fringes of Tibet and the wild western tribal countries. Their transportation divisions have been largely composed of men who before the Sino-Japanese War were special sales representatives in China of such great companies as General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler. The main motivating force has been to help China militarily, but nothing has been done without a mediating eye to the future. — *Mr. George Johnston, special correspondent of the New York Times*

**Mr. Fabian.**—Mr. P. Attlee joined the Fabians during his researches into life in the East End of London. Now, as Prime Minister, he has nine Fabians in the Cabinet, seven others in control of Ministries, and 20 in subordinate positions in the Government. The Fabians in the new House of Commons are: A. J. Cook, Workers' Educational Association students; and at least, Charles Jones, Tom Williams, W. P. King, G. Tomkinson, P. H. Lawson, and George Isaacs. Mr. Attlee's appointment in the Government was one of W. E. A. strategy. — *Ernest Grew after the Daily News*

**Palestine and the U.S.A.**—A question larger than that of Palestine is raised by President Truman's request to Great Britain to allow 100,000 Jews into that country. It is whether Britain is to continue to act as policeman of the world, and whether her fighting forces are to be embroiled in every quarrel remote from their own shores. For 20 years before the war British soldiers fought and died and the British taxpayer poured out millions of pounds to keep peace in Palestine. All we ever received for our trouble was the hearty dislike of both sides and the acid criticism of other nations. Yet British soldiers bravely served the free world well. When the Germans went to war in 1939 the fact that the British were in Palestine may have saved the world. It was a valuable strategic position well placed not merely to cover the Middle East but to help Russia. The United States declined the Palestine Mandate after the last war. Within the past few weeks, it is reported, she has refused to accept joint responsibility with Britain. If it is true, that the United States is unwilling to undertake any responsibility except that of criticizing and making respectable suggestions, she must be prepared to accept the British solution. — *Daily Mail*

**Sheep and Goats.**—The announcement that 50% of the sleeping accommodation on the first of third-class accommodation will now be available to the general public, and that, in the equivalent ranks in those hotels, vicar and civil servants whose salaries are over £1,200 a year are entitled to priorities when travelling on official business will do little to mollify public feeling. In preparation days major and civil servants took their chance with other members of the public. Why not now? Today the claims of any commercial traveller, whose work is to grease the wheels of our economy, are greater than those of any official or of duty, and of most of the servants. Is the public prepared to admit the right of the Government to curtail the freedom of individuals by restricting their freedom to move about the country at will? Is the right of the Government to favour one class of citizens at its discretion to be admitted? Are we now dealing with commissars interested only in looking after their officials? — *Major-General Sir Edward Spears*

**Expedite Demobilization.**—Men in Class A get 56 days plus one day for every month's overseas service. Why not bring them home and give them their leave before demobilization instead of after? The effect of this would be that men would normally be reabsorbed into industry even before demobilization, and weeks of productive effort given to a hard-pressed country. — *Sunday Express*

**Saving Dollars.**—In order to avoid the use of the Panama Canal, the Ministry have given instructions for the routing of ships from New Zealand and Australia to South Africa, instead of to British ports normally, round the Cape Horn. Although certain vessels may be diverted to other ports in Australia, the route is as follows: Great Britain, via the Cape, to East Africa, on through via Swaziland, Natal, New Zealand, and Brazil, using the Panama Canal, has been paying dues of 200,000 a year to the Ministry of War Transport.

**Review Today.**—There has never any more to be said, and no doubt a base on the ground, which is in the nature of a final point at its end. It is a means of change, and for a time of rough ground. In the past, France was the market for British goods, and what she could not absorb was shipped to the States. A fundamental reason for this was the fact that the States had a large number of war-time workers, and their yards will be full of them. No other country has such a large number of war-time workers. But this number will be decreasing, and the number of men that will be needed for holiday-makers, in the next few years, will be very large. The Government will be able to do a great deal of work, and the States will be able to do a great deal of work. The Government will be able to do a great deal of work, and the States will be able to do a great deal of work. — *Daily Mail*

# G.E.C.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. OF GREAT BRITAIN

*— always in the forefront  
of electrical progress*



For many industrial heating processes Infra-Red Lamp Heating has been found more efficient than other methods because of great saving in time and labour, in space and in flexibility of installation to suit particular needs. Many G.E.C. installations helped to speed-up output from the factories during the war.

Infra-Red Heating is an example of the important advances in all applications of electricity made during the war when the G.E.C.—the largest British electrical manufacturing organisation in the Empire—expended so much in research, in development, and in manufacture. For every sea and air battle, for each assault landing on the beaches, for air traffic on railways, work in factories, mines, hospitals, and in countless other situations, the Company supplied the equipment.

The accumulated experience derived from all these activities is of incalculable value to all concerned with reconstruction or development schemes.

### *Electrification Schemes*

G.E.C. Electrification Schemes have been applied to all industries, including: Aircraft Factories; Engine Works; Collieries; Tug and Harbours; Gold Mines; Iron, Steel and Copper Works; Locomotive and Railway Carriage Works; Shipbuilding Works; and Telephone Exchanges.



Wing Commander J. A. Plagis, whose D.S.O. was awarded not long ago, has been awarded the Netherlands Flying Cross for his work over Holland, including that at Arnhem. He is now O.C., Kumalo Air Station, and is responsible for the arrangements for the reception of Rhodesian repatriates from the north. He also commands the D.F.C. and R.F.C.

