

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

COMMONWEALTH COMMERCE faced with the problems which inevitably result from large-scale and long-continued war, now appears likely to be confronted with a new complication. Until 1939, almost all the leaders of Socialism were proud to call themselves internationalists and anti-imperialists for they assumed in their innocence that placid-minded Britons should be ashamed of the Empire. The war brought new light into many minds, and the responsibility of office after the general election of 1945 quickly shocked all Ministers with any sense of balance into a realization of their former misconceptions. The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have therefore told the party and the country again and again in words of unmistakable clarity and urgency that there can be no salvation for Great Britain except in the closest association with the Dominions and the Colonial Empire.

It is true that those words, though assuredly uttered in complete sincerity, have sometimes appeared to be very close to betrayal in action, particularly in the course of negotiations with the United States of America and other nations concerning customs, tariffs and preferences, notably before and during the months of bargaining at the

Geneva and Havana conferences. Under remorseless pressure from political and commercial interests determined to weaken the system of Imperial Preference, and eventually achieve its destruction, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have discussed what should have been undiscussable and made concessions which ought on no account to have been yielded. Fortunately for the Empire, the result of those first instalments of appeasement was to arouse new cupidities in unexpected quarters, with the consequence that the Havana Conference, instead of being a pleasant interlude for the automatic ratification of the work done in Geneva, as many officials and politicians had expected, proved to be more bellicose than the earlier gathering. Its proceedings, far from being formal and friendly, were marked by wholesale obstructionism, covetousness, and non-cooperation. Weeks of debate produced a document which will allow any State to do almost anything. Those who went to Cuba with high hopes left it knowing that their optimism had been unjustified. Some made no secret of their disillusionment and of their feeling that the fact-saving document eventually produced was of no practical importance, because it left so many ways of escape, and because many countries would probably decline to ratify it by the prescribed date. Whether that will be so remains to be seen. Meanwhile, the nations have demonstrated jealousy and disunity, not faith and unity.

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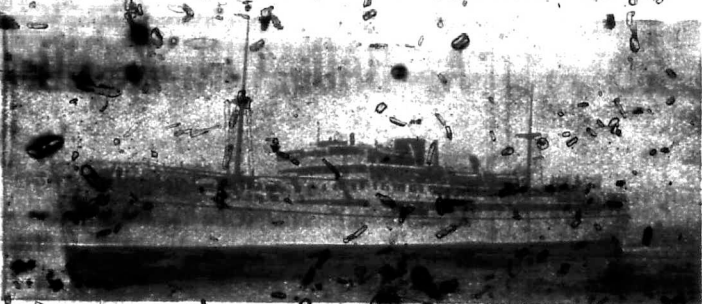
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Kenya's New Settler Leaders

The usual character of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the sky-scrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such a pleasant decoration to the countryside of Cape Province.

There are, however, numerous examples of the attractive form of a well-known and remaining. Many of them, such as the case of Groot Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as chateaux for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centres for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in fact has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular, and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in South Africa on the state and trends of local markets is readily obtainable on request.

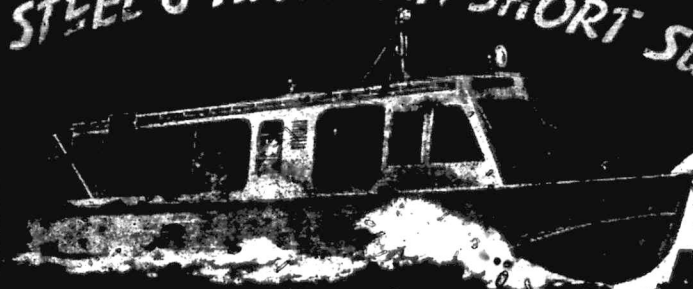


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Minerals Separation, Ltd.

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., announce a net profit of £143,376 for 1947, compared with £127,934 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £78,945, and directors' additional remuneration £5,744. Dividends totalling 9s. per share, less tax, require £49,500, leaving £92,876 to be carried forward, against £83,040 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each, premium on shares stands at £150,000, deferred liabilities at £283,500, and current liabilities of £188,860. Fixed assets are valued at £55,947, investments (at or under cost) at £672,135, and current assets at £65,798, including £7,908 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Buchanan (chairman), Mr. R. F. Norland (deputy chairman), Sir Ernest M. Clarke, Mr. A. H. Rowell, and Mr. A. C. Howard (managing director). The 43rd annual general meeting will be held in London on June 7.

Company Progress Report

Bushick—12,700 tons of ore were milled in April for 7,795 oz. gold and a loss of £267.

Kentana—Production at the Geita mine in April totalled 1,568 fine oz. gold from 10,237 tons of ore milled.

London and Rhodesia—At Vubachikwe a working profit of £522 was earned in April from the crushing of 2,700 tons of ore. Main shaft, 6th level, No. 1A winze at 200 ft. in drive S. 24 ft., 8.1 dwt. over 52 in. S. 11th level, No. 2 main drive N. 47 ft., 4.2 dwt. over 81 in. Vubachikwe shaft sunk 23 ft. to 324 ft.

Kosterman—1,117 oz. gold were recovered in April from the treatment of 2,462 tons of ore, the sorting of 286 tons of waste, with an estimated output of £854. Development: No. 4 footwall reef, No. 18 level, raise 60 ft., advanced 24 ft. to 316 ft., from 285 ft. to 316 ft.; from 280 ft. to 310 ft. av. 3 dwt. over 18 in. suspender; No. 20 level, winze 46 ft. W. sunk 39 ft. to 112 ft., from 70 to 90 ft., av. 2.1 dwt. over 18 in. Quartz vein, No. 19 level, winze 85 ft., E. sunk 7 ft. to 18 ft., from 10 to 15 ft., av. 26 dwt. over 4 in.

Diamonds in Car

AN INDIAN WORKER on a diamond mine in Tanganyika recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment as a result of four diamonds being found in his motor car.

Razende Mines Report.

RAZENDE MINES LTD., earned a profit of £35,870 in 1947, compared with a loss of £2,502 in the previous year. Depreciation account receives £9,865, and £20,000 are reserved. A dividend of 1d. per share requires £4,714, leaving £5,693 to be carried forward, against £4,305 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 175,028 in shares of 1s. each, share premium account stands at £178,042, general reserve, including this year's appropriation, at £75,000, property redemption reserve at £66,000, sundry shareholders' including the dividend mentioned above, at £5,358, and creditors at £17,117. Property is valued at £67,142; shafts at £94,106, development at £74,592, machinery at £1,000, buildings at £9,104; furniture at £2,000, and £25,000 bullion in transit at £5,711; debtors at £2,143; payable interest at £3,011; and cash at £11,641.

During the year 224,300 (247,300) tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £13,222 (£3,185), the surplus per ton milled being 1s. 2d. against 3d. Ore reserves at the Razende mine were 393,000 tons of an average value of 4.8 dwt. and those of the Old West mine 89,400 tons averaging 2.1 dwt.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (chairman), alternate Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Sir Digby Burnett (vice-chairman), alternate Mr. B. I. Breach, Mr. C. W. Blyth (alternate), Mr. E. K. Jenkins, Mr. H. G. Latiffa (alternate), Mr. J. G. Paine, and Mr. H. Tavis (alternate). Mr. J. M. Simons, The London Local Committee consists of Viscount Ebury and Sir E. M. Clarke, and the London secretaries are the African Investment Trust, Ltd. The 39th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on June 18, 1948.

Exploration Co., Ltd.

EXPLORATION CO. LTD., a company with mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, announce a net profit of £18,875 for 1947, compared with £36,514 in the previous year. Investment reserve receives £6,000, and £12,593 are written off the investment in Verticeo Exploration Shipping and Salvage Co., Ltd. leaving £738 to be carried forward, against £58 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £157,777 in shares of 1s. each. Reserves amount to £14,515, unclaimed dividends at £1,023 and surplus at £26,365. There is a subsidiary company, Verticeo Salvage, at £2,000, quoted in the market at £144,000. Dividends of 2s. 6d. are proposed at £4,440, and a special dividend of 2s. 6d. and cash at £6,417. A re-valuation of investments showed a total value of £13,072, against a book value of £184,123.

The directors are Mr. M. W. Parish (chairman), Mr. W. M. Henderson-Scott, Lord Balfour, Mr. H. G. Hall, and Mr. W. W. Varvill. The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 28.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

MR. S. E. TAYLOR was inducted as president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy at the annual general meeting held in London last week. Mr. R. ANSON was elected treasurer and the following are the vice-presidents: Mr. G. K. H. ALLEN, Mr. DONALD GIBB, Mr. V. H. BARBOD, COLONEL L. C. HILL, SIR A. G. COLLIER, and HERRMANN R. E. G. STOKES. Mr. W. J. FELTON remains secretary. The gold medal of the Institution was awarded to Mr. GUY CARLETON JONES, and the Consolidated Gold Fields medal to DR. A. GAZDAN and MR. J. KINNAIRD LINDSAY jointly.

Dividends

RHODESIAN ANGLICO AMMONIUM, LTD. announce an interim dividend of 3d. (the same).

MESSRS. TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., a company largely interested in Rhodesian asbestos, have announced an interim dividend of 3d. (the same).

THE ZAMBESI EXPLORING CO., LTD., has announced a final dividend of 3% and a bonus of 3%, making a total for 1947 of 9% less tax, compared with 1% in 1946.

Victoria Falls

VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVAAL POWER CO., LTD., are to receive £14,500,000 for their undertakings in the Union of South Africa, the Government of which will acquire possession on July 1.

Consolidated Coal Fields

CONSOLIDATED COAL FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., report that the offer of 700,000 ordinary shares at £3 to ordinary and preference shareholders was substantially oversubscribed.

Empire Minerals

H.M. STATISTICAL OFFICE has published at 21s. the first post-war edition of the Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industries of the British Empire and Foreign Countries.



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Of Commercial Concern Mining

Mini Mimi Nyasaland Tea Syndicate, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 8% (the same).

The Nairobi Tea Co., Ltd. of Kenya, announce a final dividend of 7½% (1947) for the year ended March 31 last, making a total of 30%.

Dava Plantations, Ltd. state that their output of sisal and tow for April was 102 tons, making 318 tons for the first eight months of the financial year.

A price of 72s. per bag of 100 lb. has been fixed in Kenya in respect of the current season. The Ministry of Food has asked the Colony to grow as much sisal as possible.

During the first three months of this year Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda produced 37,161 tons of sisal, compared with 30,797 tons in the corresponding period of 1947, 32,556 tons in 1946 and 35,059 tons in the first quarter of 1945.

An issue of £1,500,000 in 3½% debenture stock is about to be made by Nyasaland Railways. The stock will be issued at 95 and will be redeemable in 1968-78. Holders of the debentures, which carry 5% interest, may convert into the new stock.

Government Sisal Contract

The Board of Trade is expected to extend the present contract for the purchase of the whole of the sisal output of British East Africa for a further six months to the end of June. The possibility of an increase in price is being discussed in City circles.

Beira Town Council has called for tenders for the formation of a company to supply the town and port with water. Of an initial share capital of £10,000 40% would be subscribed by the Municipality, 40% by the concessionary, and 20% by the public.

Progress reports for 1947 from the experimental stations of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, together with programmes for the 1947-48 season, have been published by the corporation. Ninety pages are devoted to the East and Central African territories. Salisbury's tall building, 17 feet above ground level, is being built by Richard Costain, Ltd. The well-known British contractors, who recently established a branch in Southern Rhodesia, costing £200,000, it will hold 190 offices, and is being constructed for Rhodeteil Buildings, Ltd.

