

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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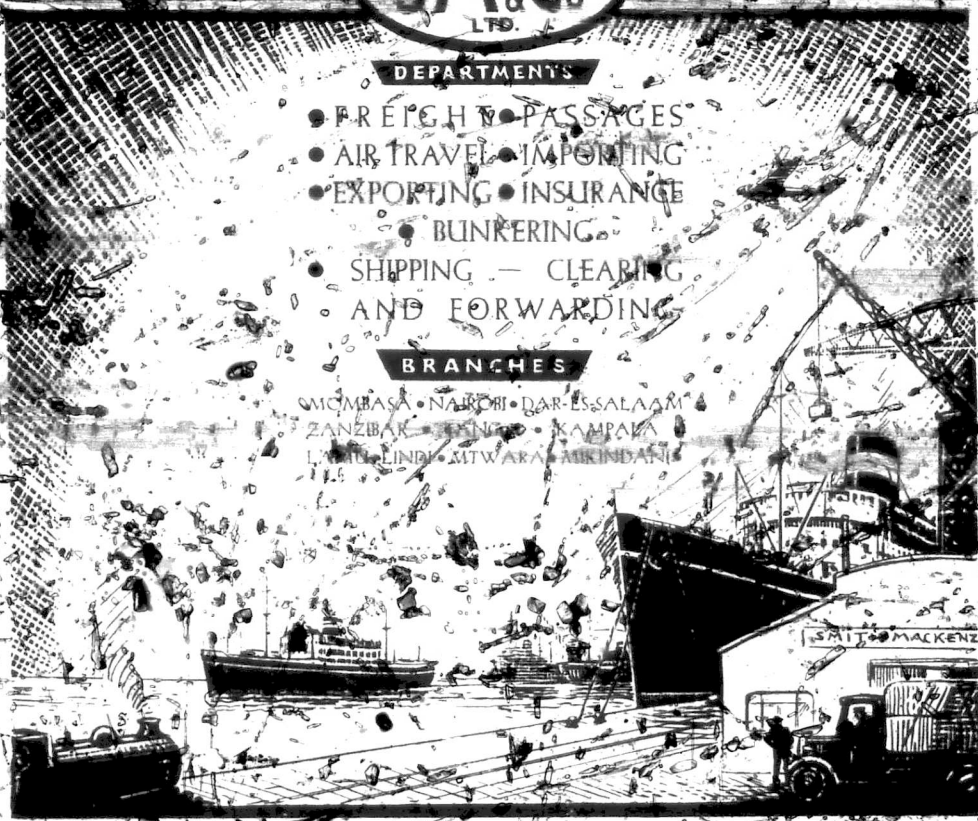
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Criticisms of Fitzgerald Report

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be finally established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings, where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

A pleasantly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—the Solomon Mines from which was obtained the gold used in the ornament of the Great Temple of Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans of the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.



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Mining Share Prices

The closing prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:

Bechuanaland Exploration, 1s. 9d.; Bismarck, 7s. 3d.; Cam and Motor, 18s. 9d.; Charterland, 7s. 9d.; Green Alpanah, 4s. 6d.; Falcon, 12s. 6d.; Glibs & Phenix, 49s. 9d.; Goldfields Rhodesian, 12s. 3d.; Kaviroondo, 1s. 4d.; Kentani, 2s. 7d.; Kenya Consol., 6d.; London & Rhod., 5s. 7d.; Mashaba, 11d.; Mopani, 9s. 9d.; Nchanga, 70s. 7d.; N. Rhod., 3s. 0d.; Oceana Consol., 1s. 3d.; Rhod. Prince, 2s. 8d.; Kende, 1s. 9d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 20s. 2d.; Rhod. Copper, 4s. 4d.; 41s. 9d.; Rhod. Consol., 10s. 10d.; Katanga, 3s. 1d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 10s. 10d.; Rhod. Corp., 7s. 7d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 26s.; Rhokana, 13 13/16 5/8; pref. 23s. 6d.; Roan Antelope, 14s. 9d.; Rossmann, 1s. 4d.; Selection Trust, 48s. 5d.; Selukwe, 1s. 3d.; Sherwood Star, 2s. 4d.; Tanami, 6d.; Tati, 4s. 5d.; Uruwira, 9s. 14d.; Wanderer, 7s.; Wattle, 22s. 2d.; Willoughby's, 11s. 9d.; Zamboni, 10s. 2d.

Mining Personalia and Obituary

Mr. W. S. SIMPSON, Assoc. M.S.A.M., has returned to his former appointment with Macaloid Mines, Ltd.
Mr. JAMES W. COOPER is leaving this country by the ATLANTIC CASTLE on June 10th for South Africa and Rhodesia.
Mr. B. V. WELLS, A.M.S.M., has joined the staff of the Frobenier Exploration Co., Ltd. as assistant and charge of Kimberley mine, Uganda.
Mr. L. W. J. DAVIS, mining engineer, died recently in Bulawayo. Born in South Wales, he has his degree in mining and metallurgy in London—where one of his former students was H. G. Wells—and went to the Belgian Congo to join the staff of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. After 18 years in the Congo he joined the survey staff of the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

No Joints

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, chairman of the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd., said at the 75th ordinary general meeting which was held in London last week: "The companies operating in Rhodesia in which we are interested are doing a most excellent job. The reason to believe that their development has not done anything like its share."

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood's gross revenue for May amounted to £266. The net profit after treatment of 9,000 tons of ore in May yielded a net profit of £1,250.
Wankie Company, in May sales of coal amounted to 129,344 tons and of coke to 9,559 tons.
Thistle-Eina—5,000 tons of ore were treated in May for 637 oz. gold and an operating profit of £50.
Cam and Motor—A working profit of £15,000 was made in May from the milling of 44,000 tons of ore.
Wanderer—48,000 oz. gold were recovered in May from 1,500 tons of ore crushed. The working profit amounted to £1,940.
Rhodesia Broken Hill—Output for May consisted of 1,975 long tons of zinc, 220 tons of lead, and 29 tons of fused vanadium.

Kenan—1,260 oz. gold were recovered at Geita mine in May from 7,500 tons of ore milled. A strike of African workers for increased pay occurred at Geita mine on May 10. Most of the men returned to work five days later, but the labour force has been temporarily reduced by about 15% and this has adversely affected production.

New Sula Syndicate—10,000 tons of ore were treated in the first quarter of this year and ballion shipments amounted to 3,429.14 oz. gold and 2,066.18 oz. silver. In Luika N.C. drive on the second level the face is now in low grade non-commercial quartz. The ore shoot has been resampled and shows an average value of 5.4 dwt. per 67½ in. along for 225 ft.

New Bulawayo Syndicate

NEW BULWAYO SYNDICATE, LTD., earned a profit of £12,425 in 1947 compared with £8,742 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed 6,620, while £981 were allocated to depreciations of investments, and £2,000 were reserved. The proposed dividend of 7½% less tax, will require £2,753, leaving £9,672 to be carried forward against £2,639 brought in.
The issued capital consists of £66,738 in shares of 5s. each; unclaimed balance stands at £2,414, reserve at £14,500, and current liabilities at £5,200. Fixed assets are valued at £2,504, investments at £20,000, quoted investments at market prices and unquoted stocks at directors' valuation total £14,077, and current assets £1,224, including £1,196 in cash.
The directors are Mr. L. E. W. Louisa (chairman), Mr. A. C. Cubbins and Mr. E. S. Wells. The managers in Bulawayo are the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd. and the London secretary is Mr. E. S. Wells. The annual ordinary general meeting will be held at London to-morrow at noon.

Selection Trust

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a gross revenue for the year ended March 31st of £31,233 compared with £36,521 in the previous year. Net profit for the year amounted to £732,983 (1947) of which £192,600 was absorbed by provision for taxation and £540,383 transferred to the valuation reserve. A dividend of 20% per share and a bonus of 10% require £308,330 leaving £7,653 to be carried forward against £4,411 brought in.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT LTD. has announced a dividend of 30% for 1947 against £1,300,000. The preliminary statement shows net profits of £1,300,000 (£620,139).

Wolfram Price

THE WORLD PRICE of wolframite has risen in London 100% and now ranges from 129s. to 135s. per unit c.i.f. U.S.A. (Kinross).

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 5/24% (1/6%).

News of Our Advertisers

MESRS. ROBBS AND CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 10%.
MR. F. R. M. DE PAULA has been elected to the board of Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd.
VIROU? LTD. have declared a dividend of 17½% (15%) on the ordinary shares but no bonus (21%).
BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO., LTD. have received an order valued at £280,000 from the New Zealand State Coal Mines for a bicable aerial ropeway capable of carrying 250 tons monthly over a distance of five and a half miles. The company recently received a £200,000 contract from Australia for a ropeway of more than 12 miles.



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Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. issues in a commercial report issued a few days ago.

Kenya. There is heavy overstocking and some difficulty has been experienced in meeting engagements. The position may become easier during the next three months, when crops begin to move again. There has been no decline in manufacturers' prices. The building trade is very active, but is limited by the supply of artisans. Steps are being taken to import skilled labour from Europe.

The rains have been late in arrival, scattered in distribution and limited in quantity. Some observers believe that the outlook for coffee and cereal crops is not bright. The average price at the latest coffee auctions was about £145 per ton.

Uganda. Trade is very slack in this between seasons periods. Overstocking is evident, particularly in cotton, rice, goods, hardware, etc., and there has been difficulty in meeting engagements. The Government-sponsored Cotton Piece-Goods Pool, which has operated successfully for several years, is being liquidated.

Kileleshwa Copper Concession

There are optimistic reports of the Kileleshwa copper concession on the eastern slopes of the Kenyenzori Mountains. A survey of the Kalunga waterway cutting right across Uganda is now being made. Plans for the production are also under way. The rains in Uganda have been heavier and also better distributed than in Kenya, and no anxiety is felt regarding crop.

In Dar es Salaam some activity is reported in the bazaar. Trade commitments continue to be met regularly and the financial scene is sound. From outlying districts the reports generally are of heavy rain curtailing movement of goods. Disappointment is felt in many districts regarding the long rains, their lateness, and distribution.

The report of the marketing agents for Ujwira Minerals, Ltd. has been published. Elsewhere in the western areas there has been prospecting activity.

Zanzibar. It is reported from Zanzibar that their long-established show trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf has been affected by the oil expansion policy in those countries, which are now able to buy their requirements direct from the U.S.A. The Government of India has allocated an import quota for cloves of 10,000 bags for the first half of 1948. This has been maintained.

Clan Line Steamers

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., report that profits have risen to £701,287 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with £260,333 in 1946. Reserves receive £557,506, preference dividends absorb £43,887 and dividends totalling 20% less tax, on the ordinary shares require £66,000, leaving £145,172 to be carried forward against £117,249 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative first preference stock, £600,000 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference stock, £150,000 in 5% cumulative second preference stock and £600,000 in ordinary stock. Reserves stand at £7,268,452; pensions scheme at £3,515,000; and current liabilities at £3,985,443. Fixed assets are valued at £9,714,062, trade investments at £21,400, investments for pensions fund at £300,138, and current assets at £1,223,175, including Government and quoted securities at £1,954,412, market value on December 31 last, £1,936,706, tax certificates at £500,000 and £37,746 in cash.

The directors recommend that a special distribution of £250,000 should be made on the ordinary stock, but of profit realized by the sale of investments.

The directors are Lord Rotherwick (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (vice-chairman), Mr. Fred Bedford, the Hon. Herbert R. Cayzer, Major H. Stanley Cayzer, Mr. Bernard G. S. Cayzer, the Hon. Michael Cayzer, Mr. Alexander Macintosh and Mr. James Dumas.

East African Coffee Prospects

MESSRS. EDMUND SCHULTER AND CO., state in a review of East African coffee production:

Kenya reports the approaching end of the current crop with higher prices for the remaining offerings, particularly those of good quality. The long rains have just started. Present prospects point to 10,000 to 12,000 tons for the coming year. Tanganyika has a good crop. K.N.C.U. production has gone ahead during the war years, and some of the outputs show merit superior to anything previous seen. Uganda arabicas totalled about 3,000 tons, of which 1,400 tons B.G.S. mark were taken by the Ministry of Food. Uganda arabica production is currently estimated at 3,000 tons, with rumours of a 4,000 ton shortfall. Estimates of the new crop in Sukoba are 5,000 tons of arabica and 3,000 tons of arabica.

Mining

Rhodesian Gold Subsidy

SOUTHERN Rhodesia's gold subsidy of 27s. 6d. has been gazetted with effect from April 1. This will increase the return from Rhodesian mines to a minimum of £10 and a maximum of £12 per oz.

Where a working loss is still incurred the Royalty Review Committee may grant a special subsidy, not exceeding 20s. per oz., paid quarterly in arrears. Potential economic mines will receive subsidies not exceeding their actual working loss, but mining mines may be guaranteed a working profit equal to 10% of working cost.

Sir Digby Burnett's Views

SIR DIGBY BURNETT, resident director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., recently said that while the Government's action was expected to aid the mining industry, especially needed breathing space it had come too late to save a huge tonnage of low-grade ore which had been abandoned as unprofitable.

"If we had been able to buy the low price of gold during the war years," he added, "we could have mined a much larger tonnage of ore, and the gold recovered would have been a national asset. Owing to rising costs we have been unable to take low-grade ore. A considerable tonnage which has been left behind is now irrecoverable because the stopes have been filled with sand or some other filling."

He agreed that the new price should have the effect of stabilizing the position and arresting falling output. To his or any use mines already receiving a subsidy must continue to receive it, as the extra 27s. 6d. on the price per oz. would not keep them going. At the same time the increased price might have the effect of helping the small mines which had been financed by the Government for returned soldiers to pay. But, generally speaking, he felt that the new price would still be insufficient to make the lowest grade mines profitable, owing to high prices charged for native headstamps and mining stores.

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Of Commercial Concern

The Mozambique Co., Ltd. have declared a dividend of 4% against 3% in the previous year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. produced 400 tons of sisal and tow in May.

Cotton seed in Uganda is being sold at £5 per ton, compared with an export parity of £22 10s. per ton.

Rhodesia is to buy £6,000,000 worth of goods from South Africa, and the Union will buy £1,500,000 worth from the Colony.

Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd. announce a final dividend of 1½d. per unit on the ordinary shares, making 1s. 3d. per unit, tax free (the same).

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 151 tons of sisal and tow in May, making 1,985 tons for the first 11 months of the financial year.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. announce a final dividend of 9% with a bonus of 4%, making a total of 13% (the same) for the year.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have declared interim dividends for the year ending September 30, 1948, of 4% less tax, on the A stock and B shares.

Messrs. Hind Coope and Allsopp, Ltd. have acquired a controlling interest in Messrs. Taylor and Co., Ltd. of Nairobi, one of the two breweries in Kenya.

An air licence has been granted by the Central African Air Authority to Skyways (Uganda) Ltd. to operate one Auster and one Piper Cub aircraft on non-scheduled passenger and cargo services.

• Aircraft Contractors

Messrs. Mowlem and Co., Ltd., the British contracting firm who are employed on work for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, have imported a Rapide aircraft for their own use. It will be operated by Skyways Ltd.

An increase of £750,000 in the capital of the Kenya Farmers' Association is to be made in ordinary and preference shares. Among the plans for expansion is one to provide flat accommodation for the staff in Nakuru.

Applications for licences for goods not on the suspended lists to be imported from Sweden to the value of such merchandise imported by the applicant in 1947 are being considered by the Import Controller for Kenya and Uganda.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia hope shortly to place a railway line on the extension of the Sabi Valley road, the great phosphate deposit recently discovered, experiments in producing fertilizer from the rock phosphate having proved successful.

Clairways, Ltd., have applied to the East African Air Transport Authority for a licence to operate a service between Kenya and Durban. Leaving from Nairobi or Mombasa, the machines would make intermediate calls at Dar es Salaam and Lindi.

S. Rhodesia's Adverse Balance

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S IMPORTS for the first quarter of this year exceeded exports by £4,500,000, states the latest issue of the Colony's *Economic Bulletin*. It adds that the visible unfavourable balance would be even greater if freight and other charges were added. Part of the deterioration is attributable to the large influx of immigrants, creating unprecedented demands for housing, clothing, food, etc. Internal development resulted in heavy importation of machinery and essential capital equipment, whilst the effects are still being felt of the severe drought last year, which has prolonged the importation of maize and other foodstuffs.

Thirty-six new companies, with a normal capital of £886,500, were registered in Southern Rhodesia during April, compared with 49 companies with a total capital of £1,361,100 in March. In the first four months of this year there were 132 new registrations representing £3,128,800, classified as follows: commerce and finance, 63 companies (£1,555,200); secondary industries, 48 (£899,100); agriculture, 9 (£468,000); transport and communications, 3 (£40,000); mining, 3 (£39,000); and others, 6 (£127,500).

Empire Economic Summaries

TWO SUMMARIES of production, trade, and consumption figures, the one relating to fibres and the second to other plantation crops, have been published by the intelligence branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee at 5s. each. The matter is well set out, dealing in the first volume with the years 1938 to 1946 and in the other with the past 10 years.

Cotton.—The average production of cotton for the two years immediately preceding the war was (in million lb.): Uganda, 143; Tanganyika, 21; Nyasaland, 44; Kenya, 6; and the Sudan, 126. The lowest production in the war years was: Uganda (1942-43), 45; Tanganyika (1944-45), 10; Nyasaland (1942-43), 2; Kenya (1942-43), 2; and the Sudan (1943-44), 84. The last quoted crop, 1946-47, shows: Uganda, 104; Tanganyika, 18; Nyasaland, 3; Kenya, 2; and the Sudan, 105. The total world production for the pre-war years and 1946 was 1,100 and 1,327.

Flax.—The area under flax in Kenya rose from 3,000 acres in 1940 to 17,000 in 1946 and was reduced to less than 500 acres in 1946. The highest annual export was 561 tons in 1944.

Sisal.—Production of sisal tended to increase in Tanganyika, where the pre-war output of 103,500 tons rose to 126,000 tons in 1942 but declined to 107,000 tons in 1946. The respective production in Kenya was 35,000 tons, 29,000 tons, and 27,000 tons.

Sugar.—Maungus produced an average of 312,500 tons for the last two years before the war, against 268,000 tons in 1946.

Tea.—Pre-war average crops, highest war-time production, and 1946 output were, respectively (in million lb.): Kenya, 11, 14, and 12; Nyasaland, 10, 14, and 14; other British East African territories, 1, 4, and 5.

Coffee.—Comparing pre-war average and 1946 production, Uganda shows 293,000 and 628,000 cwt.; Tanganyika, 336,000 and 168,000; and Kenya, 279,000 and 139,000 cwt.

Cloves.—Zanzibar, with an average pre-war output of 181,000 cwt., produced 310,000 cwt. in 1946.

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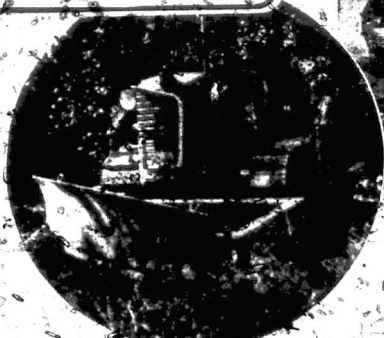
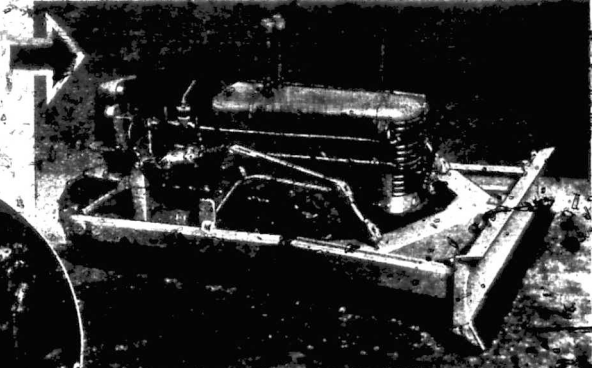
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Under the Nyaland Township Ordinance Blantyre and Chambe have been designated mayoralties.

With a cattle population less than that of Kenya Southern Rhodesia butchers 160,000 heads a year against Kenya's 50,000.

A twice-weekly Central African Airways service between Beira and Blantyre has been started with Dove and Rapide aircraft.

A Bill to provide for the realization of German property in Tanganyika is to be submitted to the Legislative Council of the Territory.

A voluntary census of industrial production is being undertaken in Northern Rhodesia by the Department of Statistics of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. P. Williamson's gift of £50,000 to Makerere College in Kampala is to be used for the building and equipping of a new physics laboratory.

In an attempt to check inflation the Kenya Farmers' Association have reduced the prices of 85% of 24 articles sold in their stores and trading establishments.

Rural clinics in Southern Rhodesia are to use walkie-talkie radios so that African orderlies may report serious cases to medical officers, even though no telephone is available.

Of non-Native deaths in Rhodesia last year 62.2% were Indian, 9.3% European and 52% Goan. Of deaths registered 47.27% were Indian, 22.39% European and 2.84% Goan.

Growth of Printing Service

The staff of the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of Northern Rhodesia has grown from two Europeans and eight Africans in 1925 to 17 Europeans and 103 Africans to-day.

Under a new ordinance published in Salisbury, a tax collector or police officer, or any other person authorized by a district commissioner, may arrest without warrant any Native suspected of being a tax-defaulter.

The European population of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has reached 27,000, an increase of 50% within the last seven years. Bulawayo's European population numbers 23,000, a corresponding increase.

When employment in husking maize is at rates enabling steady workers to earn 25s. per month and maize meal rations was offered to wives of the men in staff of the Signal Station service in Katete, Kenya, three only out of 50 responded.

Mr. J. D. Rankin told the commission of inquiry into the Public Works Department of the vast efforts were being made to secure artisans from India to relieve the labour shortage. He was also considering the possibility of establishing a commission which would import artisans who would be available for the same purpose.

A South Africa ex-officer has been fined £10 and ordered to be deported from Kenya on seven charges of smuggling into the Colony goods valued at £1,500. The Nairobi magistrate said that he had taken into account the other liabilities which the accused had incurred and that his car and the goods concerned should be confiscated.

Funds for building a young women's hostel in Umtali are to be aided by a £2,000 grant from the Southern Rhodesia State Lotteries. Other grants include Yamba House convalescent home, £6,000; Gwelo Youth Hostel, £1,000; and the Northern Rhodesian Social Hygiene Council, £225 for a film projector. Boys' Hostels' Association, £100.

Books of merit have been issued by the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia to 70 Africans for acts of bravery and courage. One rescued a fellow worker who had gripped a live handrail in a lift shaft and the other helped to rescue the injured European fireman and driver from the wreckage of the train in the Gwanda railway accident.

Duty on N.A.A.F.I. Stores

The Taxation Inquiry Committee in Kenya has recommended that when the agreement whereby N.A.A.F.I. stores are exempt from customs duty expires, the full duty shall be recovered and an equivalent sum granted by the Colony either to the N.A.A.F.I. for distribution in the form of bonus or to the United Kingdom Government to offset Colonial cost of living allowance paid to Service personnel.

A service of unity, to which representatives of the Christian communities of all races in Kenya were invited, was held at Whitsun by the Rev. C. E. Hopkins, Provost of the Nairobi Cathedral. Mr. C. E. Bortimer, who preached the sermon, said: "This country has a great and wonderful future before it and marvellous opportunities of opening out to us if we will only keep the Colony on the lines of God's will and purpose."

A girl in which all races shared has been made to Gertrude's Garden, the recently opened hospital for European children in Nairobi. A European girl gave her doll's house to the Junior Red Cross, who passed it to the Government African school, where Native boys mended and repaired it and made a set of furniture for it. The school has collected money for the purchase of dolls.

The Tea Bureau has published an attractive coloured map of East Africa and the Rhodesias, showing the location of tea gardens in the territories and, less graphically, the main coffee, maize, sisal, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, mixed farming and ranching areas, and those producing gold, diamonds, copper, coal and other valuable timbers. Copies of the map, which was drawn by Miss Bip Pares, are obtainable from 22, Piccadilly Street, London, S.W.1, at 1s. 2d.

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Letters to the Editor

African Education Charges Proposed Reduction Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

I saw in the Advisory Committee on African Education in Kenya recommending the reduction of charges for primary education from 15s. to 10s. per annum. Is this not rather ridiculous? We are trying to persuade the African to give himself perhaps from starvation, by hard work, that is to say, working more than the 20 hours a week estimated by the late Major Orde Browne, labour adviser to the Secretary of State.

We were inclined to believe that the entire race was to insufficient nourishment, until Mr. Luxley, who frequently confounds the experts with a little everyday commonsense, pointed out that Native women often work 20 hours a day of much the same nature, no doubt carrying just as many internal parasites as the men.

Next it was argued that the only reason Natives did so little work was because there was no incentive, and that it was necessary to fill the shops with attractive goods before it could be expected that they would display any great effort. One might have thought that the education of his children would have provided the best incentive for the child-loving African, as it is one of the greatest incentives in the case of the British parent. Is it seriously suggested that an African who could be persuaded to do little work in order to buy some new gear in an Indian shop would not do the same to send his child to school? I should have thought a school charge of 15s. a year an admirable incentive.

Lastly, there is the rapid increase in the African population to be considered. There seems good reason to assume that when the British came to East Africa the African population was already stationary. It is now said to be increasing at the rate of 2% per annum, and threatens to exceed the number which the land can support in the not distant future. The birth rate is not likely to decline until children become to some extent liabilities, and not just sources of work and bride price. As it is the African in his reserve has the benefit of high prices for what he produces, unchanged taxation, and comparatively little increase in the cost of living, but still he does not expect to do 15s. worth of work a year for the benefit of his children!