Wing Commander J. H. Deall, whose home is in Southern Rhodesia, and who was educated at a local High School, has been awarded the D.S.O. As leader of his squadron he planned and led a number of important attacks.

Squadron Leader J. H. R. Shand, D.F.C., O.B.E., Squadron, has been awarded the D.S.O. Flying with his squadron throughout two complete tours of operational flying, he invariably showed a great degree of courage and devotion to duty, and instilled into his crew his own fine fighting spirit and efficiency. Under his leadership the squadron caused considerable damage to enemy transport movement and communications in the Po Valley. He was born in Salisbury in 1915, and returned to Rhodesia in May of this year.

Major T. E. Hendrie, son of Mr. Bryce Hendrie of Bulawayo, has been awarded the D.S.O. for his unshakable determination and devotion to duty in Italy. Major Hendrie was educated at Milton School, Bulawayo, Oundle School, and Oxford University.

Captain Paul Newton Bletschie, a Rhodesian, and a member of the Bulawayo staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) until he joined the forces, has been awarded the M.C.

Major-General C. C. Bowkes, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.E., has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in Burma. He commanded the Southern (later the 22nd) East African Brigade at the outbreak of war, and took a leading part in the Ethiopian campaign. Later he commanded the 12th East African Division, and subsequently the 11th East African Division in Burma. He returned to Kenya some months ago.

Visiting Southern Rhodesia

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander in Europe under General Eisenhower, and Lady Tedder, recently spent a few days in Bulawayo while on their way to the Union of South Africa.

Lieut. General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. in Charge of East Africa Command, and Lady Anderson have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Major-General Eyreder Poole, Commander of the 6th South African Armoured Division, is paying a short visit to this country.

Lieut. Colonel J. Crawford, civil affairs officer in Asmara, has returned from leave in England.

Squadron Officer Roxburgh-Smith, Commandant of the Southern Rhodesia Women's Auxiliary Air Service since its inception five years ago, has left to join her husband, who was boarded out of the R.A.F. 18 months ago. As Miss Dulcie Evans, she was the first woman in Southern Africa to gain an air pilot's licence, and before the war she owned a Gipsy Moth. More than 1,000 women have been admitted to the W.A.A.S. in Rhodesia during the war.

Squadron Leader R. R. Jiddia Green, who lately commanded the Royal Air Force in Diego Suarez, Madagascar, has returned to Kenya for release after rather more than six years' service. During the early part of the war he was engaged in reconnaissance flying over East African waters, and has since held various other appointments. He expects to leave Nairobi before the end of the year to take up residence in Johannesburg.

Captain Hugh Dent is now on leave from Burma. At the outbreak of war he was seconded from The Manchester Regiment to The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, with which he served in the early part of the East

African campaign. In 1941 he held a temporary appointment in British Somaliland, and in the following year went to the Staff College in Haifa, after which he served as a brigade major in Madagascar and Burma.

Captain Barber, whose amusing exploits about Lieut. Sympton and the Kwombas have appeared in Punch, recently paid a flying visit to Nairobi. He is a public relations officer in the Middle East, where he has been in close contact with the African Colonial Troops.

Squadron Leader Ruppel, of Mombasa, who has done his country's saw service in North Africa with the Long Range Desert Group.

Repatriation of Rhodesians

Between VE Day and the end of August 1946 Rhodesians serving in the Army and the Royal Navy had been repatriated. There still remained 2,230 Europeans from the Colony awaiting return from service in the Army and Navy. About 650 Rhodesians serving in the R.A.F. have still to be repatriated.

Operations will soon be the only activity of the Rhodesian Air Training Group still engaged in training its structure. Since the scheme started in the early part of 1940, 7,700 pilots, 1,650 gunners, 170 flight instructors, and 778 navigators have passed out.

An illustrated booklet entitled "The Rhodesian Air Force" issued by the R.A.F. Station, Heath, Southern Rhodesia. It records the achievements of the Rhodesian training school from 1941 to 1945.

More than 1,000 R.A.F. men spent their leave in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, under the hospitality scheme of the Women's National Service League.

The Women's National Service League of Southern Rhodesia came to an end at the end of September. This League, which has 42 branches, has a fine war record. It used nearly £61,000 for various war charities, organized large-scale hospitality for R.A.F. men training in the Colony, sent off thousands of parcels, and knitted thousands of comforts for the forces.

A well-attended parade of the Polish W.A.A.F. at Eastleigh, in August, had just recently before several senior officers of the Rhodesian Command. These Polish women had been employed in Nairobi for more than two years.

Gifts for War Charities

The Victory Gift Shop in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia has raised more than £8,700 since it was opened in 1942.

Sir Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, opened the Bulawayo War and Fete and Fun Fair in Market Square. On the first day about £3,000 was taken.

The Lilongwe district of Nyasaland has to its credit the remarkable achievement of raising more than £1,000 for the Red Cross at a fete attended by just about 100 Europeans. A year ago a similar fete raised just less than £1,000.

A fete and dance held at Umvuna raised £950 for the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

A Red Cross ball held in Bulawayo to welcome returned prisoners of war raised £905.

An entertainment in the golf club at Muanshaya raised £234 for the Red Cross.

Mr. C. H. Lane, Southern Rhodesian, thirty officer, has announced the end of the national salvage campaign. In the past three years 2,150 tons of scrap were collected. Some of the material was sold for £4,978. Lane was honored by the National War Fund.

