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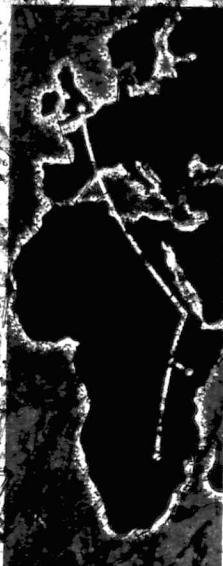
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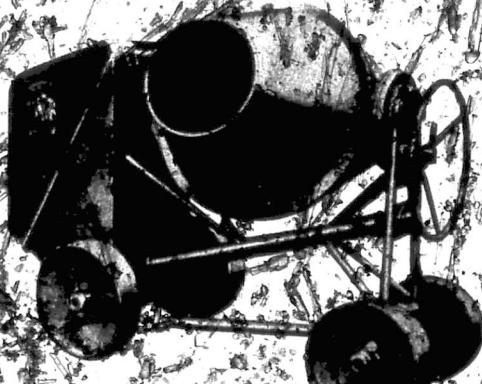
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THE EAST ASIA AND RUSSIA

A GREAT ISSUE

THE EAST ASIA

London

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ASTRATIC Newsroom

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1948

MATTERS OF COMMONWEALTH

THE COMMONWEALTH has public opinion wherever it is, including the opinion in Great Britain, so evenly divided over the imperial government's policy towards Egypt that it has not been thought in Africa that the

Great Britain And Egypt

THE House of Commons, during the last week, has fairly reflected the attitude of the British electorate. On the contrary, whether they were gamblers, the friends or supporters of intervention, the majority of the people have been thoughtful and cross. Feeling has been deeply stirred. A British Government and Press have been deluged with protest. Most documents, however, have been quietly prepared and soberly worded, in contrast to the tendentious misstatements made by party propagandists in the House, in some newspapers, and at noisy demonstrations. From many of the speeches of Labour Party speakers it might be deduced that a peace-loving England, a blameless leader had been stabbed in the back by Israel warmongers with whom Sir Anthony Eden's Administration had gleefully seized the chance to make common cause. The elementary facts are well known since partitions between Israel and Egypt was arranged in 1949. Egypt's political leaders have continued to emphasize that their country was still at war, though they have initiated contacts with the British. On the peaceful local population is settled near the border of Israel large numbers of whom have been wantonly killed, especially in Gaza. Since Nasser served power and embarked upon his career of violence and intimidation.

In order to analyze the situation of Egyptians in their state of their own country he has deliberately created external

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ated, and British army reinforcements were therefore concluded, and their forces must once again face the fact that they could spread uncontrollably. The British leaders were however prompt, but it cannot be said that the measures necessary to stop the world from being split in two were unbalanced. In this terrible consequence of what many millions of people, instead of recognizing that the Anglo-French purpose was to hold the King, devised the impression that Britain's strength depended upon unity to grasp the vital and bring down the King. In the United Kingdom, however, as allowed by tradition and law, the pro-British were so strong as Socialists, Socialists and others who supported, or gave before the Prince his first speech, a sense of fiction; and he should have done what was a monarch's duty, that is, when he ascended on the last of February, in effect, to issue the incredible decree to keep the Government of the Commonwealth until a new government was formed for the Convention. It occurred so suddenly, as there was no time to consult the Queen's other realms, that Prince George has suggested there should have been at least a day's thought given to the decision. Yet the terrible truth is that the British Prime Minister of the day, Sir Winston Churchill, who had been a statesman of many years, and the Prime Ministers of Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, all had to tell their people that they were given no prior information whatsoever. So that they were put in the humiliating position of getting first acknowledgement from unreliable bulletins of newspaper. When the crisis is past, that shameful aspect of the matter ought to be probed, for the need to take the leaders of the Commonwealth openly into the confidence of Her Majesty's government against such a large assumption that there was no time for consultation has gone, and will continue to do great damage. Not until a day later than would otherwise have been possible could the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand rally to the support of the Mother Country, and serious harm was done to the British prestige in the day long as a result of stupidities in the highest British Council.

But in London, it is submitted, Sir Winston was uncertain on the question which he had asked the Minister of Rhodesia, and it is found he issued the firm statement that the Federation wholeheartedly supported the British action in Rhodesia.

It was to get rid of the King, though nothing in its import so intimated, when it suits him to look it up and insist to declare that Asia and Africa would not tolerate naked aggression.

How Not to Educate Minister of India

With some relief that Indian sympathy was largely with Great Britain, Canada was not between her traditional sympathies with Great Britain and understanding the position of the United States Government, with Australia lacking the information she should have had, was in the position of voting against the United Kingdom in the Security Council, one more and of castigating another. Such tragic disunity standing was to repeatine inevitable in view of the failure of the United Kingdom to fulfil the "ancient, customary and righteous course of notifying the heads of the Commonwealth Governments." There was similar recklessness in the United Kingdom itself, where information was withheld from the leaders of the Opposition with fifteen minutes before the first debate in Parliament, how could the Government hope for unity when its actions tended to rend those whose support it should have sought? Whether its policy was right or wrong, it could scarcely have been more incompetently handled to give the Commonwealth and party political bad points. President Eisenhower was left to learn of the Anglo-German decision from a newspaper report.

Nothing can condone the behaviour treated in the House of Commons on two successive days by the Socialists. Most disgraceful behaviour caused scenes of uproar worse than any Parliament members by the Dignitaries of Parliamentarians. So bad was

the disorder that over the first four days, the Speaker suspended the sitting and with few gallant exceptions, have reported this among the epithets shown that Ministers of the Labour Party were scoundrels, cowards, traitors, murderers, filthy liars, fascists, and assassins. What a demonstration of the political democracy Socialists hold up to Africa! If such scenes had occurred in an

immature, since a community like Rhodesia has not been denominated as evidence that it is unfit for political responsibility. Those M.P.s who, for five successive days pursued a course of the utmost irresponsibility and the most flagrant disregard of many important issues, might prefer there to be a palpable and irreconcilable incompatibility in the context of their expansionism, will find no Conservative friend who could take account of the fact that the Conservative Party has insisted on the Socialists' right to be represented in Parliament, that very matter was agreed by both sides, and resisted it must have been something which the party was willing to do; those who now encourage military aggression against a democratic régime in Egypt, without the least hesitation, are doing exactly the same in the House. The one rebuke which can convince the people of the Middle East and examined the situation objectively, and of all Asia and Africa that it has not been justification for Anglo-French action, associated with France in its aims that of Mr. Stanley Evans, is coming. And efforts to reimpose nineteenth-century imperialism of the crudest kind. It may be noted that all Africa is not politically minded at the moment, and that the vast majority of Africans who look at all about the peace negotiations, and throughout Britain and France are grateful for the suppression of Egyptian warfare and slave trading, and for the removal of the miseries which were colonial in tribal society until European administration through law, order, freedom and the beginning of civilization.

Timeliness of speed. If speed of action was successful at the beginning of last week, as Government speakers claimed, swift success would now best vindicate what had been done. O.E.C. quickly scotching Nasser's scheme, and preparing the way for the United Nations to impose force which would never have come into being unless they had taken the initiative. Great Britain and France will end a truce of peace in the Middle East for the first time in many years. Then their action will be widely applauded, especially in the United States and equally, though naturally more publicly, in those American states which have resented Nasser's assumption that he was the only man in power in the Arab world. Now that British and French troops are in action, controversy should be suspended for to argue the merits of the decisive cannot help the forces engaged in the operations, and the burning need is to bring their task to a quick and successful conclusion. Inevitably, people will think that Britain and France's power had brought peace in a year which has been sorely troubled would give new prestige to the West and be greatly to the advantage of Britain and France in Africa if the ministers and Governors who act in the name of the two greatest colonial Powers were swift and wise in using the meeting.

It is immensely important that Africa should be taught to understand what is at stake, and why the return of men has been

taken. In anything being done throughout Africa, Britain and the African Information

For Africa's leaders and other interested

through the Press, and to wider publics, the use of radio. No news has yet reached London of any such arrangement which may have been made to cover the opening of the

disturbances which were broadcast from among the 120 stations by

Khartoum until it was put out of action, and also general misunderstandings and

confusions similar to those prevailing in countries by millions of people. The C.I.A. characteristically, though it will never be possible for the present Government

to convince the people of the Middle East and examined the situation objectively, and of all Asia and Africa that it has not been justification for Anglo-French action, associated with France in its aims that of Mr. Stanley Evans, is coming. And efforts to reimpose nineteenth-century imperialism of the crudest kind. It may

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East Africa will be seriously impeded by the closure of the Suez Canal, for the Nasser dictatorship were to conceive tomorrow it would take weeks, perhaps months, to clear the water

Effects upon shipping. One of the blockships which East Africa have already been sunk.

It would be prudent to allow that worse obstructions may be added before Nasser is overcome. All shipping between Europe and East Africa must now round the Cape of Good Hope, this lengthening the voyage, delaying delivery of goods and commodities increasing the cost

on the world's shipping, and forthcoming costs of transport by fifteen per cent. The

severity of this dislocation is shown by the estimate that the additional traffic around the Cape (not all for East Africa, of course,) will average about 350-400 vessels daily.

Pressure upon the ports will be heavier than ever before, and Mombasa, which has

justified itself of her requirements for the operation of traffic, may soon have to tie the smaller tankers bound for the Persian Gulf which are now forced to sail

around drawing three-quarters of the Middle East. This has another

three hundred miles, a number which, I do not consider, requires the Cape route, the distance from the Gulf of North-West Africa being about double the mileage by the Suez Canal. From the statement and along the figures it appears to me that there is evidence. Whether there will be a railway or not, nobody can tell; it has already started in Syria.

Several states in East Africa have been present not more than eight weeks. The governments and Stock of industry, railroads, shipping, and telegraph, about five weeks supply at current rates of consumption, naturally remains.

Sharing The Blame.

Who talk and write about the "new phase"

British economy seldom consider. The economic rises in the situation are too clear to be emphasized. But, aside. A demand which showed the unavoidable, viz., that the modern world could not be met from new sources if European and American enterprise did not exist. Whether the American attitude will change now that the investment element of our economy is another question. It should be present, as is the case in the negotiations.

British politicians of both parties have been guilty of exaggeration and exaggerating competition. In regard to the last point, it is evident that those who speak of the natural resources which the United States have usually take in mind

Lord Lewellen: An Idealist Without Illusions

Warm Tributes from Public Leaders and the Press

ROBERT LEWELLEN said in Salisbury on October 31, when announcing his retirement as first Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: "When the Governor-General informed me of Sir Malcolm Barrow as Acting Minister, I informed my colleagues that I was prepared to carry on as Prime Minister for two years."