It may be urged that education in the United Kingdom is free. That is so, but British parents nevertheless make large sacrifices for their children, and even the free education is paid for by taxation, which is far heavier here than anywhere else in the world.

Yours faithfully,

EX-KENYAN.

Edinburgh.

Memorial to Archdeacon Owen

Monument in Kisumu to All in Maseno

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Following the death of Archdeacon Owen, 1883-1945 of Archdeacon Owen, you proposed a monument in his services to East Africa and the African people who have lived and worked for nearly 50 years in the Province of Nyanza, and as soon as his name became known to those Africans whose lives had been so radically changed by his leadership of their spiritual and material spheres determined to perpetuate his memory. A special committee of African leaders of a twofold memorial monument in Kisumu and a memorial hall in Maseno, where he met much of his work was done, and now a centre of learning in the province.

Hundreds of Africans contributed liberally of their tender resources, and a few Europeans who were intimate friends of the Archdeacon gave sent donations. In this way £391 has been collected. Now an appeal is made to the larger public, European, Asian, and African, who came under the Archdeacon's influence. This appeal is made by a committee consisting of the Rural Dean (the Rev. A. E. Stovold), the Provincial Commissioner (Mr. K. L. Hunter), Messrs. Joe Omino, Yakobo Orwa and Philip Mutia, with Captain Thomas Anderson as honorary secretary and treasurer.

Mr. John L. Siddoch has discovered a suitable stone for the monument on a hill overlooking Kisiani station. The monument will take the form of a rugged block of granite in its unheated state, on one face of which an area will be smoothed to bear an appropriate inscription in English and Swahili. The size of the building to be erected in Maseno will depend upon the result of this appeal; it is hoped that a hall may be built capable of holding no fewer than 100 people, and that it will be extensively used as a venue of conferences and other meetings of a social and educational nature.

Subscriptions to the memorial fund could be sent to the Rural Dean of Nyanza, or to the undersigned at P.O. Box 105, Kisumu.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

THOMAS ANDERSON

National Rifle Association

ONLY TWO ENTRIES were received from the East and Central African territories for last year's overseas rifle and revolver pool matches organized by the National Rifle Association. Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia came 10th and 11th respectively, out of the 13 entrants for the Duke of Gloucester's challenge. Six of these were entries from Africa for either the Empire Day or the Lyndon Staunton cups.

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Book Reviews in Brief

"**Opperbelt Markets**" by W. V. Brelsford (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia, 2s.).—In this useful booklet Mr. Brelsford examines every aspect of the markets of Mufuna, Nkana, Kitwe, Roan, Luanshya, and Nchanga. Chinese and European accidents in those four towns number some 9,000, and the African population is nearly 100,000. The rations supplied to miners by the mining companies are said by the author to be "usually more than a bachelor can eat, and in the single quarters the men give or barter away some of their food. But the mine ration is not sufficient to keep a family well fed, and the labour officer at Mufuna calculated that a mine worker with a wife and two children would spend about £1 monthly on extra food. The author considers that few African labourers are yet sufficiently advanced to spend their wages wisely on food, and that discontinuance of the present rations, with a better money wage in compensation, would lead to social and economic chaos. That Africans are often fleeced in the markets is evidenced, for instance, by the fact that a pound of soap, per lb., is sold up to about 2s. and even more. Many other commodities for which "ridiculous" prices are paid in the markets can be obtained at the right price from European-owned stores, which at Mufuna are only 100 yards from the market. The chief reason for this anomaly, "strangely enough," is that many Natives do not understand that they can get better value at the stores; but, as the author comments, most Europeans have at some time paid to persuasive market hawkers a price double that charged in a shop for the same article.

"**Far Bell**" by Mrs. Barbara Priest (4s.), is the story of war-time trips made in Portuguese East Africa for intelligence purposes by Captain Priest and his wife. There was reason to suspect considerable enemy activity in the great colony of Mozambique, which occupies some 400 miles along the coast of East Africa, and the

work of a Rhodesian ornithologist, who had had intelligence experience in the 1914-18 war, could by reason of his hobby disarm suspicion more easily than most men would have done. He was evidently determined to take little on trust and to find for himself the results of the trip. "It was a hell of a hard trouble and an invalidism which is one of the hardest things in life for a soldier to bear." He must have been greatly helped by his wife's philosophy and tolerant acceptance of things as they came, and many especially in Rhodesia, where the book is published, will find pleasure in a vicarious sharing of their adventures.

"**The Book of the Dog**" edited by Brian Vesey Fitzgerald (Nicholson and Watson, 42s.).—To any dog lover, and that includes almost all East Africans and Rhodesians, this book of more than 1,000 pages will be a delight, for it is a veritable encyclopaedia, listing 120 breeds, describing each in detail, and giving advice on every aspect of dog ownership, training, health and showing. There is even a two-page history of the East Africa Kennel Club, and there are many illustrations, some in colour. If the advice of the expert contributors to this splendid book were taken, there would be many happier dogs—and men.

"**The Fire Ox and Other Travels**" by Sydney Cutting (Collins, 30s.).—In this 216-page book, with 128 pages of photographs, Mr. Cutting, an American with exceptional experience of travel in out-of-the-way places, records his impressions of 12 years of wanderings in Tibet, Nepal, Chinese Turkestan, Siam, Upper Burma, the Galapagos, and Celebes, and Ethiopia. Some 40 pages are devoted to the Ethiopia of 1926, when the author was a member of an American expedition. He writes interestingly of his travels of the party.

"When you put your cloth in a rag and you dare not use it because it would fall to pieces, it is best of the best of your religion that you should be prepared to come to church in that state."—Bishop of Masasi.

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Proposals for the Sudan Egyptian Objections to Draft

A DRAFT agreement between Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador, and Khashaba Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, relating to the future of the Sudan, has been rejected by the Egyptian Senate foreign affairs committee. A report giving the reasons for the rejection is being considered by the upper house. The principal objections, according to the Cairo correspondent of *The Times*, are as follows:

"Egypt's acceptance of the proposals would have made her a laughing stock, since they are tantamount to a continuation of the condominium, which has been repeatedly condemned by the Egyptian nation. The draft agreement accepted by Khashaba Pasha, it is stated, ignores a fundamental principle unanimously approved by Egyptians—the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

The draft agreement, continues the report, would, if accepted, consolidate and increase the powers of the Governor-General of the Sudan. It would, moreover, give power to introduce a constitutional regime to the Governor-General and not to the King of Egypt and the Sudan. The report says that the proposals would deprive the Sudanese of participation in the administration, while they would invest the Governor-General with wide executive and legislative powers. The committee objects to the fact that Egypt's participation would be limited to two Egyptian officials on the executive council, an additional member to be called 'advisers.'

Military Command

The report then compares the position of the commander of the British troops and that of the commander of the Egyptian troops. It says that the Egyptian commander would be called to meetings of the executive council only when defence matters were to be discussed. But the British Commander would be considered a permanent member, with voting rights on all questions. Regarding the permanent committee, consisting of two British and two Egyptian members, to supervise the progress of the Sudanese towards self-rule, to report upon that it would have no powers and would fulfil only advisory functions, especially as it would meet only once every three months. Its recommendations would not affect in any way the powers of the Governor-General.

The report concludes by saying that the Egyptian Government's insistence of a continuation of the present administrative system in the Sudan for three years subject to renewal would weaken Egypt's position politically.

Water for Groundnut Scheme

A 5,000,000 GALLON DAM is to be built near Machingwea, an area of the groundnut scheme in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, where water supplies have recently given cause for anxiety. The springs, which are 16 miles from the cultivation, were said to be the special preserve of a *Mwanga* or witch doctor whose approval had first to be obtained. The old man also pronounced a spell, which he said would ensure the safety of the new dam, for the fee of 100. The inflow is estimated at 8,000 gallons per hour.

Malaria Exhibition

THE ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE is arranging a reception at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on the afternoon of Monday, June 5, to mark the jubilee of the discovery by Sir Ronald Ross of the route of transmission of malaria. Dr. John Masfield, the Poet Laureate, will speak on "Ronald Ross," and there will be an exhibition illustrating the history of progress in malaria control methods. From July 6 to 9 the exhibition will be open to the general public.

Character of Chiefs

CHARACTER and general suitability are henceforth to receive special consideration when the appointment of a chief is considered in Southern Rhodesia. Making this statement when addressing Native chiefs in Concession, Major-General Sir John Kennedy, the Governor, said that those matters would if necessary receive greater weight than a mere hereditary claim, for the quality and quantity of the work of chiefs must be improved.

Prospects for Fish Farming Potentialities in N. Rhodesia

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN FISHERIES provide some £250,000 worth of fish a year, stated Mr. T. G. Vaughan-Jones, Director of Game and Tackle Control, in a paper on the work of his department. He added:

"The life of certain well-populated areas depends upon this industry—for example, Bulawayo and the Lusitana. The industry has been built up mostly by Africans for themselves, and the effort deserves respect. The economics of it are crazy enough from the efficiency standpoint, but probably as good as many manifestations of individualist economies in European trade; at any rate, they suit the present demands of the country.

"One's main trouble with the great potentialities of a Native industry which has so little attention from the administration, has haphazard and was so wealthy. It is a most likely field for co-operative work in the future.

"The idea of fish farming is not new; it has been proved in the United States, and in the U.S.A. well speaking, fish farming bears much the same relation to fishing in wild waters as scientific stock farming bears to the raising of wild game. Dependence on luck is exchanged for practical certainty of yield. The figures for a prospective fish farm yielded 300 to 500 lb. per acre per annum where wild waters in the same area yield 30 lb. Some fish in the East could yield a ton or so. Perch could yield no more than 300 lb., and beef scarcely 150 lb.

Problems of Distribution

It all fitted nicely into the Northern Rhodesian scene, where whatever fish there was appeared to be badly distributed, the lion's share going to the wealthy town markets, while the rural areas starved, even close by the waters. Higher production, controlled and located in strategic areas, could do much to correct this. The work, once a technique suitable to local conditions had been found, would be simple, especially for the average African to grasp; and with a good fish, the effort, as a hopeful medium, the technique, one would think would present no great difficulties.

"There is no doubt as to the value of water conservation, which needed no emphasis, fish would give it still greater value and a pointed incentive. In the light of modern knowledge, chemical and biological, the dangers of increasing bilharzia and malaria are becoming less and less, and altogether the 'profit' far outweighs the 'costs.'

"Work on fish farming has raised many interesting side-issues. In itself it calls for the working out of ways and means of water conservation. At Ghanama, near Bulawayo, the experiments are being carried out. It has been an education to watch a rapidly disappearing stream in an eroded gully, on which three or four years the semblance of a lush river, teeming with fish, was a vague, thin, pinkish clothed in verdure. Far below the crop-raped area there were strange permanent flow where once brief muddy spates swept fast, and the eroded river-bed characteristic of so much of Africa.

S. Rhodesia to Restrict Immigration

IMMIGRANTS into Southern Rhodesia will no longer be accepted by that Colony unless they have guaranteed employment or are in possession of £1,500 or a regular income such as a pension, of not less than £500 a year. This proposal has been suggested by the Southern Rhodesian Government as a sequel to the rapid increase in immigration since the end of the war, which has aggravated the grave housing shortage. The influx has reached an annual rate of 18,000 this year, compared with 9,000 in 1946.

Indian Education

MR. ALP AKBAR, C.M.I., who last year at the request of the Government of Kenya conducted an inquiry into the Indian education in the Colony, has dealt exhaustively with the subject in a 110-page report which starts with a historical background from Roman days and includes many up-to-date statistics. He writes: "I visited a large number of schools and examined their work. I found that the schools are all overcrowded and many more are needed; the staff is totally inadequate and in most cases is ill-qualified, and the entire teaching is ineffective." He is severely critical of the lack of opportunities for Indians to reach the highest posts in the Civil Service.

Non-Native Education Canon Gibbons's Views

WE DARE NOT PROMISE our African brethren a short road to progress, if there is no short road. Every nation and community which has gained its status has done so by blood, sweat, toil and tears, said CANON P. M. GIBBONS in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika. He continued, (in part):

"It would be a grave disservice to these Africans if we let them think that everything is easy, and that all they have to do is to enter the schools and be educated. A number of them are beginning to realize that there is a great deal more to it than that. Our duty, as a Government and an alien race is that we have not given Africans full opportunity of exercising their responsibility. We have been false friends by allowing them to get into messes and saving them the trouble of getting out. No race will win its soul that way. Everyone who wishes to look his fellow-men in the face must take the full degree of responsibility for his acts.

These are the imponderables about which Government cannot speak openly, and which you cannot include in a budget, but nevertheless they must be reflected in the behaviour of the departments and of the non-officials of all races and classes if we are to work as one for the progress of this Territory with all its peoples.

Increase in European Population

In this connexion we dare not neglect any longer the question of non-Native education. It is long overdue. The Southern Province alone is to expect an influx next year of some 5,000 extra Europeans in connexion with the groundnut and other schemes. Are they not to be allowed to leave their families with them? If children come out to the schools in Kenya and Southern and Northern Rhodesia simply cannot take them. We must do something quickly. Future generations of Africans will in our very name have to leave them the problem of a poor white, a problem that has already begun to be with us. It is a very serious situation. Nothing has the force of urgency more written across it than the problem of non-Native education.

The lack of a sense of responsibility amongst the Africans, although partly due to a defect in their own nature, perhaps, or that it has not had time enough to develop, and it took us a thousand years to develop it in England—is nevertheless due to the fact that the district officer is completely snowed under with clerks' jobs. Government could look into the administration of justice; a profounder matter, and give the Africans more responsibility for their own people, for the good order of their own people, and training in local government.

Small bands of Africans are springing up in all directions. There is the Shambala Fellowship and others are beginning to take an interest in their country. Some, if not carefully looked after, may become subversive, but all, if taken properly by the right man and at the right moment, may be of immense value to the Territory at large. That must not be neglected.

An official who entered the Service about 1906—he is dead now—told me that when he joined there was a strong sense of vocation, and he mentioned that the new officers seemed to him to lack that sense of vocation. He said there seemed to be a great deal more looking at salary lists, at the housing problem, at whether you would get this, that and the other, waiting until the time came to take the pension and get out. If he is right, God forbid that he should have been in this terrible state of soul to be in.

Every white man, every Indian, who comes to this Territory is a missionary. Missions are not confined to the Christian missionary bodies. Whether you like it or not, every stranger in this country is being preached and what he does and says has enormous influence.

Africans employed in offices, shops or houses in Mombasa now receive a minimum wage of 20/- (20 shillings) or 35/- per calendar month, with an additional 5s. per month unless accommodation is provided.

Ignorance Impedes Progress Belgian Congo Better Informed

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE of conditions in the Rhodesias exists in British East Africa, but the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is far better informed.

That unflattering conclusion is given in the report of the Southern Rhodesian Trade Goodwill Mission which visited Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Nyasaland some months ago. It was led by Mr. G. A. Dassenport, M.P., Minister of Commerce and Industries, whose colleagues were Messrs. Stanley Cooke and M. J. Pretorius representing the Associated Chambers of Industries of Rhodesia, M. G. Fleming, representing the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce, and E. A. Wetmore, of the staff of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

The mission is emphatic that if the Rhodesias and East Africa are to develop as they should, connexion should be made without delay between the Rhodesias and East African Railway system, and good all-weather roads should be provided forthwith. The document is a useful factual survey of trade conditions in the territories.

Port Extensions

MR. REGINALD BOHNS, Member for Transport of the East Africa High Commission, has stated that it is hoped to begin extensions to the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam in 1950, when the groundnut schemes port of Mombasa is complete. A representative of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, Ltd., recently described Dar es Salaam as in a "chronic state of indescribable chaos," but of late a co-ordinating committee of British shipping interests has directed the flow of traffic. Mr. Bohns considers that the only immediate remedy is the regulation and restriction of cargoes.

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Africans' Attitude to Taxation East African Service Appointments

N. Rhodesian Committee Findings

WAGES ARE THE KEY. Tax is all right. This is the general attitude of Africans in Northern Rhodesia towards taxation according to the report of the committee which has reviewed Native taxation in that territory. They find that there is no general sense of dissatisfaction or hardship among Africans with regard to the imposition of the new taxation.

Any proposal to alter the rate of tax as now understood would be in harmony with the tradition in Africa, which tends to regard mass payment as based upon a deeply rooted tradition. The property of contributing towards public services is clearly appreciated, and lower taxation rates would arouse suspicion, since the widespread belief persists among Natives that employees would correspondingly reduce wages.

The idea of relating the amount of tax payable to the size of income is foreign to present African thought, but exemption on particular grounds of hardship is acceptable. The vast majority believe that persons over the age of 55 should be granted complete exemption.

Automatic Exemptions

The committee recommended early inquiry into the possibility of introducing a system embodying a small amount of tax payable to the central Government and local rates payable to Native authorities, no present alteration of Native law. Generous exercise by district officers of discretion regarding exemption and reduction, exemption of all Africans over the age of 55, unless they are supporting themselves, automatic exemption of persons in urban areas earning less than 20s. a month.

“Early and urgent consideration should be given to the possibility of raising the wages of ill-paid Africans to a level permitting them to maintain and steadily improve their standard of living.”

Members of the committee of inquiry were Dr. H. C. Haslam (chairman), Mr. B. Goodwin, M.C., Mr. K. C. Johnson, and Mr. N. Nolumango, Mr. P. D. Thomas was secretary. They point out that this is one of the earliest committees reporting directly to the Governor to contain representatives of both races, whose interests and destinies in the territory are inseparable. This co-operation has been a happy experience for us all, and has, we believe, enhanced the value of the advice we have given.

Meetings were held in most towns in Northern Rhodesia, evidence being accepted from 118 Africans and 14 Europeans orally, whilst written memoranda were received from 19 Africans and 14 Europeans.

Kenya Kongonis

AN ENGLISH TOUR has been arranged for members of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club who are in this country. Names of those able to play should be sent to Mr. P. de V. Affen at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C2. The captain and manager will be Squadron Leader G. E. Edwards, the vice-captain Mr. W. De Draffan, and the headquarters the Black Horse Hotel, Horsham. Matches have been arranged as follows: August 2, v. Liffeld; August 3, v. Haywards Heath; August 4, v. Henfield; August 5, v. Barclays Banks; August 6, v. Bognor Regis; August 7, v. Ockley; August 8, v. Rogate; August 9, v. Papham; August 10, v. Ditching; August 11, v. Littlehampton; and August 12, v. Middleton Sports Club.

Rhodesian Telegraph Service

THE RADIO TELEGRAPH service operated in Southern Rhodesia by Cable and Wireless Ltd. is to be acquired by the Government of the Colony. Announcement that it would probably become operative from January 1, 1949, the Minister of Finance says that the agreed valuation figure was expected to be £45,000.

Kenya Settlement Commissioner

THE LATEST list of appointments to the Colonial Service includes the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE. Northern Rhodesia—Mr. J. H. McHarg, Nyasaland—Miss A. Gordon Smith, Tanganyika—Messrs. P. J. Hopkins and R. E. Stanger. ENGINEERING SERVICE. Northern Rhodesia—Mr. D. E. Dobson, Tanganyika—Messrs. A. S. Blainfield and J. D. W. Waters, East African Posts and Telegraphs—Messrs. R. Jarman and H. A. B. Smith. MEDICAL SERVICE. British Somaliland—Mr. B. Daszyc, Kenya—Dr. R. R. McEwen. AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. Tanganyika—Miss M. A. G. Maxwell and Mr. R. C. Robinson. MISCELLANEOUS. Kenya—Mr. P. Finlayson, forestry officer, Uganda—Mr. R. F. W. assistant registrar of cooperative societies, East Africa—Mr. R. F. Baker, photographer.

Promotions and Transfers include:

Administrative Service.—Mr. G. R. B. Brown, deputy provincial commissioner, Kenya, to be Commissioner of European Settlement; Mr. K. S. Kinghorn, administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be deputy provincial commissioner; Mr. R. McDonald, Ceylon Civil Service, to be deputy provincial secretary, Uganda; Mr. P. M. McDonald, administrative officer, Nyasaland, to be Native courts adviser; Mr. G. W. B. Mackenzie, assistant secretary, Mauritius, to be administrative officer, Kenya; Mr. D. G. Maurice, assistant to Lieut. Governor, Malta, to be assistant Director of Economic Control, Tanganyika; Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham, senior administrative officer, Zanzibar, to be senior Commissioner, Zanzibar; Mr. T. O. Pitt, administrative officer, Tanganyika, to be deputy provincial commissioner.

Mr. C. M. Roddan's Appointment

Agricultural Service.—Mr. G. W. Lock, senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika, to be senior research officer; Mr. G. M. Roddan, deputy agricultural adviser, Colonial office, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya; and Mr. O. S. Swain, senior agricultural officer, Zanzibar, to be Director of Agriculture, Medical Service.—Dr. R. M. Doudeswell, pathologist, Kenya, to be assistant director of laboratory services; Dr. S. B. East, pathologist, medical officer, Falkland Islands, to be medical officer, Uganda. Police.—Mr. E. Simmons and Mr. J. Smith, assistant superintendents, Northern Rhodesia, to be superintendents, Survey Service.—Mr. J. H. Tanner, surveyor, Tanganyika, to be chief aviation officer; and Mr. B. O. Whitaker, surveyor, Zanzibar, to be staff surveyor, Kenya. Veterinary Service.—Mr. J. W. Magulay, veterinary research officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be senior veterinary research officer.

Miscellaneous Services.—Mr. W. G. Alcock, lands officer and registrar, Nyasaland, to be official assignee, Singapore; Mr. T. Bowring, Director of Public Works, British Honduras, to be Director of Public Works, Nyasaland; Mr. A. W. Brown, assistant accountant, P.W.D., Northern Rhodesia, to be accountant; Mr. J. Gibson, chief mechanical engineer, Tanganyika Railways, to be chief mechanical engineer, K.U.R. & F.R.; Mr. J. Green, schoolmaster, Northern Rhodesia, to be principal, European Education Department, Mr. G. Jones, accountant, Tanganyika, to be senior accountant; Mr. C. W. Jackson, schoolmaster, Malaya, to be education officer for African education, Kenya; Mr. H. R. Kirby, assistant accountant, P.W.D., Northern Rhodesia, to be land settlement officer.

Mr. C. W. Leverett, Palestine Railways, to be district traffic superintendent, K.U.R. & F.R.; Mr. F. M. D. Manning, accountant, Northern Rhodesia, to be secretary, Land Board; Mr. W. G. Peasley, Director of customs, Palestine, to be Comptroller of Customs, Mauritius; Mr. N. F. Richards, assistant engineer, P.W.D., Northern Rhodesia, to be Director of Public Works, British Somaliland.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION have carried the following passengers during the past week for—

Khartoum.—Miss Ansell, Mr. A. Hunt, Mr. A. Isaacs, Mr. Morris, Miss L. Russell, Mr. Vincent. Port Bell.—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Mr. Buttonburg, Mr. Cavannaugh, Mrs. Gas, Mr. G. Gilliarst, Mr. A. E. Mundy, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. I. Troughton. Kisumu.—Mr. Bedford, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Hartnell, Mr. Holman, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Page, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. M. E. Bald, Mr. R. W. Evans, Mr. Gray, Mr. R. T. Green, Mr. W. K. Horne, Mr. H. L. B. J. Grant, Mr. Webster, Mrs. West. Victoria Falls.—Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mr. J. N. Grant, Mrs. Heath, Mr. R. Walker.

MR. H. E. ADAMS is Acting Assistant Secretary for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.
 THOMAS ADAMS, Assistant Director of the Kenya Railways, is the son of Sir John and Lady Barwick, of Mount St. Hill, Northallerton, and the Hon. Mrs. V. Barwick, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Sir J. Barwick. They have announced their engagement.

MR. H. M. MACKENZIE, who has for many years in the Colonial Service in Uganda, has been appointed secretary of the Uganda Society in Scotland and Mrs. MACKENZIE and their two children will leave this country early in July to live in the African continent.

MR. C. F. L. DE GENIER is the new secretary of the Kenya National Farmers' Union which is expected to appoint an executive officer shortly. Mr. Genier was Food Controller in Bahrain during the war, and afterwards of the staff of the Ministry of War Transport.

Three provincial governors of the Sudan have retired, namely Mr. G. E. BARRIE, of the Blue Nile Province, Mr. E. D. KINGDON, Upper Nile, and C. B. TRACY, Northern Province. The new governors will be respectively Major E. R. ... MR. F. ... CORFIELD and Mr. ... MADDEN.

MR. J. F. KAPNEK is chairman of the reconstituted board of Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. of which the other members are Mr. W. BROWN, Mr. G. A. BOND, LIEUT. COLONEL A. C. THOMAS, SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, MR. BERNARD DUNN and MR. BARRY DODD. The company's first brewery is to be erected in Bulawayo.

An ethnographic survey is being undertaken in East Africa, under the auspices of the Colonial Social Science Research Committee by DR. A. MEINHARD. The survey, which is expected to last about 18 months, will deal with the little known peoples in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika and adjacent areas in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. R. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, paid a visit to Bulawayo last week and was entertained by the Mayor. On the following day he went to the R.A.F. aerodrome at Whynnyon, Hunts, and inspected a number of the aircraft of 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, which will fly to Southern Rhodesia shortly.

DR. HUGH BURKING, chief scientific officer to the Overseas Food Corporation, has left for Northern Rhodesia where he will join Mr. L. R. BERRIDGE, area manager of the Corporation's groundnut area in Urambo, Tanganyika, and Colonel W. F. ANDERSON, a civil engineer on the staff of the Corporation, to make a preliminary survey in the Mumbwa area for large-scale groundnut and maize cultivation.