Building Licences in N. Rhodesia

A number of hotels are to be built in Northern Rhodesia by Northern Caterers, Ltd. Other building licences granted in the territory include: Wilford Watson, Ltd. £18,140, for shops and flats; and W. J. Grier, Ltd. £8,000, for bulk store; and Northern Copper and Exploration Co., Ltd. (£8,000), for tobacco auctioneer.

Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers, agents and secretaries for tea and other plantation companies, who are largely interested in tea growing in Kenya, announce a profit for 1947, before taxation of £691,954 (£602,388). Final dividend on the £500,000 ordinary capital is 15% making 25% for the year (the same).

Mr. P. A. Johnson and Mr. R. A. McRae have joined R. E. Smith & Co., Ltd. of Nairobi, in the business, under the new name of R. E. Smith, McCrae, Johnson & Co., Ltd. will represent Messrs. A. Bouthin, Latham & Co., Ltd. in Kenya, and from June 1 will represent Messrs. J. M. G. & Co., Ltd. The company also operate as importers of the Airwork (East Africa), Ltd. which is a subsidiary of the Uganda Co., Ltd. and has a substantial interest in the firm of Noyes & Pender, Ltd. The board of Airwork (East Africa), Ltd. has elected Sir Alfred Vincent (Chairman), Messrs. North, Jamieson, and M. D. McRae with Colonel B. A. Wilson as managing director.

Rise in Gold Share Prices

SHARE RISES in the value of some Rhodesian gold mining shares were reported on the London Stock Exchange on receipt of the news that the Government of the Colony had introduced a subsidy of 27s. 6d. per fine oz. The principal shares advanced by the following amounts on the last day: Cam and Motap, 5s. Falcon, 4s. 3d.; Motapa, 40s.; Gold Fields, 6d.; 27s. 6d.; Thistle-Etna, 5s. 8d. and Wanderer, 6d. 6d. These shares were also marked up by the following sums: Gold Fields Rhodesian, 6d.; Rhodesian Selection Trust, 4d.; and Selection Trust, 5d. The closing prices of Rhodesian and East African mining shares are as follows:

- Bechuana Land Exploration, 2s. 3d.; Bushnick, 2s. 8d.; Cam and Motap, 5s. 8d.; Charter, 7s. 10d.; Phoenix, 9s. 11s. 3d.; Beira Alliance, 1s. 6d.; Boston, 13s. 6d.; Phoenix and Phoenix, 21s. 3d.; Gold Fields, R.D., 1s. 6d.; Phoenix, 7d.; London and Rhodes, 6s. 3d.; Mashaba, 1s. 11d.; Motapa, 40s.; Nchanaga, 5s. 3d.; North Charter, 5s. 10d.; Oceania, 111d.; Phoenix Finance, 20s. 6d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 10d.; Rezendes, 4s. 5d.; Rhod. Anglo, 1s. 3s. 11d.; Rhod. Kataba, 3s. 11d.; Rhod. Anglo, 1s. 3s. 11d.; Rhod. Corp., 7s. 9d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 27s. 11d.; Rhokana, 13s. 1d.; 54s. pref., 23s. 6d.; Roan Antelope, 15s. 3d.; Rosebank, 7s. 3d.; Selection Trust, 5s. 8d.; Belukwe, 1s. 3d.; Tanam, 1s. 11d.; Tanam Concessions, 1s. 5d.; 4s. 4d. pref., 29s. 7d.; Thistle-Etna, 5s. 8d.; Uruwira, 9s. 3d.; Wanderer, 7s. 4d.; Wankle Colliery, 22s. 3d.; Willoughby, 20s. 7d.; Zambia Exploring, 2s. 7d. xd.

Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

MOTAPA GOLD MINING CO., LTD., report that net expenditure for 1947 amounted to £26,822, increased the balance on expenditure account to £90,803. Development expenditure was £25,572, including assets valued at £218,000, and current liabilities appear at £74,512. The annual meeting will be held in Bulawayo on June 11.

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Barclays Bank Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (D. C.) has published a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa:

Southern Rhodesia.—Maize and cotton crops show improvements. Cattle remain in excellent condition, and with the high prices now being realized more are coming forward for slaughter.

The regular auction sales of Virginia tobacco were officially opened on April 6. The average quality grades are considerably better than last year, with the result that satisfactory prices have been realized. On the opening day the best average price for a grower's consignment was 35.0d. per lb. for the lowest 20.44d, while the daily average prices for five consignments have fluctuated between 31d. and 35d. per lb.

The first pig iron to be produced in Southern Rhodesia, from native ore, was tapped from the blast furnace of the Rhotarian Iron and Steel Commission's Que Que steel works on April 10. During the next few months the furnace is expected to yield an estimated 40,000 tons of iron, while the production of steel, which is to begin in May, is estimated at 20,000 tons per annum. The principal sources of iron ore belts extend from Wankie Colliery, 550 miles distant, and deposits of limestone and iron ore exist in vast quantities around the area of the works.

Import restrictions have been extended to products of Argentina, Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Portugal and the Portuguese Empire, Sweden and Switzerland, a permit now being required to import goods from these territories.

Northern Rhodesia.—Most centres report a slight improvement in trade conditions generally, particularly in the Native trade, which is continuing to pick up after the rains.

It is reported that the estimate of 3,000,000 lb. for the tobacco crop may now be accepted as reliable. The first auction sales are due to begin on May 31.

The total mineral output for February was valued at approximately £2,438,255, compared with £2,175,876 in the previous month. The principal items were as follows: copper (blister), 14,920 tons, valued at £1,671,030; copper (electrolytic), 4,444 tons, valued at £573,809; lead, 810 tons, valued at £2,600; zinc, 2,210 tons, valued at £72,600; cobalt alloy, 488 cwt, valued at £2,910.

Good Nyasaland Food Crops

Nyasaland.—Prospects for the maize crop are good and an early estimate places the surplus on Native land at 100,000 tons, between 9,000 and 10,000 tons. Good rice and groundnuts crops are also expected, yields of many other crops should be heavier than in 1947 and surpluses are expected.

Due to adverse weather conditions the quality of tobacco has deteriorated and there is a small reduction to 13,420,000 lb. in the air-cured crop. The estimate of the flue-cured crop is nearly 3,000,000 lb.

The weather conditions were more favourable for tea, and 4800 tons were plucked. Exports in March totalled 1,464,748 lb.

East Africa.—Estimates of the Kenya coffee 1947-48 crop to mills to the end of March amounted to 7,000 tons. It is estimated that the total Kenya crop will be 39,000 to 40,000 tons. Estimates of the total Uganda crop remain unaltered at about 35,000 tons. East African exports for the month of February totalled 7,727 tons, of which 3,058 tons went to the United Kingdom, 2,916 tons to Empire destinations and the balance to foreign ports.

The official estimate of the Uganda cotton crop is now 160,000 bales. The price to be paid to the grower for next

season's crop is to be increased to approximately 30 cents per lb. A bonus of 25 per cent is to be paid to the local Native administrations who, it is hoped, will be encouraged to exert more direct pressure on the grower. Stock held in Mombasa at the end of March amounted to 2,5045 bales.

Compared with other grades of the same class, prices now being paid for East African beans are thought to be high, and although the situation is yet available, it is thought that the Board for Trade may reduce prices sooner or later.

Efforts are being made to move wheat from farms much earlier in the year. The harvest readiness has been well below normal and local mills are expected to obtain almost the minimum. It is unlikely that the maize available will be sufficient to meet requirements without recourse to the admixture of other grains in mixed meal, the Native staple food. There has been a large shortfall in the production of oats, largely due to the failure of crops in one or two of the main oat-growing districts. A similar state of affairs exists in the case of barley.

Unsettled Japanese Cloth Unsatisfactory

With the virtual cessation of imports from the United States, there is an acute shortage of agricultural machinery in East Africa. It is reported that British tractors have not proved as suitable in local conditions as their American counterparts, although the demand for American and Indian cotton piece goods has diminished, demand for Manchester piece goods continues largely unsatisfied, and it is apparent that any available stock will be absorbed. It is reported from Uganda that shipments of Japanese cloth processed in the United Kingdom are not satisfactory on account of price in relation to quality, and indents will not be repeated.

Keen demand is still being experienced for cement, hardware, building materials, sanitary fixtures and office equipment. Bazaar trade continues quiet and really money is in short supply. Comments are being made reasonably well but over-stocking on some of the more expensive piece goods lines is evident, and it is apparent in this connexion that sellers' market conditions have ceased.

Property and land prices are being maintained principally on account of the continued influx of new residents with capital to invest in residential and farming properties. In some quarters it is thought that land prices have reached and even passed the peak.

Uganda.—The serious situation created by the military workers' strike, which lasted for 93 consecutive days, almost paralysed the country's transport system, and it may be some time before normal conditions are resumed.

Egypt has allocated 600 tons of cotton to the Sudan during 1948. The stock position of all kinds of cotton piece goods with certain exceptions of white shirting, cannot be considered satisfactory.

Syden Salt, Limited

SYDEN SALT LTD. earned a net profit of £11,218 in 1947 compared with £11,638 in the previous year. A dividend of 7½% amounts to £9,364, leaving £1,854 to be carried forward against £4,945 brought in. The issued capital consists of £227,000 in stock units of 1s. each. Fixed assets are valued at £220,809. Current assets at £62,191, including £10,000 in Government securities, £1,225 in tax certificates, and £42,966 in cash; and current liabilities at £31,068. The directors are Mr. J. Wooding (chairman), Mr. H. Poyntz-Wright, and Mr. R. Y. Cole. The 18th ordinary general meeting will be held in London to-day at 17.30 a.m.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Seven thousand Polish refugees have left East Africa and Rhodesia in the past three months.

Uganda now has six mobile demonstration teams at work under the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department.

Nine locally registered companies now operate aircraft charter services in East Africa. Between eight and ten rather more than 100 aeroplanes.

Persons in this country who are prepared to offer hospitality to flourished Colonial students are invited to communicate with the secretary of the Victoria League, 8, Chesham Place, London, S.W.1.

Six Jewish refugees recently escaped from a special camp in Czechoslovakia—names: Reuven Franco, Nathan Geronim, Yacov Hillel, Ben Shomo, Jacob Winiarsky and David Panai. A reward of £500 has been offered for information leading to their capture.

Although the Government of Kenya has found that the Somali South League in the Northern Province has tried to subvert the authority of the Government under the pretence of being a purely social organization, the league is to be given another chance to confine itself to its declared objects.

Miocene Turtle

Remains of a turtle 7 ft. long and 4 ft. 6 in. wide, itself of the Miocene period, have been discovered in the Turkana district of Kenya by the University of California African Expedition. Dr. Henry Field, a physical anthropologist attached to the expedition, is making a study of the fossil tribes.

The anniversary meetings of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will be held in London on June 8. An evening meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, the speakers will be the Earl of Halifax, president of the mission, the Bishops of Masasi, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar, and the Rev. Dr. Oswald Broomfield, general secretary.

A number of Africans in the Olengurone Native settlement in Kenya were fined each of two months imprisonment in Nakuru recently for failing to obey the rules and a subsequent order of the court that the terms of occupation. Their husbands and crops were forfeited, but a stay of 30 days in execution was ordered, on which appeal might be lodged.

A statement of the Honorary African Advisory Council all those are to be admitted to the new Tongareo Social Hall, recently built at a cost of £17,000 from Native Trust funds. Applications from non-Natives will be considered by the general committee of the hall, an entirely African body, with an African chairman. Restaurant, library, game room, cinema and other amenities are available, but non-Africans may not use the dance floor.