"When I was in London towards the end of what proved my early retirement was discussed in Southern Rhodesia, and it seemed that if I remained there would be some political repercussions which were highly undesirable at that time. At a Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club dinner in London I announced that I was not leaving that land so long as I was in office. I stayed until the right time came, and that was the time to be when I returned to the best interests of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"I consider that that time has now arrived, and therefore I have placed my resignation in the hands of the Acting Governor-General, who has been pleased to accept it to take effect from November 1, as soon as my successor is appointed."

"The main reason why I think it is in the best interests is because it would enable the new Prime Minister, as leader of the Federal Party, to have adequate time to make his arrangements to win the next general election, which must take place before the end of 1948."

From Prime Minister to Back-Bencher

"From tomorrow therefore I shall no longer be Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but I shall keep in touch as a back-bencher, as Member of Parliament for Salsbury Suburb."

"With the new Prime Minister, my successor, I will be associated in office. I have been asked to thank all those who have been associated with me in the political field over the last 23 years, for all the help they have given me. I have always had my colleagues since 1937 as a junior or member of Parliament."

"I would like to thank the other members of the Cabinet, those in all those other posts in the Federal Government, the governors, and to thank the British

South African Police, with whom I had such good associations and also the Justice and War Office. In all the bodies I have been serving, confiding, loyally and help whilst holding the office of Prime Minister."

"Putting leaders and organs of the press, I may add their tributes, some of the daily newspapers less prominently and lengthily than would have been the case if the resignation of office had not coincided with the outbreak of war against Japan. That is inevitably demanded many columns which would otherwise have been available for other overseas news."

LORD LEWELLEN, Governor-General of the Federation, 70, is on leave in England.

"You have often after many years of faithful stewardship, handed over a great responsibility. You can certainly look back upon many years of good work well done. The people of Southern Rhodesia should all be most grateful to you. Your personality and impressed itself most strongly upon those from all parts of the British Empire and the continent throughout Central Africa. Name and reputation have been enhanced throughout the world."

"Our period of 23 years as Prime Minister has not only created a bond for the British Empire, but has also secured foundations for a country which not only deserves to be but will be great. It has been largely due to your quiet common sense, your irresistible sense of humour, your genuine leadership for all, and your devotion to the highest traditions of the British Empire and Central Africa has been brought forward to a standard of happiness and prosperity which belongs to today."

"I am sure that there is no one in the Federation who will not sincerely wish you many years of good health and complete happiness for your wife and self."

"At the same time, you must be told that we are holding over the torch of progress to a worthy successor. All in the Federation would wish him well in the great adventure which he has now begun."

With gratitude and affection,
R. L. L.

When I took the Acting Governor-General said:

"I accept your resignation with regret, but on the knowledge of your decision to retire has been dis-

NOVEMBER 1945

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

not by considerations of your own interest or personal advantage. As one who has had the opportunity of watching your career closely from its inception, I am especially aware of the greatness of the services you have rendered to South Rhodesia and to the education.

I know that you desire to extend the good wills of all sections of the community, whatever their race, and that every endeavour you have made to do so has been well remembered with gratitude and appreciation by your countrymen, and has done much to indicate the extent of your influence over communities beyond your own borders.

SIR JAMES EDWARD, Minister of the United Kingdom, sent the following message:

"It is not long since we in London were consulting you on what held office as Prime Minister longer than anyone else in the history of the Commonwealth. I am sorry to say that you have given up the part which you have deservedly and surely won distinction. You are greatly missed by us who have benefited from your wise counsel and loyal co-operation. The Federation will be richly endowed in the future, as a monument to your leadership, as have indeed all our states together, and I have freely valued our friendship together. As a token of all my colleagues in H.M.'s Government in the United Kingdom send every good wish to you and Lord Malvern for the years that lie ahead."

Government's Gratitude

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, telegraphed:

"I have here heard with great regret of your retirement from the high office of Prime Minister of our beloved Federation. For consecutive years of service to our dominions and to Southern Rhodesia and the Federation, throughout all the same period of five years, you have distinguished yourself with great credit to my predecessor and myself. We are grateful and proud that we have been privileged to work with you in the Federal Commonwealth affairs and very often wished to thank you for your services."

THE VISCOUNT COOMBS, former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, wrote in longer application, saying:

"As a statesman, colleague, vision, a robust companion and above all, a simplicity of mind that makes thinking easy, a man who by what really matters, we can all learn; whose greatness derives from the fact that those qualities that one always accorded him were there, are the qualities that have made possible his most honourable political career."

Malvern could have held his position of Prime Minister longer than any other man in the history of the British Commonwealth and comprise would do himself, entitling him to a high place in our history. But what he did, came the more remarkable in that, when until recently he was unknown except to his family, he came into politics by accident.

Malvern's initial entry had touched the stage of drama when he accepted the invitation to stand as a candidate for a seat on Salisbury Council. Then his whole life had been spent in medicine after a year as a physician at Bulawayo, as a medical officer for the Church Missionary Society, and later, after he had migrated to southern Rhodesia, in general practice in Bulawayo. That was the profession in which he seemed to have dedicated his life.

"But from the moment when he turned his mind to politics his pre-eminence began to show itself in the new field. Within ten years he became the sole Minister of the Colonial Office, and he became a Prime Minister four years since. He was not an easy taskmaster, however, and he and those who worked with him had to go through conditions that would erode the moral and political structures of a new Commonwealth — and a multi-racial community — at that time, a condition for a large degree of patient forbearance, understanding, and also called for "a broad and simple readiness to do the right thing." Fortune, or his desire that is, was on his side, however, perhaps partly with what he or his equals thought, for that Lord Malvern is pre-eminently has."

"He has been described as an "idealist" and "a man of ideas" and this is not an inaccurate description. He has kept, however, the idea of a multi-racial society, in which neither European nor African nor any other racial group can be dominant, as an essential factor in his multi-racial policy. His aim has been to lead the African forward and apace without his causing him to be very angry, and very lovable, he has led him this way to the hearts of all the people whom he has met anywhere. It has been his lot to work in

long and fine lives with Lord Malvern, the Federation moving forward steadily and with growing strength through all dangers and difficulties, towards that goal towards which, with such courage and such sure wisdom, he has guided us. Let us thank God for his infant."

Confidence in His Country

A leading article in *The Times* referred to Lord Malvern as "an estimable personality" suggesting that he had long term in office meant that he was "more qualified to his successor, although his opinions, like ours, but conceded that a statesman can scarcely be expected for remaining quiet, contented, it has continued too exclusively and too long" to his particular party.

In his *Rhodesia*, like other colonies usually a member of the British Commonwealth, he has been a champion of

the acceptance in substance of the principle of equal rights for all civilized men. But while acknowledging that Africans of Africa must be allowed to qualify for the white man's social and political privileges, he has shown little disposition to hurry the process. The kind of Native administration, such as in Britain, Africa has had, in the eyes of many, as the best guarantee of progress.

The principal architect of the post-emancipation arrangements, for which he is later years he has been able to acknowledge the instability of the settlement by identifying himself with the demand for an charter, tradition, and the division of more complete self-government, that was provided for in the border."

If for Lord Malvern standards were necessary for the ending of a term of advancement, however painful, he has set a high one. Aeronautics is scarcely doubtful that he also regards Rhodesia's central role in the mission of mercantile Britain as stock in trade, or the progress among white men, they might. It is for this reason that he has been able to do his best to balance and reflect the attitude of many white Rhodesians less than glad of himself. At the same time, there have been during the years of his paternalistic few occasions of racial discontent, than among almost any other of the Native peoples of Africa.

The Finance *Times* headed its comment "Rhodesian Policy," saying *inter alia*:

"It was, in order to leave his successor a clear field that Lord Malvern decided to retire. Over recent months there has been friction, particularly between Lord Malvern and Mr. Field, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, over various aspects of Federal policy. For example, considerable discontent has been expressed in Southern Rhodesia at the allegedly slow pace of immigration and industrialization set by the Federal Government. The new Federal Prime Minister will have to take account of these differences when forming his new election policy and Cabinet. More serious, however, is the growing discontent in Northern Rhodesia with the present Constitution. The

constitutional future questions are the responsibility of the Territorial Government, and the role of the Federal and government Rhodesian Government with regard to racial matters differs considerably from that of the Colonial Office in Northern Rhodesia. Lord Malvern has stated his desire for independence within the Commonwealth within a Federal Government, with what remained to powers reserved to the Colonial Secretary in the territorial affairs of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but certain tensions and demands for increased Federal power appear to be strongly linked, not least with the minds of Africans in the northern territories, who now with great suspicion, see an increase in Federal power."

Nowhere is it seen very likely that Lord Malvern's successor will defer even for the demands for an advanced but constitutional status of the Federation. This will with all implications bear on the changing face of the changing Rhodesia. Central Africa is expanding vigorously, and has been notably enthusiastic in bidding for foreign capital, but to be honest with him trouble does not offend the open economy of Central Africa."

Learned Statesmanship on the Job

"Engineer of the Commonwealth" was the verdict of the *Financial Times*.

Nowhere is Lord Malvern going it is as if he had disappeared. He has been a Prime Minister for ten years in Southern Rhodesia and founder of the Federation, and no man has contributed more to the building of the country into public life when Rhodesian grafting were helpless and unstable, he led his state-manship on the job, without fail. But his day is now gone to judge him. He established a career that crystallized round him.

He has never been the man to hold to a less progressive and sounder and better form of change his mind. He has not been a man of original thoughts, but he has

The magistrate has remained "justified" throughout his trial, and he has adopted the best defence he could. He is too good for his own good. When he left Rhodesia he had no right to do so, but he creates service to Central African countries to keep it out of the South African world paradoxically. This is because he is an active spokesman of the movement for uniting Rhodesia. Since he has so much influence and almost the whole of Rhodesia behind him, he has a very strong position.

He is one of the few men of whom I have heard who is quite sincere in his opinions. He has done his best for a noble ideal. He has optioned to find further room for himself, like Rhodesia, in Rhodesia, but no less sensible as an engineer of the Commonwealth.

The Foreign Office wrote:

"Your Excellency's resignation from the P.R.I.A.M. membership is well deserved for some time had not been in impasse by many who wished of the Federal Party to shoulder the faults and responsibilities of the liberal members. Partnership was not possible for the former under Lord Wellesley's lead and Unification negotiations. Both this and what were done have been a serious strain to your position. It was important that he should be seen as an engineer of his successor (me) to justify the continuity with our leadership. Recently elections have shown that the Rhodesians lost ground badly with the electorate which is almost wholly white—and it was your belief Lord Wellesley's task to set to and restore its fortunes."