MR. F. G. HERMGES, appointed a photographer in the Regional Information Department in East Africa, was educated at University College School and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He has studied at the London County Council School of Photo Engraving and Lithography, was commissioned in the Artists' Rifles in 1937, was appointed a captain in the Peicesheshire Regiment on the outbreak of the recent war. From 1940 to 1945 he served in East Africa Command, ultimately becoming an officer in charge of the Command photographic section.

East African Office

RECENT CALLEERS in the East African Office in London have included: Mr. W. Barnett, Miss Jill Bastard, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. E. G. Cooper, Mrs. G. R. Coplans, Mr. Watkinson, Mrs. D. D'Oaustina, Mr. P. R. Gibson, Mr. Habib Jafar, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jolly, Mr. B. J. Makasa, the Hon. J. M. M. Junyoro, Miss Ann Raterston, Mr. H. H. Pawsey, Mr. H. Penfold, Mr. Bartlett, Renwick, Mrs. David Sim, Mr. Pand. Mrs. H. H. Spott, Miss ... Strange, Mr. ... Switzer, Mr. J. E. G. Troughout and ... Vesterby.

Obituary

Lieut. Commander C. Swanson

LIEUT. COMMANDER CHARLES SWANSON, who has recently died in this country, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1900 where he served in the Matatiele Road Department and in the Civil Commissioner's Office for two years. He then transferred to Northern Rhodesia as assistant civil commissioner, later becoming an inspector of public works. He retired in 1916 and returned to this country to work in a munition factory. Later in the same year he was gazetted in the R.N.R. as setting on Commodore Bouchie Grey's staff and in other appointments in France and this country. In 1919 he served with Commander Grey in connection with the expedition to Russia, attaining the rank of lieutenant.

Mr. Swanson, who was 74, was a keen sportsman, playing Rugby football for Matatiele Road, cricket for Northern Rhodesia and being at one time a champion of the Livingstone Club.

MR. SYDNEY JOHN, a European employee of the East African Construction Co. Ltd., and an Asian motor cyclist, were killed in a recent motor accident in Mombasa.

MR. G. FRED WELLS, of the accountants staff of the East African Railway and Harbours, has died suddenly in Mombasa after a heart attack. He had been on the staff of the E.U.R. and H. for 27 years.

LADY MANSON BARR, wife of Sir Philip Manson-Barr, consulting physician in the Colonial Office, has died at her home near Edenbridge, Kent, at the age of 69. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Patrick Manson.

MR. AUSTIN THOMAS HARRISON has died in Fort Victoria at the age of 81. Born in Leicester, he arrived in Rhodesia in 1907 and established a drapery business. For many years he was a prominent member of the local town management board.

CAPTAIN WILHAM WHITFIELD, Royal Armoured Corps, who was attached to the 6th Battalion The King's African Rifles, died suddenly in Dar es Salaam as he was about to retire from the Army after 29 years' service in order to join the gramophone organization. He leaves a widow and three children.

MR. EDWIN FREDERICK GERRARD, of Silverdale Estate, Moshi, died recently on his property. He had been a coffee grower in the Kumanjaro district of Tanganyika for some 23 years, and had served during the 1914-18 war in the Indian Army, being demobilized with the rank of captain. He is survived by Mrs. Gerrard and a daughter.

MAJOR RUDOLF WIEGAND, a retired officer of the German Army, who was farming at Munene Halt, Portuguese East Africa, near the Rhodesian border, was killed recently at the age of 70 by a goods train in the first World War. He was for a time in charge of "Big Bertha," the notorious Krupp gun which shelled Paris from an exceptionally long range.

Official on Leave

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS on leave in this country include:

- East Africa Commission: Mr. J. C. Williams, Kenya; Messrs. A. Ackinson, P. J. de Brabant, H. P. W. Chapman, E. S. Cooper, G. G. Dennis, D. C. Harley, G. de M. Lavers, S. Beech, H. Smith, and G. M. H. Trench and Sir M. J. Harley, Mason, K.U.A. & H. Mr. H. J. Bland, Tanganyika; Messrs. R. Gower, N. G. Steers, Harris, T. J. Hudson, C. Marshall, R. W. Miller, W. Orsmond, and A. Pitcairne, and Miss N. M. King, Uganda; Messrs. G. G. L. Baines, J. Clark, J. Fraser, J. E. H. Goss, H. Paine, and Dr. ... and G. M. Gibson, Zanzibar; Messrs. G. W. Hutchinson and J. M. Sullivan.

PERSONALIA

MRS. JENNER has been elected president of the Nakuru Musical Society.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. AMES.

MR. BERTRAM E. DREYFUS has begun practice in Nakuru as an advocate.

A son has been born in Nairobi, Northern Rhodesia, to MR. and MRS. P. J. TOBIN.

MR. R. de BRYN, M.R.C.V.S., is now practising in Njoro as a veterinary surgeon.

MR. F. G. R. WOODLEY, Mayor of Nairobi, has arrived in this country on leave.

A daughter has been born to MR. and MRS. G. YORK, of London, Kenya.

MR. E. J. NEVILL has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Industrial Committee.

MRS. CRISP has been elected president of the Morinda and Coast Horticultural Society.

MR. D. G. THOMAS has been appointed botanist to the Agricultural Department of Uganda.

MR. W. J. R. GEORGE has been elected president of the White Settlers' Association in Kenya.

MR. P. GORTON has been elected chairman of the newly formed Nairobi Social and Sports Club.

MRS. REID BROWN, wife of the British Consul in Beira, is on a visit to Europe with her daughter.

MR. A. B. BALMOR, formerly of East London, has been appointed assistant city engineer of Bulawayo.

MR. F. C. TROUGHTON, Financial Secretary in Kenya, left London for Nairobi by air on Saturday.

COLONEL W. M. NEVILL has been appointed executive officer of the Usini Gishu Gymkhana Club in Kenya.

Members of the Broken Hill Township Management Board are MR. H. T. SHACKLOCK and MR. R. CLEGG.

MR. G. C. NEILL was recently elected to Gwelo Town Council, following the retirement of MR. S. G. BARMAN.

DR. A. B. LORENZEN, Director of the Sudan Medical Service, has retired after 22 years' work in the country.

MRS. A. S. WIDGERY, Establishment officer in the Secretariat in Uganda, has retired after 35 years' service.

MR. C. E. W. COLEMAN has been appointed district commissioner of the Mporokoso district of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. B. WYCH, has been appointed district commissioner of the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia.

Two daughters have been born in Nakuru, Kenya, to MR. and MRS. E. C. CORBETT, of Old Joro Crook.

A biography of Cecil Rhodes is being written by MR. ARTHUR BRYAN, author of "Days of Empire," and other works.

MR. P. P. COX, of the Sudan Postal Service, and MISS J. A. LOVE, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

MR. ABDUL HALIM MOHAMMED, of the Sudan Medical Service, has been sent to Japan to obtain the degree of M.D.

The engagement is announced between MR. G. V. AIRE, formerly of Lamu, Kenya, and MISS J. M. BOUCHER, of Bristol.

MR. S. B. SIMPSON has been appointed chairman of a committee formed in the Sudan to investigate the rise in the cost of living.

MR. ROBERT DAVY, headmaster of Hasting School, Salisbury, retired recently after 27 years' service in Southern Rhodesia.

MISS M. B. WALLER, of Chicago, retired recently from the Northern Rhodesian Education Department after 27 years' service.

MRS. COLBY, wife of the Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed president of the Nyasaland branch of the British Red Cross.

A daughter was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of DR. F. DIGBY MACKWORTH TOMBEDEV.

MR. ASHUTOSH DAS has been elected president of the Uganda Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. D. C. BERRY, a director of Manbré and Garton, Ltd., is shortly leaving this country to visit the company's estates in Kenya.

A Southern Highlands Union, membership of which is open to all races, has been formed under the chairmanship of MR. IVOR BAYLDON.

MR. HAROLD R. LORD, assistant general manager of the Manica Trading Company, Ltd., and Mrs. Lord are on leave in this country from Beira.

MR. H. E. STACEY, of the Kenya Legal Department, is retiring after 22 years' service with the Government and the High Commissioner for Transport.

A Ratepayers' Association has been formed in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia. MR. F. V. PARKS is chairman and COLONEL T. NANGLE honorary secretary.

THE REV. HORACE IBBOTSON broadcasted the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Friday, describing the life of Rhodesian students at Oxford.

The highest score in the recent King's Medal rifle shoot in Bulawayo was registered by C. M. A. M. BUTCHER, of the 2nd Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

THE REV. H. CARTER, of the Methodist Church in Africa, and MRS. CARTER are taking a long holiday in England after 11 years' continuous service in the Rhodesias.

MR. DONALD CAMPBELL, who was in business in Nakuru until he joined the R.A.F. on the outbreak of war, has been appointed secretary of the Rift Valley Sports Club, Kenya.

THE REV. J. A. TURNER is the area commissioner for Boy Scouts in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya. MR. D. MORGAN, the provincial commissioner, is chairman of the local association.

New appointments as district commissioners in Northern Rhodesia are: MR. R. CRAIGHEAD-BENSON (Lusaka and Broken Hill), MR. N. R. K. ALVARD (Mushu) and MR. S. D. FACEY (Gwembe).

MR. W. S. BOVILL recently arrived in Kampala with his father, MR. W. BOVILL, and will remain in Uganda to study the many interests of Messrs. Bovill Matheson and Co., Ltd., in the Protectorate.

MR. JULIAN HOFFMAN, a 22-year-old Rhodesian medical student, is to represent the University of the Witwatersrand at the Students' International Clinical Congress to be held in London in July.

The REV. STANLEY PITT, secretary of the Council of Christian Churches of South Africa, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia to discuss the establishment of branches of the Council in that Colony.

MR. P. E. R. ENGLISH, son of the late G. R. English and of Mrs. English of Bulawayo, and MISS P. M. S. NAPIER, daughter of Sir Albert and Lady Napier, of Chelsea, were married in London last week.

MRS. GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, G.O.C. East Africa Command, and MRS. R. K. LEA, eldest daughter of the late H. O. Hobson and of Mrs. Hobson, were quietly married in London last Saturday.

MR. E. C. HULLINE, a new officer member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, and of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, is due in England by air from Lagos, Salami about the end of June.

Members of the new Trades Licensing Board in Northern Rhodesia are MR. V. E. WINDHAM (chairman), MR. H. W. PRIEST, G.C., MR. J. O. TADDOU PHIBBS, MR. H. RICE, MR. GORDON JAMES, and MR. T. V. DESAI.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, deputy chairman and general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is due in this country on Sunday next from Nairobi for consultations with the London directors.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—"I am simply a working man. I have worked hard all my life, and all that has happened to me in the past few weeks has happened to me before. I am used to it."—General Smuts.

Technology is not in its infancy and only a few of those who practise it are in their dotage."—Lord Moran.

I put my views before my colleagues, discuss with them, and then accept their decisions."—Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Dr. Dalton combined the techniques of the Communists and Dr. Schacht."—Viscount Swinton.

The Government is putting strong pressure on every country which is imposing restrictions on our exports." The President of the Board of Trade.

The Government, which has been so ready to advise everyone on how to manage their business, is totally incompetent to run its own."—Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

Science, commerce, politics and statecraft could not be spiritual if they were conducted in accordance with the law of righteousness."—Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Full employment in Great Britain is due not to Socialist planning but to free enterprise in capitalist America."—Mr. Hort-Belisha, M.P.

We should be facing a million of our people on the dot if our friends and allies in America had not come to our rescue."—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

The use of sodium selenate as an insecticide might cause sterility in humans and animals, and might make hair drop out and nails fall off."—Dr. Hubert Martin.

The important thing is that the men who run newspapers should be intelligent and honourable, with a high sense of purpose and full realization of their power."—Lord Burnham.

If I were asked: Will you move closer to Western Europe at the cost of moving further away from the countries of the Commonwealth? I would say: No."—Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.

The proceedings at the Socialist conference in Scarborough show that responsibility and the threat of adversity have swung Labour to the right."—Labour correspondent of the *Financial Times*.


Spain is the only completely anti-Communist stronghold in Europe."—Major Guy Lloyd, M.P.

Christianity is the one force great enough to provide the dynamic power which can stabilize and strengthen progressive democracy."—Sir Stafford Cripps.

There is a tendency in all countries for Governments to become too strong and to assume power which enable them to ignore more and more the will of the people."—Lord Salisbury.

The Empire is coming to a strange pass when Mr. Churchill and General Smuts, its two greatest men in the past 30 years, have been discarded."—Mr. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament.

I regret that compulsory church parades for the forces have been abolished. I have heard more good common sense talked from the pulpit of garrison churches than from the general run of civilians. A good chaplain is a pearl of price to any commanding officer. An indifferent one—I have never come across a really bad one—is a liability. Now that all the youth of the country have to pass through the ranks with national service, chaplains are more necessary than ever."—Field Marshal Lord Wavell.

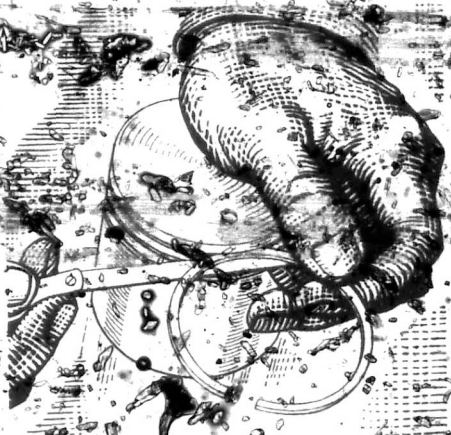


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BACK GROUND

Palestine.— Unless Britain and the United States can agree upon a common policy in the Middle East, peace cannot be ensured in Palestine. British policy has long been designed to safeguard international security in the Middle East by encouraging the Arab kingdoms to modernize their administrations, to promote the welfare of their subjects, and to build up the strength and popular support needed for their defence against possible attack. It was this policy that made possible more than 20 years of peaceful development. When war came it enlisted the close co-operation of Egypt in the defeat of the German drive through Africa and rallied the Arab Legion to crush Nazi intrigue in Iraq. It made possible the work of the Middle East Supply Centre, which co-ordinated the resources of the Arab world under British and American guidance. It was no accident, but the consequence of British policy that the Jewish National Home was able to enjoy the fullest facilities to grow from weakness to maturity, and to make Palestine outstanding in the Middle East for high standards of life. With equal consistency British policy sought to reconcile Arab opinion to the existence of the National Home. It was never intended to contemplate the creation of a secular Jewish state in a predominantly Muslim area. When humanitarian sentiment came to support the Zionist demand Britain found herself faced with increasing difficulty in keeping the balance, and when the British Government after the war failed to obtain from the United States the practical co-operation required to persuade both Jews and Arabs of the need for agreement they laid down the mandate in the hope that the United Nations might find some way of closing the gap. The influence which Britain is now exerting upon the Arab states, to persuade them to counsels of moderation cannot prevail unless there is a parallel exercise of American influence upon the provisional Government of Israel. The Arabs have seen the National Home grow from small beginnings into a formidable political unit; fear of Zionist aggression has excited the Muslim world from Morocco to the Far East. It is for the United States to use her powerful influence to restrain Zionist ambitions, to limit the territory of the new state of Israel to boundaries settled by international guarantee, and to persuade Zionists that the privileges of secular statehood must carry with them the sacrifice of any claim upon the allegiance of Jewish citizens of other countries. — *The Times*.

Nationalization.— The type of politician we are cursed with to-day cannot in his narrow, selfish fanaticism understand that there are people who are much more concerned with the welfare of the nation than with political theories. I am opposed to nationalization as we are running it because it is dangerously inefficient. If it can be made more efficient than private enterprise then it will have my support. Our future as a nation and our standard of living must depend not upon which political theories we put into force, but upon whether we run the nation's business with the highest skill and efficiency. It is no use pinning our hopes and dreams on nationalization simply because a collection of politicians with no practical experience whatever have preached nationalization for years as the cure-all. If nationalization is to succeed it must be at least as efficient as private enterprise, industry, or better still, more efficient. — Mr. Alan Gordon, editor of the *Sunday Express*.

Freedom and the Czechs.— "People in whose hearts the seed of political liberty has been planted will never cast it out again. That is the lesson of history and the mainspring of human progress. Evil men may accomplish many and monstrous tyrannies. But the conscience of man is consumed with a passion to be free. As conscience becomes more articulate the urge to freedom grows. In the end man's conscience will win. That is something we know for certain, who have witnessed the fall of the most efficient despotism in history. It is something the Czechs know also, who have felt the hand at their throats so often and have struggled till it fell away." — *New Chronicle*.

Diplomacy.— "The truly great diplomatic achievements have been those which have only become known 100 years after they had been quietly consummated. We regret our present highly intense and highly publicized diplomatic competition. And, when I regard this riot in the parrot house which is modern diplomacy, I admit that there are moments when I feel alarmed, since if once one allows oneself to regard international relations as a series of tricks and rubbers, of triumphs and defeats, one ends by creating a state of mind so nervous, so irritable, that the smallest match can flash into a blinding flame." — Mr. Harold Nicolson.

President Truman.— The one great American Democratic Party is in a state of disintegration. That is the outstanding feature of the political scene in the United States as it faces the most perilous period of its history. After 16 years in office, during which it weathered a great depression and a great war, it is deemed unfitted to guide the nation in the face of a great challenge. Whoever the next occupant of the White House will be, he will not be Mr. Truman, who may yet fail to get the Democratic Organization. It used to be said that Truman had ordered the White House would either grow small or swell. Mr. Truman has done neither. He remains the same kindly, well-meaning man people cannot help liking. He has inspired neither the devotion nor the hatred which President Roosevelt inspired. He is just felt to be inadequate. He has not proved big enough to be a successful statesman nor small enough to be a successful politician. When his political burial has been accomplished he will at least deserve the epitaph: "Here lies a man who did his best." — *National Review*.

Russian Production.— "While Soviet industrial production is now at least as large as before the war, there is little evidence that any appreciable quantity of this production will be available for industrial exports. At the same time the Herter Committee report noted that the capacity of the Soviet Union to produce military equipment is now greater than before the war. The Soviet budget for 1948 in red expenditure of at least 5% more resources on national defence than in 1940. Available statistical information, compiled laboriously from fragmentary hints made in Soviet official statements, indicates that total Soviet industrial output is now at or about pre-war rate. Production of consumer goods in the Soviet Union is limited almost entirely to food, textiles and shoes, and output of textiles has not yet reached pre-war levels. However, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are supplying the Soviet with textiles in return for raw materials." — *United States Information Service*.

"The ideal that my wife, and I have set before us is to make the utmost of the special opportunities we have to try to bring home to our own generation the full importance of that contribution and the effort, both at work and play, that is required of us." — The Duke of Edinburgh.

In order to facilitate that process and in order to give the Southern Rhodesian growers a certainty as to the future, agreements have been entered into between manufacturers here and growers in Southern Rhodesia to take a very large proportion of the Southern Rhodesian crop every year for five years, and year by year they will meet in order to extend that for a further year. This really covers a perpetual period of five years ahead, for which there will be a long-term contract for buying Rhodesian tobacco.

"That is much the most satisfactory way of securing the market for the Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers and it will secure to us as large a volume as possible of tobacco which can be brought within the sterling area. I think that is the only way, and much the best way, of substituting what used to be done by a large preference, and which could not be done now by a large preference—it would make no difference one way or the other—but which can be done by some such arrangement as has been entered into."

Geneva and Havana Agreements

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "I agree with the Chancellor that, under existing conditions of trade preference is not really a suitable instrument for securing what we want to secure. What some of us are worried about, though, is that in the future, under the Geneva and Havana Agreements, a time may come when we shall be prohibited from carrying on this agreement—which, as I understand it, is not a Government agreement but a trade agreement—if, in fact, American tobacco was cheaper than Rhodesian tobacco."

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "No, I do not think there is anything that would prohibit manufacturers in this country from continuing to buy tobacco from Rhodesia if it suited the taste of the people in this country, or if for any other reason they thought it a good commercial proposition to buy it."

The amendment proposed by Mr. Carson was negatived.

At question time Sir G. Fox asked the Colonial Secretary the total volume of dollars earned by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, respectively, during 1947; and whether these figures included supplementary sales for these Colonies of goods exported or further processed via the United Kingdom.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Figures are readily available only for the direct earnings of the East African currency areas as a whole, which includes Zanzibar as well as Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. These show that the gross United States and Canadian dollar earnings of that area, not including any dollars earned by export through the United Kingdom, amounted in 1947 to 15,000,000 dollars."

MR. DONNER asked the Minister whether he was taking any steps to provide that the recent reciprocal agreement between H.M. Government and that of the U.S.A., whereby dividends on U.S. securities held by British citizens domiciled in the United Kingdom were now subject to tax reduction at source by the U.S. authorities of 15%, as against 30% previously deducted, was to be extended to Colonial territories; and how long he expected it would take before it could come into effect.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am in communication with Colonial Governments regarding the extension referred to by the hon. Member, but as the consent of the U.S. Government will be required, and certain other preliminary steps have first to be taken, it is not possible to say if and when the extension will come into force in the case of any particular Colony."

British Settlers and Artisans

BRIGADIER RAYNER asked whether the Minister would make a full statement with regard to the new policy announced in East Africa by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies that East Africa must have more British settlers and artisans in particular, and what steps were being taken to implement that new policy at the earliest opportunity.

MR. CREECH JONES: "No new policy was announced by my hon. friend. He did, however, advocate assistance in the development of the territories through the increased use of British technicians, artisans, building foremen and water foremen. He also called attention, as I have done in the past, to the valuable contribution of British settlement and technical skill in the development of these territories."

BRIGADIER RAYNER: "Would the right hon. gentleman get in touch with the Minister of Labour and get him to circulate employment exchanges as to the opportunities in East Africa?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "That matter is now under consideration."

MR. RANKIN: "Is my right hon. friend aware that the policy of increasing the number of European technicians in East Africa is very welcome, but will he also realize that my attempt to increase the number of settlers, especially in parts of East Africa where the black is not allowed to settle, is a different problem, and would he get into touch with the appropriate Minister to try to get him to introduce a scheme to populate not the highlands of Kenya, but the highlands of Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is a very long supplementary question."

Higher Salaries for Colonial Service

Kenya's Development Plans To Be Revised

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, Financial Secretary in Kenya, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA before he left London by air for Nairobi a few days ago that he had been busy in London for the past three weeks discussing Kenya problems with the responsible authorities.

"First and foremost," he said, "we have discussed with the Colonial Office and with the representatives of other Governments in East Africa the questions of the revision of civil servants' salaries and terms of service on a post-war basis, consolidating the cost-of-living allowances in the salaries, and revising salaries in general to meet existing conditions. The opportunity has also been taken to make a comprehensive review of terms of arrangements, pensions, superannuation, and conditions under which Government houses shall be provided."

In most of these matters uniformity is essential among the East African Governments because of the existence of joint departments under the new High Commission. A very wide measure of agreement has been reached and the proposals will be incorporated in a sessional paper which will be laid before the Legislative Councils as a basis for debate about the end of this month or early in July. It would not be proper for me to say anything about the salary proposals now except to emphasize that they will be very costly, since civil servants' salaries are in many cases seriously out of line with living conditions to-day.

Limits of Borrowing

My second concern has been to investigate the extent to which Kenya is likely to be permitted to borrow, locally, in London or elsewhere, for development purposes. The Development Committee's Report and Kenya's Ten-year Development Plan, which were prepared in 1945, are now out of date, primarily because costs have risen so greatly that the money allocated would enable only a fraction of the work to be done. Our requirements have also changed. For the purpose of revising the plan, we must have some clear indication of the amount we can borrow. Now that we have that indication we shall take immediate steps to revise our plans.

The question of Nairobi Municipal Council borrowing for its own important development purposes has also been considered. Hitherto the Council has not been able to borrow on its own account; it has borrowed from the Government, which may in turn have borrowed from some outside source. This procedure has had a restrictive effect upon development of very important municipal services, such as sewerage. The sewerage situation in Nairobi is deplorable, and the water supply position is also very serious, though it has been temporarily alleviated by recent rain. The Nairobi Council and the Government both appreciate that the present conditions cannot be allowed to continue. Unless a proper and permanent water supply is established, Nairobi may, indeed, be supplanted as the capital.

The Council are also responsible for housing. In this respect private enterprise has not been very enterprising, particularly in the sphere of providing houses for Africans and Asians.

For all these purposes the Council have a considerable borrowing programme. We have now agreed upon arrangements which will make it possible for the Council to borrow in the market on the strength of their own revenues and assets. This represents a considerable advance in local municipal government in East Africa.

That the cost-of-living allowances made to Colonial officials would be incorporated in their substantive and pensionable salaries was forecast exclusively by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago.

Parliament

Commons Debate Preference on Empire Tobacco

Sir Stafford Cripps's Assurances to Rhodesian Growers

WHEN THE FINANCE BILL was considered in Committee in the House of Commons last week, MR. E. CARSON proposed an amendment designed to increase the margin of preference on Empire Tobacco. It would mean, he said, that cigarettes made of Empire tobacco would cost only 1s. for 20 instead of their present price and that prices of pipe tobaccos would be reduced in proportion. It would considerably help Empire producers and would be an enormous encouragement to the industry.

The margin of preference, which at the present time was 1s. 6d. per lb. leaf, had some value when cigarettes were mainly 1s. for 20, but it had very little value indeed at the present time, when the price had risen enormously. The ordinary person was apt to feel that if he had to pay such a ridiculously high price as 3s. 6d. for 20 for standard cigarette brands, he might as well pay the whole amount rather than get what he erroneously considered to be an inferior brand at a very slightly lower price. Therefore, the higher the duty rose, the less value there was in the present margin of Empire preference.