Two South African soldiers before leaving Nairobi paid £2 for a wreath for the grave of Lady Delamere who did so much in the early days of the war for the Southern Rhodesians.

The Governor of Finland has given a special letter to the Rhodesian ship "RHODIA" visiting

The War

Ten Thousand Askari To Be Released This Month  
Details of Casualties During Eritrean Campaign

ASKARI, who have passed at the rate of 500 a week through the African Discharge Wing of the General Base Depot at Langata, near Nairobi, have been taught a variety of practical handicrafts to ensure that when they return to the reserves they will have a useful job to which they can turn their hands. The courses have been organized entirely by the Welfare Officer—who in Africans only, and the bulk of the teaching is done by the askari themselves, those who have finished the courses instructing those who have just come in.

The subjects taught include spinning and weaving, the making of sisal mats, agriculture (including the prevention of soil erosion), and rough carpentry. The men are also taught how to build themselves better huts from local materials available, and are instructed in hygiene. Using sun-dried mud bricks, the men have built and thatched a church large enough to seat some 200 men. Undenominational services are conducted by an African padre, and as the building has not been consecrated, it is also used for instructional purposes with a cinema projector, a strip projector and epidiascope.

Spinning and Mat-Making

The scheme is self-supporting. Starting with a small quantity of wool and some elementary apparatus, funds were raised for the purchase of further equipment, and material by selling the cloth made by the men. Today there are 60 men working in the spinning room alone. Similar progress has been made in mat-making, and there is now a surplus of funds which is returned to the men in the form of welfare amenities.

The work serves a double purpose. Not only does the askari learn a useful job, but his mind is occupied and his morale maintained during the difficult weeks while he is awaiting his discharge. Attendance at the classes is compulsory, and emphasis is laid on the co-operative aspect of the work—one man combing while another spins and a third operates the loom. "We are trying to demilitarize the men and teach them to take up again the civic responsibilities that they have forgotten," said the Welfare Officer. "I have received many letters from grateful askari, and one recently wrote to me that he and his family were earning 110 shillings a month making sisal mats."

Liaison between the military and the civil authorities is maintained by Civil Disposal Officers, many of them former D.C.s. One of their duties is to see that before an askari is discharged all his troubles are settled. Every African passing one of our courses is given a certificate stating the degree of proficiency he has achieved.

Most Men Want Long Holiday

The first three groups of East African askari, comprising about 10,000 men (of whom 3,000 belong to Kenya), will have been released by the end of the month. The post-war training establishments, partly initiated by the Army, are about to be taken over by the Civilian Power and Reabsorption Board, but it is understood that they will not be ready to receive ex-servicemen until January. Less than 1% of the men are expected to want immediate employment, and most wish to return to their reserves for six or 12 months to enjoy a rest and their gratuity.

Major Ockendon, who has been appointed Civil Reabsorption Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is to make contact with askari on their arrival in the territory for release from the Army, and ensure as far as possible that they leave for their homes without grievances. He

will keep touch with the district after-care committees and the Post-War Problems Committee. The welfare of sick and disabled askari and of the dependants of casualties will also be part of his duties. He will work in close co-operation with the Labour Commissioner and employers in regard to re-employment. An African section of the British Legion has been formed in Nairobi. Life membership costs only 5s.

Casualties

It was now been made known that during the campaign against the Italians in Eritrea the Sudan Defence Force sustained 700 casualties, the Indian Army 5,000, the British Army 1,500, and the South Africans 400. Between June, 1940, and June, 1945, the Sudan Defence Force lost six British officers and one British and 157 Sudanese other ranks killed or died of wounds. The total number of casualties of all kinds was 1,236, including 788 Sudanese other ranks who died on service. A Dakota aircraft of the South African Air Force shuttle service crashed last Friday to the south of Broken Hill Northern Rhodesia. Nine members of the South African Defence Force were killed and 12 injured. Air Vice Marshal Conway Walter Heath, D.S.O., D.F.C., O.B.E., A.F.C., who commanded the R.A.F. reliability flight from Cairo to the Cape and back in 1926, is now known to have died of malaria at the time of the fall of Singapore. He was Air Officer Commanding in the Far East.

Four British airmen were drowned at the Njangori drift near Kisumu, Kenya, when flood waters swept away a truck in which they had been travelling to the farm of Mr. A. J. ... with whom they were spending their leave.

Major James F. Firth, The King's African Rifles, was previously reported missing, but has been generally presumed to have been killed in action on October 22 last year. He was the only son of Mrs. James F. Firth, of Rustington, Sussex, and has a widow.

Flying Officer ... of the ... is now re-classified as believed killed in action. Mrs. ... who arrived in Kenya in 1926 and was ... the Nairobi stage, has died in a Sumatra.

... served as D.A.D.M.S. to 11th ... has emphasized the remarkable immunity to tropical diseases. He also paid his ... work of the Belgian Congo under Colonel Thomas, which has done ... British Somaliland, Madagascar and ... Burma.

Awards

While ... at Scotland last week, he invested Captain Gerard Norton, South African ... served in East Africa during the ... and was before the war a member of the ... (Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.))