He is spared one arraignment at the moment. The South African has caused Lord Horne, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, to cancel his visit to Rhodesia. Lord Malform should intended the press to hold him on the subject of independence, which he denied was a waste of currency.

You will be the witness to Sir Roy's people to propose to the issue and thus end his own life effectively. He is still greater power than he was before he became a higher status of his own more rounded and sensible phrase without implying a rebuff from Britain.

Making Partnership More of a Reality

Sir Roy would now be inclined to ask Sir Roy to state what in the way of a wider franchise for Africans he would be prepared to offer as a counterpoise to the transfer of still greater powers to Rhodesia. Sir Roy will know as to the real issues before the Federation, or a federal arrangement, is to make partnership more of a reality. If there African participation and out of African participation and achievement of the safety of European security.

It will be necessary to talk realism—the need for each section to be satisfied. The Government must be able to secure the support of all sections with particular sections—as far as once or twice done in the past on a large scale. The white leaders must make a stand on principles and not cause damage to the best parts of Rhodesia's policy and economic planning to the extent that it may affect the prosperity of the Rhodesians. In a treatment being carried out in Central Africa, the southern Rhodesian colonial leaders, with whom Sir Roy will be to some extent closer than Lord Wellesley.

Sir Roy's very conscious that Rhodesia has to much time to achieve its own status—the opposite of Rhodesia used in South Africa—social harmony and national unity. As a wise he will make his deepest convictions his political platform and lead the rest to the common sense of his constitution and the wisdom and prudence of his opponents.

Sir Roy Welensky Makes Cabinet Change

Mr. Malcom Barlow Appointed Parliamentary Secretary Appointed

SIR ROY WELENSKY was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on November 1 by the Acting Governor-General Sir Robert Fredgold.

Earlier that day the composition of the new Cabinet was announced. It is as follows:

SIR ROY WELENSKY, C.B.E., Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence;

MR. D. MELDRUM, C.B.E., Minister of Finance and Minister of Posts;

MR. J. M. CALDICKOTT, B.M.G., Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health and Minister of Public Service;

SIR ALFRED BARLOW, B.C., Minister of Power and Member of Home Affairs;

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, B.Sc., Minister of Supply and Minister of Education;

MR. F. S. OWEN, Minister of Commerce and Industry;

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, O.B.E., Minister of Transport and Works;

LORD MALFORM, C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor as under;

The Right Hon. the Viscount Merton, K.C.V.O., M.C., C.B.E., Vice-Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence;

Sir Roy Welensky, Minister of Transport and Communications and Minister of Posts;

MR. D. MELDRUM, Minister of Finance;

Sir Malcolm Barlow, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Power;

MR. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Education and Minister of Health;

MR. J. M. Caldickott, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health; and Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr. Malcom Barlow's first statement:

"A few words come quickly shortly after he had been sworn in as Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky said:

"I would like to explain certain changes in the Cabinet which will take effect immediately."

First, the importance of defence and the relatively small defence votes, all of which are out of revenue,

in relation to the total size of our revenue budget, make it clear that the time has come via permanent Secretary of Defence who can devote his full attention to this important sphere of the Government's activities, and from now on the Minister of Defence will have a full-time Secretary for Defence. The portfolio will remain with me in the meantime.

Following the reorganization, the Department of External Affairs, which is responsible for the conduct of the external relations of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be combined with the Cabinet Office, and I believe that this will be found to be of advantage, particularly since the overall knowledge of the Government's interest policy will be effectively available on the External Affairs side. In this regard I should explain that the coordination of the Government's external policy is the responsibility of the Cabinet Office.

As First Minister and Minister of External Affairs I shall therefore have under me a Permanent Secretary to the First Minister who will combine the responsibility for the Cabinet Office and External Affairs as well as Secretary for Defence. There will be an increase in the number of secretaries.

Public Service has for the past 18 months been under the care of the Prime Minister. This arrangement has been made to ensure the independence of the various Public Service Commissions, and also its direct access to the minister. The arrangement has worked well, but I think the time has come for another Minister to be Minister for Public Service, and therefore this portfolio has been added to those under the care of the Ministers of Agriculture and Health, Mr. Caldickott.

Sir John Bowes will continue to be responsible for posts to which he has been added responsibility from his previous posts. In addition he will become Minister for Home Affairs, under which migration laws, agriculture, half is assessed by the Secretary of State for Education, will remain under Mr. Eastwood's direction. In addition, the subjects of mining

and citizenship will be in view, and highly legal character, also entrusted to him. The Finance Minister will still be Minister of Finance, and in addition he will be Minister of Posts.

Mr. Owen will take over the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Goldsmith will continue with public works, and Mr. G. H. D. Scott will remain in charge of Railways. The Ministers will be overseen by a Parliamentary Secretary.

It is my intention to make up these changes with one more which I shall bring about at a later date.

Control of Parliament

Up to now the general co-ordination of economic policy has been one of the Prime Minister's functions.

He is to assist him he has had his financial section in the Cabinet Office. In general he stands in a position in this regard by placing the overall control of economic policy under the Finance Minister as the Minister responsible for economic affairs. This will be effected when the scope of the new Ministry has been defined. My purpose in referring to this matter now is to emphasize the importance attached to the future handing of economic affairs in our country over as rapidly as the situation permits.

Shortly afterwards it was announced that Mr. J. S. Goldberg had been appointed a Parliamentary Secretary to assist the Minister of Home Affairs on immigration, and that Mr. E. C. L. Smith had been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance and Works.

DRYBROOK'S Views on "African Nationalism"

Mr. Edward Twining's Warning to Africans

MISTER EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, warned Africans against extremist leaders when he addressed the annual dinner of the Africa of the Free Countries Association.

Replying to a speech by Sir Edward Hitchcock, the chairman, he said:

"Your recently said that nationalism can be a good or a bad thing. In Tanganyika, where we have a very long way to go before we can even think of describing ourselves as a nation, I do not think that at any rate at present nationalism, in contrast to local patriotism, can be regarded as a good thing."

"It is first and last unrealistic, and by appealing to emotions which it undoubtedly does, it conjures up ideas and pretences which are quite incapable of being realized, and thus therefore only lead to disappointment and disillusionment."

"It is, of course, not a bad thing to have political organizations, particularly those which in a responsible way are in opposition to Government. But the position in Tanganyika is peculiar, because the ultimate responsibility for policy does not rest with the Tanganyikan Government, but with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, H.M. Government is solemnly bound to work for all the inhabitants of the Territory, no matter what race."

"Therefore the only possible solution is to build up a form of Government in which all the inhabitants can participate. Faculty, whether in its present form or in any other form, does not provide the final answer. It has been a big step forward and is working astonishingly well. It would be as premature to hang out at this time, as it would be to talk rashfully about constitutionalism, or even about responsible government."

Government Not Obstinate

The Tanganyikan Government has been impatiently criticized for being obstinate. There is no substance whatever in such a charge, and those who are impatient for theirairy-fairy dreams to come true mistake fitness for obstinacy.

"There are certain difficulties, but we only has to look back over the last few years to see the remarkable changes that have taken place. The political, social, and economic status of the African population has been greatly improved, and as time goes on the process will gather momentum. But this Government's responsibility to make sure that it does not go too far, and to consolidate its position before it can be considered."

"If we do that, we may be sure we will due credit to the needs of this great majority of the inhabita-

Tanganyika will not merely be achieved, but will be firmly based, which alone can ensure the successful improvement of conditions of life of the people of the country. We cannot risk moving at too fast a pace, because chaos would result and even if for a short period a few self-appointed leaders did enjoy a short spell of apparent power, the eventual collapse of the economy would be far too high a price to pay. So we must go forward in an orderly way."

Sir EDWARD HITCHCOCK had said:

"I was unprepared to see that the Government supported the major recommendations of the Royal Commission. Kenya and Tanganyika have estimated that in order to carry these out they will have to pay £100m. to 120m. to the Government. Our Government's money requirements are £90m. Tanganyika's public debt is £10m., a low figure for a country of our size and potentialities, but we are continged liabilities in respect of East Africa High Commission Income £77m. and our own contingencies £25m. £4,000."

The eminent economist Professor F. W. Paish has pointed out, that British exports of capital which in 1933 were the equivalent of about £200m. at today's prices have in the three years covered only some £60m. a year, while over the whole of the post-war period they have been substantially larger. The picture remains since the war, a margin of United Kingdom saving over domestic investment sufficient to supply one of her town resources more than a fraction of the capital needs even of those countries in the Commonwealth which are accustomed to look to her for finance," is perhaps the most important issue of all in dealing with a world power.

We are told by eminent economists that the Colonies are the fairest mothers of the sterling area. They dollar and sterling balances are in other colonies than the Town. We need to stabilize these balances and other resources for our own development.

Central Bank for East Africa

I would ask the Governor whether his financial advisers have considered the possibility of a Central Bank for East Africa to mobilize our own resources and attract external ones. An institution empowered to regulate the monetary system of East Africa and giving us greater prosperity and financial stability, as well as to guard against the setting up of irresponsible or even illegal financial institutions in the future."

The Royal Commission pointed out that our economic expansion, above all mainly to private enterprise, and not to Government's plan and development, to which it owed nothing.

"I have been too hasty on the Government to make this country the best, say, undeniably attractive to risk capital. In fact, there are existent in the Colony which itself, Northeast is the seat of public expenditure of £100m. financed almost entirely from the taxpayers of this country. We need something to reduce public spending and to secure better balance between tax and non-tax capital."

"We welcome the Taxation Commission which recently met East African politicians; their main difference were distinctly racial. Our taxation is based not on the value of the property of the tax-payer, but on the value of public services. This is a fundamental basis of taxation and necessarily economic expansion. One of the major causes of inflation is

inflation, which all those years we were trying to get rid of, development of developments, the last of which are some little changes in the structure of this Parliament. Here was one change, which was the proposal that the population of Scotland were included at which it would be from the House of Commons with 25 members, the strong arm of the British Government.

MultiRack Version 1.0

Other than Mr. A. E. G. and Mr. J. C. MacLennan, who were instrumental in bringing about the formation of the Government of Ontario, no one is more responsible for the failure of the Good Government and Welfare of Ontarians than Mr. W. M. L. Duggan, who was Minister of Health under Mr. M. T. Devlin, and who secured the co-operation of the indigenous peoples.

domestic as well as the European and broader rights to all the
habitats of the Community.