Looking Ahead

He realized that there was not nearly enough Empire tobacco to go round, and at the moment we could not satisfy one-quarter of our needs by drawing on Empire supplies. But we had to look ahead and, in doing so, must encourage the industry to expand and help us in years to come. It had been said by the Government that it would be difficult to reduce the preference because of agreements already made. He could not see where or how we were bound not to increase the Empire preference rate, and he was quite certain that now was the time to do so. We had a perfect right to review the whole matter again.

MR. DOUGLAS PARKER, supporting Mr. Carson, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would apply to Empire tobacco the same principle he appeared to have applied to Empire wines.

BRAIGADIER RAYNES supported the proposed amendment. Before 1931 the percentage preference was 35% and fell after that date to 21%; in other words, to a preference of 2s. 0½d. of a duty of 9s. 6d. In 1943, as a result of the agreement with America, the actual preference was reduced to 1s. 6d. Now, with the new duty of 5s. 2d., there is a preferential percentage of 2.6% which is utterly useless.

Potential Rhodesian Production

He had recently been in Southern Rhodesia, and some of his grower friends had pointed out in restrained language that such a small preference was no encouragement at all and would be futile when tobacco became more plentiful. When he had suggested to them, as the Chancellor would doubtless suggest in his reply, that we were now taking most of their crop in any case, they explained that although that was true they would quite willingly increase their present output of 70,000,000 lb. to 100,000,000 lb., if given a worthwhile preference. He gathered that this also applied to Nyasaland, and that, given proper encouragement, they could increase their 19,000,000 lb. to a considerably larger quantity.

Was the Chancellor of the Exchequer so tied up by the trammels of the Geneva and Havana Agreements that he could not restore some of the old preference, even if he wished to? They had a right to know the answer to that question, for many Ministers had made it clear for a long time that they put more faith in fancy international organizations than in the Commonwealth and Empire. On the other hand, the Foreign Secretary had pointed out several times that Britain could be prosperous only as the centre of a great Empire. Which of those two voices was correct as regards an Empire preference of this kind?

The Geneva and Havana Agreements had imposed intolerable conditions. At the present time we should be strengthening all the bonds we had with the Empire, and the bonds of trade were among the strongest.

MR. GLENVIL HALL, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that the Government could not accept the amendment, which asked that the preference on tobacco leaf should be as large as 50s. a lb. At the moment, as had been stated, it was 1s. 6d. In 1938, when the agreement was made with the United States, it was agreed in principle that the preference should be reduced by about 25%. America then asked for an immediate reduction in the preference margin, but it was pointed out that under the Ottawa Agreement the then subsisting preference must go on until 1942. In 1942, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time decided that the preference should come down to 1s. 6d. to take effect from 1943.

The question is now asked, why cannot the Government alter the preference in order to give a wider margin to Empire tobacco growers, in view of the fact that the duty is now so high and that what appeared a good preference margin in 1938—and perhaps to some people even in 1947—is nothing more than it should be with the duty at its present level. The answer is that the Chancellor is bound by the Geneva Agreement on tariffs. A commitment was then entered into not to increase preferences above their present level. The operative words state that the maximum margin of preference shall not exceed the preferential rate in force on April 10, 1947. The preferential rate on that date was 1s. 6d.

MR. CARSON: "Would the right hon. gentleman make it clear that this is the first agreement that has bound us; that we were not bound before in any way by the 1938 agreement?"

MR. GLENVIL HALL: "I suppose that in one sense that is true, but there was quite obviously an agreement with the Americans that the margin would be altered as and when it became possible. I was not in the Government at that time, and it is not for me to say how the mind of a previous Chancellor worked, but there obviously must have been some arrangement, and I imagine that the late Sir Kingsley Wood implemented it by common agreement in his Budget of 1943. At any rate, that is the situation, and the margin now is 1s. 6d. Under the Geneva agreement that cannot be changed."

Forward Contracts

The only other point is about the tobacco grown in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. We are very anxious to get all the tobacco we can from those areas. I think that it is generally known that the manufacturers here and the growers there have come to an agreement whereby the manufacturers definitely take a fixed amount from the growers during the next five years. I also understand that they are to meet year by year to make further agreements. If, in addition, H.M. Government can do anything to assist the two sides in this matter they will be only too willing. It is impossible for us to make any change in the preferential rate, and I hope, therefore, that the committee will reject the amendment without a division.

SIR THOMAS MOORE: "If a new administration comes into power in America this autumn, and alters the tariff system in the States towards us, would we then be relieved of the terms of the Geneva Agreement?"

MR. GLENVIL HALL: "That is a hypothetical question which

he cannot answer. He said that, although the position was not understood and to be removed, that if the margin was constantly increased the value of preference became negligible. After all, when the Geneva Agreement was made the tax on tobacco was not what it was now. The preferential position had been altered by the autumn Budget. The question was: what steps, if any, were to be taken to secure the absorption into the market of the fruits of extra Empire production and development? Supposing that there was a great increase of Rhodesian or Nyasaland tobacco, how could we be certain that the growers would be able to market their produce if there was no effective preference?

The whole idea of Imperial Preference was to knit together the Imperial markets and, if that was to be shelved, what alternative method had the Government in mind? At the moment, there was not sufficient inducement for overseas tobacco producers to go all out.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in replying to the debate that at the present time questions of preference were irrelevant. The great preference for Southern Rhodesia was that they would sell for sterling, whereas we had to buy for dollars from America. Therefore, as long as the dollar shortage lasted, which would not be merely a matter of a year or two, Britain was prepared to buy all she could from Southern Rhodesia.

where a male by itself also. It is important, too, to make use of the initiative of workers in allied trades, and especially of the fraternity of agriculturists. Differences here may stimulate interest. A boy who is struggling with unenumerable, variable conditions in Northern English fields may find a keen interest in one for whom control of erosion and distribution of water is a primary concern.

Since good citizenship is not merely a body of knowledge but a way of life, teachers must be trained not merely to know, nor merely to teach, but to live. Not only must they be well informed and deeply interested in many aspects of life and in the world around them, but they must be ready to admit their own ignorance—not always an easy matter in a country in which the teacher is traditionally supposed to be omniscient and is apt to lose caste badly if he is not.

The teacher is no longer regarded in the Western world as a fountain of knowledge, but rather as the leader of a group in a common search for knowledge and understanding. In this capacity, he is no longer expected to be omniscient. Indeed, the open admission of the limitations of his knowledge is essential if he is to establish the right relationship with his pupils. In addition to these academic qualities, teachers must possess one quality of mind and spirit which we have already laid down as necessary for the democratic citizen. The democratic habit of mind resembles reason—with vital differences which are common in that it cannot be taught merely from text-books; it can be acquired only in contact with one who has already acquired it.

I follow that those who train teachers in the Colonies should themselves be men and women of a truly democratic way of thinking, well as endowed with high attributes of character. If we are a great deal of the teachers, we ask still more of those who are to train teachers, professional competence by itself is not enough.

Contact with Workers Essential

A training college for teachers should not be a place of complete academic seclusion. It is desirable that its students should be able to withdraw from it, for a while, at a space, but they should withdraw from it in order to return to it with renewed vigor. When they leave the college and enter upon their teaching careers, they will be training children to grow up as citizens of a community with in nearly every case is some urban or a period of urban life. As possible opportunity may be taken of bringing them, while at college, into contact with men and women who are tried to integrate to them the changing conditions of society and the forces which are at work to change it, and into contact and sympathy with the actual life of the workers whose work carries the process of change into effect.

It has been suggested in Britain itself that there are advantages in having on the staff of a school some teachers who have spent part of their career in some other profession, so that they can bring into the school their experience of life outside the classroom. We feel much sympathy with this proposal, and suggest that considerable weight should be given to the possibility of adopting it to Colonial conditions.

Training colleges in the Colonies are commonly provided with very inadequate staffs and libraries, and teachers suffer throughout their careers from being unable to obtain sufficient access to books. We regard the provision of adequate library facilities, not only for college students but also for those who have left college, as being of the very greatest importance; and we emphasize that libraries should not be merely collections of text-books but should be well stocked with books representative of the best modern thought.

The various organizations which exist for work among adolescents, such as scouts and guides, boys' and girls' and youth clubs of all kinds, are of the greatest value, for school leavers, who have already had some opportunity in school of practising self-government, such youth organizations are of special value in giving this practice still wider scope.

Mass education concerns itself, not merely with literacy or the acquisition of new skills or new habits such as better agriculture or better hygiene, but also with the development of a heightened social consciousness.

Since much discussion is needed, education for citizenship can be carried out only with comparatively small groups of leaders. At Um Gerr, in the Sudan, for example, selected village headmen and others are given short courses of study and discussion, after which they return to their villages to put into practice what they have learnt. The same concentration on small groups of leaders is shown in the work being done with chiefs at the Jeanes School in Northern Rhodesia and in the annual conferences or summer schools held at Erkowit in the Sudan and Achimota in the Gold Coast.

It is of the highest importance that such educational work should be accompanied by parallel advances in political responsibility. People who have learnt new ideas must be given the chance of putting them into practice. We have been interested to hear of the African advisory councils of different grades which have been developing in Northern Rhodesia as links between the organs of central and of local government,

and to have been especially interested to hear of misgivings which have been expressed, but which have proved so far unjustified.

The question of the relationship between newly established councils and the traditional Native authorities is a difficult one. If a new council, such as a tribal council, is established, the traditional Native authority will not be existing organization may not be well fitted to control it. In some cases the choice is between setting up—or rather encouraging—the setting up—a new type of organization such as an education committee, or modifying the old so as to make it more effective for the new purpose.

Successful Local Committees

We have been interested to hear descriptions of the efforts now being made in one Colony, apparently with considerable success, to bring together the traditional Native authorities and the newly established local committees for various local government functions. In this case the new local committees, though mainly composed of young educated men, contains representatives of the tribal councils, while the tribal councils are voluntarily adopting representatives of the young educated men. This development seems to us full of promise; and we feel that efforts should be made everywhere to bring about similar results.

In most African territories a deliberate policy is being pursued of developing Native administration towards a more highly organized system of local government, fitted to handle the many problems with which these territories are now concerned. During recent years more and more educated men have been added to Native administration councils and staffs, election has been introduced in many of the areas, and local governments are increasingly assuming responsibility for local services.

The need for an efficient and democratic system of local government on African lines is bound to be increasingly felt in all the African territories. The Native administrations and other local government bodies will have to take an increasing responsibility for the new or expanded social services which will grow from the social and economic side of the development programmes now being carried out there.

The help given to local government bodies in the Colonies by trained civil government officials and members of local authorities in Britain can be supplemented by the reverse process of educational visits paid to Britain by members of staff of these government bodies. They could derive profit as some have already done) both from spending periods in local government offices in Britain and from taking courses in public administration at universities.

Advanced Courses

Similar courses of instruction might also be given by the universities and higher colleges in the Colonies themselves, and these could be adapted to local conditions. It is not possible to run advanced courses in comparative public administration in connection with university institutes of social science, and simpler and more narrowly specialized courses in connection with university extra-mural departments. The extra-mural work could be given where the work of local government is being carried on. The necessary research on which this training depends, will no doubt be carried on at the social science research institutes planned as part of the higher college organization.

The culture brigade technique, as used in Latin American countries, seems likely to be of considerable value in developing better citizenship. The essence of this method is the visit to a village of a team of several members, including trained teachers, and experts in such matters as handicrafts and home industries, simple engineering such as roads, wells, bridges, and dams, hygiene and housing, agriculture and animal health, and music and folk-dancing. The team, or culture brigade, aims not merely at teaching the people new skills, but at teaching them how much can be done by co-operative effort to improve their conditions of life, and at training local leaders to carry on with the minimum of guidance from outside after the brigade has moved elsewhere. This emphasis on co-operative effort and the development of local leadership seems to us a most valuable help towards better citizenship.

The problem of supplying large quantities of reading material is far from an easy one; but its difficulty lies rather in its size than in its complexity. It is a matter of finding funds, paper, and printing facilities, and authors and translators. Such institutions as the Gaskiya corporation in Northern Nigeria show how the problem can be tackled.

Kenya's Non-Official Majority

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Kenya met with a non-official majority for the first time on Tuesday. The text of the Governor's address will be given at length in our next issue.

...ing interest are also... provide better services which will permit the British... to each country and of producers... and... the exhibition at big annual shows of regional...
 The second plane of contact is to educate the Governments of our respective countries... this must be done through the... of... administrative and research... who will... work in the departments for several years.
 The third plane of contact is to educate our Parliamentarians by biennial visits... from Australia and New Zealand... one year, and... from Africa to

Australia and New Zealand in the alternate year. In the course of a decade this would give a personal knowledge of political leaders of all the countries visited.
 British Africa is ready to grasp the lifeline of Australia in friendship. Let us grasp it and hold it firmly creating the permanent and continuous automatic contact that will be able to... and any shocks or crises... either in peace or war.
 Such a background of knowledge will form a strong foundation for the... of an integrated Empire... a policy which will... the African recovery.

Importance of Discipline in Education

Training Teachers To Be Leaders of Communities

It attach great importance to forms of discipline which encourage pupils to think themselves and discipline themselves. The perfect system of English schools is not necessarily the best model for schools elsewhere, and much experiment is needed before the pattern of social life in a school can be made as helpful as possible towards adult civic life. But the essential element is the same: the school is viewed as a community, its rules are necessary to community life, it is to be possible for all members of the community have an interest in seeing that each cooperates actively towards the common good.

This spirit of self-discipline may manifest itself in different types of organization: in class or school councils and in house councils. The details of the organization matter little as long as the spirit is there. Many opportunities will occur with pupils of all ages for rendering small services to the community, an exercise very necessary for the development of their confidence in themselves. Even the youngest class can have members elected to examine and shut the door, clean the blackboard, distribute apparatus, and perform the manifold small duties that form part of every class's daily routine. The house system, or some similar system of internal sub-divisions, has value in that it allows the individual more ample opportunity of serving his community.

But whilst systems of composition within the school, especially if organized largely by the pupils, admirably harness to community service the pupils' abundant energy and sense of rivalry, it is necessary to guard against dangers inherent in these systems.

Competition and Loyalty

Particular danger attaches to the method, which may at first sight seem attractive, of grading all achievement—in the class-room, on the playing field, and in the routine of school life—for the purpose of competitive award. The games field is the natural sphere of graded achievement. Elsewhere an arithmetical standard of values, once impressed, may remain in the pupils' minds with disastrous effect for years. Loyalty, a cardinal virtue of the young, is apt to make ends seem to justify means, and the restricted outlook of immature pupils means that the intense loyalty, the harder to extend its field of influence.

A school tradition is thus not without its dangers. There are, first, the allied dangers of an intensively localized loyalty and of an over-developed sense of leadership arising from the assignment to some young people of responsibility beyond their capacity. Our conception of self-discipline embraces a more positive system than a mere scale of punishment, and true leadership cannot be developed by the sole function of enforcing rules.

*Being further extracts from "Education for Citizenship in Africa" (Colonial Paper No. 216, 9d.).

These older pupils need some social privileges and a reasonable degree of privacy, in which to shape their constructive *esprit de corps*. But they also need access to the mature outlook and social intercourse with their elders; they are of an age to begin to discriminate even as they imitate. Their early wielding of responsibility may thus be tempered by social grace.

The danger to the older child is that concentration on certain aspects of community life may lead to paying too little attention to other aspects of great potential value. Here the wants of public opinion may be not the teachers but the older pupils. It is necessary not only to educate these young leaders in patience and understanding, but to protect the smaller fry, the unconventional ones, the shy who may be in danger of finding themselves cut out of the stream of social life, of having their lives harassed away. In the out-of-class programmes some regular period should be kept free from invasion by the claims of the community, whether exercised by captains or prefects, or by specialist teachers with examinations in view, or even by enthusiastic housemasters.

Hobbies Develop Personality

Such a period will give an opportunity for pursuing some hobby of constructive interest, the importance of which in the development of personality needs no emphasis from us. But it is also to be hoped that a few hours of the week will be reserved for quiet and rest. Many indeed, if they are to stand the pace without considerable nervous strain, require such respite; and this is especially true, in the intense life of Colonial schools. The time should be free for reading, small discussions, and even for complete idleness, provided the methods chosen do not set the general pace.

School societies and school discipline are matters of internal organization. In its external relations the school has yet other opportunities of training its pupils for citizenship. It is important that every effort should be made to bring the school into effective contact with the village life. It is equally important that the village should be led to take an interest in the schools. Village elders, local chiefs of every grade, should be encouraged to visit the school, and we attach considerable importance to the establishment of some genuine measure of control by these local authorities.

The school is not fulfilling its function if it is thought of by the villagers primarily as a Government or mission school planted among them by any authority in which they have no share. We think that every school should have its parents' committee, or a committee composed of parents, village or tribal authorities, and the teachers; and that this committee should be granted a considerable share of control. We do not think that the committee is likely to interfere unduly in professional matters. The evidence we have heard leads us to believe that most Africans have a respect for professional opinion.

Though the Government, the Church, or the Native authority may supply the building, the equipment, and the staff, the village supports the pupils. On this score the villagers have a claim to share with the Government or the Church in running the school.

To draw the pupils' attention beyond the limits of the tribe or town, and help them to realize that the difficulties facing their country face many other countries also, all possible means should be taken to establish contact with schools in other parts of the country and abroad. For young people concrete acts of service go hand in hand with knowledge and interest; and as the experience of many English school missions has shown, acts of service must be closely reinforced by personal contact.

Some English schools have "adopted" ships and follow their voyages, keeping in touch with the crew by letters and

community can become prosperous. The world's requirements are so serious that claims to land will soon become invalid unless they are based on good husbandry. That may seem revolutionary doctrine to some people, but not to those who are abreast of current

thought—and, again, not to Rhodesian farmers. Their leaders are agreed with their Government that gentle persuasion will not suffice to save the land, let alone bring it to full production, and that sharp and immediate sanctions are necessary.

Australian Leader's Views on Africa

Sir Earle Page Urges Closer Contacts

AUSTRALASIA AND BRITISH AFRICA are the two chief representatives of British culture, traditions, and institutions in the whole Southern Hemisphere of this, half the world. Each has a vital interest in the other's security and progress.

We are very close neighbours. Fremantle is as close in shipping time to Durban or Cape Town as it is to northern Australian ports. East African ports like Mombasa and Dar es Salaam are five to six thousand miles nearer to Australian ports than to London or New York.

Trees and grasses furnish a striking instance of how the two countries dovetail into one another. Africa imported from Australia our gums, especially our flowering-gums, our wattles, and our silky oaks. Today one sees in half a day in Cape Town more flowering gums than one may see in Australia in a lifetime. The growing and selling of wattle bark, even in Australia, has become a great industry employing many thousands. In flying over Kenya and Tanganyika the most striking feature of the landscape are the thousands of Australian silky oaks planted as shade trees for their coffee and tea plantations.

On the Australian side, we brought originally from Africa Rhodesia, paspalum and kikuyu grasses. Now Australia has thousands of square miles of herbage of these grasses which are the basis of the eastern Australian dairying industry. Australia has become the greatest exporter of guaranteed seed of these grasses, and South Africa is one of the largest buyers.

Cheerful and Persevering People

The people of Africa are very like ourselves. They have the same cheery, frontier outlook and sense of hospitality, the same readiness to take chances. They are not dismayed by temporary setbacks. Both continents have to face similar problems.

British Africa stretches from Kenya on the East coast to the South Pole, just as Australia stretches in similar latitudes from New Guinea to the Pole. Each continent has as high tableland running from north to south, making living conditions possible in their tropical areas for European settlers.

In Africa the plateau is broader than the Australian Dividing Range. Its highest points on the Equator are mountains like Kenya and Kilimanjaro, which have glaciers and perpetual snow. Our highest point, Kosciuszko, is in the south of the Australian Alps. These mountain ranges shut off the prevailing humid, south-east winds from the areas west of them. Both continents are consequently short of water.

The African rainfall is more strictly seasonal than the Australian, but the higher mountain ranges about the Equator bring a heavy rainfall in Africa which ensures the formation of large freshwater lakes—the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Nyasa, Bangweulu—which will ultimately ensure the success of huge irrigation and water-power development schemes on a scale

Sir Earle Page, a former Prime Minister of Australia, paid a visit to South, Central and East Africa some months ago. The above passages are taken from a broadcast talk which he recently gave in Australia.

not possible in Australia, except on the Clarence and Snowy Mountains.

The masses of vast areas of African country in similar areas in Australia is almost fantastic. Kenya resembles the Atherton tableland, the Rhodesias, and spaces to the Burnett and Marroy, and the Transvaal country is like the north-western plains of New South Wales and the Darling Downs; Natal is like the south coast of New South Wales and South Queensland, and the Cape resembles southern New South Wales, Victoria and parts of south-west Australia.

Their agricultural problems are rather more difficult than ours, first by the much greater area of volcanic soil, and second, by reason of the large areas of land that have been reserved for the Natives. For many years the methods of agriculture led to great soil erosion. The menace to the future of Africa has now brought about very comprehensive methods of soil conservation and reclamation of eroded areas.

Pests and Diseases

Africa faces many more pests and endemic diseases in domestic animals than Australia. In some respects they are ahead and in others behind us in treatment. There is a great field here for pooling technical knowledge and experience.

Industrial development has been much more centralized than ours, due primarily to the situation of mining development—gold, diamonds, copper, coal, etc., the situation of water supplies, and the construction of railways to the nearest ports. There are vast deposits of coal, produced at the pit mouth at 10 or 15 a ton. Huge copper deposits are being worked, which ultimately will warrant development of the great latent water-power possibilities of the Zambezi and Nile.

The greatest problems are the future of the Native and the provision of ample water for development.

Africa can sell us tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton, sisal, hemp, fruits such as apples, canned fruits, farming, electric and earth-moving machinery. They are very satisfied with the quality and prices of our goods, but disappointed at the irregular deliveries.

There are great similarities between our two continents that make it easy for us to work together. The first step is to get to know each other. There are three planes of contact on which action can be taken.

First, the education of the general public through the use of radio and films. I have recommended the sending of Australian journalists into the newspaper offices of Africa, and African journalists into our own.

In radio an interchange of programme and radio personnel should be comparatively easy to make. At times there is quite good reception of Australian broadcasts in Africa, and many listen in, especially in East Africa. I have endeavoured to interest the departments of information of the various Governments in the exchange of documentary films, and I think this will be done.

Much can also be done by the interchange of trade group representatives. The associations of chambers of commerce in Africa are very anxious to make contacts with Australian organizations. The business men of East Africa have asked for a visit from representatives of the Australian chambers of manufactures. The

be of their number, and the hope that the Scandinavian nations and Portugal may become similarly associated with the monarchies and republics which, irrespective of the political complexion of the present Government in each, recognize that their vital interests are identical. The issue is not that of capitalism or socialism, but of the liberty of the individual and freedom of thought on the one hand, and on the other, the omnipotent, totalitarian State to which the citizen must at all times submit, and from which he will at his peril decline to accept the thoughts dictated by those in office.

What does this threat mean to Africa, everything—for as Hitler's victory would have enslaved Africa, so would the triumph of Communism. It is therefore in the interests of the whole of Africa to support the **Long-Term Adjustments** Western Powers are at present and difficult tasks to which they are now committed. It will not be easy to reconcile many of the difficulties of divergent national outlooks of conflicting economic interests, of widely differing constitutional and administrative processes. Adjustments must be expected to continue for years, but the magnitude of the problem is no excuse for failure to attempt its solution. There will be similar problems in Africa. It has taken two decades to achieve the present initial measure of administrative co-operation in matters of common interest between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, though all are under British administration, and the link between the two Rhodesias is still weak. If neighbouring British Dependencies find union or federation so difficult to achieve—or if politicians persuade themselves that the difficulties are so great that years pass before their final aim can be overcome—it is evident that there will be no United States of Africa in this generation.

Yet there are overwhelming reasons for the maximum of co-operation and co-ordination, and none for an attitude of isolationism. Even within the last few months there have been technical conferences in **All-Africa Africa** attended by delegates from **Conferences** representing Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal—and their African territories, the Union of South Africa, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the Sudan—and there is every reason to expect more frequent gatherings of equally wide scope. Specialists who are enthusiastic practitioners of their own special science or

art find immediate points of contact when they meet, and if these conferences are well organized, and not less important, if they are properly and persistently followed through, great good can be done throughout the continent.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHORTAGES of food, raw materials, and hard currencies have focused the attention of Government on the possibilities of Colonial production as never before. Private enterprise, with little if any encouragement from this country, and often without much sympathy from local Governments, had done much to develop the resources of those parts of East and Central Africa in which it was allowed to operate, and until comparatively recently had undertaken much of the experimental work. Agricultural departments did what they could with the limited funds at their disposal, concentrating mainly upon the improvement of established lines of production. The recent determination to develop all branches of agriculture in these territories has emphasized the need for research on broad lines, and the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, appointed by the Secretary of State to advise him upon general policy, has published its recommendations. They recognize the need to preserve a balance between organization and freedom in research for the individual worker, between direction and decentralization, between co-operation with Governments and control by them, and between pure and applied research. These matters are more easily settled on paper than in practice, but the report shows a commendable desire for elasticity.