In ... during the attack on Monte ... platoon of his company was pinned down in ... another platoon, newly emplacement of single handed ... with a grenade and wiped out ... gun, accounting for 15 rifle ... and upper rooms of a house ... scattering the enemy. Though wounded ... of blood, he continued to lead his platoon out valley ... by his determination and fearless example secured the successful ... of the Gothic Line at this point.



able to apply the principle of total eradication to large malarial areas, particularly when we can use D.D.T. in key places.

The experience of the war has shown that a full control is sometimes more economical than larval control, and that it is particularly suitable for rural communities.

In the earlier Mediterranean campaigns, fought through extremely malarious country, including the classical home of the disease in Italy, we started with pure chemical methods, which grew insidiously at the end we had power sprayers mounted on motor vehicles distributing pyrethrum in every village within a few hours of its capture. The result was that malaria cases in the Eighth Army in Italy were extraordinarily few, and malaria was never a serious cause of trouble.

The methods we used were too elaborate and expensive for civil use, but while this military work was going on, it had been shown in India that water emulsions of pyrethrum extracts could be sprayed on village huts with simple apparatus and without elaborate organic solvents. The costs were as low as 31d. per head of hut, and most of this sum was spent on local labour and materials. Truly remarkable reductions in malaria were secured, and a new way shown for rural control throughout the world. It does not need highly skilled

supervision, and the work can be done by village labour. Its cost is well within the means of the community, and the results are of great value. I think that D.D.T. will be even more valuable than adult mosquitoes, rather than mosquitoes, and will greatly improve the present methods.

If we develop these three methods, and give them a tactical layout something like that of the malaria-free stretches of well developed countries, from which malaria has been eradicated completely, the vast areas of these areas will be prevented by mosquito-proof belts round them—or belts of country in which malaria is prevented and all possible sheltering places for mosquitoes are made unhabitable by D.D.T. So, finally, we shall have the less well developed country where eradication is not an economic possibility, which will be kept reasonably healthy by simple malaria control, using D.D.T. where supervision is not possible over the whole of the area concerned.

In such a way you could imagine the malaria that now hangs over most of Central Africa, the general working capacity of the African people, the educational standards will improve; farming will become more productive; the purchasing power of the farmer will grow, and there will be a general economic advance.

## Northern Rhodesia's Royal Air Force Squadron

NEWS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN SQUADRON of the Royal Air Force, No. 245, was given in a broadcast a few days ago by Mr. Harry Franklin, the Information Officer, who is on leave in this country. He said:

The squadron was disbanded about a month ago, but it is soon to be reformed with its men and new aircraft, keeping its number and honours to preserve its traditions and ties of friendship with our country.

We have good reason to be proud of our squadron. It has always been in the thick of the fighting, and has earned 14 D.F.C.s., besides a number of other decorations, including the Distinguished Service Cross.

The squadron, flying Typhoons, went over to the front after D-Day to the famous Falaise battle, finding near Caen. As the adjutant stepped out of his aircraft, a sergeant next to him was hit by a shell splinter. The party was on. And what a party!

The gap was chock-full of enemy transport—a dream. We just went up and smashed our rockets into motor transport, tanks, armoured cars, trains, signal boxes, infantry, and guns, came down for more rockets and went up and did the same again. To the adjutant it wasn't fun. The squadron does places and what mattered more to him—men. He said: "Perhaps I shouldn't have said secretly I did not used to think a lot more of the lives of my boys than the success of the operation."

### Pilot Eight Days in Battle without Food or Water

It was here that Flying Officer Lee—honoured in the American press as the "Man of Great Plains"—was shot down in No Man's Land. The squadron had gone in to smash a desperate German tank attack. The pilot was hit by Ack-Ack, his left hand wounded, and a cannon shell through his knee. He crashed down. The plane turned over leaving him upside down and trapped in the cockpit. Hoping his plane would catch fire, he managed to wriggle himself into a hunched-up position, ready to pop up, but he could not get out of the cockpit.

Around him for four days a battle raged. Only shell splinters from both sides were seen. The Germans set fire to a wood close by, but the

fate was with him. The wind blew the flames away. Lee was there eight days, without food or water, before our troops advanced and released him.

After Falaise the Hun beat it too fast for close support. The squadron strafed small shipping, petrol, canal barges and highway yards to prevent the Germans from escaping out of North-West Belgium.

### Arnhem

Then came the tragic glory of Arnhem, and the Squadron, with German fighters under Air Ace Manton, gave an strike after air strike against the German artillery and mortar positions pouring in on our last paratroops.

The squadron moved to Limboux to attack German artillery and go on to change petrol, shooting up anything, including a railway engine in one day.

Then on to their base in Germany, west of the Rhine, waiting for the great day. It came—the battle of the Rhine. They were on the call rank giving close support to the Guards, Armoured Divisions and the Guards Armoured Division. Plans were made. The squadron took off every hour for five days.

Captain Crooks D.F.C. and D.S.O. was flying. The enemy was busy with their tanks, guns, and infantry, so they were busy about the road near Haaksbergen. The weather was very bad, cloud base 1,500 feet, but the squadron commander pressed for air support. Captain Crooks led the way. Every house and field like any other, was hit and then set with incendiaries and cannon. The enemy was lost, destroyed, and the road was open to Haaksbergen without a second's delay.

But the Germans took it all in their stride, one week later the squadron's base was in the Netherlands, and they were back on the front in their own planes.