Secondly, administrative action in this Territory, it is agreed, has
to continue in ahead low profile, so as not to give the public
the impression that it is encroaching on its autonomy. It has penetrated to
every level of the administration, and also to what extent they
can be cleared up, the objective must be to reflect the in-
stitutions of this country in all its laws and future
development. This was our constitutional advance, but it amounts up
now to a real security necessary for our economy,
development and progress.

Charges Against Kenya Were False and Distortions

Initial Repercussions of the Film's Release

Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BONNY Secretary of State for
the Colonies, and the House of Commons
that he believes no charges made against the Government
of Kenya by Mrs. Eileen Fletcher to be based
in the main on "error, on partiality, and
perhaps prejudice," and that he totally rejects these as lies,
and distortions.

Mr. CHAMBERS: Brookings had indicated if the Government of Kenya had not completed their investigations into the detailed charges made by Miss Fletcher regarding the condition of women and children in prison and asylums in camp.

Sgt. T. A. DELCOTTE and Capt. J. E. L. H. were called for statement on the subject.
DELMER LUCAS BORGES, witness to a second memorandum, stated that he made a complete investigation of Miss Fletcher's published "allegations" and those parts of her statutory declaration which were covered by the first memorandum were placed in the library on October 29, 1945.

the Inquiry of December 21, 1921.

MR. BROCKMAN: Does the rt. hon. gentleman remember that Miss Fletcher was in charge that children under 14 were in prison in Kenya? Did not the Governor-in-Chief say, "A person under 14 convicted of a capital crime shall be sentenced to be detained during the Governor's pleasure and may be held on the Governor's direction in prison"? Does that statement not justify Miss Fletcher's charge on this matter?

Human Social Prejudice

Mr. LENING certainly does nothing of the sort. I am quite satisfied that Miss Fletcher's charges are based on her knowledge, on partisan opinion, and personal prejudice. The negligible amount of information which Miss Fletcher has proved to be wholly discreditable creates an impression that she has contrived to create a world-wide all-fascinated people to read carefully the documents in the Library of the British and make up their own minds.

SIR W. MELVILLE: These allegations of this kind so often prove to be exaggerated and do a great deal of harm to this country, would it not be possible for my hon. friend's department to issue a more popular form some factual statement so that the true facts shall be known?"

Mr. LENNON BOYD: "It is always very difficult to catch up on charges of fresh leftist distortion." Hon. Members: "Oh! The noble wally justified." I am satisfied that any well-minded person reading the memorandum in its entirety and recalling the past events in this way will, without fail, be convinced that the Government of Kenya, my officers have investigated these charges, will not think my language exaggerated."

MR. TURNER Every good man, a most strenuous
and uncompromising advocate of the cause of his

deserve the highest responsibility. I would like to be sure that both the Senate and the House of Representatives are now seeking a settlement. Accusations have been made, against the Administration, that it is not a fact that no one can have any confidence in what the Attorney General says unless he allows a complete investigation to take place into the allegations. So far it has been said, is that the investigation is finished. We are not satisfied.

Mr. JAMES BEYDA. There are very serious matters
which would affect the 1st. Dist. member, in all seriousness.
It is the duty of the two members to check
them with his feelings & character.

"Mr. BEVAN: "That is all the power money could ask them to have, gentlemen, whether he has or not. What I mean by that is, that the man in charge of the gravest, most terrible kind of cases, has been made to assist the administration of justice in Kent, and against his own judgment, is it not the rich, homogeneous, stolid people, whose duty to assist his own charges, who having an interest, like the author's case, and more than people, liars, in the way he has?"

Mrs LENNICK-BOYD: "Now, I think my suggestion that Mr. Holt, as chairman, that he might read the facts and should be followed up by asking him to call also the Heaton Report on the Keating period administration, which is already available, and all of which ought to be read by anybody purporting to be a responsible person."

Use of "We" in Parliament

"SILENTMANS" upon a point of order. Has it not been done for many years, not for generations, in the House of Commons that all three of the words "lie," "liar," in our discussion is our "liar," is not the reason for all that sound rule that once a minister charges everybody else with lying or with being a liar he would not be commanding a committee to sit in terms?"

MR. SPEAKER.—Such a word is out of order if used by an hon. member about another hon. member, but I have never

MR. BROWN: "On your return Mr. Speaker, it is my order for the Minister to despatch some bodyguard as a precaution. It is merely nowady."

MR. HILL: "As the lady has been repeating charges and allegations in public meetings, including a lecture at the Folk Workers' Association, would my hon. friend consider publishing in a popular form the results of this investigation, and as further investigations may be necessary so far as they may be readily available?" "I directed the batch of instruction which may go forward to those who have sacrificed so much time to our debates in detail or on setting the papers at our library."

MR. LENNOX: I will certainly consider my hon. friend's suggestion. I also suggest that he may speak on both sides of the House who has got letters about these reiterated and I repeat, monstrously untrue charges. I should send copies of my memorandum, which I have written to him, if you like, to speak with the same gravity of course as I did with my department. My friend has been extremely silent.

Mrs. BLACKWELL said when it was suggested to withdraw the emergency law in Kent

Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya

Short Biographies of Members

The DELEGATION from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which is to leave London on November 10 will consist of four Conservatives—Sir John Dugdale (chairman), Sir Ordinal, Lord Polwarth, and Messrs. H. G. R. Gurney and Sir S. J. S. Bishop; three Liberals—Sir Herbert Morrison and Mr. F. W. Muller; and one Labourer who will be the guest of the Kenyan Ministers. The Association for about three weeks after their return will issue a full report on the United Nations Commission, but it is not expected that that document will be made public.

SIR THOMAS INGLEDALE has represented Richmondshire since 1939. Educated at Eton and Balliol, he joined the Royal Scots Greys in 1916, served in France 1917-19, became adjutant to the Yorkshire Hussars (the 1st Dragoon Guards) and was on active service in 1919-21.

He was a Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Lord Swinton, where he was President of the Board of Trade in August 1931, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1931 to 1935, and then Secretary of State for Air. Then Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister at the time, made him his P.P.S. He was a Under-Secretary of State from 1937 to 1940, Deputy Chief Government Whip 1940-42, Vice-chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation in 1942-43, and then chairing for two years the Home Minister of Agriculture in 1943-44.

SIR HERBERT MORRISON, who has represented the Bradford division since last year, is a son of the 2nd Earl of Cromford and the 11th of Balcarres.

Served in Royal Navy and Army

MRS. R. A. SPENCER, M.P., has represented Herefordshire since 1945. Educated at the Royal Naval College of Osborne and Dartmouth, he served abroad in the later part of the 1914-18 war with the Navy in Asia and sailed many and long distances in India's South Seas. He returned to the R.N.R. and joined a firm of insurance brokers and later became director of a number of companies.

Between the wars he joined the London Rifle Brigade (Territorial Army) and served with the unit at the beginning of the 1939-45 war. Later he commanded the first Airborne Reconnaissance Squadron in 1941, had qualified as a paratrooper, took a Bonner at Arnhem, escaped in the following year. From the end of the war until 1948 he commanded a Territorial parachute regiment. He is a trustee of the Airborne Forces Welfare Fund and a director of the British Sailor's Fund.

LODGE POLWARTH, 10th tenth holder of a barony created in 1625, is a Scots Representative peer, a chartered accountant in the Edinburgh firm a director of the Bank of Scotland and a member of the Royal Company of Archers. In the last war he served as a captain in the Lancashire and Border Yeomanry.

MRS. ETHELLINE WHITING has shown a greater interest in African affairs than any other member of the delegation. She is often prominent on colonial occasions in the House of Commons. She has been a Labour M.P. for West Suffolk since 1930.

A daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Jones, whom Mr. Lloyd George made Defence Secretary of the Cabinet, she graduated at Magdalene College, Oxford, was a labourer for the Ministry for Labour for some years, and in 1942-45 a political correspondent of the *Independent Evening News*, and sat on the national executive committee of the Labour Party for a number of years, and was a governor of the National Union of Students.

Other Opportunities and Prospects of War

SIR ERIC GUNNERY, who has been a Labour M.P. for the Paisley Division of Shropshire since 1950, is the son of a labourer and his first job was a clerk in the regional Welsh office of the Ministry of Health. He joined the Labour Party in 1931. Before the outbreak of war in 1939, and while he was in the Territorial Army, the Royal Ulster Yeomanry, he was a lance-sergeant and remained until 1945. He joined the R.A. to qualify as a chartered surveyor in 1946. A soon as he

was demobilized he went to Christ Church, Oxford, as an adult scholar, and took first class honours in philosophy, politics, and economics in 1947. When for two years he was at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar. He was a Captain in the Royal P.P.O. in the Ministry of Works. As a journalist he has written for economic and socialist journals.

MRS. KENNETH GRIMSTON has been Socialist Member of Parliament since 1949. She is the wife of a doctor. He was educated at Cheltenham School and graduated in medicine, and in 1946 became a Doctor of Medicine. He has served in the Home Legionaries in Japan and Pacific as a Lieutenant Commander R.N.R. From demobilization until his election to Parliament he was a company commander.

He was an assistant captain in 1951 and an Opposition candidate for the next three years. He has written a biography of Willie Collins, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Trust.

Mr. GUNNERY is at the delegation with the M.P. Grimston.

Warning to British Industrialists

Lord Malvern's Federation Day Broadcast

LORD MALVERN said in a Federation Day broadcast in Rhodesia that what he had described two years ago as an ugly infant had now developed into a healthy, healthy child "despite its habit of spilling strange mixtures of oil, milk and bad advice prescribed by critical kinsfolk overseas who have never seen the infant." He continued:

"During the past year the Federation has progressed. Apart from considerable economic progress, one of the most encouraging has been the way in which internal complaints, some small, some big, have faded away. I think we are beginning to pull together more as a team in the three territories. We are certainly learning individual strengths and difficulties. That we can discuss and resolve them in calmness shows that we are growing up. Recent disturbances have failed to suggest to some people overseas that events are getting out of hand on a national level. Nothing could be more false."

On an occasion when the representatives of many nations in the Federation visited him he said to emphasize the fact that we are now drawing "a binary orbit" of the world. The flow of potential investors who want to see things for themselves, is growing. Representatives of famous foundations and organizations of world repute are visiting us every year. As some are not only to investigate our Federation but also to offer good advice and even more valuable aid, we have "a roof of trust" which is placed in our declared intention of making federation work.