East African Tourist Travel

Official and Non-Official Support

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Economic Secretary to the East African High Commission, has been elected chairman of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, the committee of which includes representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration, East African Airways Corporation, the Union-Castle Line, Thos. Cook and Son (South Africa), Ltd., Gibbs Auto Tours (1947) Ltd., the National Bank of India, Overseas Touring Co. (E.A.), Ltd., the East African Hotels, Ltd., Mr. W. Dunkford is the general manager. The Government of Zanzibar, the Kenya National Parks Trustees, and the four oil companies operating in the territories are subscribing members. Donations totalling £16,000 have been received from the four territorial Governments and East Africa Railways and Harbours.

East African Power & Lighting Co.

Points from the Prospectus

THE TERMS of the new capital issue of 800,000 4% cumulative preference shares of £1 at 20s. 6d. by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., were given in our last issue. The prospectus, now available in this country and East Africa, reports that the company was incorporated in Kenya in January, 1942, and owns all the issued share capital of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., which in turn owns 75% of the issued capital of the Dar es Salaam and Electric Supply Co., Ltd., the balance being held by the Government of Tanganyika.

Details of the operations of the company and its subsidiaries in Kenya and Tanganyika are given, and the policy is stated to be one of continuous development, the present comprehensive programme including extensions to the generating stations in Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and new or additional generating plants in Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitale, Apsaha, Moya, Iringa, Bukoba, Lindi, Mwanza and Mikindani, at an approximate cost of £800,000.

Preliminary work is in hand for further development of the Tana Basin for additional electricity supply to the Nairobi area; this will be partly financed by receipts from the Government of Uganda for the company's generating plant in that country. A price of £32,000 for the fixed assets has been agreed (against a book value of £175,886), and stores and revenue assets bring the total figure to £169,612. The net profits of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. are tabulated for some tax, from £67,817 in 1937 to £102,197 in 1942, and £120 in 1946.

The directors are Mr. Charles McGregor, Taylor (chairman), Mr. A. J. Don Small (general manager), Mr. G. G. Hunter, and Mr. R. G. Verran, all of Nairobi. The Advisory Board consists of Mr. William Shearer (chairman), Sir John B. B. Mr. K. A. Scott-Moncrieff, and Mr. D. S. Warren.

Application for licences to grow pyrethrum in Kenya have been received from 147 farmers and cover 22,000 acres. An increase in demand is expected in the coming year.

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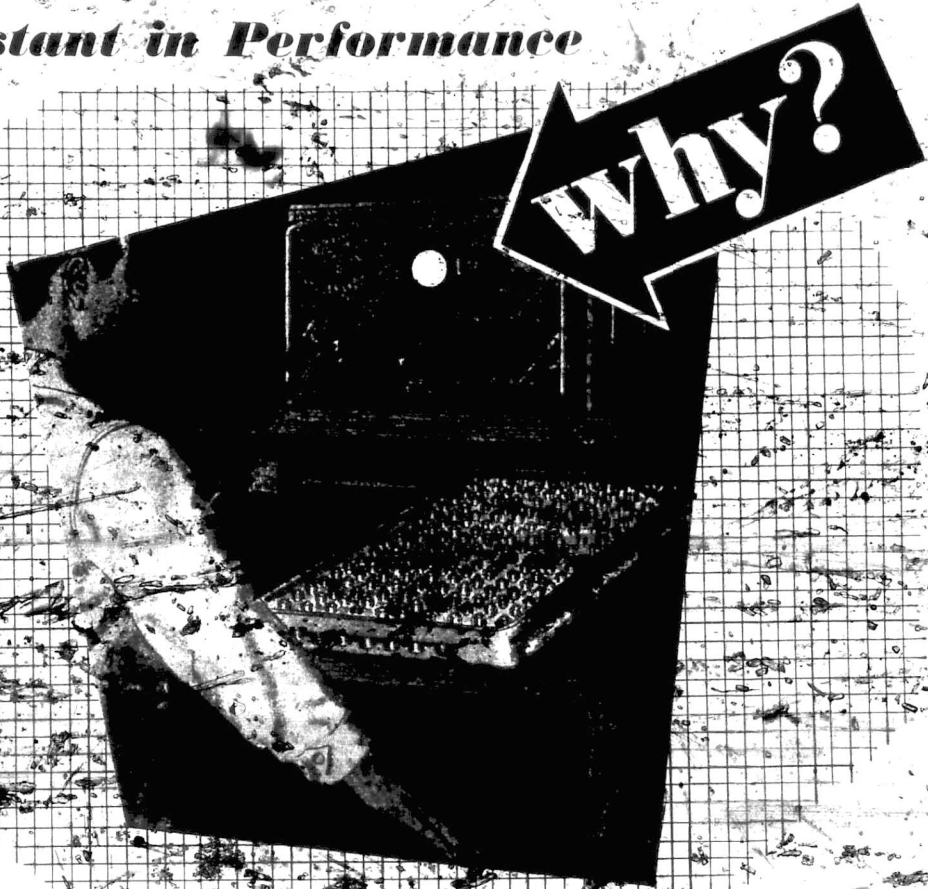
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Mechanization of Agriculture Variety of British Implements

INTEREST IN MECHANICAL AID to farming and forestry is no longer confined to those countries in which a high standard of living has been established. The assurance in pre-war Colonial brochures that "labour is plentiful and cheap" has changed to warnings that there is a shortage of workers, and that, with the increased rates of wages demanded, shorter hours and considerable absenteeism, the labour is no longer cheap, apart from being unreliable.

It was not surprising therefore that when the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., of Dagenham, arranged a demonstration at Slough of mechanized farming for overseas buyers and officials of overseas Governments, it should have been attended by representatives of 12 European countries and buyers for nearly 50 other territories, including the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, and Somalia.

The organization of the display left nothing to be desired. One after another nearly 40 separate operations were shown without intervening delays, while descriptions were given from a loud-speaker by Mr. F. W. Daniels, the tractor sales manager, who attribute to the co-operation which the Ford Company had received from implement manufacturers.

Impressive Production Figures

The company are deservedly proud of their record of achievements. During the war they produced 137,000 tractors, 94% of all the wheeled tractors made in the country. Since V.E. Day 80,000 Ford Majors have been completed, of which about 70% are in use on British farms, the balance having been exported to 40 different countries and earning £8,500,000 in foreign currency. Production of tractors in the first quarter of this year was an all-time record, but the waiting list of orders still increases.

The Ford Major tractor, the power unit in all the demonstrations, is too well known to need description. It was seen working both with the standard engine running on vaporizing oil and with the diesel unit made by Messrs. F. Perkins, Ltd., developing 45-h.p. at 1,900 r.p.m. against the standard engine's 30.5 h.p. at 1,200 r.p.m. This diesel engine starts from cold by means of a gas equipment which obviates a change-over of fuel, and it is claimed that approximately half the quantity of fuel is used.

Half-Track Equipment

Models fitted with steel wheels, with pneumatic tyres, and with D.G. half-track equipment manufactured by Roadless Traction, Ltd., were seen in action, the increased draw-bar pull with the last mentioned equipment being impressive.

Some of the implements used, notably the mould-board ploughs, were of less interest to East Africans, with whom disc cultivation is more general, but among the others were many which would make a strong appeal. Tool bars, front and rear, for the attachment of ridgers and cultivators are made by the Ford Company, while a mid-mounted tool-bar which allows row cultivation to be done in full view of the operator, is being manufactured by Maran's Cultivator Co., Ltd.

The hydraulic power lift and link assembly is an item of extra equipment to the tractor. As a demonstration of its power five seats had been arranged on the tool-bar of one unit and in these five-guests of more than average weight were seated, lifted and carried for a short distance. Most of the operations shown involved the use of this power lift.

Messrs. Patrick and Wilkinson, of Belfast, have designed a narrow frame in tubular steel which will lift harrows at a width of 16 feet clear of the ground, and will fold to eight feet for transit through gates. Rotary Hoes, Ltd., are producing a unit four feet in width with an automatic release to prevent damage on stumpy ground.

Two forms of trailer of 3-ton capacity with tipping gear were seen, one made by Taskers, of Andover, and the other by Hants Traction, Ltd.; both were fitted with pneumatic tyres. Hamfords, Ltd., of Uttoxeter, have designed in co-operation

with the Ford Company, a power mower which has a safety device to allow the cutter bar to swing back.

A manure loader by T. Baker and Sons, of Compton, can be attached to the front of the tractor in a matter of 20 minutes; it loads one of the trailers previously mentioned, in eight minutes.

The Barford agricultural drainage machine, specially adapted for Ford tractors, was seen making a drain 27 inches deep, 11 inches wide at the top and four to six inches wide at the bottom, and leaving the edges clear of loose earth. The outfit, which uses a wire rope anchored in front, has a maximum cutting speed of seven feet per minute.

For shifting earth, George Mulroy, Ltd., of Waltham Cross, have designed the "muledozer" with a blade six feet wide and 21 inches high, capable of shifting 17 cubic yards of heavy clay, or excavating an area of 400 square feet to a depth of one foot in an hour. It can push up to three tons.

Pest control has not been neglected. Liquid sprayers, taking seven rows, at a time, each row being under play from four jets, have been made in co-operation with Ford by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies (the "Agro"), and by Patrick and Wilkinson (the "Sprayquick"), while E. Allman and Co., Ltd., are producing the "Seedesi" powder duster, which over the same width discharges an even cloud of dust by means of the engine exhaust.

Winches for Logging

The Darlington Engineering Co., Ltd., of Gateshead-on-Tyne, have two specially designed winches, one with a pull of five tons, and a heavy-duty winch for timber haulage with a load capacity of 10-12 tons and a breaking load for the rope of 16 tons. The drum is fitted in the rear of the tractor and has a rope capacity of 350 feet of 1-inch steel cable. In top gear it has a haulage speed of 65 feet per minute and in low gear 45 feet. Another heavy haulage winch, by Charles Cooke, Ltd., of Nottingham, can haul 100 feet of 1-inch wire rope and hauls at 76 feet or 30 feet per minute.

Another piece of equipment which will be of interest to those engaged in forestry is the "Master" saw bench, manufactured by Dening, of Chard. Fitted to the rear of the tractor, the bench can be lifted from the ground by the hydraulic lift for transport purposes and set down where required. With a normal speed of 1,500 revolutions per minute, it can take a 24 or 30-inch blade, and was shown both cross-cutting logs and ripping down timber.

In the Tractair air compressor Holman Bros. Ltd., of Camborne, and the Ford Company have pooled their resources. A single-cylinder air-cooled air compressor mounted on the rear of the tractor leaves the draw-bar unobstructed for trailer work, and operates at a pressure of 125 lb. to the square inch. In the demonstration it was seen pumping water and working pneumatic drills and other plant.

Clearing Machinery for Groundnut Scheme

Very different operations were seen at Bushy a few days later when the new Shercock tractor, specially designed for use in the East African groundnut scheme by Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., and heavy implements constructed by Blaw-Knox, Ltd., demonstrated the removal of trees, stumps and roots. The tractor, which makes use of certain components of the Sherman Mark V tank, is powered by a 110-h.p. two-stroke diesel engine which generates 170 h.p. at 1,500 r.p.m. The power transfer drive combines the dual function of providing the necessary gear reduction and a power take-off for operating the winch or other auxiliary gear. Speeds from one to seven and a half miles per hour are obtainable, and the performance is comparable with that of the heaviest existing industrial types.

The tractors are fitted with a universal U frame, to which a variety of implements can be fitted. There is a stump blade for digging out the roots of trees; treedozer equipment for pushing trees out of the ground, aided if necessary by the stump blade; a root cutter with two triangular blades preceded by discs to minimize clogging; and a 16-foot rake of 16 tines for collection of loose roots into windrows. These operations leave the land cultivated to about two feet.