Not the least significant passage of the report reads: "unless the new knowledge is applied to the practice of agriculture, the efforts devoted to research are sterile." This is a very real warning to Colonial Governments. It is not too early for them to prepare plans by which farmers, Native and non-Native, will be compelled to adopt methods by which the advantages of research can alone be realized. Southern Rhodesia is already pointing the way. Here, incidentally, is a splendid opportunity for African members of the local legislatures to initiate legislation to ensure that Native lands are preserved, improved, and given the benefits of scientific methods of which means alone Africans as a com-

Safeguarding Farm Lands.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1095	Mr. J. F. G. Tribuzio	110
Sir Earle Page's Views on Africa	1092	Interviewed	110
Education for Citizenship	1098	Book Reviews	111
Parliament	1100	Letters to the Editor	111
		Latest Mining News	111

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FEDERATION of all British States in East Central and South Africa followed by federation with all the African territories administered by other Powers which become members of the new Western Africa and European Union, was advocated by Sir Alfred Vincent in an address which we recently reported. Nothing short of co-operation and co-ordination on that basis would be declared to ensure the orderly development of Africa and safeguard the continent from the grave threat of Communism. The speech was a plea for a united front against Communism which, as Sir Alfred Vincent suggested, may have copied Hitler's cardinal error in concentrating its main attack in the wrong geographical direction. As Hitler struck eastwards with all his military might when Great Britain lay largely defenceless, so the Communists might have gained easier, political victories by drives southwards on their whole front, instead of westwards against the Powers from which a Western European bloc is in process of creation. As for the threat from Moscow, which has now been starkly stressed by the obliteration of freedom in Czechoslovakia, those nations would have been much less ready to sink their differences and set themselves to build on the basis of their similarities and mutual requirements.

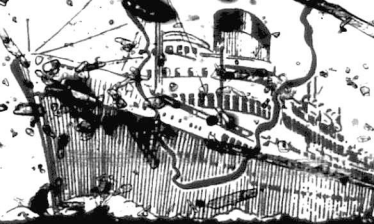
That the nations primarily concerned are also the great Colonial Powers is providential, not only because they can draw strength from their Colonial associations, politically, economically and strategically, but because they can protect the dependent territories from the onslaught of the destructive philosophic doctrine which has already submerged so vast an area of Europe and Asia. Had energetic steps towards Western Union been taken a year earlier, the Iron Curtain would shroud less of Europe than it does to-day. Why did the Powers refrain from such action? For precisely the reason given by Great Britain and France, for their continuing failure to arrest German expansionism under Hitler—for fear that it would provoke displeasure, and in the forlorn and foolish hope that appeasement would produce a settlement. A satisfactory settlement can never follow the surrender of fundamental principles. That simple truth, understood by every schoolboy faced with a bully, was not realized by British politicians until the Germans, progressively encouraged by their weakness, were determined to risk all upon another war. Now the United Kingdom, France, and the Low Countries are acting together in defence of European civilization—with the prospect that Italy will soon

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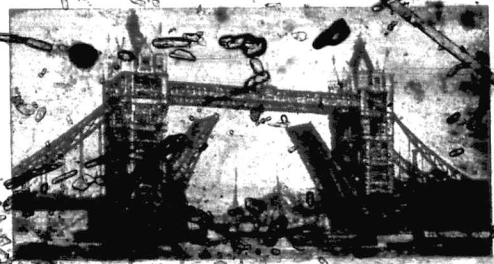
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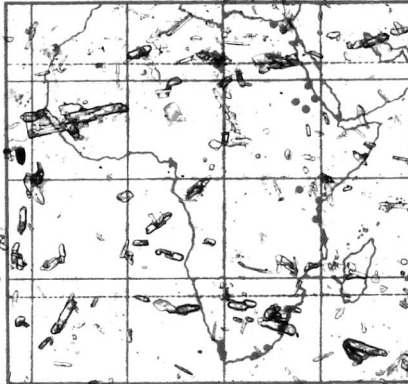
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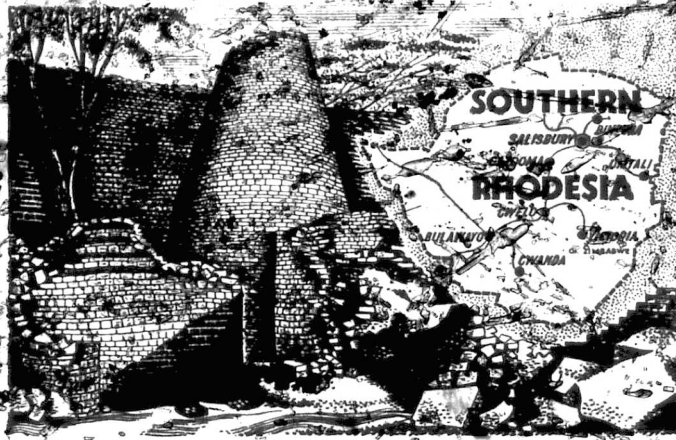


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Sir Earle Page's Visit to Africa

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be finally established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

A pleasingly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—King Solomon's Mines—from which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans of the coast.



Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.

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Mining

Tax Injustices to Mining Companies Case for Depletion Allowances

BRITISH MINING COMPANIES are disappointed that the Government has not included in the Finance Bill any provision for depletion allowances, thus perpetuating a tax anomaly which is a serious handicap in competition overseas.

The British Overseas Mining Association have issued the following statement:—

"A depletion allowance is an allowance to amortize the capital spent in acquiring mining property or rights. Since mines are wasting assets, it follows that there can be no net profit from operating them until the whole of the capital expended on land, development, works, equipment and buildings has been recovered. This long-ignored fact was at last recognized, though incompletely, in the Income Tax Act, 1945, which provided for allowances against taxable profits by which most of the capital sunk in a mine could be amortized over its life.

"For some reason, possibly the impending controversy over coal nationalization, the 1945 Act failed to grant any allowance for depletion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Anderson) did, however, admit that the absence of any provision for a depletion allowance may well be regarded as a hiatus which ought to be filled, and that it is important from the point of view of competition between this and other countries where the incidence of taxation may be different" (Hansard, May 15, 1945).

Steady Rise in Taxes

"The lack of a depletion allowance means that the cost of acquiring the mineral or the right to extract it must still be amortized out of taxed profits. Forty years ago, when tax rates were low and the prices of concessions comparatively small, the handicap was not a serious one. But since then tax rates have steadily increased, and so also, with the growth of geological knowledge, have the prices of mining concessions, until nowadays they represent a large proportion of the total capital outlay (over 30% in some cases).

"Secondly, British mining companies in their search for new business, are exposed to severe competition, particularly from Canada and the United States. This is because the U.S.A., which is by far the world's largest mineral consumer, is rapidly exhausting its domestic deposits of base metals, particularly lead and copper. Established concerns are naturally looking elsewhere for new sources of supply. Since Canadian and American companies enjoy the benefits of a depletion allowance under their taxation laws, they are in a favourable position when bidding against British companies for new concessions, whether in foreign territory or in British Colonies.

"Further, due to the enormous rise in costs against the constant price of gold, many old-established British gold mining companies are operating on a narrow margin or even at a loss. Yet gold is one of the greatest dollar-earning exports of the sterling area. Even excluding South African production, gold mined in the sterling area in 1947 was worth £90 million. In the national interest, it is important that these mines should not be forced to close down. A depletion allowance would not, of course, solve all their problems, but it would be a considerable help.

Illogical Allowances

"The fiscal handling of this question has been entirely illogical. If a purchaser agrees to pay the vendor a royalty instead of a capital sum, such royalty is allowed as an operating expense for tax purposes. Again, if the operating company explores the property itself, the cost of prospecting is allowed. But if the company buys the land from another who has done the prospecting work, the purchase price is not allowed.

"The British Overseas Mining Association and other organizations concerned with mining are unanimous in urging that this unjustifiable taxation handicap should be removed."

Mining Share Prices

THE CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:—

Bechuanaland Exploration, 13s. 3d.; Bushtick, 3s. 7½d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 9d.; Falcon, 12s.; Globe & Phoenix, 20s.; Gold Fields Rhod., 12s. 1½d.; Kawirondo, 1s. 4d.; Mashaba, 1s.; Motapa, 8s. 10½d.; Nchanga, 70s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 7½d.; Rezende, 7s.; Rhod. Broken Hills, 19s. 6½d.; Rhod. Copper, 4½ pef., 22s. 10½d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 6s. 11½d.; Rhod. Corp., 7s. 1½d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 26s. 3d.; Rhokana, 13 29/32, 5½ pef., 23s. 9d.; Swan Antelope, 15s.; Rosterman, 2s. 10d.; Selection Trust, 52s. 1½d.; Selukwe, 18 3/4d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 4½ pef., 29s. 3d.; Uruwira, 9s. 3d.; Wankie Colliery, 21s. 9d.; Willoughby & Conso, 10s. 9d.; Zambia Exploring, 20s. 6d.

Big Rise in Tin Price

AN INCREASE of £50 per ton in the United Kingdom domestic tin price was announced by the Ministry of Supply on Monday. This is the third advance during the past six months and brings the price to £569 per ton.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika in February last were valued at £69,908, compared with £84,812 for the corresponding month in 1947. The totals included:—gold, £37,606 (£38,294); silver, £300 (£285); diamonds, £11,359 (£39,891); tin ore, £3,026 (£3,440); salt, £1,643 (£202); mica, £15,787 (£1,000); kaolin, £186 (£210). Total exports of minerals for the first two months of this year were valued at £107,187 (£170,017).

Fingerprints

FINGERPRINTS of 28,000 Native mining employees have been recorded in the past 15 months by the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines. The system saves much time and correspondence in tracing records for the mining companies, and the silicosis bureau in particular relies greatly upon it.

Mineral Outputs

GOLD OUTPUT in Southern Rhodesia during March amounted to 40,880 fine oz. valued at £352,592, compared with 47,205 oz. (£355,399) in February. Base minerals produced during March were valued at £383,474, an increase of £7,427 compared with February.

News of Our Advertisers

DURING an inspection of the Mombasa workshops of the African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd., Mr. A. M. Skelton, M.P., a member of the Parliamentary delegation, said that the company was obviously doing a very fine job.

KENYA AND CO., LTD., report a trading account balance for 1947 of £40,425 compared with £54,182 in the previous year. A dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares has been declared. Mr. Basil Parkinson, chairman of the Shaw Savill Line, has joined the board of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.



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Rise in Union-Castle Profits Distribution Unchanged at 8%

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., report a considerable increase in profits for 1947, the net profit being £1,883,921, compared with £495,665 in the previous year. The Widows and Orphans' Fund receives £312,693, and £1,000,000 (£250,000) is reserved. Dividends on the preference shares absorb £88,440, and the proposed dividend of 6% and bonus of 2%, less tax, on the ordinary stock will require £120,560; leaving £831,480 to be carried forward against £467,252 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £240,000 in 41% cumulative preference shares of £10 each, £2,500,000 in 8% A cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £2,740,000 in ordinary stock. Reserves total £7,824,833, debenture stock appears at £1,839,699 and current liabilities at £4,516,967. Fixed assets are valued at £10,412,224, and current assets at £9,249,275, including £3,550,000 in Commonwealth Governments' securities, £1,000,000 in tax reserve certificates and £3,402,031 in cash.

During the year under review, the weekly mail service to South Africa was reinstated and the Round-Africa service restarted. The ARUNDEL CASTLE and the DUNNOTAR CASTLE had remained on requisition throughout 1947, but have since been returned to the company. In August the PREFORIA CASTLE was launched in Belfast by Mrs. J. C. Sinus from her home near Pretoria by radio-telephony, and in October the EDINBURGH CASTLE was named by Princess Margaret.

The directors are Sir Francis Vernon Thomson, (chairman and managing director), Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey (deputy chairman), the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. A. McC. Campbell, Sir William Henry Clark, Mr. G. L. Dalziel, Mr. A. H. Milbourn and Sir Campbell Stuart.

The annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 10 at noon.

Clan Line

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., announce a final dividend of 15%, making 20% for the year, and a special distribution of 5% from profits on the sale of investments. A preliminary statement shows that profits for the year rose from £260,535 in 1946 to £701,287 in the past year after deducting taxation and allocations of £690,000 for depreciation and transferring £450,000 to depreciation equalization reserve.

Of Commercial Concern New Contracting Company

Costain-John Brown Ltd., a new private company with a capital of £100 in £1 shares, has been formed by John Brown, Ltd., shipbuilders and engineers, and Richard Costain, Ltd., public works contractors with considerable Rhodesian interests. Lord Aberconway, chairman of John Brown, Ltd., is chairman of the new company's board, which will include two other members of that company and four representatives of Richard Costain, Ltd. The object of the company is to undertake constructional and mechanical works, primarily in connexion with industrial undertakings.

"Congestion in Beira, we managed to remedy, but the disease has spread up-country, and here the railways can accept no responsibility at all," said Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, recently. He added: "The position in Salisbury has been steady for a long time. We have pressed for more expeditious clearance by merchants; we have had meetings with commercial bodies and the Government. We have urged that imports will go on increasing and that new ideas and methods are needed, but the response has been negligible."

Arrangements have been concluded by which the Board of Trade will buy from the British East African sisal grower the whole output for July-December, 1948, on the same terms as under the existing agreement, except that the prices for line fibre will be £10 per ton more for each grade. Tow prices will remain as at present. This final extension has been arranged at the request of the growers to allow them time to establish a marketing organization.

New Bulawayo Factory

A new factory owned by the Metal Pressing and Enamelling Company in Bulawayo is now exporting various aluminium products—plates, basins, drawing boards, road signs, etc.—to South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo and Bushuana-land. The new firm is an associate of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., for which it is the sole selling agent in Southern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd., yesterday received applications for £1,600,000 of 3½% first debenture stock at £98 10s. per cent. The new capital is required for modernization of equipment, additional locomotives and rolling stock, a new vessel and floating dock, and other works, as well as for the redemption of A debenture stock.

Uganda cotton F.B.52 was not increased in price, but Sudan lint has been raised 2d. per lb. by the Raw Cotton Commission recently when new selling rates to spinners were announced. This was the fourth increase made since January, and the revisions will involve higher prices for these goods made in Lancashire.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., report that the issue of 800,000 4% cumulative preference shares of £1 each in the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., at 20s. 6d. per share was oversubscribed both in London and Nairobi.

United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 6d. (the same) per share on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares, free of normal South African income tax.

Mr. George A. Tyson, F.A.C.S., has disposed of his business, George A. Tyson, Ltd., to the Uganda Co., Ltd. and Mr. S. P. Barber, but will retain the chairmanship.

Export duties on raw cotton and cotton seed in the Sudan have been increased from 3s. to 5s.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10% (5%).

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Sporting Club de Beira introduced football to its arena recently.

The 1st Battalion the Border Regiment are now stationed in British Somaliland.

There are 1,749 European civil servants in Northern Rhodesia, compared with 783 in 1939.

Several cases of infantile paralysis have been reported among Europeans on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

A film in colour of wild life in the Loangwa Valley has been made by the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia.

Three adult education centres are to be built in Mombasa by the municipality in collaboration with the Kenya Government.

Mrs. Mary Isabel Noble Barclay, of Swenage, who left £96,083, bequeathed £2,000 to the U.M.C.A. and £500 to the C.M.S.

A female okapi which was on its way to the London Zoo from the Belgian Congo died at Antwerp recently while waiting trans-shipment.

The liner CITY OF NEW YORK, which left the Mersey last Wednesday for Cape Town and Mombasa, returned to port with engine trouble the following day.

Scenes from East African tea plantations are included in a display of photographs which has been opened at the Tea Centre, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

A representative of the Southern Rhodesia National Housing Board is shortly expected to arrive in England to select artisans for the Colony's building industry.

During the past year 871 pedigree cattle have been imported into Southern Rhodesia under the livestock improvement scheme, in addition to 1,000 dairy cows.

Record Birth-Rate

Southern Rhodesia had a record birth-rate last year, the total number of European births registered was 2,137, compared with 2,147 in 1946 and 2,038 in 1945.

Although no formal invitations for an Imperial Conference have yet been issued, the proposal for such a conference has been discussed with the Dominions. It is hoped that it may take place at London in July or August.

The Christian Recorder, a new weekly newspaper for Africans has begun publication in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Published in English and three African languages, and priced at one penny, the paper will cater for the scholars, the parent, and the teacher.

More than 200 recruits have been admitted to the B.S.A. Police training depot in Salisbury since the end of the war. The average age of recruits is 22. Most have enlisted from the Services, and of 42 attested in April 31 had arrived from the United Kingdom.

Sabena will introduce a regular air service from Brussels to Johannesburg, via Kano and Elisabethville, two months hence. The American aircraft bought for the service will cruise at 215 m.p.h. and carry 50 passengers, and complete the flight within 24 hours.

There are 7,000 blind Africans in Southern Rhodesia, estimates the Rev. A. W. Blaxall, a leading authority on blindness in South Africa, who has been invited to Southern Rhodesia by the Government. He added that he was impressed with what the Colony had done for the blind of all races.

Anti-Malarial Campaign

A remarkable decrease in the incidence of malaria in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has followed the use of D.D.T. The number of cases admitted to Ndola Hospital fell from 418 in 1944 to 92 last year, whilst the number of man-days lost among Rhodesia Railways staff was only 284 in 1946-47, compared with 1,030 in 1944-45.

The non-native populations of East Africa are now estimated at 277,400, of whom 153,700 are males and 123,700 females. The figures for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively are: Kenya 29,500 (including 180 Poles), and 127,800; Tanganyika 16,400 (including 5,400 Poles), and 59,400; Uganda 7,600 (including 4,000 Poles), and 37,000.

Visitors last year to the Storcham Museum, Kitale, Kenya, were 41 per cent above the figure for 1946. Of these 48% were Europeans, 38% Africans, and 14% Asians, compared with 75% Europeans, 23% Africans, and no Asians in 1945. The annual report, published at its, gives a full account of the exhibitions and activities of the museum during the year.

The 1948 voters' roll of Northern Rhodesia, which has just been published, gives the following figures in a summary of registered voters in the electoral areas: North-Eastern area, 449; Livingstone, 30; South-Eastern, 434; Lusaka, 820; Midland, 27; Broken Hill, 920; Ndola, 745; Kitwe, 1,066; Sunshiva, 714; Mufurira, 190; Gwanga, 302. The grand total of voters for the whole of Northern Rhodesia is 7,043, one of a European population of about 27,000.

Control on the sale of vacant town and business premises in Southern Rhodesia is to be lifted. This was announced by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, who explained that the reason for the repeal was that the basis of control was a shortage of supply, and that there was no shortage of stock in the Colony. It was even probable that an artificial shortage might be created by those who refused to sell, while control was continued. The Minister expected that prices would find their level not far from the control figures.

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N. Rhodesians' New Newspaper Dr. Scott Moves to Lusaka

THREE LEADING ARTICLES in the first issue of the *Central African Post*, a new weekly published in Lusaka, indicate a lively interest in local political affairs and a directness of expression which Northern Rhodesians are sure to appreciate.

Dr. Alexander Scott, who, after practising medicine in the country for 19 years, took over the *Livingstone Mail* on the death of Sir Leopold Moore, is the founder and editor of the new journal, which is published by Astonian Press, Ltd.

There should, he holds, be no better amity between the non-official lions in the Legislature and the official sheep, or *vice versa*, and members of the Council should be less namby-pamby. His leading article continues:—

"There is nothing more stimulating than the thrust and parry of debate, and if the thrust provokes a little blood, so much the better. We have all the makings of a good stirring Council in the political situation to-day. We should like our members to make the most of it. There can be acute political antagonism without personal animosity.

Officials Not Blameless

Officials in this country are not blameless for the view that he who is not for us is against us, in every respect. Officials have always been very touchy about their value and authority, and they have often resented the non-official critic, and some of them, when they have been offended, have gone out of their way to 'get their man'. But let our non-official members ignore all this. They have been elected to the House and are in the strongest possible position. They are the elect, and they should behave as if they were.

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne is ploughing the sands when he suggests amalgamation with Nyasaland. Hardly a European in this country, official or non-official, would favour a merger with that far from progressive, heavily subsidized country—in which the Colonial Office, free from the activities of tiresome non-official Europeans, has always had its own way. The odds of population against the Europeans in this country are heavy enough already, without making them heavier.

On one thing the non-official members are unanimous—that the present form of government could be improved upon. Some of them could imagine a less expensive Government, others a more representative Government, and most a less dictatorial and more efficient Government."

Dr. Scott intends to contest the North-Eastern constituency at the general election three months hence.

Report of Commission on Eritrea Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Committee

THE REPORT of the commission of investigation on Eritrea will be circulated to the interested Governments by June 15 and that on Libya by June 22. The Italian Government will be invited to submit comments on a memorandum by France in which certain changes are requested in the frontier between Libya and French territory.

At a private meeting held in a committee room of the House of Commons on Monday, with Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P., in the chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst agreed to draw up a statement deploring the failure to implement promises made to the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples during the war. This will be considered by a small committee of her supporters, and will then be presented to Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary. In a letter to the *Mining World* Miss Pankhurst says that a small but highly organized band of Somali from Mogadishu has attacked representatives of the Sinclair Petroleum Co. in the Ogaden.

An outstanding new variety of flue-cured tobacco, Oxford 26, is described in the latest year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture. Said to be the first commercial variety that withstands bacterial wilt, it is the result of a world-wide search begun in 1934.

Book Reviews in Brief

"Colonial Policy and Practice" by J. S. Fomivall (Cambridge University Press, 70s.).—Students of comparative Colonial problems will find much of interest in this book of more than 200 pages, in which British rule in Burma is contrasted with that of the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies. In these very similar territories the Dutch were more concerned than the British to concentrate upon the conservation and adaptation of indigenous customs and authorities and there is therefore much in the record which both advocates and opponents of indirect rule in East and Central Africa can read with profit. The chief defect of the theory of indirect rule seems to the author to be an inadequate recognition of the connexion between Colonial policy and economic circumstances. Colonial policy, problems of land and labour, the development of social welfare services, the machinery of local and central government, the rise of nationalism—these and other problems which Africa is now facing are examined by an author who has evidently wide experience of his subject.

"The Small House To-day and To-morrow" by Arnold Whitlock and Johannes Schreiner (Crosby Lockwood, 12s.).—So many East Africans and Rhodesians design and build their own houses that this really practical book, illustrated by many photographs and diagrams, and excellently indexed, may well help to solve the difficulties of many of our readers. The author writes from the assumption that the planning of a house should be "a happy union between the ideas of the expert and the wishes of the ordinary man," and says that many of the ideas described emerged from discussions which followed addresses to the forces during the war. All aspects of house construction are examined in non-technical language.

Britain and Rhodesian Tobacco

"We are prepared, as long as the dollar shortage lasts—which is not going to be a year or two—to buy all the tobacco we can from Southern Rhodesia," said Sir Stafford Cripps during the committee stage of the Finance Bill in the Commons, on Tuesday. He does not accept an amendment designed to increase the margin of preference on Empire tobacco. When Mr. Oliver Stanley asked if, under the Geneva and Havana agreements, Britain would be prohibited from carrying out the recently signed tobacco agreement with Southern Rhodesia if American tobacco was cheaper than the Colony's product Sir Stafford replied: "I do not think there is anything to prohibit manufacture in this country from continuing to buy tobacco from Rhodesia if it suited the taste of the people in this country and if it was a reasonable and commercial proposition."

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Delinquency in the Colonies - Native Workers in S. Rhodesia

Promising Experiments in East Africa

MRS. W. H. CHINN, Adviser of Social Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, told journalists in London recently that the small beginnings made in East and West Africa with modern methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency suggested that the young Africans who had got into trouble responded to remedial, reformatory treatment quite as well as did European youths, and that the African's great love of children meant that the probation officer was generally well received by the parents - which was not always the case in Europe.

There were bad boys in the Colonies for exactly the same reasons that there were bad boys in this country. In both cases petty thieving was the main trouble, and the most important cause of delinquency everywhere was to be found in the home or lack of a home.

Appallingly large numbers of youngsters of both sexes drifted into large African towns, especially seaports, and quickly fell victims to undesirable elements. The problem of delinquency had been aggravated not only by this drift to the towns, but by the general unrest resulting from the war and accelerated national ideals, and children everywhere reacted readily to unsettled conditions.

Training Courses in London

Kenya had a probation officer, and Tanganyika was seeking a suitable man. In the whole Colonial Empire there were 18 European probation officers and nearly 70 local appointees. Training courses at the London School of Economics were attended by administrative officers, magistrates and others on leave from the Colonies.

It was hoped that schools of social studies would be started at Makerere and other university colleges and universities in the Colonies. Mr. Chinn was emphatic that the best policy would be the local training of those who were to undertake field work, sending to this country only those intended for supervisory duties.

What was now being done was, he said, equivalent to an ambulance at the bottom of the pit; what was needed was a good fence at the top, and improved health, housing, food, etc., would all help to reduce delinquency.

The bracketing of social welfare and public relations duties in some Colonies, as in Uganda, was a promising development.

Mr. Chinn hoped that more Colonial Governments would regard remedial work for those who had got into trouble not as a luxury which could not be afforded but as something fundamental and essential for the people.

The Secretary of State's advisers on these matters hope to visit East Africa next year.

Kenya Elections

(Continued from page 1070)

should be taken to find common cause between town and country and between official and non-official.

In the six years I have known Kenya I have found the population divided into three categories: 20% go to extremes and make a crisis of every decision, these being the noisy ones; 20% are so apathetic that they just don't care, these being the silent ones; the other 60% are sane people who think an average amount, work an average amount, and earn an average amount. They may be business men, civil servants, policemen, nurses, or housewives. It is to them, as one of them, that I appeal for support.

A overriding principle I believe in two things - the first is sanity of outlook, and the second can best be summed up in Mr. Troubridge's words in his speech on the Immigration Bill: "I will do everything to preserve the British way of life."