Young Country with Old Friends

"We cannot do everything at once. We know that there is a great deal more to be done in a short time, but the problem which we still have to be tackled is to call for a lot of wisdom and patience on all sides. It is only by this that we shall be satisfied about our future. Ideas and opinions can be exchanged between countries as easily as between individuals. These countries which have their debts or obligations either to our organisation, usually because of old and lasting friends. The Federation itself is a very young country, but a friend has a lot of experience. That is a sound basis for concluding our first Federation Day.

"In a developing country, when much of our economy is linked with industry, you must expect strikes and disturbances to happen also in other parts of the world. If the white weapon is used for the legitimate purpose of improving working conditions, as democratic, we cannot object but when it is used for political reasons we are going to be very strong in our opposition. For instance, we are going to be very strong in our opposition to any attempt to prolong the common sense of the community and prevent such developments as the building of industrial cities. I am sure all our people share this view, and our association of business and industrial officials prove effective against vice.

"It would be a good thing if our British business and industrialists came to see us. Britain is our best customer and our best supplier, but if she wants to sell us her goods she must send her men into the outer markets and not merely follow government and its representations.

MR. A. E. COOPER, who recently retired from the position of Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, has agreed to return to the territory as a further member of staff. Mr. G. M. Rodger, Director of Agriculture, was to have been succeeded, but he has been replaced by the Deputy Director General, Mr. G. H. L. T. S. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

M. ALAN PARKER, national chairman of the Liberal Party of South Africa, said when speaking recently in Johannesburg that the African National Congress, at present a non-political organisation in East and Central Africa, "will inevitably become a political party despite its present policy of leaning supporters and parties who subscribe to its principles."

SIR FREDERICK CRAVEN, former director of Unilever and later Crawford, were the guests at a dinner in London last week of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. Mr. PATRICK MULNAGHAN presided, and Messrs. C. E. OWEN, convenor of the East Africa sub-group, moved a vote of thanks for Sir Frederick's address.

MR. N. C. A. RIDLEY, Chairman of Committees in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has been appointed chairman of the Central Teaching Service Committee. His colleagues are the Rev. J. P. O. GREEN, Wilkinson, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. E. MARKERELI, the Rev. S. A. FLYNN, and Messrs. F. H. W. BOURTON, J. B. MAMBAKA, H. NAMULU, W. R. NYIREMBA, and SWENENYA. A member of the Native Affairs Department and the provincial education officer in Broken Hill are *ex officio* members.

Passengers from East Africa

The BRITISH INDIA LINER "KEKYA," which sailed from Mombasa on October 26 for London via the Suez Canal was turned back at Aden, and is now en route home by the Cape and Las Palmas. She is due in London about November 27. Among passengers are the following:

From Mombasa — Mrs. M. J. Cotton, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Green, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Dods, Mr. C. E. L. Eckford, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. F. Ind, Dr. Hon. I. G. Gale, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Barker, Misses E. C. Howie, Mrs. R. L. Howe, Mr. P. H. Huth, Mr. & Mrs. W. Barnes, Mr. N. G. F. Keller, Lt.-Col. C. V. Maritz, Mr. A. J. Oldham, Mr. & Mrs. R. Owen, Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Pickett, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. D. Powell, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Reed, and Mr. D. D. Woodward.

From Dar es Salaam — Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Drury, Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Dwyer, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pugh, and Mr. & Mrs. Wright.

From Beira — Mr. & Mrs. N. Aspin, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. G. Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. A. Johnson, Col. W. D. Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Formings, Mr. & Mrs. Glenbow, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Goodman, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Haig-Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. G. Maxwell, Dr. N. New, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Norman-Smith, and Lt.-Col. W. J. Winfield.

Rhodesians in London

RECENT TELLERS at Rhodesia House, until November, Rhodesia Office in London have included:

Mr. J. J. Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. Mr. R. Scratley, J. L. Polce, Mr. J. V. Niklop, Mr. R. A. Cluer, Mr. A. C. Collins, Mr. A. B. Courtney, Mr. & Mrs. K. Crow, Mr. & Mrs. E. Shillinger, Mr. J. Evelyn, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Humphries, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Marlow, Mr. G. Milner, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Remington, Mr. & Mrs. G. Moffat, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Sykes, Mr. & Mrs. P. Penman, Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Bullock, Mr. & Mrs. Purcell, Mr. & Mrs. George, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Self, Mr. & Mrs. C. Sturz, Mr. J. B. Thomas, and Mr. W. G. Welby.

Obituaries

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGlio

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGlio, Duke of Aosta, died in Italy last Saturday evening. He was 85 years old. His confinement was due to a stroke he suffered at the age of 75.

He first saw active service in the war of 1896 against Abyssinia, and served in the First World War from 1915 to 1918, being promoted to general in 1917. In 1920 he was elected to the Senate, and throughout the 1920-1930 period, at the end of which he was made a senator.

He supported Benito Mussolini, and when Mussolini became prime minister in Rome at the end of 1922, he was asked to take over the King's estate that a whiff of revolution had left unoccupied. He accepted, and was given command of the Royal Guard. In 1926 he was given command of the Royal Guard, which he turned into a political force, and in 1928 he was appointed Governor of Libya. While Governor of Libya from 1928 to 1933, he conducted violent campaigns against the rebellious tribes.

Mussolini sent him to Greece in 1935 to report on the prospects of an invasion of Ethiopia, and subsequently he was given command of the Italian forces in Eritrea, which he launched into a campaign that ended in defeat. After his defeat, he was dismissed, and his title was taken away. Ahaba, many months earlier than Mussolini, informed him that he had expected him to be received as a hero, and when he returned to Rome he was made a duke.

Through disapproval of the Italian alliance with Germany, he was removed from the post of chief of the General Staff, from which he resigned in 1939 when Mussolini ordered an attack upon Greece.

When Mussolini was dismissed of the Fascist Grand Council in July 1943, the King and Badoglio left Rome for Salerno, where Allied troops had already occupied it, and when Italy was invaded by Hitler, three months later, Badoglio called upon his compatriots to unite in opposition to the Germans. Later he formed a Cabinet containing nominees of six political parties, but there was so much disarray that he soon resigned.

H. H. Hunter

We REGRET TO REPORT the sudden death in London last week, at the age of 74, of Miss Isobel Langford Hunter, widow of the late Dr. H. H. Hunter, one of the first advocates for practical Christianity, whom she married in 1914. She had lived in London from the time until her husband's death in 1940, and was prominent both in the life of the commercial centre. She helped to form the choir of All Saints' Church, Kampala, she was a joint founder of the Uganda Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, she was a vice-president of the Uganda branch of the British Red Cross Society. She was the first woman to be elected to her membership of the Victoria Nyanza Yacht Club, and she was for 20 years president of the local association of Girl Guides, the most hospitable and charitable person. She has entertained widely and helped many good causes, including missions and hospitals. Her son, Dr. Denis H. Hunter now lives in Cheam, Surrey.

MAJOR G. B. VAN ZYL, who has died in South Africa at the age of 83, was Governor-General from 1945 to 1951, being the first man born in the Union to hold that office. He sat in the House of Assembly for many years as a supporter of General Smuts. He had visited Rhodesia.

COLONEL WILLIAM FORD, 100, died in London last week in Nairobi at the age of 100.

Courageous Speech of Mr. C. L. Evans

Keeping Faith with the Past

MR. STANLEY EVANS: Labour M.P. for Wednesbury - The meeting was at the court room and of Central Association Federation. The big party were trying to illustrate their point in last week's debate on the popular platform in a way which did not agree with a certain way that was taken by other socialist speakers.

He said, "This is a desert country, there are no cities or towns, there are no roads, there are no railways. There are no underground supplies of water, there is no declared frontier, or driving the Israelis into the sea. There is the fact that for the past 40 years the people of the new state of Israel have been in the Middle East, throughout all the history of the Land, the return of every generation, from

for whom my party stands.

This is the irony of the present situation. That we are unwelcome and ungenitally as the people of getting them up to this Bulgarian dictatorship and thus subject to your self-styled Serbian colleagues in Belgrade. This is a really dreadful situation. In memory of

in that
14 There are several groups of work in that area.
There is a ~~new~~ declared intention by the US and both
Powers to assist our cause ~~to be~~ to be helped. There is
the ~~new~~ Israel, continuing with the rest of the 500,000
refugees about whom I have not heard a word in
this debate, and of course, there is the future of the

Deafening Silence

"I would say that the most impressive thing over the last month or so has been, first, the rock calm of the French and, secondly, the silence of the Statesmen. That silence has been deafening. This leads me to what is going to happen to them if yes-Egyptian dictator comes to a Napoleon of the entire Middle East."

... understand the misgivings of those of my colleagues who are concerned about our position in the United Nations. As I trust each them whether the United Nations is in fact in a position to serve as an impartial arbiter in international disputes.

The one of the principal causes of the present situation in the Middle East is American oil rivalry in that part of the world. The Republic of Turkey is the instrument of certain forces in the United States, not least of whom are the Texas oil millionaires and oil companies. It is the political representation of people who talk in such terms as "what is good for General Motors is good for America." It is only a slight extension of the same philosophy to say "What is good for Standard Oil is good for the world." The man who is the Mr. Gibbs has never been in a position to give up his support of any country where American and British interests are concerned in the Middle East.

...we are, inasmuch as to do so, has in my view
to the U.S.A. that there were British colonies
which get a free hand to play from us.
I sent a message to you on this unrealistic topic.
The United States has shown, over many years, great influence and power
in undermining our position in the world, that are
most unwise and foolish thinking.
It is a fact that they are native characters
of their country, that the United States is old, and a
matter of course, and some believe U.N.O. to anything which
would have the effect of restoring British influence, importance,
and authority in that part of the world.

"...and our countrymen looking to us to defend them. The American values are up for consideration. This is a reality never heard without a firm grasp of the simple essentials of power and how it works. We are to consider the matter."