At the demonstration it was admitted that the conditions were far more favourable than those at Kongwa, but the tasks undertaken were completed with ease and apparently with considerable reserve of power. Stumps up to about one foot in diameter were mostly removed at the first attempt, though some needed the tractor to back and return. The root cutter occasionally clogged, but dealt efficiently with the roots encountered, though these were certainly less obstinate than those which will be met in Africa. This implement also made short work of clearing bush and scrub.

The most spectacular operation was the treedozer. After several trees of about 20 inches diameter had been laid low, one with a diameter of four foot eight inches at the base was successfully pushed over at the second attempt.

The tractor, which with stump blade and treedozer weighs 18 tons, appeared responsive and easy to handle, and, even making full allowances for the tougher character of the East African bush, gives promise of overcoming some of the difficulties which have retarded progress in the groundnut scheme during the past year.

Non-Native Census in Kenya

FURTHER DETAILS of the non-Native census taken in Kenya last November are now available from the official report. Completed schedules totalled 4,436, 500 from private employers, 653 from Government departments, 21 from local government services, 275 from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and 117 from the defence.

Employees in 1,394 European business units numbered 12,117 (6,030 Europeans and 6,087 non-Europeans), while 74 Europeans and 6,807 non-Europeans worked in 1,558 non-European businesses. The proportion of firms employing fewer than 10 persons was 84% for European units and 93% for others, but the size of individual units had increased since the previous year. More than 31% of the labour force were employed by 6% of private employers and with public servants added the total was 71%. Employment in the public service declined during the year by 4%.

The distribution among the main groups of industries was the previous year's figures in brackets. Agriculture, 10.3% (7.2%); mining and quarrying, 0.8% (0.3%); manufacturing, 18.2% (16.8%); building, 9.8% (8.1%); transport and communications, 17% (17.5%); commerce, 22.6% (21.1%); hotels and personal services, 3.3% (2.9%); public services, 21.5% (25.2%); other activities, 3.3% (3%). The total number of females employed in private industry has increased by 42%.

Male and Female Apprentices

Approximately 65% of employees were occupied within the municipalities of Nairobi and Mombasa. Male apprentices by private firms had increased by 98 and females by 29, the totals being respectively 360 and 21. Of the male apprentices 111 were engaged with machinery, 80 in trade, 33 in agriculture and 31 in electricity and water undertakings. Of the females 20 were apprenticed to medical services and 16 to the clothing industry.

Basic salary accounted for 84.5% of the earnings of employees in private industry and 78.7% in the public services, the balance being allowances, bonuses and other emoluments. Total earnings of employees for the year were £894,331 (£721,098). Increases in wages of Europeans and Asian workers, respectively, in the various occupations were as follows: mechanics and engineers, 19.2% and 23.5%; farm managers and assistants, 9.3% and 40.7%; commercial managers, 6.4% and 5.6%; accountants and bookkeepers, 7.3% and 5.5%; and clerks and cashiers, 8.6% and 7.9%. Wages for female typists rose by 5.1% and for clerks by 0.8%. Wages of Asian plasterers, bricklayers and masons increased by 36.2%, 69% and 29.9%, respectively; joiners were getting 16.6% and carpenters 24% more than in 1946. European bank officials' salaries had risen by 1.9% in the case of Europeans but by 64.1% for Asians.

East African Food Position

MR. GEORGE SANDFORD, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, said in a report of the food position of the territories that if local consumption of cereals rose to the level of the years 1944-46 there would be a shortage in East Africa of about 500,000 bags. Provision of storage for grain had been considered by the Production and Supply Council. Uganda was constructing storage for 100,000 bags and Tanganyika for 25,000 tons. For Kenya a comprehensive report had been completed and was being considered. Receipts of the cereal pool from all sources totalled 1,422,000 bags.

Nyasaland Tobacco Agreement

WHEN MR. G. W. ANSON, deputy chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain, visited Nyasaland recently, tobacco growers discussed the question of prices with him. He offered to raise the minimum price again and extend the period of guarantee, beginning with the 1948 crop, as follows: guaranteed average minimum price for SB raised to 20d. a lb. and for A grade to 15d. a lb. the agreement to be subject to termination by three marketing seasons' notice given on or before March 31, in any year. This offer has been accepted by the executive committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

Plans for a British Legion Club in Nairobi are under way.

Cost of Living in Nairobi

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the quarterly broadsheet issued by Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd., has an interesting note comparing the cost of living in Nairobi in 1939 and nowadays. It is described as now roughly equivalent to that in London.

A house may cost from £12 to £25 per month unfurnished or up to £25 furnished, compared with prices ranging from £5 unfurnished or £8 to £25 furnished in 1939. Eggs, which before the war cost 1s for 20, now cost 1s for six, and oranges, which cost 1s for 30, now cost 1s for 12. A chicken now costs 5s, compared with 1s. 6d. before the war. Meat prices have risen by 30% and butter by 15%.

Water and lighting have remained more or less the same, but wood fuel, essential for cooking and other purposes, has risen by 12s. per ton. The higher price of copra has raised the price of soap enormously; whereas before the war five bars of local blue-mottled soap were bought for 1s., one bar, perhaps slightly larger than the old type, now costs 1s. 4d.

A pre-war cook was paid 30s. or 50s. per month; now he receives from 55s. to 100s., and a house-boy who wanted 25s. to 40s. now expects 40s. to 60s. A kitchen or garden boy requiring anything up to 40s., compared with 10s. to 16s.

Tusker Club

EAST AFRICANS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY founded the Tusker Club some time ago, and the first annual dinner was recently held under the presidency of Mr. Mark Blaimbridge, who was primarily responsible for the foundation of the club. The other East Africans present were Mr. P. C. Anderson, Mr. A. Braimbridge, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. J. M. M. Campbell, Mr. E. K. Finnemore, Mr. E. Farrer, Mr. V. S. Ghorrie, Mr. P. J. Hopkins, Mr. W. D. C. Johnstone, H. H. the Kabaka of Baganda, Mr. C. E. Lapham, Mr. G. Luckhurst (hon. secretary), Mr. B. U. Middleboe, Mr. T. R. Stanning, and Mr. C. H. A. Turner. Mr. E. G. Allen, of the staff of the East African Office in London, the guest of honour at the dinner, spoke of his recent visit to East Africa.

Tanganyika's Potentialities

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS said in the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the debate of the Industrial Licensing Bill: "Certain large undertakings are prepared to start up in East Africa. They will have to be heavily capitalized and will require the whole of East Africa to make the marketing an economic success. Tanganyika is the largest actual and also potential consuming market; it has by far the largest African population, and it is developing at a rate which makes us quite satisfied that the spending power within this Territory will exceed that of our neighbours."

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Looking Back Forty Eight Years

Rhodesia and Mafeking.

RHODESIA was most intimately associated with the defence and relief of Mafeking, said GENERAL SIR SANDER GODLEY at a luncheon held in London last week on the 48th anniversary of the relief of the town. He and two other members of the defence force and Major-General the Earl of Athlone and 15 other members of the relief columns were present at the luncheon. General Godley thought that of the 700 enlisted men of the defence force and 300 "stiffs" in the town guard, not more than 50 were still alive in this country.

At one time about 9,000 Boers invested the town, and their number was never fewer than 3,000. Sundays were days of truce, on which the garrison relaxed, but when they began to play polo the Boer commander, a strict Sabbatarian, gave orders to shell the town, in one sortie from which Colonel Fitzclarence won the Victoria Cross.

General Mahon's Cypher Message

Lord Plumer approached, leading a column from Bulawayo, but although the garrison sent out strong parties which he met in stiff fight and lost many good men, contact was not established. A little later General Mahon, on advancing from Rhodesia, sent his celebrated open cypher message that his force equalled naval and military multiplied by 10, that his supplies were the equal of the 9th Lancers, and that his guns numbered the tens of a ward. That meant nothing to the Boers, but was clear to the recipients, who knew that the Naval and Military Club was at 9, Piccadilly, and that the strength of the force was therefore 940, that the Lancer column was named Little and nicknamed "Small", and that Lord Godley Ward's family consisted of six sons, which meant that Mahon had a battery of artillery.

Two relief columns, approaching from the north and south, met about seven miles outside the town and had a sharp action. Among the relievers were Lord Athlone, General Nicholson, General George Bridges, Colonel Kamm-Davis, Colonel Jack Spreckley, Colonel Weston-Jarvis, Colonel Holdsworth, "Frankie" Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes and a brother of Baden Powell. It was characteristic of "Frankie" that his first question to the rest of the defenders he met (General Godley) was "How's your wife?"

LORD CHARLES BENTINCK proposed the health of the Chairman, president THE EARL OF ATHLONE, who recalled that his squadron leader before he left England for the South African War afterwards became Field Marshal Lord Haig, that the squadron leader under whom he first served in South Africa was later Field Marshal Lord Allenby, and that he had served as A.D.C. to General Mahon (known as "the Mahout").

Those present included H.R.H. the Earl of Athlone, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Captain T. H. Brook-Ascough, Mr. John Bennett, Colonel Lord Charles Bentinck, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Chancellors, Capt. H. A. Collier-Gates, Capt. H. A. Glen, General Sir Sander Godley, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Godley, Brigadier-General R. W. Hare, Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Hodgson, Mr. L. S. Huddleston, Mr. F. S. Johnson, Mr. G. P. Johns, Dr. J. G. Lawn, Mr. L. Ludlow, Colonel Carlyle Macdonnell, Major T. J. May (hon. sec.), Capt. F. D. Oatridge, Mr. J. H. Oatridge, Mr. W. J. Paine, Mr. M. T. Sanderson, Mr. H. J. Smith, Mr. G. Stevens, Capt. T. Watson, Mr. P. Wigginton, Mr. L. L. Witham, Mr. A. Willows, Mr. A. E. Wigginton, Ms. A. F. Wood, Mr. H. Young, and seven Chelsea pensioners as guests.

East African Paintings

AN EXHIBITION of pictures by Mrs. K. M. Perse, formerly of Uganda, which opened at the Beau Arts Gallery, Bruton Place, London, W.1, last week and will close on June 4, will be of interest to East Africans, for most of the scenes are in Kenya and Uganda. Water colours are in the majority, and it is in this medium that Mrs. Perse is at her best, particularly in landscapes in which trees figure prominently. The Witch Tree, Mubende, is perhaps the pick of the exhibition. Attractive too are her pen-drawings, mainly of flowers, into some of which touches of colour are effectively introduced. The pastels, which complete the collection, are chiefly portraits and figure studies of particular local interest, though here again the few tree paintings are the most pleasing. The prices range from five to 18 guineas.

New M.L.Cs. in Kenya

(continued from page 1043).

Kikuyu Reserve, built by Kikuyu, you will continue to take instruction from this Indian. Later I was told that the Taj Mahal was built by Italians, which rather spoils the story!

Customs Duties.—Kenya relies for half its revenue on the depredations of a legalized gang of thugs in Mombasa, our only port of entry, who seize and hold to high ransom the cargoes of every vessel that discharges in the port, and who exercise Star Chamber powers of punishment over the unfortunate consignees and their agents, and practice in general a degree of terrorism that would cause raised eyebrows on the fo'c'sle of a pirate sloop. During 1947 these gentlemen collected for Kenya £3,500,000, nearly £1,500,000 more than the estimate. The whole of this went to inflate our cost of living figures. It bears most unfairly on the town-dwelling European with a family to support.