Results of Census

THE TOTAL NUMBER of male Natives employed in Southern Rhodesia at the last census was 363,344, according to the official report now published. Agriculture (141,822) accounted for the greatest proportion of these workers, the numbers employed in other occupations being: mining and quarrying, 70,003; manufacturing and building, 44,967; road work, bridges, dams, etc., 8,454; railways, 8,988; other transport, 4,297; shops, warehouses, offices, packers, etc., 16,941; undefined workers, 20,167.

Africans employed in municipal areas are far more numerous than formerly. In Salisbury the number of male Natives employed has risen in the last five years by 43%, in Bulawayo by 55%, in Gwelo by 42%, and in Umtali by 34%.

Employment of Native females also shows a rapid increase, the figure having increased three-and-a-half times between 1941 and 1946. Agriculture leads the increase, due to the intake of female labour into the tobacco industry, and domestic service accounts for the next major increase.

Whereas in 1921 in the Native areas there were probably three male adult Natives to four female adults, by 1946 the proportion had changed to one male adult to two females.

Press and Budget Leakage

FOLLOWING UPON the allegations of a Budget leakage made by Mr. J. H. Smit, Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, the *Salisbury Herald* stated last week that two copies of the Budget speech had been sent in sealed envelopes, marked "Top Secret," to the editor of the *Herald* on the Saturday before Budget day. One envelope was sent on to Bulawayo, and neither was opened until the Minister had actually risen in Parliament to deliver his speech. The *Herald* asserts that there was no possibility of a leakage unless the integrity of the editors was challenged, and it was difficult to believe that Mr. Smit intended such a challenge.

WHEREVER YOU GO -
THERE'S



and
WHEREVER YOU GO -
THEY'RE GOOD

Tourist Trade in Zanzibar Negotiations for Hotels

TOURIST TRADE is to be energetically developed in Zanzibar, said MR. H. L. KENWICK, Controller of Customs and chairman of the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee, when he met journalists in London a few days ago.

If private enterprise did not provide the necessary hotel accommodation quickly, it would, he said, be done by the Government. Negotiations were, however, in progress with two British groups, and he hoped that one or other of them would embark on a project which offered the prospect of great benefits to Zanzibar and financial attractions to the capitalists concerned.

Zanzibar could be made the Miami of Eastern Africa. The town and island offered unique attractions, for historical associations and relics of great interest to the European, tropical glamour. Evidence could be seen of the Chinese, Phoenician, and Portuguese connections, the closest associations were still maintained with Arabia, and there was still abundant evidence of the old days of slavery. Next door to the club was the house of Tippu Sultan, chief instigator of the raids into Central Africa for slaves and ivory.

Fine Persian Bath

It was the habit of the old Sultans to build new palaces and import wives for their harems from all over Central Asia. Parts of the palaces were often built in the style of the countries whence those women came. One had a very fine Persian bath, and it was proposed to renovate it.

During the budding, or fruiting, season, the clove trees, which range up to about 30 feet in height, said Mr. Kenwick, a perfect picture, with their tips pale pink merging into pale apple-green. Zanzibar still supplied about 90% of the world's cloves, but in the past three years about a quarter of the trees had been killed by what was known as sudden death. The nature of the disease was still unknown, but half a dozen highly qualified scientists were now at work on the grave problem.

The island, 50 miles long and 21 miles across, had splendid roads, good shipping connections with the mainland, and wonderful air feeder services. Indeed, 32 aircraft were already scheduled to call weekly, bringing about 300 passengers, of whom five out of six were Indians. There were also a considerable number of arrivals by charter aircraft.

Conversion of Palace into Hotel

The great difficulty in the way of developing tourist traffic was the absence of suitable hotel accommodation. The Government was anxious that, as a first step, Chukwani Palace, seven miles from Zanzibar, and on a bluff above a fine bathing beach, should be rebuilt to provide 20 single and 10 double bedrooms, with the necessary public rooms, gardens, tennis courts, and so on, and that the rest-house in the town should be developed for the commercial visitors staying for only a day or two. A small golf course could be made at Ghukwani, where good deep-sea fishing and yachting could be provided.

It was from the Union of South Africa and the United States of America that the main tourist traffic was to be expected, though considerable numbers of people were likely to be attracted from the mainland. One plan was to fly parties of Americans to the United Kingdom, the Kenya Highlands and Zanzibar, on their way to the Victoria Falls, parts of Zimbabwe, and South Africa. The best season for visitors would be between May and October.

A "Handbook of Zanzibar," illustrated with excellent photographs, would shortly be published.

N. Rhodesia's Economic Bulletin A Survey of Native Labour

THE FIRST PRODUCE of the new Central African Office of Statistics, Salisbury, is the Northern Rhodesian Economic and Statistical Bulletin, which corresponds to the existing Southern Rhodesian publication and is at first to be issued quarterly. It contains 427 pages of statistical matter relating to population, production, employment, expenditure, etc.

The first issue contains a survey of Native Labour on the mines and other large works, and reveals that of 5,728 Africans employed, 22,388 come from the Northern Province, 7,094 from the Central Province, between 5,000 and 3,000 from each of the Barotse and Eastern Provinces and Kaonde-Lunda, and 8,912 are aliens. Absenteeism among Natives on the mines was 3.3% in 1947, whereas it amounted to 11.6% among European mine-workers. The wages of Europeans in the same year averaged £56 per month; for Natives the average was £6 9d. In February of this year the number of Native mine-workers reached 37,588, the highest for many years.

Co-operative societies in the territory are surveyed. At the end of 1947 there were eight African producers' marketing societies being or in process of formation. European societies had a total membership of 200, and a net capital of about £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £30,000. There were also four European and five African co-operative consumers' societies, either formed or forming.

The cost-of-living index figure in Northern Rhodesia has reached 140, the highest point yet recorded.

Butter production in Southern Rhodesia has been declining steadily since 1940. Whereas local supplies in 1938 amounted to 1,125,000 lbs. for a non-Native population of 67,000, in 1947 less than 1,150,000 lbs. were available for 97,000 Europeans. Rationing was introduced in 1942, and since the end of the war unprecedented immigration and growing world demand have prevented its removal.

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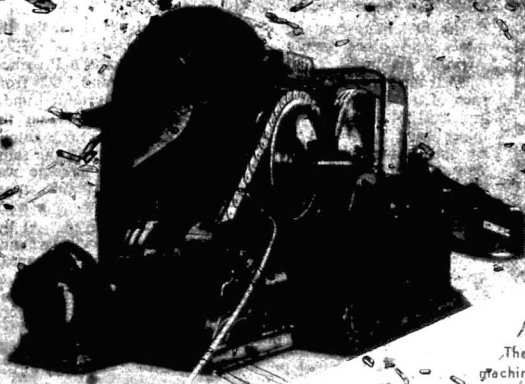
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Parliament

Housing Shortage in Nairobi
Revision of Congo Basin Treaties

HOUSING IN NAIROBI was the subject of a question by Mr. WILLIAMS in the House of Commons last week. He asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that the Nairobi locations held 22,000 more people than could be comfortably accommodated, and that many Africans in employment were consequently compelled to sleep in the back of motor-trucks and in unhygienic conditions, and what priority was being given in the supply of building materials and labour to re-house African workers.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My right hon. friend is aware of the acute housing shortage in Nairobi, which affects all races, and of the fact that makeshift sleeping quarters are common. First priority from all points of view is given by the building authorities to the provision of housing for all communities. £2600,000 has been spent in the past eight years on providing housing for Africans in Nairobi. Further large schemes are now going forward and are under preparation."

MR. WILLIAMS asked whether 30 African police constables and one N.C.O. in Nairobi had to look after 5000 Africans, and what steps were being taken to recruit and train a more adequate African police force for Kenya.

Police Force in African Locations

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Fifty-one Africans and two Europeans are assigned to police duty in the African locations of Nairobi. A police training school was opened on April 1, 1948. Recruiting is going ahead, and plans have been approved for expanding the police force in accordance with the present needs of the Colony."

MR. SKIFFINGTON asked whether the Secretary of State was satisfied that the principles enumerated in the White Paper on military policy were being operated in Tanganyika.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes."

MR. PRESCOTT asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if consideration was being given by His Majesty's Government to revision of the Congo Basin treaties, and in particular to the position of those under such treaties.

MR. HURD: "It has for long been recognized that these treaties require revision to bring them into line with modern requirements, including the needs of the Charter of the United Nations. The question is now under the consideration of the various departments of His Majesty's Government concerned, but the hon. member will appreciate that it is a matter which requires much study and that other Governments are directly and equally concerned. It is not therefore possible at present for me to give any further indication of His Majesty's Government's views on the matter. The position of Japan in relation to the Congo Basin treaties is under consideration in connection with the Japanese peace treaty."

MR. HURD asked how many vacancies there were for agricultural officers in the Colonial Service.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The number of vacant vacancies for agricultural officers under which Colonial Governments have asked us to fill is 13."

Attracting University Students

MR. HURD: "Is the Minister justified that the Colonial Agricultural Service is attracting a due proportion of university students from the country? If not, will the review be done by the Service?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "We have filled 50 vacancies already, which compares very favourably with the pre-war position, and I am satisfied that as the present devised, it is satisfactory."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what substantial donations had been given to assist the work of Makerere College in Uganda during the current year, and what steps had been taken to acknowledge and encourage such donations.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Since the beginning of the year Dr. J. T. Williamson, of Tanganyika, has given £50,000 towards the cost of new buildings at Makerere College, and the Government of Kenya has made a direct gift of £40,000 to endow a chair of veterinary science. The college council has gratefully acknowledged these donations and arranged considerable publicity for them. My right hon. friend welcomes the opportunity of recording his gratitude for this generous assistance to the college, which is destined to be the University of East Africa, and I personally have already thanked Dr. Williamson for his gift."

Very substantial grants have also been made to the college by His Majesty's Government under the Colonial

Development and Welfare Act, and by the East African Governments, but there is a great need for further assistance, and I hope that Dr. Williamson's fine example will encourage other donations from private sources."

MR. JOHN HENDERSON asked whether the Secretary of State had made inquiries into the allegations of over-valuation and high-handed methods of income tax officials at Seychelles, to which his attention had been drawn, with particular reference to the cases of Mr. E. W. Pagans and Mr. Sydney Deloche.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My right hon. friend is at present engaged in considering the recently enacted income tax legislation of the Seychelles and certain allegations which have been made in regard to the collection of income tax, and he would prefer not to make a statement at this juncture. He is, however, sending my right hon. friend information which the Governor has furnished about the cases to which he refers."

MR. HENDERSON: "Is my hon. friend satisfied that the administration of this legislation is quite efficient and that attention is paid to what is coming to be regarded as a lost Colony?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I do not agree that that is a proper comment to make on Seychelles. There have been difficulties in the collection of income tax, but that is not confined to Seychelles. We are looking into the whole position arising out of the recent cases."

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION has during the past week, carried the following passengers:—

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Nisumbi—Mr. Arrange, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Davis, Mr. Hemley, Mr. Meters, Mr. Shenan.

Quitting for:—
Khartoum—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Walker.
Tokyo—Mr. Deehan, Mr. J. G. Gamble, Mr. W. Gamble, Dr. Smithton, Mrs. Taylor.

Nairobi—Miss G. L. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Ms. Bulling, Mrs. Diposopos, Mrs. and Mrs. Duncan-Taylor, Mr. Fitton, Mr. J. Hutton, Mrs. Johnson Cole, Mr. K. Hart, Mrs. Keynall, Mr. F. H. Lawin, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Page, Mr. Roddan, Mr. R. D. Webb.

Dar es Salaam—Mrs. Brockett, Mr. Bulpin, Mr. Cornelios, Mrs. Dunne, Mr. Hallender, Mr. Unsworth, Mr. Wolf.
Salisbury—Mr. Charters, Mr. J. Smith, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Trowbridge, Colonel Vining.

Criticism in Seychelles

THE MEDICAL POLICE of the Government of the Seychelles is still "under the fire of criticism," according to the Mabe correspondent of the *Crown Colonist*. He recently telegraphed: "The departure of the popular and efficient senior medical officer, Dr. Dunlop, before his period of secondment was completed, and the appointment in his stead of Dr. Nabot, who is specializing in preventive medicine only and not working as a physician or surgeon, has left Victoria Hospital, which Dr. Dunlop was reorganizing, virtually without a head. With two doctors short, the four remaining physicians had to fight a gruelling battle against the recent epidemics of whooping cough and dysentery."

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Central African Airways Corporation Working Toward African Federation

Findings of Commission of Inquiry

GENERAL APPROVAL of the organization of the Central African Airways Corporation, which is described as providing efficient and well-run services, is expressed in the final report of the commission of inquiry, whose findings have just been published. Discontent among the corporation's staff is established, but no cases of wrongful or unjust dismissal have been proved.

The terms of reference of the commission, appointed on August 1 last, were to inquire into allegations made in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament concerning the corporation, and to investigate the management of the Southern Rhodesian Air Services before June 1, 1946.

Evidence was not produced on unreasonable secrecy in the conduct of the corporation's affairs, and allegations of unauthorized journeys by the chairman, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Meredith, and the general and commercial managers, Mr. R. D. Longmore and Mr. A. R. Ireland, to England, Canada and Rio de Janeiro are considered groundless.

No Irregular Appointments

Irregularity in making various appointments to the corporation's staff is not established, and the commission reports that the corporation acted reasonably in not selecting Group Captain L. Green as general manager, since several other applicants had superior qualifications. The vacancies for technical manager and chief accountant should however, have been advertised. Circumstances relating to the appointment of the secretary are regarded as somewhat unsatisfactory, and it is held that this post should have been readvertised. Fair and reasonable consideration has been given to offering employment to Rhodesians, in particular to those with war service. Group Captain Green had earlier alleged that Rhodesian ex-Servicemen were being victimized, and that efforts had been made to break up No. 266 Rhodesian Squadron, R.A.F., in England during the war.

The commission find that the general manager, Mr. Longmore, was wrong in threatening Salisbury Flying Club with ejection from their premises if a letter written by Dr. Storr, to the Minister containing fire-fighting equipment at Belvedere aerodrome was not withdrawn, and in destroying a letter from an employee, Mr. Orbell, corroborating these criticisms.

Allegations that the chairman of the corporation had tampered with valuable goods in official aircraft are dismissed, and it is declared that there was no irregularity in connexion with retrospective payment of the chairman's fee.

Mr. L. J. W. Keller, A.P., submitted a memorandum asserting that he had been approached on behalf of the general manager with an offer of employment for his stepson, Mr. W. Mollett, on condition that Mr. Keller ceased his attacks on the corporation. The commission found no evidence to suggest that any such arrangement was linked in this manner with Mr. Keller's attitude towards the corporation or that Mr. Mollett was victimized in any way.

Staff Controller Recommended

Recommendations made by the commission include the following: all business journeys outside Africa made by the chairman or members of the board to be authorized by the Air Authority; creation of a post of staff controller, introduced on a probationary basis; grant of employment of a term of office equivalent to that enjoyed by the corporation; grant of a pension to the staff on the recommendation of a doctor not employed by the corporation; consideration by the Government of the Central African territories of the advisability of increasing the corporation's authorized capital; reference of all senior executive appointments, even on promotion, to the board of the corporation.

Finally, it is recommended that the Central African Air Services Act, 1946, should be amended to ensure that the powers and duties of the Air Authority and the corporation should be in accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Adviser (Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill), and that policy as laid down by the Air Authority should be carried out by the corporation.

The chairman of the commission was Mr. E. G. Unsworth, Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, and the other members were Mr. F. Rixom, of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. H. F. Bingham, of Nyasaland; Air Chief Marshal Sir F. Bowhill was lent by the Air Ministry as technical adviser, and Major G. D. Cox acted as secretary.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on the Future

THE SALVATION of the Commonwealth must be the development of all its parts and the redistribution of the population, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking on Empire Day. The United Kingdom could no longer support the defence of the Commonwealth and, in the absence of natural resources, it appeared that the population centred in Britain could no longer be supported. If there were to be a grouping of nations, there was no more natural group than that of all the British nations scattered throughout the world.

He suggested that the aim should be a grouping of economic units in the British sphere of Africa—namely, the three provinces of East Africa, the three provinces of Central Africa, and the four provinces of the Union. At the appropriate time the three states could federate and, if Western Union came, the foreign states in Africa might join to create the United States of Africa.

Freedom and security depended as much now as in 1940 on unity of thought and purpose. The Commonwealth might have strengthened the bonds of union if it were not to lose its importance. Sir Godfrey added that Rhodesia would have to welcome immigrants from other European countries as well as from Britain.

When the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia meets in Lusaka on July 5, the names of two Africans to sit on the Legislative Council will be chosen for submission to the Governor. The proposals of the non-official European members of the Legislature for constitutional reform will also be debated by the council.

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Letters to the Editor

Fabian Standards in Controversy**Comments of Sir Stewart Gore-Browne**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, I have just seen the letter from Dr. Rita Hinden in your issue of April 29 in which she says that it would have been better if I had amended the incorrect report in *The Times* of our proposals for constitutional reform in Northern Rhodesia.

As soon as I heard of Dr. Hinden's original letter (in which she made the incorrect statement about African representation under our suggested set-up), I wrote at once to *The Times* by air-mail giving the true facts of the case. Mr. Welensky, member of the non-official members, followed a few days later with a letter to the same effect. For some reason neither of these letters was published by *The Times*, and Dr. Hinden's version of our proposals—which she has now admitted in your columns that she knew to be incorrect in an essential particular before it was published—has been allowed to stand.

Our proposals are a genuine attempt to deal with the problem of self-government in a plural community in Africa, the first as far as I know that has been attempted. As Lord Hailey says, "The world probably affords no problem more stubborn than that presented by the contact of communities of a widely different racial composition and social character in circumstances which give to one a position of political or economic superiority over the other." In our suggested scheme we not only guarantee the Africans' rights, but we give them a large share in the actual government of our common country. It is a serious attempt to bring about partnership between the two races, the first, again as far as I know, which has been contemplated.

It is doubly distressing, especially to one like myself, who till now has had a high opinion of the work that has been done by the Fabians on behalf of the African peoples, to discover the methods adopted by the Fabian Colonial Bureau or its secretary to prejudice

Again, Dr. Hinden's assumption that the Northern Rhodesian settlers will automatically be hostile to the interests of Africans is anything but in keeping with the facts. If she will read the recently published volume entitled "The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council" by J. W. Davidson, she will see that the non-officials have for many years been well ahead, as the work in question points out, of officialdom where the advancement of the African is concerned.

And if the Fabian Colonial Bureau wishes for further information on the same subject it is to be found in the Mansard reports of the debates during the past five years on such matters as African housing, the cost of living, workmen's compensation and silicosis, anti-venereal disease campaigns, African education, African representation, and a host of similar matters, where official action followed, but did not precede, pressure from the non-official members of Council.

But it would seem that facts are not what Dr. Hinden wants.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART GORE-BROWNE.

Shiva Ngandu,
N. Rhodesia.

Speed in Mail Transport**Seven Months from England to Lindi**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, When in England last year I ordered a few small items necessary for educational work, the total value being 68s. The things could not be supplied by July when I left England, but were sent on by parcel post in September. They were ordered before the regu-

lation had come into force that every little thing imported into Tanganyika Territory must have an import licence, and I had almost forgotten about the order itself until I received notice on January 17 that a parcel had arrived and awaited an import licence.

I wrote the next day to the Economic Control Board, Lindi, asking for a licence and pointing out that the things were for school use and had been ordered before the order imposing import licences. On February 3 the E.C.B., Lindi, had to apply to E.C.B., Dar es Salaam, for permission to issue an import licence, and on February 20 I received from the E.C.B., Lindi, an application form for an import licence, although I had already given all the necessary information. I answered by the next post. On March 20 I received the import licence, which I forwarded at once through the usual channels to obtain the parcel. It at last reached me on April 13, having taken four months to reach Lindi from England and another three months to cover the remaining 90 miles in Africa.

Why cannot "surface mail" be sent by passenger ship instead of by cargo vessels, as is, I believe, at present the practice, anyhow with parcels?

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory.
E. C.

**One Hundred Years Ago
Discovery of Kilimanjaro**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, Could you spare a little space to remind your readers that it was in May 1848 that Reinhard, the pioneer G.M.S. missionary to East Africa, discovered Kilimanjaro? When he reported the existence of a snow-capped mountain not far from the Equator he was openly accused of false witness.

His name is forever linked with that of his colleague Krapf, who, even 100 years ago—when there was the only Christian mission station in the whole of East Africa—wrote of a chain of missions stretching across the continent. Perhaps even more arresting is the fact that then, before there was a single convert, and when the most striking aspect of his daily existence was the savagery of the Africans among whom he dwelt, he was planning for black clergy and an African bishop.

There are many Africans in holy orders to-day, and a few African bishops in East and Central Africa, but almost a full century was to pass before Krapf's vision and faith were to be fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

J. R. WILLIAMS.

H.M.S. *Horrocks* will visit Lindi from June 29 to July 2, and Tanga from July 9 to 14. It is expected that the cruiser will go to Dar es Salaam later in the year with the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Station on board.

HEALTH HORIZON

—for Overseas Reader

July issue includes articles on
HEALTH AND THE AFRICAN
ATHLETICS & HEADMASTER'S QUESTIONS
by an Australian schoolmaster
ATHLETICS AND THE SCHOOLBOY
in answer to the headmaster's questions

Illustrated

JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square,
London, W.C.1, England

MR. A. AITCHISON, formerly accountant to the Rhokana Corporation's Naha mine, and Mrs. AITCHISON left the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia recently after 2 1/2 years' residence. They plan to settle in George, South Africa.

MR. JOHN HIND, M.P., who led the recent Parliamentary delegation to East Africa, is to speak of his impressions at a meeting of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, to be held on Tuesday, June 8, in the Caxton Hall, London, S.W.1, at 7 p.m.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL arrived back in London a few days ago from East Africa. He has made an excellent recovery from his accident, thanks to the treatment received at Nairobi Hospital, and hopes to go back to East Africa next winter.

A meeting of Friends of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika will be held on the afternoon of Friday, June 11, in the Assembly Hall of Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, W.C.2, London, S.W.1. BISHOP W. WYNN-JONES will speak at 3.30 p.m.

THE REV. FREDERICK JONES, M.P., Secretary of State for Africa, will address a meeting of the Fabian Society in the Caxton Hall, London, S.W.1, on Friday, June 18. His subject will be "The Last Few Years."

MISS MARY GAY, of Gravesend, an intending emigrant to Southern Rhodesia was recently robbed at Charing Cross station of an envelope containing £126, which she had saved for her passage. Her fiancé recently joined the B.S.A. Police in the Colony.

SIR EDWARD APPLINGTON, F.R.S., has been appointed chairman of an interdepartmental committee on scientific relations overseas which has been established by the Lord President of the Council. Sir Edward is a member of the Colonial Research Committee.

MR. T. BAZARRABUSA, of Kampala, and Miss JANE ESTERY KULUBYA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kulubya, were recently married in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda. Miss Kulubya, who is a teacher, was educated in South Africa. Her father was formerly Treasurer of Uganda.

PRINCE ABDULLAH, heir-apparent to the Sultan of Zanzibar, recently opened the mosque which has been built at Makerere College, Uganda, by public subscription and gifts from the Government of Zanzibar and the College Council. The mosque, designed by Mr. Norburn, of Nairobi, cost £2,800.

MR. G. T. DOW SMITH is now United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, in the place of Mr. A. G. C. Deuber, who has now occupied that post for just three years. Mr. Smith was Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Karachi, and Acting Senior Trade Commissioner in Pakistan.

MR. T. MCPHERSON, Labour M.P. for Romford, Essex, and Mrs. MCPHERSON have been visiting British territories in Africa in connexion with business interests. During their journey Mr. McPherson said: "Southern Rhodesia is the finest country I have seen in Africa, and I am tremendously impressed with its possibilities."

GENERAL SIR RONALD ADAM last week opened an exhibition of mass education in tropical areas, which was held in the London University Institute of Education. The exhibition included collections of literature produced for mass education campaigns, and photographs illustrating work done in a variety of areas, including East Africa and the Middle East.

Members of the European Education Advisory Board recently established in Northern Rhodesia are: the Director of European Education (chairman), the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, M.L.C., Director of African Education, MR. J. F. MORRIS, M.L.C., MRS. H. C. DEACON, MRS. H. F. GRACE, REV. S. D. GRAY, MRS. H. J. HOSKEN, MR. A. MCLEAN, MRS. S. MINNAAR, MRS. J. MITCHELL, MR. N. C. PLAICA, MR. M. S. VISAGIE, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor B. WOLNIK, and Mr. F. L. WOOD.

Obituary

Sir John Everard Stephenson

SIR JOHN EVERARD STEPHENSON, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, died in this country on Monday at the age of 55. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he served in the 1914-18 war, entering the Colonial Office in 1919. Assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1920 to 1923, when he was attached to the secretariat of the Imperial Economic Conference and later to that of the Imperial Conference, Sir John became joint secretary of the Conference on Operation of Dominion Legislation in 1929 and Administrative Assistant Secretary to the Imperial Conferences of 1930 and 1937.

Mr. W. Doull

MR. WILLIAM ("BILLY") DOULE, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 71, was for 26 years resident in Livingstone, then the capital of Northern Rhodesia. For some years he was a compositor on the local newspaper, and in 1918, he joined the staff of Rhodesia Railways. A keen trade unionist, he was one of the founders of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, a member of the first Central Conciliation Board of 1927, and he was always prominent at the biennial conferences of delegates. He was a regular contributor to the "Railway Review" under the pen names "Livingstunner" and "Van Short," and in 1932, after settling with his family in Bulawayo, he became editor of that journal, holding the post until 1946. He was at one time a non-official member of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, and a member of the Commission appointed to inquire into European education in the territory. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and four daughters.