"Let me give one example since the British Government sold 2m. tons of oil to the Argentine in April this year. It is agreed that they will sign the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's addendum which makes it an American market, and turned ourselves over to them at Abadan. We frightened the life out of them. They have never recovered, and in their mind

all the time. He thought that some future Labour Government may do a deal of a piece again. That has been the ~~dominating~~ ~~dominating~~ influence of late. Let him have no illusions about

"As far as collaboration with the world's oilfields of oil is based upon the Persian Gulf and Middle East oil exists at least a third less. Considering the importance in the Middle East mounts until such time as we are prepared to say that we will offer British producers of oil a place in the Persian Gulf and Middle East costs where we shall be able to buy oil from others and then

...the substance of international justice D.N.Q. today is as follows:
A political situation has arisen in which a state, which it
would be wise to consider, is where the balance of
advantage lies, whether it is in U.N.Q. or out.
The question is, what is the best solution for the government?
I know and understand some of the ins and outs of diplomatic life.
For myself, I would much rather be honest and say that in
the Middle East and throughout the territories of Israel and
Iran the identical goal that is the core of our relationship
and what we're trying to do is

Definite and Indefinite Nouns

will be noted as improper or immoral or delinquent
process. Only emperors are not one of the following
that it is illegal to defend Jewish interests or Arab Interests
or all other national interests.

all wrong, as far as British interests are concerned. The real question, as I see it, is whether League in America will instance is an instrument adequate to the responsibilities which devolve upon it. I perceive two difficulties. The first is that there are really only two — or at least three, if not count ourselves — Justice, small countries, but what the first question was, "Who are the protagonists? How do the protagonists unite?" What about us? Is there a clause in the Treaty of和平 which goes to ask, "What do we do with our neighbors? How do we get on with them? That is how to solve it." In conclusion, I think that in no work in any country can say

I have said to my own Wednesbury Division of our Party, and I have said it twice in another part of this building, that I have grave doubts about the validity of the United Nations Organization in the existing form. Certainly it does not possess the authority, having claimed an obligation to impose it, that is still reserved for the sovereign state.

new phase is entering in definitely before the advent of hydrogen bonding, there were liaisons between the atoms. Hydrogen bonding means the same thing, but it is carried out by two atoms. Two have to decide among them what would be the solution, or something between, and so it is made. They are accepting of no longer permanent liaison as they went about the faculty of the liaisons.

She is what accounts for Ahmed's complete failure to observe the reciprocities which are customary between partners. She is contemptuous of British culture, which has been for a long time useless, as young satisfies herself with finding out new fashions in literature and affairs; the hydroxyl, a member there, is not going to be any good; she does not care either any more.

"Had to my divisional management committee on September 1st. On my view the Middle East situation was such that Britain could not be able to stand solely in accord with her own peaceful principles, but could not be in accord with what her own peace of dictated had taught us to stand by her."

The End of Israel

"The issues here are very gross indeed, and we cannot disregard them up with this kind of a shameful act against Israel. I believe anybody who does not resist this Naszer emerges from this moment crippled - which he will do for three months, with his hands tied so that he can't even move."

"The other consideration is oil wealth. In the old days no one could afford to buy in the main cement holding together the steel and great The world is no longer on the gold standard. Oil has taken its place with United industrial nations, such as your own, carry a pushin' without gold, but to be without oil is to go into a grinding for a while and then to start from scratch again."

This is a summary statement because the issues we brought up are too numerous to cover fully. What our attitude should be when we hold our own "rule" no longer exist is based on the principles, security, and living standards of the original people. That attitude cannot be dismissed lightly.

"They say the British will be weighed down with the responsibility of looking after this Egyptian colony. But I don't see how the people of one generation would bear this strain all the time. The Somalis could do a better job themselves. They could do it so much better than England could ever do it. The Somalis could set up their state to withstand the world. Hitler couldn't find them anywhere in the world. We can't. Even the English, America and Canada, the beachheads of Normandy, have been unable to hold them off. They've got as well as we've got. They're not bad, you know. No better. You know, Hitler's a good man."

Uganda National Parks Report

Too Many Hippopotam

By ANDREW JOHN GROOM, Director of Uganda Parks Department
BUJAGIKA DISTRICT, UGANDA
JULY 1956

THE Uganda Parks Department has been asked to advise on the number of hippopotam in the parks.

It is suggested that more than 1,000 animals are present in the parks.

It is also suggested that the number of animals is increasing.

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Uganda National Parks Report

Too Many Hippopotam

THAT MANY IMPORTANT SPECIES OF GAME find no place in the Uganda Game Parks is stated in the annual report for 1955 of the Director, and Chief Warden, Mr. R. M. Bere. He instances the Highland crane, antelope, bongo, sitatunga, and the small variety of Thomson's gazelle. In an area of less than 2,000 square miles, he asserts, is barely sufficient preserve for posterity the game animals of the present areas.

Queen Elizabeth Park was visited by 13,000 persons exclusive of large numbers of students and school children. The comparative figure for 1954 was 4,000. Murchison Park attracted only 6,500 visitors in 1955.

Bere believes that the modern methods of game management has almost negligible knowledge of wild life and that few of the numbers have ever seen the larger game animals.

Poaching is not bad enough to affect seriously the animal population of the territories of the parks. The commercial poacher has not so far made his appearance.

Some anxiety has been caused by the increase in hippopotamus population, now estimated at 10,000 in Queen Elizabeth Park. This causes widespread erosion and the cost of the expenses of other conserving animals. If the authorities have to take action, the report points out, it would in itself be a contradiction in the modern methods of conservation management, as the killing of carnivores is regularly practised at the Kruger Park in South Africa.

The result concerns many species of birds, of game such as the sitatunga, small grouse, and the hippopotamus, its food.

Mrs. Nuti, manageress of the Queen's Lodge, Murchison Park, must have an exciting life. The Lord Master of Tarara (an elephant) shows a particular desire to make friends with Mrs. Nuti, and spends as much time as he can near her house. One night he approached so close to her window that she struck him gently on the forehead with a stick. His warning was ignored at first, shelter over the window, a courteous but unmerciful reprimand.

Even a rhinoceros can fall under the spell of Mrs. Nuti, as was shown when, one May night an old bull took up residence at the end of her small veranda, making it unwilling to leave the room and enter the hall. Whenever she opened the door the rhino gave a snort and took a step forward, and so it went on for three hours. Eventually the old bull moved off grumbling down the hill.

Religion and Politics

MR. K. MUSAZI referred in speech in the House of Uganda, who were refusing recognition to advanced religious bodies, to "political carelessness." Describing all religions as "benign," he appears to have said that the Kabaka of Buganda, a wise ruler, had asked the people not to allow their religious beliefs to influence their politics, since that would delay self-government. Several vernacular newspapers replied that there was a great difference between introducing religion into power and advancing political to achieve religion. Uganda Express quoted out that many Africans who had distinguished themselves in public service had been given with strong religious beliefs, and another paper wrote that the destruction of religion, which Mr. Musazi seemed to want, was the aim of Communism.

Discriminances in Uganda

RIOTS, believed to be the outcome of petty grievances, are reported to have occurred early this week at Lira in the Lango District of northern Uganda. A European officer and six African constables were injured by a stone-throwing mob. A Government experimental farm was sacked, a cotton gin broken into, and the telegraph and the main trunk telegraph lines cut.

Kenya's New Minister Without Portfolio

Group Leader Brings Statement

GROUP CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, leader of the independent European Electors Association, in the European group in their recent statement issued the following statement after he had accepted the Government's offer of appointment as Minister without Portfolio:

"On acceptance of the appointment of European Minister without Portfolio by the Government of the European Electors' Association, I have been required to sign the Government's statement of policy in Kenya."

The broad object of Government will be:-

"(1) To fulfil the obligations of the Commonwealth Government to ensure the maintenance of law and order throughout the Colony."

"(2) To build up the British Commonwealth a strong and peaceful Commonwealth owing loyalty to the British Crown.

"(3) To promote racial harmony and friendliness and to give opportunities for a legal, stable, irrespective of ability, franchise to all men according to their ability."

"(4) To ensure that individual rights and private property are respected."

"(5) To bring about a change in the principle of 'one man, one vote'."

"(6) To bring about a change in the principle of 'one man, one vote' by means of a bill of law amending the Constitution, or the appointment of commissioners with powers to make such changes in the law, and to many sides have made it equally clear that this election shows for a change in this principle and have not changed my views; but it was always recognized that any such change could be achieved only through negotiations between groups. failing to agree among all, I would understand that any elected member, whether he is or is not a minister, has the right to initiate and take part in any negotiations of this nature."

"I adhere to the unanimous statement issued on behalf of all the European elected members on October 12, 1956, which stated, *inter alia*, . . . that the association supported the present form of Constitution although it considered that modifications were both necessary and desirable. Members recognized, however, that the Constitution could not be altered without agreement between all racial groups."

"In accepting this appointment, which includes membership of the War Council, I have been influenced by the need for bringing the European community together as a stabilizing factor for the good of Kenya, and in the light of the difficulties and dangers, from within and without, which face the Colony."

Joint Board Secretary's Tour

MR. PHILIP BROADBENT, secretary of the Joint East and Central African Board and of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, will leave London Airport on Saturday to spend a month in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a month in East Africa. On his way back he will break his journey in Khartoum for two days in order to meet friends in the Sudan, in which he served for a number of years.

Earl De La Warr, chairman of the Joint Board, will visit Central and East Africa next year, and Mr. J. J. Vaughan-Morgan, G.P. chairman of the B.C.P.O., has just returned to this country from visits to Central Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

Mr. Broadbent's itinerary is as follows: 11, arrive Salisbury; 16-17, Bulawayo; 18, Victoria Falls; 19, to Lusaka; 20, to Dar es Salaam; 21, to Nairobi; 22, return to Salisbury; 23-24, Dar es Salaam; 25-26, Mombasa; 27, Nairobi again; 28, flight for Kampala, where he will remain; 29, return to London.

Priorities in Kenya

THE CANCER OF DEDAR KAMATHI, commandant-in-chief of the Mai Maasai forces, is described by the *Standard* as "spectacular rather than significant." Comment considers the victory of last year a serious blow to the Maasai, who are a pastoral people. Exploiting generally the same lands, the Maasai are conscious Africans have been trying to enclose their lands, and this has been done in a most arbitrary manner. The King of the Maasai, who is also the chief of the Maasai nation, has tried to get the King of the African nation to do the same so that, on the one hand, the Maasai can continue to live in their own tribal areas, and, on the other, share their grazing land with the African. The Government's position must be on the side of the Maasai, and the King of the Maasai must win African confidence. This second and decisive battle will be much the more difficult of the two.

Kenya Cotton Company

THE BUNYORO AGRICULTURE BOARD, of which the Uganda Government, the local Native council, and private enterprise were partners, has failed. At the end of 1955, £1,200,000 of capital had been invested, and the company had withdrawn. The aim to create a planned and viable cotton mechanical cultivation to counteract difficulties arising from the traditional system of land holding, and the company became over capitalized. In view of the allotment of 120,000 acres to the Bunyoro Native Government for funds to them of little value, farmers who could not pay an economic rent had to be subsidized to the extent of £3 a month on the security of their first crop, but when a good cotton crop was ready to be harvested, most of the African growers refused to pick it because they thought they would have little money left for themselves after their debt to the company had been paid off. The crop, therefore, remained largely unpicked, and the commercial companies considered that the time had come to hand over the project to Government, which decided to wind up the company.