Being that income tax should be collected from all people of all races who could afford to pay it, he wrote that a lorry belonged to a European firm of contractors had recently collided with a lorry owned by an African, who had thereupon claimed for repairs and for £100 a month loss of profit, explaining that he owned seven lorries, each of which made a profit of £100 monthly. Yet he paid no income tax.

Mr. Erskine, who claimed "a sackful of ideas and plans," declined to engage in the "abominable practice" of persons canvassing his constituents, who, he held, ought not to be subject to the annoyance of strangers forcing their way into their homes, bothering them with nauseous flattery, and impertinently inquiring how they proposed to vote.



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Compulsion if Necessary

Mr. Rees-Williams on East Africa

EDUCATION IN THE AFRICAN COLONIES was raised by MR. RANKIN on the adjournment of the House of Commons recently.

Our aim, he said, should be to free the African from animism, witchcraft and primitive superstitions, and against the danger of making him a "black European." Rapid extension of educational services was imperative, and priority must be given to the training of educational staffs. Salaries were far too low. In Nyasaland, for example, African teachers were paid as little as £1 per month and there were no pension schemes.

Mass education had never been officially adopted as part of the work of administrative officers. They should be relieved of much routine work so that they could get into living touch with the people and inspire them by their leadership. Ignorance must be attacked on all fronts. What reasons were mass education officers getting? Was work being done in East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia comparable with that of the educationists working in the Gambia?

Teachers should not be given the type of training which encouraged them to despise manual work. Nor should there be too much dependence upon mission schools; in the long run compulsory education should be the aim, and only the Government could undertake that. The substitute for lack of revenue was the voluntary unpaid co-operation of the Native population in providing by spare time effort the capital equipment necessary for the work of education.

Education Arrangements Criticized

MR. RANKIN said that during his recent visit to East Africa with the Parliamentary delegation he had looked at educational problems as an ex-teacher. Despite all the difficulties, he was staggered that in Kenya, with a population of some 2,000,000 African children, only just over 20,000 were getting any primary education, and only about 4,000 were receiving secondary school education.

Many more facilities for teacher training would have to be provided. He hoped that in Makerere the standard and number of teachers in training would be increased. Only a few students on all courses were at the college, and no history had been taught for more than a year owing to the difficulty of obtaining a lecturer. Nor had any language been taught, and the facilities for private study were almost non-existent.

It was depressing that Italian artisans should have to be brought into East Africa when it was quite certain from experience in the Nairobi railway workshops and elsewhere that Africans could be taught to do a large number of those jobs. He had seen an excellent training centre for developed machinists in Mombasa. Most of them were becoming quite satisfactory worklayers and carpenters, but they always stay in their trades. Special efforts should be made to get girls into the schools; that would add enormously to East Africa's resources.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, MR. REES-WILLIAMS, said that one of the major points was how mass literacy could be divorced from mass education. He was rather on the side of those who believed mass literacy an essential weapon in the attack on mass ignorance. Government were giving the highest priority to education in the Colonial Development and Welfare plans; £18,500,000 had been allotted

to education, which was 10 per cent of the total expenditure. If the people of the colonies wanted more educational and social services they must work hard to get them. There was no money which could be turned on to provide money in large quantities.

It was not true that Africans were barred from becoming principals of schools, as Mr. Rankin had asserted. In East Africa many heads of primary schools were Africans, and it was the Government's intention to bring more of them to take their part in all groups of education.

"When I was in East Africa," the Under-Secretary continued, "I was asked two things for more education and more British technicians to assist the African in his development. We attach the greatest value to mass education and we have now a long committee to decide on possible methods of applying it. The Uganda Education Practical Committee has already made. The district officer's work is invaluable, but he has a variety of other tasks and in most cases it is desirable to attach to him some one with more specialized knowledge of the subject."

Overcrowding and Bad Housing

The subject of soil erosion was mentioned. This is a great danger, not largely due to overcrowding and bad methods of agriculture, but to the fact that the power which controls East Africa is the tsetse fly. The fly controls three-quarters, and we control the other quarter of the area. Because of the tsetse fly's power, the people are crushed up into one quarter of the territory with the result that we have the danger of erosion.

"There has been some hostility from the people who have tried by agricultural methods to overcome this danger. One of our district officers' work was destroyed in half an hour by an agitator who persuaded the people to ignore everything that had been suggested by the medical officer and the district officer in the previous six months. We must overcome this danger of erosion first by education, and if that fails by compulsion. Nobody in these days has the right to mistreat land in the way in which it is abused in some parts of Africa. It is only right, as we have put our own farmers in this country under certain controls, that farmers in other places should be put under controls if necessary."

MR. JOHN HESLOP: That is all very well, but the farmers in the country control the Government and the policy of the Government and the African farmer does not.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I would only institute this campaign through the farmers own Native authorities. That is a subject which we need to go into now. In this mass education campaign, whether in agriculture, technical subjects, or any other phase of activity, we must give the people the idea that manual work is dignified work and that the white collar job is not the job to be sought after at the exclusion of a job with the hands. We are going a long way towards that, even without this measure of compulsion.

"I admit that it is for the Africans to decide, but many of them are agreeable to it. In fact, I met one chief who imposed it himself, because he found that his land was rapidly dying and his people dying. Therefore this chief has managed to get his land back into good cultivation by making the necessary rules to his people, and this is the sort of thing

MR. BRYAN BRACKEN: Using the old trick of "MISS WISE-JAMES." Using the sentiments of Africans by Africans. I know that the hon. gentlemen would rather keep Africans in a "magical" specimens, but we would rather treat them as men. We would rather see them developing as men and utilizing the fruits of the land in the way which they should utilize them.

"We know all about Tory policies in the Empire. If the Empire had been in power much longer, there would not have been an Empire. It would have been a dust bowl like some other part of the world where private enterprise has had uncontrolled sway. We do not intend to do that. We intend to use all the methods of mass education and all the methods of other types of education for the benefit of the African, and he will benefit in the end and develop himself and his country in a way in which the Tories would never have developed it in a hundred years.

"If there is one type of man who has every right to be grateful and to go down on his knees to a Labour Government that came to power in 1945, it is the inhabitant of the Colonial territories, European or otherwise."

Press Club for Africans

The Public Relations and Social Welfare Department of Uganda has opened a small Press club in Mengo, Kampala, for the editors of vernacular newspapers. The formation of a Uganda African Society of Journalists is being considered.

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Empire and Western Europe Commonwealth Premiers Should Confer

A CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE PRIME MINISTERS was urged by Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary at the Labour Party Conference in Scarborough last week. He said:

"If we harness the Commonwealth and the overseas territories for which we are jointly responsible to the skill, ability and productive capacity of Western Europe, then we can solve our balance-of-payments difficulties and have a continuing rise in standards of living for generations to come.

The question was to plan the economy of the West so that it would help develop standards in Africa, South East Asia, and other undeveloped areas. To limit ourselves to the Commonwealth alone would mean failure.

He hoped for an early conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in order to prevent misunderstandings between the Commonwealth and Western Europe.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS said in an address to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce last week:

"I believe in other countries of the British Commonwealth with whom we want to continue and increase our ties of trade and support. We do not intend to weaken them. For that reason I want to help in Europe too. I do not want to see that a more united European economy is set up with the Commonwealth, who will be able to trade with this country and with the rest of the world more prosperously than we do. We hope that they will work closely with us in our desire to strengthen Western Europe, and we shall certainly keep in the closest cooperation with them in all we do."

General Smuts' Broadcast

General Smuts' broadcast on Sunday night on the changing concepts of the British Commonwealth and Empire, said:

"The most important issue may soon arise for the Commonwealth, and that is the leading member. Can she be a leader as an important member of both Commonwealth and Western Union? Will the Commonwealth suffer from such a dual relationship of Britain? I have given the matter much consideration and see no insuperable difficulty. One thing is quite certain: Britain will be necessary for both Commonwealth and Western Union.

She is the mother of States, and she has been the originator and the leader of the most successful existing group of States. She has unrivalled experience of human affairs in all parts of the world, and has acquired a traditional technique for handling them. Her sense of justice and fair play and her balanced judgment must now more than ever be invaluable assets in this time of unsettlement and ruffled tempers. Her humanity for still lies before her, perhaps greater than any in her glorious past."

In Melbourne on Sunday the leader of the Australian Parliamentary Opposition, MR. R. G. MENZIES, declared that the Empire "will pass into history with 15 years unless British people all over the world begin to think of their relations with one another. Only a united Empire, speaking with one voice, can restore Britain to her former position in world affairs. It is inconceivable that there has not been a high-level conference between British nations since the war."

Commonwealth Citizens

A GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT to the British Nationality Bill, the second reading of which in the House of Lords was reported in our issue of last week, proposes that any British subject may be alternatively known as a Commonwealth citizen. In the Upper House the Lord Chancellor said that the Government were consulting with the Dominions in regard to a better expression than "British subject," and presumably the term "Commonwealth citizen" has been agreed by the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth.

Young Rhodesians End British Tour "A Traveller's Dream"

MR. VERNON VEALE and MR. VICTOR HOBBS, the young Rhodesians who came to Great Britain under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesia Princess Elizabeth's Birthday Fund, have just returned to the Colony by air. Before they left Mr. Veale told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that they had had a first-rate time and that the people everywhere had been marvelously kind.

On arrival on April 13, after a 24-day flight, the two visitors were motored from the aeroplane. The following day was a traveller's dream come true, as was the great talking said Mr. Veale. "We first met the Chief Scout, who gave us an autographed copy of one of his books, and then we were driven to Buckingham Palace to be presented to Princess Elizabeth. Later we had tea with Mrs. Atlee, and then visited the House of Commons."

A Varied Programme

After seeing the sights of London, the pair were motored to Bournemouth by Colonel and Mrs. Walter Elliot to see a youth centre. While there they helped to fight a heating fire. On St. George's Day they attended the Boy Scouts' parade at Windsor, and within the walls of the castle Mr. Veale looked on, while his colleague, a Rover Scout, was presented with several other Colonials to the King and Queen.

During a provincial tour they saw several colleges and the National works in Oxford, and a large co-operative society organization and the Walls tobacco factory in Bristol, and the department of nuclear physics at Bristol University. A glimpse of South Wales included a descent of a coal mine. Near Stratford-on-Avon they visited a farm on which they noted the remarkable degree of mechanization compared with Rhodesian farming. They were motored to Birmingham, where their hostess was Lady Bird, and in Liverpool were received in the City Hall by the Lord Mayor.

In Hawick, Scotland, their hosts were again Colonel and Mrs. Walter Elliot. After sight-seeing in Edinburgh, they went by road to Perth and then back to Glasgow, where steamer trips were made through the lochs. While Hobbs stayed in Scotland for the last few days, Veale went to Inverary to stay with Lord and Lady De La Warr.

Mr. Veale said that he understood that next year's visitors from Southern Rhodesia to this country, sponsored by the Fund, would both be women.

Trout Fishing in Kenya Governor's Characteristic Note

MR. NECLEY FARSON contributes to the current issue of *Country Life* a two-page article on "Fishing for Trout in Kenya" which the East African will read with delight and the angler with scarcely less pleasure, as good as its descriptive passages and human touch; and it quotes from a characteristic note left for the writer by the late Colonel Sir Philip Mitchell, who wrote:

"If you should go up into the forest, be careful of elephants. You can always hear them feeding your way, their insistent belling like alarmmen after municipal banquets. Get out early and stay both wind. If you are sure that you are good and get behind a stout tree and stay still and silent. If great ill luck things should go wrong and elephants should begin to behave intemperately, get behind the largest tree you can find, unless, of course, you can get twenty degrees up one and remain stiller and quieter. If one of these valuable counsels avails, be sure that you will leave a fragment of memory and that I shall write a most sympathetic letter to your widow. If, of course, you could manage to write her one, too, that would save me a letter of the kind which is very difficult to write."