The work was over. The squadron continued to support the tanks through Germany, attacking up to the frontiers and observation posts, infantry communications, and the strong points and in the last few days shipping moving north in the sea.

Of all the vessels they saw, they were most pleased about the U-boat damaged by Flight Lieutenant Murphy, the first German U-Boat to be sunk by rocket Typhoons, and in one of the squadron's last attacks.

My own experience leads me to suggest that reasonable price levels for some of the more important exports should be maintained. It is not to be taken for granted that the price of the main export, such as sisal, should be allowed to fall per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to rise per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to fall per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to rise per ton.

**Fundamentally Unsound Economics**

It has always appeared to me to be fundamentally unsound economics to develop African colonies to base their economies on the free export of raw materials and agricultural products, leaving the individual producer to bear all the risk of his own production. Such a policy, from the point of view of the producer, involves the risk of a heavy loss of income, with the consequent loss of income to the community. It is not to be taken for granted that the price of the main export, such as sisal, should be allowed to fall per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to rise per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to fall per ton, or that the price of sisal should be allowed to rise per ton.

Before the war this position had, in some cases, been over-corrected, and the introduction of a quota system with a view to the payment of a flat rate for cotton at all times, and a similar system for sisal, and during the war a similar system had been developed for the production of certain crops for the Ministries of Food and Supply had been based on a reasonable return to the producer irrespective of his situation, and a free on board price accepted which averaged market price, collection, and transport costs. As far as the internal market requirements are concerned, there is no reason why within reasonable limits this latter principle should not be applied. The possibilities of air-dried tobacco and cotton have been explored, and production of these commodities has been established on a small scale. Every effort should be made to increase production of these crops to the maximum. The possibilities of establishing permanent crops such as rubber should be more fully explored, and I recommend that economic botanists should be appointed to the Agricultural Department to explore the possibilities of introduction, trial, and establishment of new crops. This would involve the organization of trial plots throughout the territory. I have already suggested to the Director of Agriculture that with the importance of the fishing industry, the possibilities of fish production as a Native crop should be explored, as the prima facie case seems to reason why in certain parts of the Northern Province this should not be possible, and, if established, the local processing and manufacture of fish might follow.

More attention should be paid to the possibilities of fish farming, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored.

The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored.

**Facilities Should Be Stimulated**

The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored. The possibilities of fish farming should be explored, and the possibilities of fish farming should be explored.

**How To Bid East and Central Africa of Malaria**  
**Confident Hope of Director of Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene**

**PRACTICALLY EVERY AFRICAN CHILD** in the lowlands suffers commonly from malaria up to the age of 10 or 12 in a way that we should regard as largely needing medical attention if our own children were affected. They regard it as so much the normal state that they are literally unaware of what they are undergoing.

They acquire some degree of immunity, but they reach adult life, their background of illness has often prevented normal development, it has frustrated a lot of the efforts of education, and it may leave a legacy of lethargy. Our object should be to extend malaria control to reach the entire population—urban, semi-urban and rural; to create wide stretches of healthy country, including towns, villages and hamlets, and to avoid the present concentration of benefit on urban people.

Three really important developments have quite changed the picture. Relatively large geographical areas have been tackled, and mosquito species have been entirely eradicated from them—not merely limited or controlled, but eradicated. Secondly we have gained much new experience in the destruction of anit mosquitoes, and we have learnt that this method is particularly applicable to rural areas. Lastly, there have been great advances in our knowledge of insecticides, contributing in the production of D.D.T.

By Dr. G. Macdonald, M.D., D.F.H., D.M., Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, in a broadcast last Sunday in the "Calling Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

*Anopheles gambiae*, the cause of most of the malaria in Africa, and the worst carrier of the disease in the world, entered Brazil on a ship, just as yellow fever had done some hundreds of years before, and multiplied and spread until by 1888 it had invaded about 500 square miles of country. Of course, malaria was by no means unknown in Brazil before this, but the malaria carried by this mosquito was something very new.

The organization, which had tackled yellow fever—the Rockefeller Foundation—now set out to eradicate this mosquito. The methods used were almost elementary, but they were controlled by a superb organization, within less than two years the mosquito, which had caused so much damage had disappeared. The cost was about half a million pounds, but it had saved Brazil from degenerating in health standards to the level of the tropical belts of Tropical Africa.

In Brazil in 1902 and 1903 the same mosquito caused epidemics of malaria in the Valley of the Nile between the Sudan frontier and Assiut which is not far from Cairo. The epidemic was far worse than anything known there before, the mortality in one outbreak was officially estimated at 20,000. During the last 10 months the Rockefeller workers have tackled the malaria again with simple methods and perfect organization. Probably the now the last specimen of *Anopheles gambiae* has disappeared from Upper Egypt, and for the first time fresh cases of malaria have been beyond Cairo.

With further experience I am sure that the economic benefit will be beyond calculation.

# Development Plan for Northern Rhodesia.

## Interests of the Efficient Producer Must Be Protected

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE FULLEST CO-ORDINATION on all forms of development, it might be argued that one central, high-level Development and Welfare Council would be preferable to the continuation of some form of Native Development Board, and there is certainly much to be said for such a conception.

I feel, however, that in Northern Rhodesia problems of native development are such that they would be better dealt with by the Central Government directly, although again, in view of the stress being placed on development, it is conceivable that a post of Secretary for Non-Native Affairs, equal in status to the Secretary for Native Affairs, might assist in co-ordination and co-ordination. Possibly the post of Administrative Secretary does in fact perform this function.