The 16-year-old son of Mr. A. R. Gibson, city electrical engineer of Bulawayo, died recently in Durban from infantile paralysis.

MR. ELLIS JONES, vice-chairman of the Manasha branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials' Association, died recently in Lusitania.

MR. W. BUEKLEY, who took part in the Jameson Raid and went to Bulawayo to receive the freedom of the city last year, has died in Mombasa at the age of 74. He was born in Brighton, reached Kenya at the beginning of the century, walked to Uganda, and spent most of his life up-country, until he went to live at the coast some 18 months ago.

WILLEM MANUEL, a coloured man, who came from Cape Town as a driver for Cecil Rhodes and remained with him during the Matieland rebellion, has died in Chipinga, Northern Rhodesia, after being run over by a wagon. After the death of Mr. Rhodes, Manuel drove a mule coach between Umfolozi and Melssetter until the railway ferry service began. He had driven on the Melssetter-Chipinga mail run until he was too old to continue. He was said to be about 90 years of age. He leaves a widow and nine children.

Colonial Development Corporation

TO MARK the foundation of the Colonial Development Corporation a reception was held on Monday evening at the Savoy Hotel by the chairman and members of the board. The guests, who were received by Lord Trefgarne, included Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir John Chancellor, Mr. S. M. Goodenough, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P., Lord Listowel, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Mr. H. A. Marquand, M.P., Mr. A. D. Dadds-Parker, M.P., Sir Edmund Richards, Mr. Frank Samuel, Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., Sir John Waddington, Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., and Sir Mark Young.

PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been elected president of the Buchan Club, Oxford.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to MR. and MRS. G. YORKE DAVIES.

MAJOR E. A. T. DUTTON, Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, has arrived in this country on leave.

LADY LEATHERS has returned to this country after a visit to Rhodesia and South Africa.

CAPTAIN and MRS. T. N. DERBY have left Kenya for a holiday in the Union of South Africa.

MAJOR and MRS. A. F. DUDGEON, of England, have arrived in England by air from Kenya.

COUNT GREGERS AHLEFELDT, Danish Game Warden of Denmark, has recently visited Kenya.

MR. J. C. S. LAWRENCE has arrived in Uganda from leave in this country and has been posted to Lira.

ABRAHAM K. STRANGE, authoress of several novels with Kenya backgrounds, is now visiting the Colony.

MRS. P. W. G. ROBERTSON, manager in Zanzibar of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., is on leave in this country.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, chairman of the P. & O. Line, and LADY CURRIE arrived in this country from the Union last week.

MR. J. E. A. WOLRYCHE WHITMORE is deputizing for MAJOR A. F. DUDGEON on the Labour Advisory Board of Kenya.

MRS. G. P. SABEN, of Kampala, recently saved a child of eight years old from drowning in the Entebbe swimming pool.

MR. B. W. MANSWOOD, until recently Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, is visiting Kenya and may settle here.

MR. H. McDOWELL, of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia is attending a course at the Imperial Defence College.

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, a director of the Overseas Food Corporation, arrived in this country by air from Khartoum last week.

SIR GEOFFREY NORTHCOTE, speaker of the East African Central Assembly, is a passenger to this country in the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE.

MR. G. K. WOOD has been appointed chief mechanical engineer of the Sudan Railways, following the retirement of Mr. C. H. HILL.

MR. NEIL STEWART, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has retired after service for 20 years in Kenya and since 1932 in the Territory.

MISS H. ROLLESTON, a lecturer in education in this country, who has been studying scholastic methods in East Africa, is about to return to England.

MISS MARGARET PERHAM has been appointed to an official fellowship on her resignation of the Readership in Colonial Administration at Oxford University.

MR. GERALD SUTCLIFFE FOTHERINGHAM, of Dar es Salaam, and MISS ZILLAH TREADWAY, of East London, South Africa, have announced their engagement.

A daughter has been born in Chichester to the wife of BRIGADIER O. J. BRYOR-PALLER, M.P., who recently visited East Africa with the Parliamentary delegation.

Mrs. H. R. MCKEE, the Northern Rhodesian Representative in London, now has offices at 57, Haymarket, S.W.1. The new telephone number is Whitehall 2040.

MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, South African director and chief agent for South and East Africa of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. CAMPBELL have arrived in this country.

PROFESSOR E. CLARKE, with the Central African expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, and MRS. CLARKE left Mombasa for New York by the Union-Castle Line steamer last week. They may return to the Colony next year.

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, the newly appointed official secretary at Rhodesia House, London, and MRS. CHATAWAY arrived in this country last week with their two sons.

MR. J. W. MILLER, the new chairman of the St. Joseph's House for Boys in Salisbury, MAJOR S. W. G. JACKSON, the retiring chairman, has held that position, since 1939.

DR. J. M. McNEILL and MR. J. MENSFORTH have been elected directors of John Brown & Co., Ltd. Dr. McNeill has also been appointed managing director of the company.

CAPTAIN M. SORSBIE, general manager of East African Airways, has been appointed Air Adviser for East Africa to the Overseas Food Corporation. This will not affect his other duties.

MAJOR J. W. MILLIGAN has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which has appointed LIEUT-COLONEL BARROW CLIFF ELLIS as secretary.

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW has been appointed a member of the Council for the Exhibition of Science and Technology which has been formed in connexion with the Festival of Britain in 1951.

LADY BATTERSHILL, wife of the Governor of Tanganyika, and MISS BATTERSHILL are on their way to this country in the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE. Lady Battershill expects to be in England for about four months.

MR. K. W. J. JONES, of Tibberton, Worcestershire, and MRS. BARBARA JESMOTT, widow of George Lowther Steer and daughter of the late Sir Sidney Barton and Lady Barton, were married in London recently.

MR. R. WATSON, former Director of Agriculture in Burma, and MR. G. LACBY, former Chief Irrigation Engineer in India, have arrived in Tanganyika to advise on the production of rice and certain other crops.

MR. P. R. RYAN has been elected a director of Kenya Breweries, Ltd., of which LIEUT-COMMANDER A. S. KEITH, is now traffic manager and secretary. Mr. Ryan was previously secretary and general manager.

MR. A. RUBEN, buyer for the general trading section of the Kenya Farmers' Association, who has been on a business visit to this country during which he attended the B.F.A. returned to the Colony by air on Tuesday.

SIR ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM and SIR ARTHUR PALLISER were received by THE KING last week on relinquishing their respective appointments of High Commissioner, Palestine, and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.

SIR CHARLES BLESSY has suggested that Kenya should present enough coffee for cups of the beverage to be served free to passengers arriving at London Airport. Free coffee is available to air travellers landing at Lisbon airport.

CAPTAIN F. W. FENDON-WELLS, chairman of the Midlands Branch of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, has resigned in protest against the inadequate consideration being given to the Midlands by Government departments.

DR. FRANCISCO JOSE VIEIRA MACHADO has resigned from the board of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank of which Messrs. JOAO BRISTA DE GARRAJO and JOAO PEDRO DE PIMENTA have been appointed directors.

MR. GEORGE BROWN, of Messrs. Kennedy & Donkin, electrical engineers, has been asked to revisit Uganda for discussions in connexion with the hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls near Jinja, and left by air on Saturday.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT has written to the weekly newspaper published in the Rift Valley constituency: "I accept the verdict of the electorate that my services in the political life of Kenya are no longer required, and so, free from any call of public duty, I can enjoy myself with the many interests I have in matters entirely divorced from politics."

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "An informed public opinion is indispensable to the working of a free democracy." —Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"Too much capital equipment is being exported from the United Kingdom." —Mr. Davies, M.P.

"Russia is like a man walking down a corridor in an hotel, trying every door. When he finds one that is open he walks in." —Life.

"In 1937 this country produced 18,000 tractors. In the last three months of 1947, we produced 22,000." —The Minister of Supply.

"Where profits are not interest on capital, remuneration for management, they are really remuneration for risk, and the world is a very risky place." —Lord Brand.

"No technical solution to our coal mining problems will produce quick results. The only immediate answer is more work." —Mr. T. L. B. Young, a member of the National Coal Board.

"The United States is overhauling Great Britain by leaps and bounds as South Africa's greatest source of supplies." —Mr. Andrews, South African Minister in the United States.

"The trade unions have begun to sense their responsibility not only to their own members but to the community." —Mr. Sam Watson.

"Blocked sterling accruing in the United Kingdom to American film producers may not be used to the justice British production." —The President of the Board of Trade.

"In Jerusalem three weeks ago I saw looting, hate, chaos, destruction, and a beautiful city being murdered. The constructive and creative work of 130 years in Palestine is collapsing in ruins." —Mr. John Cornwell.

"The more rugged conditions of life can be sapped not merely by sentimental charity but by any organized system of life in which the individual regards the social organism, in the light of what it gives to the exclusion of what it demands." —The Rev. Sidney M. Bery.












"Dr. Dalton managed to produce in this country what Socialists call an inflationary pressure, but which anyone else would describe as a raging inflation. We now have honest accountability for the first time in three years." —Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.

"The State is neither a good employer nor a bad employer. It is just a quote, impersonal and unfeeling employer incapable of inspiring its workers or winning their respect." —Mr. Leslie Partridge.

"Too many of our so-called democratic institutions are little better than shams, which are run by small minorities in the name of large bodies of citizens who take not the least practical interest." —Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"State interference and bossing are increasing everywhere. The strange idea persists that this is progress; in truth it is retreat. Both have been tried many times before, and always with deplorable results." —Mr. Philip Fothergill, chairman of the Liberal Party Organization.

"Moral and spiritual leadership by the British Commonwealth of free nations is probably man's last chance of averting the greatest catastrophe in history. The world torn by two conflicting ideologies would, given peace, gradually evolve toward the type of democracy of the British Commonwealth and Western Europe. Neither America nor Russia has the necessary political maturity and experience in international affairs; neither could give the leadership Britain gave in the last century." —Sir John Boyd Orr.

	HC 1 ton
	JC 1 ton
	K 1 1/2 ton
	MR 2 1/2 ton Short
	ML 2 1/2 ton Long
	OSA 3-4 ton Short
	OFA 3 1/2 ton Long
	OSB 3 ton Short
	O1B 3 ton Long
	OS 3 ton Factor
	OS 3 ton Factor

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BACKGROUND

Dr. Malan's Position.—If the Nationalists were immediately to attempt to apply their policy of *apartheid* (total segregation) in Natal affairs there might well be turmoil in the country. But this policy cannot be carried out without legislation, and legislation affecting Native political rights as profoundly as this requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together—which Dr. Malan cannot on present figures command. Nor is it likely, in view of repeated official assurances given by the Nationalists during the election campaign, that there will be any immediate attempt to tamper with Commonwealth relations. It is expected that the new Government will feel its way and that its Native and constitutional outlook will be apparent in the beginning at any rate, only in altered administrative emphasis, in European privileges and South African domestic interests respectively. Economically, the Nationalists have always shared General Smuts's Government's policy of industrial development, and they are likely to continue the policy of encouraging overseas investment, though not "funk" capital. Industry and trade, therefore, should not be affected by the change of Government unless business panics—which is unlikely, as it would not be justified. Mr. Havenga, as leader of the Afrikaner Party, must necessarily be a member of the Cabinet, and his financial orthodoxy and, in spite of his electoral agreement with the Ossewabrandwag, his strong belief in the maintenance of the rights of English-speaking people, may be taken as a guarantee against precipitate anti-English, or anti-Commonwealth effort. Dr. Malan has a majority which, though sufficient to form a Cabinet and administer the day-to-day affairs of the country, is not sufficient to force through far-reaching changes. What well may be expected is an immediate hardening of South Africa's attitude towards the United Nations, and India, and less cordial co-operation with the Commonwealth, expressed as a first step in a sailing off of official assistance to British immigrants. Dr. Malan's position is difficult if not untenable. There is no device in the South African constitution analogous to the creation of new Peers in Britain to overcome obstruction in the Upper House. —*The Times*.

A republic will not bring greater constitutional freedom than South Africa already possesses, as a sovereign, independent country which will determine its own fate. Mr. N. C. Havenga, M.P., Leader of the Afrikaner Party in the South African Parliament.

Heavy and Hard Work.—There is no indication that we are likely to bridge the gap in the dollar position in our overseas account even with the aid of the Marshall Plan. Yet we cannot do that, what is the prospect of this country for the next 50 years? A greatly reduced standard of living, extreme austerity in regard to living accommodation, clothes, and food, wholesale unemployment and distress, and such frustrations and restrictions in life by regulations and controls involving a loss of personal freedom, as to amount almost to a state of semi-slavery. The most urgent need of the nation is to rediscover the dignity and virtue of work—a real honest day's work for a decent day's pay. That is the one and only road to recovery, but this can only be brought home to the people generally only by a change of heart and of moral outlook. A cake does not have eaten into the hands of the majority of men through materialism and selfishness. This nation has a tradition for honesty and straight dealing, and in the old days workmen were proud of their craft and tried to excel in their calling. Let us get back to ethical standards worthy of our land, but this is possible only by a revolution leading us back to honesty and hard work. Mr. Gilbert Shepherd, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Gambling.—Last year about one thousand million pounds were spent in this country in gambling on football pools and greyhound and horse racing. Gambling has become a national epidemic. In 1946 bookmaker takings on greyhound races reached nearly £200,000,000, and bookmakers took at least another £250,000,000. This total of £450,000,000 in 1946 compared with £300,000,000 in the previous year, and £90,000,000, or one-fifth, in 1938. Football pool gambling has become the eleventh largest business in the country. A recent prosecution by the Board of Trade showed that one firm alone, by no means the best known or largest, employed 1,000 whole or part-time canvassers and more than 1,000 girls. There is an insane wastage of paper and paper, millions of postal packages are collected and delivered weekly by men who might be productively busy in understaffed factories. Can a nation that allows such a process to continue unchecked escape the charge of gambling while Rhodesia burns? —Report of the Churches' Committee on Gambling.

Truth about Newsprint.—The United States are using 137% of their pre-war quantity of newsprint, Canada 127%, South Africa 174%, Australia 116%, Russia 115%, and Great Britain 28%. Of the 21 nations which were the principal users of newsprint we occupy the 20th place, only Japan using a smaller percentage. We are told that the reason is the very great need to conserve dollars. The truth is that the total newsprint supplies asked for by the newspapers from Canada and Newfoundland is no more than 130,000 tons for 1949, the total cost in dollars being £2,500,000. This figure has the greatest significance when it is compared with £2,000,000 which we are spending on the import of American books and periodicals. It compares, too, with the agreements by which we are spending £4,500,000 on American films. The British Government has also succeeded in lowering the national prestige for honours contracts by going back on firm contracts entered into with Canada for the supply of newsprint. One was repudiated in the autumn of 1945 and another in July of this year. —Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

Discouragements.—"Everyone is being told to work like bees and save like mice. But, judging by the imposition of the capital levy, all who up till the present have worked and saved hard enough and sufficiently successfully are still blood-sucking capitalists, whereas those who start right now are noble and selfless patriots. Perhaps the latter category may consider the likelihood that in later Socialist Budgets they too will be relegated to the blood-sucking capitalist class with consequently unpleasant effects. Sir Stafford Cripps, while crying up incentive, deals it a rude blow." —Mr. Maurice Petherick, former Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Bleeding the Taxpayer.—"Is it realized that no less than 42% of the national income in the current year is being taken in taxation, central and local, direct and indirect? The average of the last three years is also 42%. In 1913-14 the percentage was of the order of seven; in 1925-26 it was 18%, and the same figure in 1938-39. Sir Stafford Cripps estimates expenditure in 1948-49 at £2,975,679,000. Local authorities are also pitching their expenditure high." —Mr. G. Findlay Shirras.

Colonies, but many other and varied projects will be put in hand.

In giving examples of the intentions of the Corporation, it is desired to emphasize the fact that plans such as those referred to cannot be hastily prepared and put into effect. Measures of investigation themselves may take a considerable period, and have to be followed by detailed preparatory work before installations can be erected on the spot, management and other staff recruited, and the undertaking launched. Similarly, in the field of agriculture, not only has clearing work to be carried out and seeding or planting operations dependent upon seasonal conditions completed, but many tropical agricultural and tree crops may take from five to 10 years before coming to maturity. For these and other reasons which need not be particularized, the Corporation wishes to discourage experiments of any kind production on a large scale, but it hopes to apply to its task the utmost efficiency which is compatible with solid and permanent achievement.

Agricultural Projects

Agricultural projects may include cereals, rice and other crops, cotton, citrus fruits, and so on, some of these schemes might be for large-scale mechanized farming, but, in addition, the Corporation will examine closely the possibility of stimulating and improving existing production by the provision of machinery and other supplies for small-scale native producers. The current timber shortage makes the investigation of lumber and forestry schemes a matter of urgency. In the realm of animal husbandry there will be schemes for rearing cattle, pigs and poultry; the need for these animals is emphasized. Fisheries development will not be overlooked. Again, mining and mineral schemes will be examined; in this category the Colonies have wide and incompletely explored possibilities, and much more can be done, including production of iron ore, copper, lead, bauxite, coal, gold, and so on.

All the possibilities mentioned so far relate to basic production. They will call for manufacturing and processing undertakings to supply their requirements for materials and to deal with their products. Fertilizers will be needed for the agricultural schemes supplying food. Sulphur, the increased livestock population, dairying with animal husbandry, meat processing and freezing plants will have to be built as well as tanneries, plants for making use of bone meal and for condensing and drying milk. The fisheries will themselves call for processing materials. Other schemes for the aquaculture of fish and fruit concentrating plants. Sheep rearing and cotton growing can be made the basis for textile production.

Development of public facilities has been provided for under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and normally the field will be one for the Colonial Governments. In particular cases, however, where the circumstances are appropriate or where the Corporation can be of particular assistance it will be prepared to undertake schemes, for example, a hydro-electric project which is part and parcel of a manufacturing or processing scheme might well be undertaken by the Corporation.

Numerous possible schemes have been cited, but obviously they do not exhaust Colonial economic potentialities.

No Preference for Large Schemes

The Corporation will not be limited to projects of a particular size. Its financial and other resources make it possible to undertake the most ambitious schemes, but at the same time the Corporation has no preference for large schemes and will be prepared to consider and put in hand the smallest undertaking, if the circumstances of a particular Colony make it desirable. All projects adopted by the Corporation must, however, have one characteristic in common. They must all be economically sound. This is obviously the case as regards undertakings in which the Corporation is in partnership with private enterprise, but it applies also in large measure to undertakings in which the Corporation is acting alone. The Corporation has to balance its income and outgoings taking one year with another. In deciding to go ahead with any particular scheme a major factor will be, therefore, whether that scheme will be economic and self-supporting once the development and construction stages have been passed. The economies of the Colonies would, in the long run, only be weakened if they were saddled with permanently struggling and insolvent enterprises. Moreover, the Corporation itself would be weakened and its resources dissipated if in a spirit of undue optimism it launched a number of undertakings which resulted in permanent loss, of which failed to bring in their revenue to build up the strength and the financial reserves of the Corporation for its continuing task.

In view of the urgency of the economic situation the Corporation will, in the initial stages, give some preference to short-term projects, or to those designed to expand existing production. A further and equally important test will be the dollar-earning or dollar-saving potentiality of a project, and whether it will produce commodities in short supply. These factors are regarded as the principal criteria which will govern

the acceptability of a given project, when once its benefits to the Colonial economy has been established.

The methods of operation open to the Corporation are not limited in any way by the Overseas Resources Development Act. The success of the Corporation is to supplement private enterprise and not to supplant it. No preference will be given to projects merely because the Corporation can operate them without the participation of private concerns; indeed the Corporation will often prefer to operate in partnership with commercial interests on the spot. It is envisaged that such arrangements might take the form of joint subsidiary companies in which the equity capital would be shared and in which the Corporation would take a direct and active interest in the control of operations. The Corporation would expect, except in special cases, to retain the controlling interest and chief responsibility in such partnership undertakings. The possibility of the Corporation helping private enterprise by financial assistance is not ruled out, for example, in the form of sections of assets converted into shares and so on. Again, where this is appropriate, the Corporation will set up wholly owned subsidiaries or operate projects in direct control.

The Corporation may also act on an agency basis for Colonial Governments and will, in due course, make available to them, at pre-arranged fees, the services of highly qualified technical staff for investigations and advice. Later on it may be possible to provide equipment and staff on an inclusive cost basis for schemes not being undertaken by the Corporation itself.

Regional Board of Directors

The instrument through which the Corporation will supervise its activities in the various Colonies will be a Regional Board of directors, who will include men with special local knowledge and experience. These directors will, of course, be members of the permanent staff of the Corporation. Members of the Regional Boards may also be directors of the Corporation's operational subsidiaries. The handling of undertakings in the Colonies will be entrusted to local managers responsible to the Regional Boards, or, in appropriate cases, to direct subsidiaries of the Corporation. Broad policy control will be retained in the Corporation's hands but within that policy the man on the spot will be encouraged to take his full share of responsibility. It is fully recognized by the Corporation that undertakings so varied in kind and so widely distributed could never be effectively managed from London. The Corporation is, therefore, aiming at building up a staff of local employees in the Colonies upon whom responsibility can in large measure be devolved.

The Corporation hopes that the Press and the public will not expect detailed reports during the early stages of a project. It will be appreciated that operation of a commercial and quasi-commercial character are seldom assisted by premature publicity, and this applies to the Corporation whether the particular undertaking is being operated by the Corporation alone or in partnership with commercial concerns. The Corporation will aim to give at the appropriate time the fullest information about its activities.

The Corporation has already invited and received from Colonial Governments a wide range of projects. Most of these necessarily require, and are receiving further study and preparation. The Corporation is now well and ready to receive proposals from any substantial and suitable source. Practical suggestions for developing Colonial resources for responsible commercial organization will be welcomed.

Outline of Proposals

Before a scheme is put forward in detail to the Corporation it is desirable that an outline of the proposals should be submitted to the Controller of Plans, Colonial Development Corporation, 33 Dover Street, London, W.1, in order to ascertain that it is a *prima facie* one that the Corporation might undertake. Thereafter formal and detailed proposals may be forwarded. These should be drawn up on commercial lines and wherever possible should include the following information: (a) the estimated capital involved; (b) detailed accountancy estimates for the expected operating costs and revenues; (c) proposed timetable for bringing the project to maturity; (d) nature of the equipment required and its availability; (e) availability and engagement of staff; (f) statement on local labour availability; (g) land, water, power, and transport factors where relevant; (h) statement of the obstacles, risks, and difficulties likely to be encountered; and (i) method of finance proposed.

Territories in which the Corporation may operate include Bechuanaland Protectorate, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Since its inception the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund has received applications for assistance from 5,090 persons. More than £1,000,000 has been spent and £315,000 remains in hand.

of food farmers to the price increase has been analyzed. The average under the principal European summer crops has increased from 35,000 to 471,000 including greater measure crops but excluding tobacco, or 34% in a single year. It is estimated that the winter crop will reach 2,000,000 bags.

In consequence of these developments the index of small food prices has risen from 146 in March, 1947, to 163 in March, 1948. The expenditure of more than £2,000,000 on food supplies during the financial year.

The action taken in regard to the suspension of customs duties and the reduced profit margin of distributors has resulted in a very much smaller increase in the costs of clothing and footwear between the same dates, the index having only increased from 184 in March, 1947, to 190 in March, 1948, despite substantial increases in world prices during the period. The cost of these items is now substantially the same as in 1946. The cost-of-living index for the whole has risen 9 points during the year, to 142 in March, 1948.

The deflationary policies which are being pursued by a number of leading countries, including the United Kingdom, give a promise of lower prices before the end of the year, and in these circumstances some reduction of imports with consequent lowering of these levels would be of the general advantage.

Central Bank to be Established

The stage has been reached in the development of the Colony at which we are no longer able to accept without question the monetary policy of the United Kingdom. If Dominion status is granted, we shall in any event require to have a central bank of our own, and it is becoming more evident from day to day that the Colony must control its own monetary system.

It is essential that the Colony should maintain the level of reserves which back our credit system, and we have been requested by the United Kingdom not to allow our sterling balances to run down, a request which is entirely in line with our own policy, but at present no machinery exists whereby we can effectively affect the level of these reserves, while the existing methods open to us are inadequate to achieve our purpose.

Supply of Credit Within the Colony

Further, there is at present no effective machinery whereby the State could influence the supply of credit within the Colony, either in the direction of contraction in times of inflation or of expansion in times of deflation, except by such indirect means as variations in the level of government borrowing, expenditure and taxation.

It has, therefore, been decided to approach His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with the proposal that a central bank should be established as soon as practicable as another step on the road to the attainment of full Dominion status.

So long as the supply of money exceeds the supply of goods, control of credit is likely to be the most effective means of restraining inflationary tendencies, but the maintenance of price control, rent control, food subsidies and other devices remains necessary until the position has righted itself.

In this connexion, I appeal to the owners of the various secondary industries which are now in many instances replacing goods which were formerly imported, that they should make every endeavour to keep their prices at the lowest practicable level so as to avoid forcing domestic costs up to a point at which Rhodesian industries will be unable to compete when the present seller's market comes to an end.

**Aims of Colonial Development Corporation
To Supplement But Not Supplant Private Enterprise**

THE CURRENT WORLD SHORTAGE of supplies of all kinds makes the full utilization of its natural resources a prime necessity. The policy of the Government is to further the development of the Colonies in every respect, both social and economic. This policy will benefit primarily the Colonies themselves and the Colonial people, but it will also be to the advantage of the whole of the British Commonwealth, the leading area, and the rest of the world. The provision of public utilities and social services has already been covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945. In the field of economic development the Government concluded that some organization was necessary to supplement, but not to supplant private enterprise and the Colonial Development Corporation has been set up to fill this need.