£23m. from Rhodesian Tobacco

THIS SEASON'S TOBACCO CROP from Southern and North-Western Rhodesia has already realized more than £23m. The auctions finish this week. Up to last week, the 3rd of the sales, 369,778,081 lb. of secured leaf had been sold for £73,419,978, an average of 97.11d. per lb. The average grower was received about £7.50, and the gross profit has not been above 6000%. Costs of production have worked out at about £1.00 an acre and the yield at 225 lb., giving a productive cost per acre of 100 cases per year of 29d. Gross profit on the 3rd would be some 30%. It is consequently expected that a smaller acreage will be put under the crop for the next season. Planting has begun.

Priorities in Kenya

THE QUESTION OF PRIORITIES will be major factors, the new Council of Ministers and the new Native Council. The first demands for expenditure on water, schools, water supply, agriculture, and dormitories, local government loans, housing, etc., will, three times the maximum amount of money likely to be available, and the task of scaling down the demands is as impossible and the preferable is equally no available one, but it will have to be done. A Virgin Minister for Finance will have to

ACCRA. The Accra section is a tribute to the native watermanship of the energetic Ghanaian paddlers who man the surfboats—a well-known feature of the waterfront of Accra. Plying between the shore and the ships of all nations, which lie at anchor far out beyond the shoals, they slice fearlessly over the great waves, their sturdy craft loaded with all types of cargo from cocoa beans to native tortoiseshell. They play a vital part in the commerce of Accra, for the port has no deep-water harbour, though it handles about one-third of the trade of the Gold Coast.

How long the present situation will continue to flourish is uncertain, for the greater part of the wealth and commerce of the Gold Coast has migrated to an extension of the modern port facilities at Tema, 15 miles to the east of Accra, work is in progress on a new port at Tema.

Accra is the capital of the Gold Coast, a steadily progressive country with a population of over four and a half million people.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Gold Coast are invited to drop in touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.1. Up-to-date reports can be had from our bureaux in Accra and elsewhere, and also obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

**GOLD
COAST**

ZIMBABWE

COAST

COLONIAL

COAST

Balanced development

In our last letter we got out of hand, not only should we face the obvious and immediate effects which we might perhaps be prepared to put up with, such as a housing shortage, increased taxation and so on, but we must also consider the long-term effects, especially. What would we find if we compared ourselves with other countries? We have seen a fall in the reserves held by our commercial banks over the last few years. This would have a direct effect on our credit position tomorrow, and therefore on our ability to expand our public works and confidence which we built up in the minds of the people. Our reserves would be damaged, and it would take years to repair". Mr. F. S. Owen, Minister of Home Affairs, explained why the Government must for the time being maintain minimum levels of present economic development.

Levelling Research Awards

EVERYONE RESEARCH awards worth £15,000, including the offer of four scholarships available for the first year and renewable for a second year, £650 for each-born graduates of United Kingdom universities who wish to undertake a period of advanced study or research at the university colleges of Makerec, bagan, the Gold Coast, Accra, or the West Indies. Applications may be made from the Secretary, Overseas Scholarships Committee, Research Awards, St. Bridget's House, 100 Pall Mall, London, S.C. 4. The closing date is January 30.

New Union-Castle Line

THE UNION CASTLE LINE has placed orders with Cammel Laird and Company, Liverpool, for a 38,000-ton liner to be built at Wallsend. This will be the largest and best-appointed liner to the Southern Ocean carrying about 250 first class and 600 tourist passengers. Her design will differ radically from "other ships" in the line. Passengers will be fitted with reserve power will enable the voyage time to be reduced if required. The last WINDSOR CLASS was sunk by an aerial torpedo off 1943 while carrying troops to North Africa. No lives were lost.

Bank of India

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., which has 80 offices in India and five in East Africa—Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Jinja, and Dar es Salaam—celebrated on Monday the golden jubilee of its establishment. When it began business in 1906 the working capital was just over £500,000. Today it is about £50 million. There has been a branch in London since 1946. The chairman is Cowasjee Jethangir, B-

Higgs' Offer to Malan

PUBLICATION RECENTLY by the Foreign Office of the ninth volume of "Documents on German Policy" confirmed that Hitler offered the three British colonies of South Africa, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland through Dr. Malan, then leader of the South African Opposition to the Union of South Africa that country would withdraw from participation in the war.

Armed Schoolboys

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION in the Somaliland Protectorate has warned students in Government schools that any of them who uses a weapon against another will be expelled from school immediately and handed over to the police. The weapons mentioned include knives, clubs, axes and bows.

Items in Brief

The Kenya Railways Corporation has invited tenders for the construction of a new station at Nairobi. The contract is estimated at £100,000. The annual conference of the Medical Department of the Uganda National Council of Education was held in Entebbe on October 22-25. The Uganda Railways Corporation has invited tenders for the construction of a new station at Nairobi. The contract is estimated at £100,000. The annual conference of the Medical Department of the Uganda National Council of Education was held in Entebbe on October 22-25.

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The West German Socialist Party has called a demonstration to demand that students from Germany's missions have been deported by the African National Congress. Uganda National Congress.

A "hot storm" delayed the "Woolly" cable to be laid across its end in the water, to be installed in the Federation. Single stations have been "hot-wired" by many number of years, but not a network.

H.M.S. KERRY arrived in the mouth of the River Rance, Gloucester, on October 25. She was welcomed by the commanding officer is Captain N. S. Henderson, R.N.

An eighteen-man Federal committee is studying all aspects of development in the Sabi-Lundi basin of Southern Rhodesia. The Federal and Northern Rhodesian governments are collaborating in the development of this important area.

A suggestion that witch-doctors should be employed by the Special Branch of the police to hunt down the so-called rebels drew from a correspondent of a government newspaper in the city the comment that "a monkey cannot judge monkeys."

Proposed laws in Northern Rhodesia suggest that legislation in the anti-secession of the Council will exclude a Bill giving powers which will prevent members of the official party of the Miners Welfare Union now under detention from making such offers to miners.

Dr. 10,000 children undergoing primary education in East Africa last year 86,924 were in Government or local authority schools and 29,385 in aided schools. The corresponding figures for middle schools were 30,485, 9,721 and 2,222, and for secondary schools 1,893, 875, and 986.

A Q.C. Constellation aircraft which left London Airport on Sunday morning with 49 passengers turned back to the English Channel because a doctor aboard was booked to a town with his wife reported that she was about to give birth. He arrived soon after the craft landed.

The fourth industry course at the headquarters of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization in Mvuga, Kenya, to be given from November 18 to 25, will be attended by 120 Government officials, officers, and foresters from the East African territories and the Horn of Africa Protectorate.

Three scholarships will be available in 1957 and 1958 for students engineers from the Federation to study in the United Kingdom. They will be offered by the Federation of British Industries, with financial support from H.M. Government, since the F.B.I. overseas scholarship scheme was extended to the Federation in 1954. Recipients from Southern Rhodesia have benefited.

The £14,000 Knott Bridge across the Limpopo river linking the newly developed ranching area of the Beit Bridge district with road outlets to the rest of the country has been opened by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield. It was named after Mr. Knott, a local rancher, and the Prime Minister described it as "the mainspring of industrial development."

The American Embassy in Cairo announced last Saturday that United States subjects some 1,300 of whom had been sent out by air through Alexandria in two convoys, could thereafter return only by the way of Khartoum. The British Embassy stated on the same day that about 1,000 British nationals and 100 other British subjects were still in Egypt, including about 400 employees of contractors engaged in work on the Suez Canal base.



KARIBA

The two 1/2,000 pound order switchboards for Shreve, Thomson, Houston, Vicksburg, Miss., have been delivered. These include: Three circuit Breakers, one 1/2 H.P. induction type. The units are duplicates of others of those installed at the Vicksburg Super Grid.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

DISHES AND DRINKS ON COMPENSATION. WILLIAM

BRITISH EAST AFRICA Missionary Board Ltd
COLONY Nairobi, P.O. Box 5382, Mombasa P.O.
NYIRIKA, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 5277, Mombasa P.O.
A. G. Johnson & Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda

Drosophila melanogaster

RHODESIA The British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. for Africa

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY) LONDON

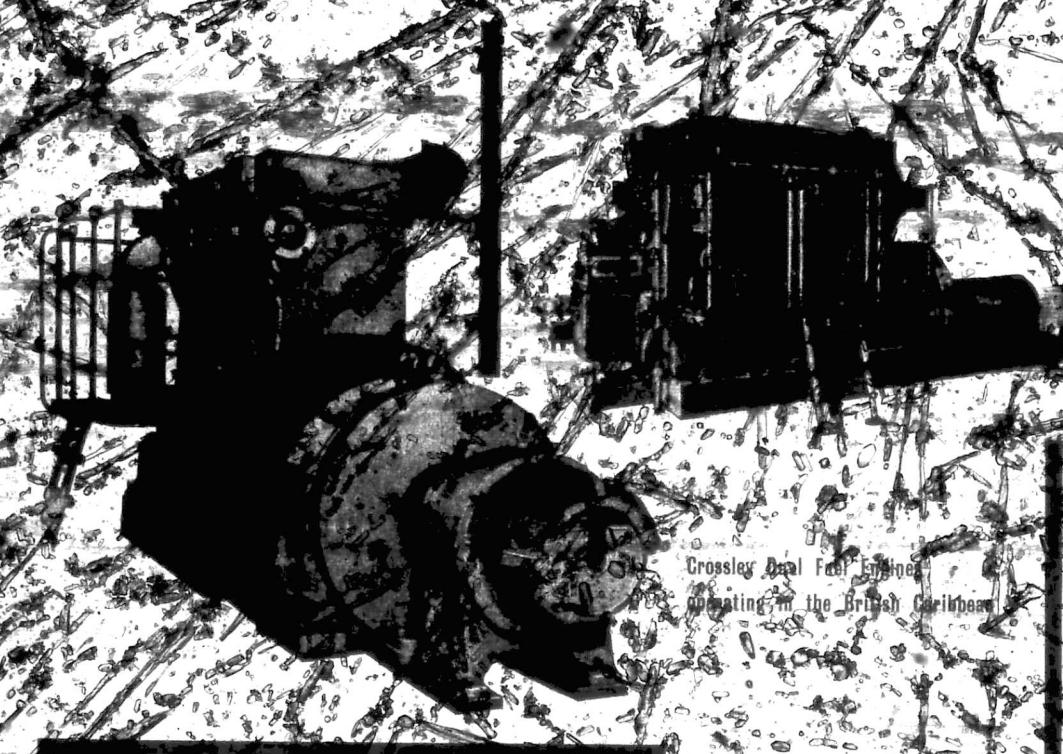
P.O. Box 98 Baldwin

~~Bisexual P.C.~~ N. Daria P.C. Bisexual ~~P.C.~~

3. *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera)

NOVEMBER 1950

EAST AFRICA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



Crossley Dual Fuel Engines
operating in the British Caribbean

Vertical Four-cylinder
Dual fuel, convertible and gas engines

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These engines are especially fitted under varying conditions of load for which variety of fuels can be used including natural gas, sewage gas, town gas, propane gas and oil. Simply designed and constructed, these engines are economical and efficient and can be supplied to give maximum performance under site conditions.