### Native Development and Welfare Council

I should favour the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary remaining outside the preliminary examination, co-ordination and collision of schemes for Native development in their capacity as members of the inner Government, and suggest that a Native Development and Welfare Council should be constituted to take the place of the Native Development Board, with the following constitution:—

Secretary for Native Affairs (Chairman), the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture, African Education, Veterinary Services, and Game and Tsetse Control, an elected member of the Legislative Council, a member of Legislative Council nominated to represent Native interests, the Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, one representative of the Northern Rhodesia Christian Council, one representative of the Roman Catholic missions, and the Commissioner for Native Development.

The following standing committees should, in my view, be set up, or, where already existing as independent bodies, be reconstituted as standing committees of the Council:—

- (1) African Education Advisory Committee; (2) African Labour Advisory Committee (Chairman, Labour Commissioner); (3) Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Committee (Chairman, Director of Game and Tsetse Control); (4) Rural Industries Committee (Chairman, Commissioner for Native Development); (5) Native Produce Marketing Committee (Chairman, Director of Agriculture); (6) Advisory Committee on African Townships and African Housing (Chairman, Director of Medical Services); (7) African Welfare Committee (Chairman, Secretary for Native Affairs); (8) Juvenile Delinquency Committee (Chairman, Secretary for Native Affairs).

### Economic Development Policy

Finally, I believe that the fullest co-ordination in social and economic development will be achieved, only if the headquarters of the departments mainly concerned are grouped at one centre. Early consideration should be given to the removal of the headquarters of the Agricultural, Veterinary, and African Education Departments to the seat of Government, and it would be preferable that these departments, together with the Medical Department, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Commissioner for Native Development, should be housed under one roof.

It is suggested that it should be a cardinal feature of Government policy that the internal needs of the territory should as far as is reasonably possible be met from internal production based on a reasonable return to the producer.

At the first meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Board, it was stated that Government would be prepared to take any steps which the Board may recommend.

For further extracts from Mr. G. F. Clow's Memorandum on Post-War Development Planning in Northern Rhodesia.

and if it feels it necessary to restrict, regulate, or prohibit the importation from outside of any product available in this country except to the extent to which importation is required to meet local demands. It also, of course, carries with it the necessary corollary that the interests of the consumer must be protected.

It appears to me that if the last sentence had read: "It follows that if a policy of maximum production of our internal needs is to be assured, the interests of the efficient producer must be protected," the statement would have been an admirable declaration of Government policy.

If stability between the urban industrial areas and the rural agricultural areas is to be achieved, means must be found of enabling the rural areas to produce to the maximum the foodstuffs and other requirements of the industrial areas.

This can be done by a policy of planned production on the basis of assured returns at fair prices to the agricultural producer, and if with a fall in the price of metals is entailed a reduction in the wages of agricultural labour, to ensure the stability of the agricultural producer. This, in my view, would be in the best interests of the efficient producer.

If this policy of living stability to the efficient producer up to the limits of the internal requirements is accepted, it is suggested that production should be planned on the basis of complementary production by European and African.

It is suggested that the policy should be actively developed to encourage a reduction in one-crop farming and a gradual development of mixed farming aimed at producing dairy produce, fat stocks, and an extension of the area under irrigation for the production of wheat and other staples.

### Limited Increase in European Settlement

Such a policy would probably involve limited additional European settlement and direct assistance by Government in the establishment of capital works such as water supplies, irrigation works, bacon factories, and possibly additional capital plant for rubber production. It might also involve some form of financial assistance to individual farmers, necessitating the establishment of a Land Bank, and might entail acquisition of land in areas suitable for such development.

It is suggested that a committee be set up, with a constitution similar to that of the Agricultural Advisory Board, to consider the recommendations for the action required for the carrying out of such a policy over a period of 5 years, and any financial assistance required might be sought under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Associated with this development, experiments work by the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments would be necessary in such matters as fodder conservation, rotations, grass leys, etc., and might be best carried out by the establishment of a Government farm in the producing areas with an advisory committee having on its representatives of the farming industry.

It would also be necessary to discuss the appointment of an agricultural economist, who would be responsible for organizing the collection of the data necessary for the fixation of prices and their periodic review, and might also prove desirable to obtain the services of a qualified irrigation engineer to investigate and report the possibilities of increased irrigation.

The future development of the rubber industry, particularly in the Fort Jameson area, depends upon certain unknown factors, but Government has already land for additional settlement subject to certain conditions.

### Reasonable Prices for Native Produce

A development worthy of further investigation is the production of eucalyptus oil for use in the flotation process in copper extraction as a substitute for imported pine oils. On inquiry at the mines I was informed that the substitute is quite satisfactory, but that they would require some assurance of continuity of supply. As the development of this industry would provide employment for Africans in an area where a poor production of cash crops is impracticable, I consider it worthy of serious consideration. I propose to investigate this matter further with a view to ascertaining what assistance, if any, is necessary to encourage development.