The Kenya Flyfishers' Club is, Mr. Farson writes, possibly the most exclusive club in the country, with only 10 members on its roll and 20 on the waiting list. He describes the president, Mr. W. G. ("Bully") Rodway as "surely one of the most amiable and expert fishermen who ever waded a stream," and Sir Philip Mitchell as a "purist, a man of infinite patience, and deadly with his rod."

The article is the kind of publicity which will make many a fisherman determined to visit Kenya as soon as he can.

East Africa Command Changes

General Dowler Appointed

MAJOR-GENERAL A. B. DOWLER, Director of the War Office since October, 1946, has been appointed G.O.C. East Africa Command with effect from the 1st of April, in the place of Major-General W. A.

Born in 1895 and commissioned in the East Surrey Regiment four days after the outbreak of war in 1914, Major-General Dowler served on the Western Front, was wounded, and won the French War Cross. In the Second World War he commanded a Brigade and later a division in this country before commanding a district in North Africa. He was Major-General in charge of Administration successively of Southern Command, Middle East Command, and the Rhine Army. His present post dates from October, 1946.

Major-General Dimoline

MAJOR-GENERAL DIMOLINE, who has been appointed G.O.C., Aldershot District, with effect from November next, landed in France as a Territorial officer within six months of the outbreak of war in 1914, and served with one brief interval on the Western Front until the Armistice. He was awarded the Military Cross and the Belgian War Cross, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Commissioned as a Regular Officer in the East Surrey Regiment in 1917, he transferred later to the Royal Corps of Signals, serving twice in the border campaigns in Iraq and Kurdistan.

His first experience with African troops was five years service with the Royal West African Frontier Force, and in 1937, after a short period as G.S.O. III in the War Office, he was sent to reorganize the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which he was commanding in the operations of war in 1947. After serving on the staff of the Africa Force, he commanded successively the 2nd, 22nd, and 30th brigades in East Africa, and later the 28th brigade in Burma, before commanding the East African Division in S.E.C. His present appointment as G.O.C. East Africa, dates from the 1st of April.

B.O.A.C. Passenger Lists

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

- Kenya:** Mr. W. H. Martin, Miss Nassis, Mr. Simpson, Captain Goble.
- Kisumu:** Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barbour, Mr. G. Bishop, Miss H. Findlay, Mr. A. H. P. Friendship, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Pertzka, Miss Fisher, Mr. Marwick, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Newton, Major Paddison, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Radcliffe, Mr. John Strachey, M.E. Mr. Telfer, Mrs. M. R. Willett.
- Nairobi:** Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, Miss H. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, Mr. R. P. Brant, Miss Bronger, Mr. Dadi, Mrs. Drury, Mr. E. Duncan, Miss M. Duncan, Mrs. and Master Evershed, Mr. W. F. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hendley, Mrs. Hewlett, W. R. Hooper, Mr. Holman, Mr. J. H. Innes, Mr. J. Kier, Mrs. MacFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Manne, Mrs. Olive, Mr. Olive, Mr. G. Parkinson, Mr. Patwar, Mr. Sawde, Mrs. and Mrs. Siedman, Mrs. E. W. Tinsley, Mr. D. Watt, Wing Commander T. C. Wells, Mrs. E. Wood.
- Dar es Salaam:** Mr. J. W. Furlay, Mr. J. Goss, Mr. Hoover, G. Hoops, Mr. C. Sisson, Mr. Wiltshire.
- Victoria Falls:** Mr. Buchanan, Mr. H. Cockrane, Mr. W. Cornick, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Edwards, Mr. C. I. Emery, Mr. Emms, Mr. E. G. Frays, Mr. J. H. Frays, Mr. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. and Mrs. J. Masters, Phillips, Mrs. Tague.
- Salisbury:** Mr. R. Andrea, Dr. Jessie Berry, Mr. Mrs. and Master Burns, Mrs. Colinson, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Duddridge, Mrs. Gay, Miss Gorman, Mrs. and the Misses Gorman, Mr. A. J. Horby, Mr. Huckle, Mr. and Mrs. Keenan, Mrs. and Master Letch, Mr. MacNeil, Miss F. Meyer, Mrs. Morley, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. D. Neel, Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield, Miss Storey, Mrs. Whitley, Mrs. D. F. Wieland, Mrs. Williams, Miss Willock, Mr. Yatskovsky.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Carbutt

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. E. CARBUTT, C.M.G., J.P., who has died in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, was born in Natal, entered the Natal Mounted Rifles of the British South Africa Company's service in Matabeleland in 1897, in 1930 became Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, by then a self-governing Colony, and Secretary of Native Affairs four years later. In the 1914-18 war he commanded the Rhodesia Native Regiment, and was twice mentioned in dispatches during the East Africa campaign.

Because of his uncanny habit of appearing unexpectedly in Native districts in the early days and disappearing as suddenly, he was nicknamed "Luvewa" meaning butterfly. In 1920 he had a Government village for Africans near Bulawayo bears that name to-day.

After his retirement in 1936 he interested himself in business, becoming a director of the Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., the Rhodesian Plough and Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd., and Pelletier, J. Ltd.

He was for many years chairman of the Bulawayo Publicity Association, was elected president of the Matabele Agricultural Union in 1939, and at the time of his death was due to be elected a life member of the Bulawayo Club, in honor of his 50 years of unbroken membership.

MAJOR H. C. ANNAY, of Umhali, has died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT HODNETT and CAPTAIN PEARCE, of Esworth, were killed in Southern Rhodesia when their plane crashed.

MR. R. L. GASCOIGNE, an entomologist in Kenya, was killed recently when his aircraft crashed and burst into flames near Nairobi. Mr. Gascoigne, who had been in the Colony only about nine months, had been his certificate a fortnight before the accident. He joined the Colonial Service in 1937 in Tanganyika.

Mrs. THOMAS BARR, J.P., a former secretary of the Clan Line Steamers, died recently in Rothsay, Scotland, at the age of 88. Born in Stirlingshire, she joined the Clan Lines in 1891, and held a directorship from 1909 until 1936. He was also manager of Cayzer Irvine and Co. Ltd. until his retirement in 1928. He paid a visit to East Africa in 1929 and was a prominent member of the East African Conference. He is survived by one son.

CAPTAIN HAROLD CHESTER CROKER DE LA POER, has died in Mombasa, serving with the Royal West African Frontier Force in the East African campaign of the First World War, and then settled in Kenya, first raising coffee near Nyeri, and later becoming a stock farmer near Naro Moru. For many years he was one of Kenya's best polo players, he was a judge of horses at various shows, and he had been prominent in most forms of sport.

MAR VICE-MARSHAL SIR EDWARD RICE, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., died recently in his home at Naro Moru, Kenya, at the age of 54. Born in Oxfordshire, he joined the Army in 1914, was commissioned in the B.A.S.C. the following year, and then transferred to the R.F.C. At the end of the war he was granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F., after being awarded the Military Cross during service in France. He was mentioned in despatches during operations in Iraq in 1921, when he commanded a squadron. Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War he became Air Officer Commanding in West Africa. He remained in this country two years later and commanded several groups. In 1946 he went on the retired list, and subsequently settled in Kenya.

PERSONALIA

MR. RED DOWLING has returned to Kenya from his visit to Kenya.

CAPTAIN and MRS. SPENCER TAYLOR will shortly arrive from Kenya.

MR. MICHAEL MOSES, of Uganda, is due in this country on leave.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to MR. and MRS. MICHAEL HODGE.

MR. C. PETO BENNETT has been elected a director of Manbre and Barton, Ltd.

A daughter has been born in Kampala to MR. JUSTICE and MRS. HINSLEY.

MR. and MRS. P. C. G. ADAMS have arrived in this country on leave from Lusaka.

MR. R. A. DEARTH, of Salisbury, has arrived in London on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

LORD MILVERTON has been elected chairman of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

SIR MAILES THOMAS, deputy chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, is visiting the United States.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. LLOYD, Director-General of Army Education at the War Office, has recently visited East Africa Command.

BISHOP GWYNNE, formerly of the Sudan, has received the Pectoral Cross, first class, from the Synod of the Anglican Church.

BRIEFER J. C. GARLAKE, commander of the forces in Southern Rhodesia, is in this country for discussions on military matters.

LIEUT. COMMANDER A. O. JOHNSON, R.N., is now Resident Naval Officer in Simonsburg. He follows Commander G. R. Coddington Ball, R.N.

MR. A. J. THOMAS, general manager of Barclay's Bank (D.C. O.), has been elected a vice-president of the British Bankers' Association.

MR. HUBERT BAKER, Minister of Commonwealth Relations and last year's candidate for Labour, has lost his seat of the party executive.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. C. WHISTLER has been appointed G.O.C. in the Sudan when Major-General W. D. Stamer relinquishes the appointment on June 10.

GENERAL SMUTS, who is to be installed Chancellor of Cambridge University on June 10, is expected to arrive a few days earlier in his private aeroplane.

MR. E. A. VASWANTH has been elected an official member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Nairobi North in the recent general election, defeating Mr. S. GHERSA.

SIR GUY PILLING, who has been living in Kenya since his return from the Colonial Service, and Lady PILLING will shortly arrive in this country on six months' holiday.

Mr. J. G. GIBSON has arrived back in London for a period of attachment to the Cabinet Secretariat before taking up his new post as Secretary to the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. S. HODDER, general manager of Messrs. Daltry and Co., Ltd., has resigned from the executive committee of the Colonial Employers' Federation owing to the pressure of business.

MR. TERRANCE JOHN ALEXANDER McMICKING, of Gaborone, Nyasaland, and Miss MINNIE JANE POTTS, of the Department of Education in Northern Rhodesia, are shortly to be married.

PROFESSOR J. P. B. WALLACE will speak on "The Story of the Central African Archives" at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Geographical Society to be held in London on June 30.

LORD M. GOWAN will address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal Empire Society in London on June 16 on "The Chemical Industry and Empire Development. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will take the chair.

The engagement is announced between Mr. David BROOKS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Brooks, of Njoro, and Miss APRIL OATES, second daughter of Colonel W. J. S. Oates, of Kipkabus, and Mrs. Gotha, of Gilgil, Kenya.

ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, recently presented the insignia of the George Cross to EL BINHASHI EL KHAYR, Humma, and to Mr. EFF. TAYLOR in place of the Empire Gallantry Medals previously held by them.

SOUTHYRON-LEADER L. A. DWEN, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dwen, of Kamipiya Moto, Kenya, and Miss RITA MARY HISSEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. E. Hissey, of Whimcroft, Ferndown, Dorset, have announced their engagement.

T.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH will attend a reception at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1, organized by the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League and the Overseas League for Monday, June 7, from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ALEXANDER ("PAT") WARREN-GASH, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Warren-Gash, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Miss CYNTHIA LUNE-ATLAND PHILLIPS, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. C. G. Phillips, of Kenya, and late of Andover Manor, Ryeley, Hampshire.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. BENTINCK, Member of the Executive Council of Kenya and chairman of the recently formed Kenya Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, is expected to attend a conference to be held in London in the summer of representatives of kindred organizations from all over the Empire.

The following appointments to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika have been gazetted: *Nominated official members*: MR. J. R. BUCKLAND, Acting Deputy Chairman of the Development Commission; MR. R. H. ELLISON, Acting Director of Education; MR. J. R. BROTHERS, Acting Deputy General Manager, East African Airways and Harbour, Adamastor; DR. A. MCKERRIE, Acting Director of Medical Services; MR. H. McLAURE, Director of Public Works; MR. J. B. MOLOHAN, Labour Commissioner; and MR. J. G. MUIR, Director of Agriculture. *Nominated non-official members*: MR. D. J. ROGERS (during the absence of MR. W. CARNEGIE BROWN); and MR. J. MA MWINDAPI and MR. J. H. FRANTER for periods of five years from April 1.