The Colonial Development Corporation is a body corporate. It comprises a chairman, deputy chairman and not less than four or more than 10 other members. All the members are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from persons experienced in primary production, industry, trade, finance, science, administration, organization of workers and welfare. In particular, in making the appointments, the Secretary of State must have regard to the need for securing that adequate experience of these matters in Colonial territories is at the disposal of the Corporation.

May Borrow up to £100,000,000

The Corporation at present consists of a chairman, deputy chairman and seven other members.

The duty of the Corporation is to secure the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing Colonial resources. The Overseas Resources Development Act gives the Corporation statutory power to do any act necessary for the implementation of its duty.

The financial powers of the Corporation are wide. It may borrow up to £100,000,000 on long-term and £10,000,000 on short-term. Its borrowings will generally take the form of advances from the Government of State.

Although the Secretary of State, whose matters of public interest are concerned, has powers of direction, the Corporation, it has the wide measure of independence of the

From a booklet just published by the Colonial Development Corporation as a guide to its objects and operations.

exercise of its commercial activities. It must ensure that its revenues are sufficient to meet its outgoings, taking one year with another. This does not mean that the sole purpose of the Corporation is to make profits—on the contrary; its prime statutory duty is to develop the Colonies—but it must pay its own way as any other commercial concern has to do. It must also make a full annual report on its activities to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament. The Secretary of State also appoints the Corporation's directors.

Following its statutory duty, the main activities of the Corporation fall into two broad classes. On the one hand, there is the planning of projects and, on the other hand, the operation of projects. The internal organization of the Corporation has been devised to meet this dual function. Under the chairman there are senior executives for the control of plans and the controller of operations.

The former will be responsible for the formulation and detailed investigation of projects.

Organization of the Corporation

After the project has been approved by the Corporation, it becomes an undertaking and will fall under the direction of the controller of operations.

The two joint controllers will be supported by divisional managers. These are technical experts in their own fields. The present organization of the Corporation makes provision for seven divisional managers covering animal products, agricultural products, fisheries, mining and minerals, manufacturing and processing, major equipment, engineering and works. One or two other divisions, including a marketing division, will also be established.

The divisional managers will give expert advice at headquarters and in the field in the investigation of projects in their subsequent operation. The management of undertakings will however be devolved upon local subsidiary organizations. These may be either direct subsidiaries of the Corporation, or managing agencies of the Corporation or partly owned subsidiaries. Considerable elasticity will be maintained as to the form in which the Corporation will participate in undertakings jointly with other commercial bodies.

In addition to its technical departments, the Corporation has financial and accounting branches under the Director of Finance, and the other functional departments, such as personnel, required by any large-scale organization. Internal administration is the responsibility of the secretary.

As to the type of schemes, the Overseas Resources Development Act refers to the expansion of production of foodstuffs and raw materials and other agricultural, industrial and trade developments. One of the Corporation's major activities will be the development of agricultural production because agriculture is basic to the economies of the majority of the

Southern Rhodesia's Finances and Trade

Further Passages from Mr. Whitehead's Budget Speech*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S dollar expenditure exceeded its dollar earnings by \$1,837,000 between October 1, 1947, and March 31, 1948. Dollar expenditure in that period was exceptionally heavy because of a very large backlog of accepted but unshipped orders existing at the inception of the import control regulations. For the same reason, a deficit of 592,000 is expected during the three months ending June 30, 1948. Between July 1, 1948, and March 31, 1949, however, the control measures will have taken full effect, with the result that by the end of the year dollar expenditure and dollar earnings should be brought into balance.

This statement strikingly reveals the extent of our dependence upon gold as a dollar earner. During the first-mentioned period gold accounted for 77% of our total dollar earnings, while during the last 18 months it is estimated that gold will produce 74% and 65% respectively of the total dollar earnings.

The estimates made for future accounting periods are based on a number of considerations. First, we assume a very substantial increase in chrome exports over last year; the figures for January were 19,949 tons, for February 24,497 tons, for March 25,557 tons, indicating that progress has already been made in accelerating the movement of chrome to coast. Every endeavour will be made to increase chrome exports to hard currency status.

The second step which is to be taken is to ensure that full credit is obtained for Southern Rhodesian exports and service to the dollar area. To achieve this an Exchange Control Bill will be introduced.

Encouraging Gold Mining Industry

Gold remains the dominant factor in obtaining the essential hard currency required in the Colony, and heroic measures have now become necessary to prevent any further decline in the gold mining industry. The encouragement already given to the mines by the present Gold Subsidy Act, special prices for maize for certain mines, the removal of gold mining royalties, and amendments to the taxation laws designed to assist the mining industry, have proved inadequate to meet the ever-increasing costs of production during a period in which the price of gold has remained constant.

The Government have reached the conclusion that the only possible means of stimulating the industry lies in an increased price for gold. Since our currency is linked with sterling, this cannot be done directly, but the same result can be achieved by a subsidy on all gold produced. It has been decided to pay such a subsidy of 2s. 6d. per ounce, which will raise the return to the miner to £10. per ounce, while still retaining under the existing Gold Mining Subsidy Act the additional payment to those mines which have been awarded the full subsidy of £2. per ounce.

The f.o.b. value of imports in 1947 was £33,490,000 and of exports £23,649,000; giving an overall adverse balance of approximately £10,000,000. The real adverse balance is greater, as freight and insurance charges have to be added to the f.o.b. import figure.

A portion of this adverse balance is attributable to the severe drought experienced during 1947 and to transport difficulties. As a result of the drought large consignments of maize, small beans and other foodstuffs had to be imported at a time when the Colony was already short of rolling stock and railway equipment generally.

The position was further aggravated by the necessity to transport many head of stock from drought-stricken areas to better pastures. This had a profoundly adverse effect on the quantity of goods which could be transported for export, particularly base metals.

Amendments to the taxation proposals made by Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, in his Budget statement appeared in our issue of last week.

Furthermore, due to drastic curtailment of imports during the war years and to the internal development taking place, it is only natural that Southern Rhodesia will continue to be for some time a heavy purchaser of capital goods. Unfortunately, these goods have to be purchased at a time when prices are abnormally high.

For the first time figures have been given in the White Paper dividing the imports of the Colony into capital goods and consumer goods on a basis agreed internationally by the League of Nations. This division is of great importance, since the developing countries since during the period of rapid development, imports of capital goods are bound to be extremely heavy, and so long as the inflow of capital from outside the country continues at a steady rate, the adverse balance of trade cannot be regarded in a serious light, provided that future exports will result from various types of plant and machinery.

Heavy increases, however, in imports of consumer goods need to be watched with great care, and the increases which took place in these classes in 1947 can only be regarded as excessive.

Rising Imports of Capital Goods

The present trend is favourable to capital goods imports, as would be expected at a time of such rapid development. The value of producer goods has risen from 53% in 1945 to 55% in 1946, and 58% in 1947 as a percentage of total imports. It is hoped that with the measures now being taken, that percentage will exceed 60% in 1948.

Tobacco leaf again headed the list of exports with a value of £7,596,000, shipped with gold valued at £4,000,000. Asbestos, cattle, hides, and chrome ore were next in order of value, proving that the Colony continues to depend on the export of raw materials derived from the farming and mining industries for the maintenance of its balance of payments.

Certain products of secondary industries are, however, beginning to take a significant position in the list of major exports. Among these may be mentioned footwear and clothing, cigarettes, preserved meats, flour and meal, groundnut oil, and refined sugar.

Secondary industries can contribute to an improvement of the balance of payments in three ways: by substituting imports of cheaper raw materials for expensive manufactured goods, by replacing manufactured imports by goods made from locally sourced materials, and by exporting manufactured goods. The full effect of any industrial development in the Colony is not obtainable from a reduction in exportable raw materials.

The value of the gross output of the Colony's factories and workshop industries in 1946 was £6,800,000, while the value of the net output was £7,250,000. For 1947 the value of the gross output rose to £20,000,000 and the net output to £8,500,000.

Import Progress Good

Prospects for a substantial increase of exports in 1948 appear to be good. A much larger volume of increased exports of chrome, a possible revival in gold mining, a substantial increase in the export of groundnut oil, and increased production of asbestos should all play their part.

In view of the great size of the final adverse balance of payments for the year of £13,700,000, a very close watch has been kept upon the Southern Rhodesian sterling balances in London, which would, of course, be needed if the influx of new capital were insufficient to bridge the gap. At December 31, 1947, these balances, so far as the commercial banks were concerned, stood at £16,632,000, and at December 31, 1947, at approximately £16,305,000. During the same period there was a slight increase in the Government's balance in London. There was also an increase in the Rhodesia Railways balance in consequence of the Railway loan.

It will be noted from the increase of the commercial banks' I have just given that the decline in the Colony's sterling balances in London was comparatively slight, despite the exceptionally heavy adverse current balance of payments, and this fact is a measure of the very large capital investments from outside the Colony which were effected during the year. It is Government policy to endeavour to maintain the balance in London as a cushion for the future so that drastic reductions of imports will not have to be made in the event of a slowing down in the rate of investment in the Colony.

The wide range of prices for agricultural products has been increased during the year, partly to compensate farmers for ever-increasing costs and partly to ensure, as far as possible, that the Colony becomes self-supporting in as large a range of agricultural products as possible. The response

ture has increased during the last few years must have alarmed everyone. Elected members must do all in their power to check this tendency. During the last four years the revenue has exceeded the original estimates by an average of over £1,300,000 per annum. Therefore we have been unnecessarily highly taxed, to the detriment of development and the cost of living.

Our race has built itself up on private enterprise and freedom for the individual. I advocate a determined effort to recover our freedom by the abolition of controls, starting with the immediate abolition of imports control.

Land.—In the Highlands we must see that the land is properly utilized, particular care being taken to see that soil fertility is maintained. We have had admirable speeches and dispatches from the Government in regard to Native lands. We must now insist on the implementation of the principles therein enunciated, so as to prevent the further destruction of the Native lands and ensure the recovery of the soil. However drastic the necessary steps may be.

Suspicion.—It is most important to break down the atmosphere of suspicion which exists amongst African peoples towards Europeans, both official and non-official. This atmosphere has been created by ill-considered agitators, and steps must be taken to counteract their activities, as the future of Kenya depends on good will and co-operation between Europeans and Africans. Drastic steps are required to counteract the wave of crime.

Constitutional Advance.—At the Conference in London next October on Colonial affairs, to be attended by non-official as well as official representatives, questions in regard to constitutional advance in African Colonies will arise. It is therefore essential that the Europeans come to agreement on the subject of constitutional advance for Kenya so as to provide security for the future of white settlement, while allowing for participation by Africans as and when they prove themselves fit.

Indians.—Their future status in Kenya must depend on the decisions taken by India and Pakistan as to whether they remain British Dominions or become independent republics. In the latter event Indian nationals will cease to be British subjects.

LADY SIDNEY PARKER'S "Brief Answers to Random Questions" contained the following passages:—

Federation a Necessary Step.
Federation with the Central and Southern States of Africa is the proper and necessary step in ensuring the stability and security of the development of East Africa and its backbone, white settlement.

"British interest in East Africa at the moment is governed by a wish to placate the United Nations and by small groups of fanatical ideologists. Such groups and their influence are transitory. The economic development and stability of the English-speaking people in Africa is vital to the existence of Great Britain, and the sound sense of the people of Britain will soon appreciate this and will have far more influence than the vapourings of the Fabians.

"A strong and intelligently represented move towards the federation of East Africa, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and South Africa will not be opposed by the sounder element in England, but much propaganda and individual work and belief must be put into this scheme by us. In this federation, it is possible to include the Belgian Congo; lies the real future of East Africa.

Appointments for Kenya.—I pledge myself to fight for the local generalised Civil Service to be placed on an equality of footing with the Overseas Service. I want to ensure that our young men and women are well fitted for their posts with absolute priority to fill all the junior posts in the European Civil Service.

"I am, in favour of official appointments for suitable men from the non-official side. We now have one, the Member for Agriculture, and I favour the appointment immediately of a Member for Commerce, provided he is chosen from the ranks of the English commercial community.

Communism.—We are in the now, war for the survival of Western civilization, the greatest of all religious wars. Chastity against the new materialist religion of Communism. We, the British Eastern and Southern States of Africa are in as great danger now as Czechoslovakia was three years ago, when Communist shock troops, their highly trained propaganda agents, are actively working amongst our unthinking and illiterate African population as well as making full use of the anti-British spirit abroad amongst the Asiatic.

"If Government does not awaken from its lethargy and take really determined and active steps to deport pests of all races

and to institute a really effective counter-propaganda force in which we will all be trained to serve, we shall probably be the first of the British African States to fall to the next phase of the campaign, civil disobedience and racial warfare.

African Authorities.—In the Native Reserves tribal chiefs should be carefully selected men of intelligence, authority, and integrity, and should be given greater powers of enforcing a policy of continuity in the administration of justice, maintenance of law and order, soil conservation and development, and de-stocking within their tribal boundaries. To be such a chief, or one of his administrators, would be a goal for the best type of ambitious Africans to aim for, and in the local Native councils he would train towards his goal.

Controls.—The prevalence of the black market and the inefficiency of many controls now in the hands of unqualified and unimaginative staff has defeated its primary object, the ensuring of an efficient and equal flow of goods in short supply, especially foodstuffs, farm machinery, motor cars and building materials, and has interfered with the obtaining of urgently needed goods which were on the market. I favour abolishing the great majority of controls, and the quarterly reviewing of the activities of such as remain, such as rent control.

"The momentary rise in prices and partitions in the allocation of goods, though supply will very quickly be met by the freeing of a considerable quantity of black market field reserves and the more efficient and knowledgeable buying of goods by traders within the sterling area."

Strict Control of Native Reserves

MR. ARTHUR W. STURCLIFFE, who was for 20 years in the Administration in Kenya, now farms in the Aberdare constituency and is chairman of the local production sub-committee. He wrote in his manifesto:

"The clamour for more land by Natives will never cease until steps are taken to reduce human and stock population to existing land-carrying capacity. I advocate Native de-stocking, a Native stock and cultivation tax (as in Nigeria), and the fixing of a date after which the spurious, prehistoric, uncivilized practice of bride price shall cease to be recognized by Government and the courts. Unless this is done progress is impossible.

"Strict control and supervision of Native reserves must be established. Game laws, inertia and stubbornness of chiefs and headmen must be dealt with firmly, and areas under unsatisfactory control should have military units billeted in them until discipline is restored, all public services, agricultural, medical, educational, and so on being maintained with a view to the state of the world demands the maximum work output of everyone, either in private or official capacity. I would advocate a non-racial universal conscription by age groups and direction of labour to civil or military work as appropriate and requisite. If this is not done now it may be too late. It is already later than we think."

Direction of Labour

"It should be axiomatic that there is neither a labour shortage nor unemployment, and this could be assured with organization. With the proposals for introduction of workmen's insurance, minimum wages, housing and rationing, population together with the insistence from within that increased production, development and more intense work is essential to the Empire and the world generally, and Native plan for non-racial discrimination, conscription and direction of labour through labour bureaux cannot be longer delayed.

"The alternatives to labour for public services or military undertakings or agricultural requirements should be considered, and the age-groups requisite would be called up irrespective of colour, race or creed, as in Britain to-day. Otherwise Italian, Chinese or Tamil labour must be available for importation on contract to increase production and perform essential work on public services, roads, etc.

"One thing is certain: the days of vacillation, equivocation, hesitation and procrastination are past. Everyone in Kenya of every race, colour or creed and in every walk of life must get on or get out."

MR. NORMAN F. HARRIS, who was unsuccessful in Nairobi South, was born in England in 1907, was posted to East Africa in the R.A.F. in 1942, took his demobilization in Kenya three years ago, was elected to the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1946, and has lately become chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion and of the East Africa Branch of the Royal Air Force Association.

His statement of policy said: *inter alia*—

"Kenya needs a period as free as possible from political controversy, a period of stress on economics and getting on with the job of putting the Colony on the map from the point of view of commerce, agriculture, and tourism. Every step

(Continued on page 1983)

Kenya's European Elected Members

The New Team and Views of Some of its Members

THE EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of Kenya's new Legislative Council have now been elected. They are—

- Mr. Michael Blundell,
- Mr. S. C. Cooke,
- Mr. G. G. Holland Edye,
- Mr. Derek O. Erskine,
- Mr. W. B. Havelock,
- Mr. Gerald Hopkins,
- Mr. A. G. Keyser,
- Mr. W. D. Nichol,
- Lady Shaw,
- Mr. E. A. Vasey,
- Mr. L. R. M. Welwood.

There were contests in four constituencies only—Nairobi North, which returned the sitting member, Mr. Vasey; Nairobi South, now represented by Mr. Erskine as successor to Sir Alfred Vincent; Rift Valley, where Mr. Michael Blundell follows Mr. Trench; and the Aberdares, won by Mr. Hopkins in a three-cornered fight.

Mr. Cooke and Mr. Nichol have each served on the Legislative for the past 10 years. Mr. Keyser was returned for the Trans-Nezola in the general election of 1944, after earlier service as a substitute member for Colonel Kirkwood, and thus counts four years of service.

Mr. Vasey first entered the Legislature in October, 1945, as the result of a by-election and Mr. Edye followed by-election in Nyanza in 1946, after Mr. Frank Reddy's death. Mr. Havelock won a by-election in Nairobi earlier this year following the death of Mrs. Glen Watkins.

Election Addresses

MR. GERALD HOPKINS polled 299 votes, against 152 for Mr. Charles Saiter and 64 for Mr. S. Schille.

The new member first reached Kenya in 1918 with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and remained after the war as an administrative officer, serving for 25 years as district or provincial commissioner. He was farming in Rhodesia before reaching East Africa, now farms in his constituency, and was for three years a member of the Board of Agriculture. He was an official member of the Legislature in 1939, and last year sat as a substitute member for the Aberdares during Mr. Wright's absence. (This statement said in part.)

Policy.—Kenya stands at the political cross-roads. European leadership must be consolidated beyond all possible doubt, and to achieve this we must pursue vigorously an upright policy and the right policy.

Land.—It will not be practicable for us to influence the less advanced communities by example, or to exercise leadership, unless we are confident in the security of our own landless community has even been able to exercise confident leadership, and if our rights to our land are in any way undermined, there will be no future in Kenya for our descendants.

The addition of more land to devastated areas provides at best only a very temporary palliative. It is no solution to over-stocking, over-population and over-cultivation so long as the African continues to resist the adoption of proper farming methods or the limitation of stock to the capacity of the land. Nowhere in central and southern Africa does he appear yet to have accepted these principles. For this reason I oppose the lease or transfer to Native tribes of land in the Highlands.

Mistaken Psychology.—The present direction of Native policy is open to grave criticism. After administering Natives in Kenya, and after having had contact with them in other parts of Africa over a long period of years, I am convinced that the present spate of gestures made to the African in Kenya is inopportune and the outcome of mistaken psychology. While I do not believe for a moment that Government deliberately setting out to appease African opinion, I do believe that the background and upbringing of the Native is such as to make him regard generous gestures not as something which

should call forth in him a generous response, but rather as a sign of weakness which he can exploit.

If this new policy is wrong, as I believe, then the fact that those who sponsor it are honest and experienced men, who believe in all sincerity that they are doing the right thing, makes our position all the more dangerous.

I must record disagreement with the present trend of Native policy and the rapidity with which it is being pressed. It is causing cordial relations to be endangered, because on the one hand the European is beginning to fear the African as a potential menace to the security of his land and to the retention of privileges won by generations of civilized effort and sacrifice, and on the other hand the African is heading for disappointment and bitterness through being led to believe that political, economic and social advancement can be achieved, without strenuous and sustained effort on his own part.

Unwillingness to Work

Work.—When practically the whole world is short of food, and when the Native reserves of the Colony are liable to periodic famines, it seems difficult to justify the failure to take effective steps to combat the unwillingness to work, which is so widespread among Africans to-day, in favour of the principle of direction of labour being applied to all communities. Most Native authorities dislike to see their young men living idly.

Crime.—Lack of a healthy Native public opinion in regard to crime must be attacked in large measure to the entire absence in the past of any co-ordinated propaganda policy between the education and administrative departments to show that crime does not pay, and to teach the African what things are done and what are not done by decent people.

MR. E. A. VASEY polled 191 votes against 248 cast for Mr. Ghersi.

The successful candidate's election address emphasized that the burden of leadership will rest more than ever on the European elected members now that there will for the first time be a non-official majority of European, African and Asian combined, and that there must be no question of European leadership being sacrificed on the altar of numerical calculations. He wrote:

Law and Order.—The European officers of the Kenya Police have done an excellent job. I have pressed for the exclusion from Nairobi of the African unemployed and undesirable, and for their being set to work in avenues which will be of service to the Colony such as roads. Two things are essential to overcome the crime in urban areas: continuity of police service in the city, and that a section of the force be trained for duties in the town and its training concentrated in this type of work.

Controls.—I have served on a committee which has done its best to abolish unnecessary controls, but strict control on essential goods such as foodstuffs, rent control and hotel control must be retained during the present emergency.

Member for Commerce and Industry

Commerce and Industry.—After a long fight Government has appointed a Secretary for Commerce and Industry. I shall not be content until the appointment is a full Membership with a vote on Executive Council in Kenya, and a Member for Commerce and Industry has been appointed on the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

We must formulate a programme which will make this country attractive to industry. I have presented to the Chamber of Commerce and the Nairobi Municipal Council a memorandum showing how employers can be relieved of capital expenditure on the housing of African labour by having houses provided for them that can be leased at economic rents. I shall press for the extension of that policy in order to encourage industry to come to this country.

African Development.—We must take the African along the road of economic and social progress, remembering that he must be taught to stand on his own feet, and accept responsibility. That will need a long process of education, in the ordinary sense and the moral sense. He must be taught that an improved standard of living can be achieved and maintained only by effort on his part. What more can be done for the African must depend largely on the educational effort of work on his own part.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, who was defeated at Rift Valley, issued "political notes" from which we take the following passages:

The rate at which recurrent Government expendi-

Now there are indications that trade within the British Empire may be most seriously affected by conditions attached by the United States of America to its European Recovery Programme. Marshall Aid will impose heavy burdens on the American people, including the raising of scarce materials (especially steel), high costs of living as a result of renewed inflation, greater hardships for people with fixed incomes, and taxation amounting to about ten pounds a head this year. American readers are therefore naturally anxious that Marshall Aid—or E.R.P., as it is now called—should be so administered as to produce the maximum speed in European economic advancement, in order that Western Europe may at the earliest possible date be economically independent once more. Since the end of the war the Dependencies in East and Central Africa—and in other parts of the world, too—had had clear proof that development plans, however carefully and skilfully prepared, depend for their execution primarily on the acquisition of capital equipment of all kinds; and the authorities who counsel on such projects because the necessary money was available, soon found that the manufacturers of essential machinery were so inundated with orders that delivery dates were often two or three years from the acceptance of the contract. Plans for agricultural, mining and industrial development for roads, railways, and ports, power stations, dams and buildings are all sadly behind the timetable in consequence. The competition for equipment will continue to be fierce for some years, and the endeavours which are now being made to establish priorities in accordance with the needs of the Empire as a whole must encounter great difficulties, however efficient the work of the statisticians and other planners.

We have good reason to believe that a serious and unexpected complication enters at this point as a result of American insistence that the United Kingdom's contribution to Western European recovery must be mainly in the Empire? The supply of the capital equipment required by the Continent. While that proposal may seem natural enough to officials in Washington, it cannot be regarded in that light by anyone in London who is concerned with the affairs of the Commonwealth and Empire. For instance, the Dominions and Colonies still draw heavily on the dwindling British reserves of

dollars and gold because they lack locomotives and rolling-stock to move commodities which they could produce and sell for dollars. For this reason, and to assist recovery and economic advancement throughout the King's domains, it is highly important that the British manufacturers should concentrate on supplying engines and trucks to the overseas Empire. But remember also that new railways are urgently needed in many Empire countries. But if—as a condition of Marshall Aid—the Americans were to compel the United Kingdom to divert to the European mainland railway equipment which the Empire urgently requires, recovery within the Empire would be still further delayed. Railway supplies are merely an example. The principle, if once accepted, would quickly be stretched over an ever widening range of enterprise.

A corollary would be that Dominions and Colonial Governments and industries, finding that they could not obtain their essential requirements from the United Kingdom, would have to turn to the United Empire States—with the most serious short-term effects upon British export trade. The United Kingdom can prosper economically only if there is more than not less, within the Empire, and it is therefore vital that short-term considerations, however weighty, should not be allowed to jeopardise inter-Imperial relations. They are the rock upon which the whole Imperial family must stand and build. The Dominions strongly support the policy of Western Union, and so do the more advanced Colonies, which in public opinion has declared itself on the issue. But the practical dilemma of meeting the needs of the British family of nations at the earliest possible moment has to be faced, even if it involves inability to supply on a great scale to Western Europe, as it must. There cannot be prompt and adequate supplies for British and non-British applicants simultaneously, and even though it disappoints our friends in Western Europe, and America, the right decision will certainly be to put the Empire first. That, of course, would not mean denial of opportunities in the Colonial Empire to American manufacturers. On the contrary, there is immense scope for American participation in Colonial development once the question of the balance of payments can be settled. The more rapidly the Colonies are equipped to increase their production of dollar-earning and dollar-saving commodities, the better will be the business prospects for the sale of machinery and other necessities made in America.