First priority must be given to meeting internal needs for cereals, including rice, oilseeds, and pulse crops, and I suggest that a first requirement is a survey by the Agricultural Department, based on the ecological survey of the potential production based on population and potential crops for all areas with an indication of the reasonable producer price levels in the various areas, which, if consistency are necessary in order to make production of the crops possible.

will have had more liberal and valuable education than would have been given by any normal university course. They have

### Colonial Services Need

### More Self-Reliant Men.

knowledge of men and affairs which makes them valuable workers. Even in the worst case, they would still have the right to preferential entry into all the public services for which their character and capacity render them suitable. In the development and welfare tasks in which the teams would be engaged, the achievements of the European leaders would be far less important than the power to inspire loyalty. Who can doubt that the same qualities would splendidly serve the British at a later stage in the many appointments which have hitherto been filled on the basis of academic proficiency plus mere seniority. The Dependencies would gain in every way if a far higher proportion of their officials had those qualities of self-reliance and initiative which were normal in the early days of British administration—and which can be made normal again by the deliberate policy of recruiting the best men produced by the harsh school of war. Many are certain to be accepted for the Colonial administrative and technical services, but there should be the prospect of subsequent entry for others from these askari teams.

At the outset the teams will require a concentrated course of instruction followed by the earliest possible dispatch to the scene of operations, whence they can be rotated back for refresher courses from

### Speed Essential

### to Success.

time to time. Speed is essential to success, and it would therefore be far wiser to start active work forthwith on this basis than to postpone a beginning. Soon there would be need for supervisors of groups of teams, and this would present the first opportunity for the promotion of the best men, who would bring to each team up-to-date news of the most successful efforts of the best. As the number of teams grew, each province would require its liaison officer, and there would be a growing demand for instructors. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the entrants would show themselves capable of discharging their duties so well as to earn admission to the various other departments of the public service mentioned above; some would prefer to farm or trade on their own account after a few years; and some would be content to devote their lives to their original

tasks. The teams and their leaders should, of no account, be irrevocably moved from province to province; they should learn the local language thoroughly, see themselves to earn the trust of the tribe, and know that headquarters recognized that their satisfaction would come principally from the day-to-day evidence of useful tasks being completed, and revisited from time to time.

What, we have also been asked, do officers who have served with the askari think of the proposal? Rather fewer than a dozen have, yet had the opportunity of expressing their views on every

### An Opportunity Which

### Will Not Long Persist.

comment which we have so far received. From officers who have served with East African askari has been wholly favourable, and some have been enthusiastic. These commentators know from their own experience that the askari is not the giant compound man being which some publicists in the West may imagine, but they also know that, with all his faults, he almost always responds to the best leadership, and that the best of them are very good indeed. The point at issue is, in essence, that of seizing with promptitude, imagination and faith an opportunity which has never previously existed—and will not long persist. Unless these examples are encouraged in practical tasks under the tuition and discipline of Europeans in whom they have full trust, Eastern Africa will be wasting an asset of incalculable potential value. Indeed, unless the best of the askari are used in some such way they will not only lose one themselves, but they will inevitably contribute to a still further fall from maintainable standards in their less good comrades. On one point let us be clear: there is no time for dalliance. Prompt decision in high quarters, immediate instructions, repatriation by air of Europeans and Africans to schools awaiting their pupils—that must be the pattern for real success. The opportunity will be crippled by leisurely deliberation, by hurried reference backwards and forwards between authorities suspicious of speed, the haphazard or nepotistic selection of personnel, routine return of the most suitable according to their age and service groups, and the availability of shipping, or other pedantries. By the same method some of the work could be done within a few weeks, by another double or treble the number of months might elapse, with the constant growth of a discontent which can be prevented in some cases and checked in many by quickly setting selected parties of ex-Servicemen to work in the Native areas.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 4, 1945  
Volume 22 (New Series) No. 1098

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:  
21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.  
War-time Address:  
60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

### Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	123	Mr. G. Peffer on Export Prospects	137
Development Plan for Northern Rhodesia	135	Raising African Standards	140
Rid Africa of Malaria	138	Company Meeting: Trusts-Etna Gold Mines	142
N. Rhodesian Squadron	137	Rhodesian Mining during the War	144
The War	138		
Men of Two Worlds	140		
Mr. Alfred Vincent			
Talks in London			

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A STRONG SUPPORTER OF OUR PROPOSALS** for the immediate formation of picked teams of ex-askari for various works of development and welfare in the Native areas throughout the British East and Central African Dependencies has asked us to outline the kind of future which we visualize for the European leaders of the teams. Himself for many years a farmer in the Kenya Highlands, who served in the last two wars with the King's African Rifles, and also in other units with African troops, he expresses the conviction that the plan is practicable, and more promising in regard to both short-range and long-range results than any other scheme of which he has knowledge for the training and employment of African ex-Servicemen. In common with other correspondents, he welcomes our insistence that only the best of the volunteers, white and black, should be selected, and urges that a high standard should not merely be set at the start, but rigidly maintained, since the whole idea might otherwise be undermined by the enrolment of second and third-rate men, who would be more concerned to obtain a job than to serve with that sense of mission which should sustain this whole movement.

But, says our friend, with manifest justification, if all except men of real dependability and enthusiasm are to be excluded, as is assured to what future may the team leaders look forward? Our short reply would be to a career of real usefulness, which should offer numerous opportunities of personal progress and of continuing public service. The officers and non-commissioned officers selected should, we have stressed, be the best obtainable. They would be young men, or men not long out of that category, with marked qualities of leadership, and most of them would have developed inclinations, if not academic qualifications, in some specialist direction. For instance, some will have shown administrative capabilities in the Army; others will have had useful technical instruction, and so laid a foundation on which to build (perhaps by correspondence courses) competence for posts in the Public Works, Survey, or Postal Departments; while others might be more interested in a central admission to the Agricultural or Veterinary Departments or the Police.