The initial charges for small consignments (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per inscription.

NOTICE TO FORMER KENYA OFFICIALS

IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD your interests, as pensioners, why not become a member of the Kenya Government Pensioners' Association? We maintain liaison with the Kenya African Civil Service Association and are also affiliated to the Colonial Civil Servants' Association. Particulars from the honorary secretary, 44 Baring Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.—G. Perry Lewis, honorary secretary.

PARTNER WANTED

GOLD MINE. Partner required, with £2,500 to complete purchase of neighbouring property, in production. 25% can be expected. Cool climate. Particulars only. Air mail L. H. C., Mbarara, Uganda.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

Wanted, position of Surveyor, timber, cereals and cattle estate. (This estate in Brazil, recently sold, desires similar post in East Africa or Rhodesia with private owner or company. Agriculturally-trained at Royal Horticultural Society and John Innes Horticultural Institution. Eight years' plantation experience in Brazil. As fit, 36 years of age, single, now free and in London. Reference to Major McKee, Northern Rhodesian Government Representative, 57 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

TO THE NEWS

I.A.R.-marked.—"Not a single man in the Government has ever had to earn his living running a business." — Mr. Alfred Edwards, Socialist M.P. for East Middlesex, brough.

"Idealism is no less idealism for being married to knowledge." — The Prime Minister.

"Twenty-five C.M.S. missionaries are remaining in Palestine." — Canon C. Warren.

"The Press is one of the few trades working at pre-war speed." — Mrs. Geoffrey Rowland.

"You will get more good in swimming pool than in a football pool." — Sir George Tilley.

"In the United States men run for public office. In Britain they merely stand." — Mr. David Butler.

"We of the Union Movement must adopt the method of dispersion and not percolation." — Sir Oswald Mosley.

"If all of us in the next year can put as much effort into pressing prices and costs down as has been put into forcing wages up and securing reduction of working hours, we shall all be the gainers." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"Scientific distribution of our populations throughout the Commonwealth is essential." — Lord Strabolgi.

"There are two composers only to whom the British public will listen: Tchaikovsky and Mahler." — Sir Thomas Beecham.

"The difference between the Court Board and Old King Cole is that Old King Cole had more maddlers he used." — Mr. D. Davies, M.P.

"Our costs have increased since 1938 from 50% in some items to 200% in others." — The Hon. Richard Phillips, chairman of Overseas, Ltd.

"There is no immediate prospect of the United States requiring Marshall Plan countries to devalue their currencies." — Mr. John Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

"On the most optimistic assumption, world food production in 1951 will be no greater than it was in 1939, but by 1951 the world's population will be 200 millions more than it was before the war." — Mr. James Turner, president of the National Farmers Union of England.

"While the Zionists seek to create a purely Jewish State, the Arabs fight for a Palestinian State in which Jews would have full and equal citizenship." — The secretary-general of the Arab League.

"You cannot claim that the industry of service is socialized unless and until the principles of social and economic democracy are amplified in its day-to-day conduct." — Mr. E. Sijmwell, Minister of War.

"Of the candidates put forward by the Socialist Party in the last 14 by-elections, five have until recently been prominent members of other political parties. Evidently, the party cannot produce from its own ranks and nurtured in its own tradition the type of candidate acceptable to the party leaders and local associations." — Mr. Roger Fulford.

"It is time the Labour Party stopped indulging in hypocrisy about profit. If there were no profits the reduction in the cost of living would be infinitesimal. Industrialists ought to make profits and keep them in their business, so that when unemployment comes, as it surely will if disinvestment of the country continues, they will have the means available to help relieve unemployment." — Woodford.

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ECONOMY
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PERFORMANCE
The "12" reaches 50 m.p.h. from rest in 21.5 secs., and has a maximum speed of 65 m.p.h.
The "14" reaches 50 m.p.h. from rest in 20 secs., and has a maximum speed around 70 m.p.h.



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BACKGROUND T

Palestine.—We are hated by those Jews we made such sacrifices to help. We have forfeited the respect and friendship of most of the Arab people and endangered the very base of the security of which one of the objects of the sponsors of the Jewish home. Because we brought the Jews into the Holy Land these bases may be lost, to us not only in Palestine, but from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. Our policy has also led to our oil supplies, without which we cannot live, being curtailed and perhaps jeopardized. We have pledges of independence to the Arabs and told them that the national home for the Jews would not threaten the civil and religious rights of the inhabitants of Palestine. Zionism is proving a fearful calamity for mankind. It has opened the door to Russian penetration in the Middle East, which may result in irretrievable disaster to Western civilization. Russia is favouring the Jews to-day because that is the best way of disrupting the Middle East. But should the Jews, with American and Russian support, become so strong as successfully to resist the Arabs, the Muslim masses, if not their rulers, who may detest and fear Communism, will appeal to Russia, and we shall then behold one of those *volte faces* of Soviet policy to which we should by now be inured. Such is the building American domestic politics have erected on the foundations of the Balfour Declaration.—Major-General Sir Edward Spears.

British Idealism.—We members of the Anglo-Jewish Community desire to express the hope that the Jews of Palestine and their sympathizers, Christians or Jews, all over the world, will not forget, in spite of past disputes and present bitterness, that the Balfour Declaration was born not only of Zionist but also of British idealism. With our Britain's active support at the outset, the policy of that declaration could never have taken practical shape, and so opened the way to the remarkable achievements of Jewish settlers in creating and developing a national home. History will ultimately recognize and reward the deep obligation of Jewry to Great Britain in that as in so many other fields. We earnestly trust that when time has healed the scars of this lamentable conflict the Jews of Palestine will again turn to this country for guidance and counsel, and that the people of Great Britain will accord them their good will in the difficult years ahead.—Lord Beafield, Lord Reading, Professor Norman Benveniste, and others.

Socialist Conference.—The Socialist party managers, with Mr. Morrison in charge, have deemed it wise to attend to errors of administration before the general election and to embark on no more ambitious plans than they have allayed the ever-increasing criticism of the results of their three years in office. They are haunted by shadows of their own making. The platform with which the delegates at Scarborough refrained at the behest of the national executive committee of the standing order committee from presenting demands for more State control was unprecedented. At the hip of Mr. Morrison's finger they discarded proposals which they had enthusiastically submitted from their local branch meetings. A call for nationalization of the iron and steel industry in this session of Parliament was forced to abort and defeated almost contemptuously. The Government, however, adheres to its pledge to bring the industry under State ownership in the lifetime of this Parliament. That is a long-standing undertaking which it dare not ignore. But demands for the nationalization of the land; the distributive trades; retail coal distribution, shipping, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and industrial assurance were passed to the executive without debate and without any guarantee as to their fate. The old guard are still firmly in the saddle. The Left is disunited, has no advocate of any standing, and has lost heart. Most of the trade union chiefs, too, are ageing, and in any case have too many industrial pre-occupations to aspire to political leadership. With a few exceptions the younger intellectuals can make no headway against the prejudice and scorn of the old timers. The new method of selecting candidates will place more obstacles in the path of the unorthodox, the careerists, and the band-wagoners.—Mr. Hugh Chevins, industrial correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Weakness of Wealth.—The pursuit of wealth cannot bind men together. It is a centrifugal not a centripetal force. The vow of poverty can bring social cohesion. Frappists, Hindus, Christians, Buddhists—history is full of cases where groups have voluntarily and willingly submitted themselves to deprivation because they believed their cause was good. But to the vow of plenty there is never in this the threads of wealth are woven, the mutual respect and comradeship constituting the stuff of stable and effective communities.—Professor Jewkes.

Materialism v. Christianity

The highly organized, well-drilled supporters of materialist economic power have been able to make great inroads into our Christian democratic civilization because they have not been met by any opposition forceful enough to withstand them. The slow-moving machinery of democracy, with its tolerance and freedom of political action, has lacked an inspiration which could give it the strength to resist the power to become. If there were a criterion of success in life, the efficiency of quick action or the capacity to suppress and eliminate opponents, then democracy, as we understand it, is essentially based upon the free thought and action of the individual, who would have little or no chance of survival in the world to-day. Men's souls fought and won the battle for their freedom, and only the spiritual power of man can preserve the gains of those victories that have been won on the road to liberty. It is against the ever-present human selfishness, marked by a desire for gain and power within and without himself, that the spirit of man has had to battle for freedom. Christ was no religion to be relegated to one day in seven; it was His life, and He lived it and taught it for every hour of every day. The Sermon on the Mount, as five individuals on the day, it was preached, gives us a set of principles by which to regulate all our doings here on earth; they were meant to be practical, everyday guides for general application by all of us throughout our lives. It is because we have neglected to apply His teaching that we have fallen into our present predicament, certain that our failure to live our Christian religion.—Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Private Enterprise.—Of the Company's expenditure last year 12s. 2d. in the £ was on salaries and wages, compared with 7s. 7d. in 1923. Materials cost us more than 17%; taxation nearly 7%, and the dividends under 2%. Some politicians seem bent on sowing seeds of class dissension and creating gulfs between managements and workers. That is neither sensible nor helpful to production. If this country is to cease living on charity, industry and commerce must be left alone to do the job it understands. Governments can best help by fostering a change in the attitude of mind.—Mr. H. H. Harley, chairman of the Coventry Gauge and Tool Co., Ltd.

essential that the Government maintains strict control over the methods of farming adopted by the tenants and, for this purpose, any leases will require to include very comprehensive good farming clauses.

It is highly desirable that at the outset the pilot scheme should concentrate upon the production of maize, wheat and lucerne. Of course, an approved crop rotation and that the tenant's fields should be of sufficient size and so arranged that mechanization may be adopted to the fullest possible extent. Maize and wheat are not at the moment attractive as cash crops when compared with lucerne and some of the legumes and flowers; nevertheless, it is in the interest of the tenants and the whole of the colony that proposals should be grown in the greatest amount possible.

Sir Lewis on Coal Prospects

The section on minerals contributed by Sir Lewis Fermor, who pays high tribute to the work of four geologists, on the staff of the Geological Survey of the Colony upon whose investigations he draws freely. He writes that the Government cannot do better than entrust to the same men (Dr. W. H. Smith, Mr. W. C. White, Mr. A. W. Willa, and Mr. B. G. Wood) the continuance and completion of the geological survey of the Lower Sabi coalfield.

Many pages are given to technical examination of the results of the work done so far, and drilling and other prospecting are recommended as being necessary. All the analyses of Sabi coal so far have shown a high ash content, but each horizon may nevertheless well yield usable fuel, probably in sufficient quantity to be workable. Except at Mabilangwe, all the analyses represent non-coking coal.

If 20,000 acres are ultimately developed in the Sabi valley, the settlement of 250,000 Africans must be envisaged.

Overcropping already exists in some areas, but on the present irrigation schemes in the Sabi, where African families take steady profits from four-acre plots, the persistence of good farming practices has resulted in a move away from the irrigated land to the peace and quiet of a two-bag-per-acre existence in the bush, or increased incomes are at this stage of the development insufficient to induce the average African to increase his output.

Direction of Labour

Therefore the consulting engineers write:—

It seems to us inevitable that some form of legislation restricting the privileges of the Native in so far as his land rights are concerned will be necessary. Concurrently a policy of rationing or direction of labour to the various sections of agriculture, mining, and industry may have to be introduced.