CROSSLEY **BROTHERS** **LIMITED**

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LIMITED OPENSHAW MANCHESTER

LONDON OFFICES: 100 Newgate Street, EC1W 2BS

Brooke Bond and Company's Report

Fivedfold Increase in Profits

MESSRS. BROOKE BOND LTD., after giving effect to the results of the year ended June 30, 1930, and taking into account the present financial position of the group, have recommended a final dividend of 30/- per cent. on the ordinary shares of £100 each, and a final dividend of 30/- per cent. on the preference shares of £100 each, to be transferred to the payment reserve. Dividends on reserves, £3,16,013, general contingencies reserves, £49,491, and a P.D.C. reserve of £562,954. Interest on the present liabilities, £1,301,525, and dividends thereon and net profit, tax £1,000, leaving a balance of £1,000,000 in the parent company's cash and bank. The cumulative preference shares of which after £150,000 in dividends on ordinary shares and a Capital reserve of £1,555,845 subsidiary companies, £5,126,277, and accumulated assets at £7,167,529 including £93,502 in the cash. The net income for the year was £9,690,000. The group owns 100 acres under lease in East Africa, against 11,500 acres in Ceylon and 3,600 acres in India. The report states that in East Africa development is taking place rapidly and according to plan and confidence is expressed for further growth in the near future.

The Directors are Messrs. John Brooke (Chairman), T. D. Rutter (deputy chairman), L. G. V. Blackwell, J. Brooke, E. G. Green, W. D. Morrison, J. H. Warner, Mr. C. W. Whalley and W. G. Henshaw Woods. The secretary is Mr. J. W. Coborn.

The annual general meeting is to be held in London on August 27, will be preceded by separate half-hour meetings of shareholders in connection with the proposed issue of 100,000 ordinary shares for every four of the ordinary shares held at the time of issue, one or one-half of an ordinary share to holders of one-half.

A small booklet on tea and coffee, their production, consumption, price and cultivation, especially in areas which include Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, has been published by Barclays' Bank Ltd.

Satisfaction in every basket



SENIOR
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Tobacco and Tea

Abercavell's Annual Report

Trade Growing in Southern Rhodesia

THE ABERCAVELL CO. LTD., after giving effect to the results of the Eastern Highlands and Rhodesian Plantations Private Ltd., after providing for depreciation on fixed assets of £7,324 in the year, and for the loss on sale of £1,704,746 in the year, and for the loss on sale of £1,200,000 in the year, leaving a balance of £27,324 in the year.

The total capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £100 each, reserves at £20,375, revenue reserves at £1,542, reserve for depreciation at £3,170,529 and current liabilities at £1,200,000, leaving a share value of £100 and current assets at £340,000 including £2,444 in cash.

The Directors are Messrs. F. Burgess (Chairman), W. Hanbury, W. M. Kalgoo and A. B. Yule. The secretaries are Messrs. E. B. Richardson and J. C. St. John. The shareholders' annual general meeting was in session on July 10, 1930, when the chairman said that the company's activities in the Rhodesia districts had been taken over by the company's subsidiary in South Africa, the Abercavell Tea Group, a new company formed by a group of tea enterprises, and that "authorized capital" of £1,000,000, being the addition of £200,000 full paid share capital, on the books and the right to take up further shares for up to £1,000,000 development work and sales for up to £1,000,000.

Ministry of Nyasaland Tea Syndicate

MINISTRY OF NYASALAND TEA INDICATE LTD., after providing £27,100,000 in the last year, compared with £16,225 in the previous year, dividends totalling 35% (40%) less tax, require £17,924, leaving a carry forward of £8,8419, against £3,400 brought forward.

The total capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £100 and £26,000 debenture liability of £100,000, and current liabilities at £1,200,000, leaving a share value of £100 and current assets at £1,224,500, including £10,422 in cash.

The company owns 1,670 acres of land in Nyasaland, of which 620 acres are tea in full bearing. The year's crop amounted to 2,490 cwt. (5,000 kg) at a average sale price 30/- per cwt. and a purchase price of 14/- per cwt. (27/- per kg).

The Directors are Messrs. J. A. Borrett (Chairman), G. Alexander, J. A. Arbuthnott, R. R. RETT, and C. A. ST. JOHN. The secretaries are Messrs. Dickson, Anderson, and Co. Ltd. The 33rd annual general meeting was held in London on September 27.

Rhodesian Banana

NATIONAL BANK 40M. WATERLILIES planted on some 56,000 acres in the Eastern District and Southern Rhodesia, the Rhodesian White Co. Ltd., has begun production of Chaimirra at first of its newest factories at Silverstreams, near Weltevreden. When this new factory is now building at Longford it will produce the acre of the extra required at current prices, will be about 15m. Chaimirra factories will each produce 8,000 tons of extract annually when in full production, using 48,000 tons of pulp bark stripped from 16,000 to 7,000 acres. Re-establishment is undertaken immediately after stripping and felling. The early cycle is 10 years. The company, which began development in 1926, has actively encouraged planters to grow water lilies between them some 10,000 acres in the wattle, now there are 90 Europeans and 2,300 Africans.

Argentina's Cotton Prospects

THE QUARTERLY COTTON REPORT of the Department of Agriculture and Land shows that the total area sown this year's crop is about 1,000,000, or about 100,000 acres more than last year. The increase is not an increase of 71,000 acres in the 47 areas which have more than made up for the decrease of 48,000 in the 30 P.52 areas where unsuitable weather has caused a stricken planting. In the Northern and Central provinces where S. is grown the yield prospects are excellent, but because of late planting would be P.P. 52 in the Andes and the Western provinces where

NOVEMBER 1961

THE AFRICA AND RHODESIA

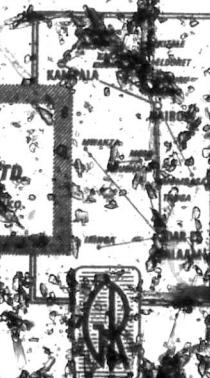
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Mineral & Motor Engineering Report**Radio-active Minerals in Rhodesia**

Discovered by the End Prospector

THE AFRICAN GOLD MINES LTD. buy any radio-active minerals

which are found and which prove to be of commercial value.

The company has an active 500-ton plant

which is used to treat the radio-active minerals.

Rhodesia has been granted a license by the British

Government to conduct geological surveys and

through its field survey indicated that limited quantities of

Thorium may be considered.

Mr. Harry, manager of mines, told the

writers at the opening of a new course at the School of

Geology that radio-active materials had been discovered in

Rhodesia in an "almost fairy-story fashion". An excellent

example of this was found them in granite

in the form of veins.

We have some very interesting gold pockets. We have to

dig deep but we have something which makes us

think that we may have a composition well suited to the mining of

bauxite, Harry says.

There was still space for the individual prospector who

freely produced his wares which escape the large-scale

operations backed by the great mining companies.

Minerals

IN THE PAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR the mineral production of Southern Rhodesia was valued at £17,312,993. Asbestos at £8,454,184 tons heads the list, followed by chrome ore at £6,400,400, followed by gold at £1,930,000 per ounce. The mica industry produced £917,171 tons of mica, valued at £2,129,149, and the Country's production of 330,557 tons of chrome ore had a value of £1,932,234. Twenty-eight other minerals are listed. These include copper, iron, coal, £2,084,384, lead dolomite at 58,510 tons, £1,514,000, zinc concentrate at 20,100 tons at £1,115,100, and manganese concentrates at 20,100 tons at £1,115,100.

Progress Report for October

Ward's Colliery, 248,000 tons of coal were consumed, 20,800 tons of coke were sold, 31,000 and 27,000 tons respectively.

In September.

THE EAST AFRICA GOLD MINES LTD. reported a profit of £25,000 for the year ended June 30, 1948, compared with a loss of £10,000 in the previous year. The company's main business is the incorporation of iron in the veins and shafts of the granite mine at Kibar. Shareholders' equity, £25,000, and dividends amounting 40% reached £10,000. The company's net assets forward of £52,485, against £25,000 before the year end.

The company's capital consists of £25,000 share premium account standing. The company's reserves for future taxation at revenue rates of 17% and 18% are £37,500, and current liabilities are £35,151. The company's assets are valued at £181,145, deferred revenue expenditure appears to be £518,864, and goodwill assets at a value of £510,421, including £100,000 for goodwill.

The company's assets consist of £282,700 relating to wells, trees,

at New Canaan, Colombia, £10,000 relating to 98,268

acres of land and a farm house of £41,802 (£14,223)

Orchard trees were at £701,214 (£10,000) tons.

The directors are Mr. P. S. Waller, chairman, Mr.

S. J. Thorpe, treasurer, Mr. G. W. H. Clark, M. C. I., managing director, and Mr. H.

(alternate), Mr. W. E. D. Smith, M. C. I., and Mr. H. J. L. T. (alternate).

The 37th annual general meeting will be held on 12 November

12 in Session House, Johannesburg.

Mrs. F. N. HICKLER, M. INST. M. M., who represents the South African section of the Northern Rhodesian local section of the Institution, is on four months leave in this country and the continent.

Mr. A. L. AUSTIN, of the U.M.W.A. will attend the 20th International Geological Congress, to be held in City and County Auditorium, Colorado, before returning to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. B. GREATSUMMER, M. Inst. M. M., has been appointed chairman of the boundary state Government executive plant at Queenstown Rhodesia.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE LTD., a group of 100 shareholders, after tax of £44,559 (£1,188.84), for the year ended 30th September, showed a 12% increase of 22% for the year, against 7%.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

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AND
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The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

If provides information on all aspects of the economic life, local conditions and natural resources of the country. Particular technical advice may be referred to its Technical Development Division.

With an authorized capital of eight million pounds, of which over five million pounds has been subscribed, the Corporation will consider the provision of capital where such assistance is required.

Statisticians and advisers are engaged in the possibilities of the prospering of the country developing schemes calculated to use the facilities provided by the Corporation.

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