During these years of war officers and non-commissioned officers of the stamp of which

# THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

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

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2  
WEST END BRANCH: 7, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2  
NEW YORK AGENCY: 22 Wall Street

Branches at

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,  
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

## Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

RALPH GIBSON, Eng. & Archt.

# KEILLER



for  
*Marmalade*



Established  
1797

# KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

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

Coast Office: P.O. Box 351 MOMBASA

Head Office: P.O. Box 35 NAKURU



**Spreading the News** It is difficult to imagine any form of communication more tender than that maintained by the runner, the man fleet of foot who achieved what to us are ordinary feats. He would be equally amazed at the modern miracle of news distribution.

W. H. Smith & Son's Subscription Newspaper Service takes seas and continents in its stride and keeps the Briton abroad closely in touch with the life and thought of his friends at home.

**W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD.**  
Subscription Newspaper Service  
Head Office: Strand House, Pall Mall Street, London, W. 1.



# A. BALMANY & Co.

4, Lloyd's Avenue, LONDON, E.C. 3.

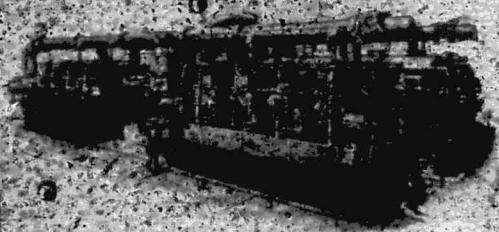
**IMPORTERS** Oils and Coffee, Tanning Materials, Spices, Beeswax, Cattle Cakes, etc.

**EXPORTERS** Building Materials, Iron and Steel, Soap, and General Manufactures.

**BRANCHES** Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam.

## ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

A. Baumann & Co. (Congo) Ltd., Milan, and American South African Line.



*A 2600 C.P. Crossley Premier engine changed to 16 cylinder oil engine, converted to work on blast furnace gas.*

For further details on the Crossley Premier engine working in this country, contact the sole agent, Messrs. A. Balmány & Co. Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, in the Midlands. The Crossley Premier engine is the most powerful running on oil or blast furnace gas and has a long life span. Present running conditions are particularly arduous involving non-stop running from Monday morning until midnight under heavy loads. The Crossley Premier engine is specially designed for such heavy duty work and is of exceptional robust construction and maintenance free.

## CROSSLEY PREMIER OIL ENGINES 1225 up to 3000 S.A.E. GAS ENGINES

**CROSSLEY PREMIER ENGINES LIMITED**  
SANDYBACE, N. NOTTINGHAM LONDON OFFICE: 2 HOWARD ST. E.

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1863  
 Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital £2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund £2,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. DANFORD JAMES, BSO, Chairman  
 J. HUGHES, BSO, Deputy Chairman

J. CARMICHAEL, BSO  
 J. H. PINCKNEY, BSO, CIES  
 W. G. LIND, BSO  
 General Manager: R. L. HIRD

SIR R. NEWBOLD, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 W. SHAKESPEARE, BSO  
 A. H. STUART, BSO

London Managers: T. F. ALLEN  
 M. W. GIBSON

Head Office: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA  
 BOMBAY  
 MADRAS  
 KARACHI  
 CHITTAGONG  
 SAMRATSA

CAWNPORE  
 DELHI  
 LAHORE  
 TATANCORIN  
 COCHIN  
 RANGOON

MANDALAY  
 COLOMBO  
 KANDY  
 NUWARA-ELIYA  
 RDEEN

STEAMER POINT  
 ADEN  
 ZANZIBAR  
 MOMBASA  
 NAIROBI  
 NAKURU  
 KSUMU

ENTEBE  
 KAMPALA  
 TINIA  
 TANGA  
 DAR-ES-SALAAM  
 MWANZA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, negotiates and cashes Bills of Exchange, collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods not exceeding one year, rates available on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World issued to Consular applications. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World issued to Consular applications. Trusteehips and Executorships undertaken, Income Tax Returns prepared, Claims submitted.

## TRANS-ZAMBEZIA CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN NERIA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Neria Mondays and Thursdays. West-bound Trains leave Nyeri Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return First-Class Tourist Tickets available Three Months for Single Fare.

London Office: 3, Thomas House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4



## Why put up with Backache

KIDNEY AILMENTS often follow a cold, chill or a spell of overwork and worry. At such times the kidneys may become overburdened and act sluggishly. Perhaps you are tired, miserable and depressed. Back aches, muscles and joints stiff and sore. Possible your trouble may be lumbago, rheumatic pains, urinary and bladder troubles. Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This well known medicine stimulates and flushes out the kidneys, so helping them to filter away the excess uric acid and other impurities which have been eating your days.

Ask for **DOANS** Backache Kidney Pills

ESTABLISHED 1847

## JOHNSON & FLETCHER LIMITED

### ENGINEERS TIMBER MERCHANTS CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO      SALISBURY  
 GATONGA      HELA      BEIRA

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

To: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" Co., East Street, Chambers, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" magazine free for one year (12 issues), beginning with issue dated \_\_\_\_\_ and until complete number. I enclose 30/- (including post) for my subscription.

Name and Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_