Meantime, we recommend that propaganda should be intensified, particularly in the more overcrowded Native reserves, in an attempt to persuade the Native farmer to move to the more productive areas of the low yield.

It is essential that any large agricultural schemes should provide adequate facilities for the labour force engaged, and quarters for the native labour conditions will be an efficient social service which will appeal to the Native than high wages. It is recommended that a most of appendices to excellent maps.

Tanganyika Forests

FOREST RESERVES in Tanganyika when the British administration began after the 1918 war amounted to no more than 100 square miles, less than 1% of the land area, while established plantations occupied only 200 acres. In 1946 the comparative figures were just under 5,000 square miles of reserved forests and nearly 13,000 acres of plantations, including those under Native authority control. Although a major exporter of timber before the recent war, the Territory supplied 80,000 tons valued at 1525,000 to the military between 1941 and 1947. The value of forest produce of all kinds consumed in the Territory amounts to more than £900,000 annually, and it is estimated that in addition free issues, unaccounted mostly in fuel and building materials, approach £6,000,000 a year.

Civil Service Salaries

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has good grounds for predicting that the cost of living allowances paid to members of the Colonial Service are about to be incorporated in their substantive (and non-subsidized) salaries and that this arrangement will apply retrospectively as from January 1, 1946.

Constitution of Northern Rhodesia Non-Official Invited to London

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., has agreed to receive a delegation from the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to discuss with them and with the Governor of the Territory proposals for constitutional reform recently submitted by the non-official members.

The official announcement issued by the Colonial Office adds that the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia is also being invited to select one or two Africans to take part in the discussions which are to be held in London about the end of July.

The elected members of the Legislative Council will, we understand, be represented by Mr. Roy Welensky, their leader, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, and Mr. G. B. Beckwith.

Mr. Welensky's Views

Commenting in Bulawayo on the invitation from the Secretary of State, Mr. Welensky told Press representatives that the non-official members had rejected an offer of compromise of the constitutional issue, but talks with the Secretary of State in London would represent an advance. These talks were aimed to take place before the general election due in Northern Rhodesia in August.

Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland would be raised in London. Rhodesian federation had, he added, become something much greater than an internal matter for the two territories; it was now necessary in the interests of the Commonwealth. It was on that policy that the elected members would take their stand at the general election, and he hoped that Southern Rhodesia would throw its full weight into the movement or that

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment].

Nationalism Growing in Uganda Bishop Stuart on the Problem

A TERRIFIC GROWTH OF NATIONALISM in Uganda was mentioned by the Bishop of the territory at a meeting in London of the Uganda Diocesan Association, over which Bishop Willis presided.

It was, Bishop Stuart supposed, natural that a not-good Government which was their own should seem preferable to a better Government which was foreign and that idea had invaded the Church. More and more responsibility was being rightly transferred to Africans; but the African leaders must be the best and best trained people obtainable.

The *Abulokole* movement were realizing the need for discipline and the opposition to the appointment of Assistant Bishop Bahanda, came from a small sect only, people living near Kampala, who were far more interested in politics than in religion; the Baganda as a whole had approved the appointment. Other advances during the year had included the arrival in this country of the first African priests sent from the Uganda to study here, the appointment of two African deacons, of a Nyanza as assistant education secretary-general, and of an African to take charge of the hospital in Toro.

After appealing for recruits to the mission field, and paying tribute to the help received from the Governor and other Government officials, Bishop Stuart said that he intended to return to Uganda in September, and that he expected to resign in favour of a younger man in two to four years time.

Bishop and Mrs. Liber Wilson, the Kabaka of Buganda, and the Omukama of Bunyori were among those present.

High Promise of Sabi Valley Development

Half Million Acres of Fertile Land Can Be Irrigated

IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT of an agricultural research station and a pilot scheme for about 20,000 acres of Crown land on the east bank of the Sabi River is recommended in the interim report on "Sabi-Lundi Development" made to the Government of Southern Rhodesia by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, who in May of last year were invited to investigate the economic development of the Sabi and Lundi valleys.

As the result of their initial studies, the well-known consulting engineers endorse to the full the opinions of those who have, by their personal knowledge of the areas in question, long been proponents of the development of the valleys.

Their present estimate is that about 500,000 acres are suitable for intensive agriculture under irrigation. There appears to be no reason why the standards of health and hygiene why the low land should not be permanently settled by Europeans and African if proper precautions are taken to control malaria and bilharzia.

Minerals and Phosphate Fertilizer

The best layout for the area will be determined largely by mining development. Coal, iron ore, limestone, and in close proximity, but as the quantity of these deposits is still unknown, a full programme of geological and prospecting is recommended.

Considerable deposits of apatite at Borowa, if they prove to be economically workable, will be of great importance to the agriculture of the country. With cheap electric power, the concessionaires are ready to manufacture phosphate fertilizers by an electro-thermal fusion process to meet this potential power demand, the construction of a storage reservoir on the Ruzwi river at Wye Valley, coupled with a hydro-electric installation of 11,000 k.w., is proposed.

Minerals of secondary importance existing in the valleys are copper ore from Umkondo and elsewhere, tungsten ores from the Hippo mine and other places, and tantalum ores from the Inkata field, and chromite deposits in the same district.

The combined catchment of the two rivers is 32,370 square miles, or nearly 25% of the total area of Southern Rhodesia. The rainfall varies greatly, most of the valleys being below the zone of 20 inches annual mean rainfall, so that any large agricultural development must be based on irrigation.

Dams to Cost £5,000,000

It is suggested that a dam about 135 feet high and capable of storing 200 million cubic feet of water should be built on the Ruzwi at a cost of £3,000,000 and that near the junction of the Sabi and Macheke rivers another dam about 100 feet high should be built to form a reservoir with an 8,000 million cubic feet capacity at an approximate cost of £1,500,000. The aggregate storage available in a year from the two reservoirs would suffice to provide 24 inches of water over 200,000 acres.

A large area of alluvial soil exists over a distance of 50 miles in the valley of the Lower Sabi and elsewhere, this alluvium being of considerable depth and great fertility, representing the best soil of the eastern area of the Colony, formed from the high valley during many centuries of erosion. Elsewhere there are great areas of black soils, geologically analogous to the very fertile black cotton soils of India.

It would be a pity to let the remarkable progress made by the Colony in the establishment of intensive conser-

vation and to let the new cover almost half of the European farms.

Many crops of high value would, it is thought, do well in the Sabi Valley, particularly citrus fruits, cotton, and many garden produce. There is a market for the cultivation of sugar cane, and if pests can be controlled and drainage problems overcome, the black basalt soils in the south would prove most suitable for cotton growing. The presence of a glass industry on the western side of the Sabi valley, and of a dairying industry in the highlands near Melsetter and Chipinga highlands offer a ready market for such cattle feeds as lucerne and maize.

Mixed Farming Practice

Emphasis is laid on the need to grow a large acreage of maize and wheat in order to reduce the import of these cereals, although these crops may be less remunerative than others, for they would help Southern Rhodesia to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs and relieve congestion on the railway system and at the port of Beira. Agricultural development in the valleys must be based on a mixed farming practice, with sufficient stock to insure proper maintenance of humus levels in the soil by normal cropping and the return of manure. Strict control will be necessary in cropping and cultivation to avoid erosion.

Viewed in proper perspective, says the report, the prospects of agricultural development in the Sabi Valley are considerable, and if this region has the impetus of a proper approach to this development at the beginning of the era of modern industry the local development from a laboratory process through the pilot plant to large scale manufacture is well understood. A similar progression should be followed in agriculture.

Coordinated progress and development is all the more necessary when one considers that in no part of the world can agricultural conditions be exactly paralleled, and in the Sabi Valley itself conditions will be completely different on the deep alluvium in the mid-part of the valley compared with the basalt lands at the southern end. It will, therefore, be necessary to begin the laboratory study of the development as soon as possible.

Two Experimental Stations Required

Experiments should start forthwith on the best methods of growing the common crops, the water demands both in amount and rate of usage, on methods of composting and manuring, suitable rotation of crops, and so on. Experimental stations in the nature should be planned as a permanent at least two will be required; one on the alluvium and one on the basalt soils. The extent of land to be allocated to each should, we suggest, approximate 500 acres, but it would be desirable to centralize the administration and laboratory work.

In view of the remarkable success of the Native irrigation schemes, we can recommend with some confidence that the pilot plant scheme for the development should also be got under way immediately. We recommend that the area of Crown land lying between the Tanganda river and the Musikwano Native Reserve, other than that already occupied by the Sabi-Tanganda Development Corporation and set aside for the purpose of growing urena lobata fibre, should be allocated forthwith to this pilot scheme. The precise area will be ascertained on completion of the detailed survey. It is estimated to be of the order of 20,000 to 30,000 acres.

It is not intended, of course, that the whole of this area should be attacked during the first operation season. The extent of the area must entirely depend on the organization and supplies of man-power, plant, and material for construction.

Our reasons for recommending this site are, firstly, the simplicity of development from the point of view of communications; secondly, its adjacency to the Chipinga and Melsetter highlands, a market for foodstuffs and cattle already exists; thirdly, its proximity to the Tanganda river holds out the possibility of a water supply for irrigation, and, fourthly, medical and recreational facilities exist at Chipinga for the Europeans who will be pioneering the development. It is almost self-evident that, no matter how the actual agricultural working of the area is carried out, it will be

Two New Members of Kenya Legislature

Views of Mr. M. Blundell and Mr. D. Q. Erskine on Public Affairs

TWO NEW MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council as a result of the recent elections are Mr. M. Blundell and Mr. D. Q. Erskine. Their views on public affairs may be judged from the following extracts from their election manifestos.

Mr. MICHAEL BLUNDELL is a retired candidate in the Rift Valley constituency, defeated in French Somaliland. He is a former leader of the non-official members in the Legislature, and Lady Sidney Farrer, a member of the Legislative Council from 1937 to 1942. Mr. Blundell received 356 votes, Lord Francis Scott 273, and Lady Sidney Farrer 74.

Mr. Blundell, who is 41 years of age, began farming in the district 21 years ago as a manager. He now owns two farms, grows coffee, pyrethrum and cereals, and is engaged in dairying. Last year he acted as a substitute member of the Legislature for five months, and he was Commissioner for European Settlement for a year and a half. He served in the Army for six years, taking part in the campaigns in Ethiopia and Burma.

Maintenance of British Standards

His manifesto stated that he would support the maintenance of British standards, ideals and traditions at all times, and that he would keep a constant watch that the new Central Legislative Assembly does not water down the status of the European community in Kenya.

Foreign Policy.—Our community must make it clear that it does not desire any policy on certain principles from which it will not depart.

(1) The necessity for European leadership and example in the foreseeable future;

(2) Economic must not be sacrificed to politics. If our Colony is to go forward, economic development under European leadership is more important than all-considered attempts to meet precocious demands for political advancement.

(3) The danger of granting political power to politically immature peoples.

(4) Racial discrimination cannot be eliminated in a community where all do not attain the same standards of citizenship and responsibility.

(5) The right of the African to take a full share in the development of the Colony and the administration of his own affairs as and when he is fit.

Education.—European education must be good enough to give every Kenya boy or girl the chance to compete with those from overseas in developing and administering Kenya. We must provide for higher and technical training overseas. We must push ahead vigorously with more technical training for Africans in order that they may have the opportunity to advance as engineers and accountants rather than only in collar-and-tie jobs, and there must be greater concentration on the necessity for educating African women and raising their status.

Law Must Be Simplified

Crime.—We must stop dastardly crimes, extend rural telephones, increase discipline in Native administration, see that every able-bodied man works either for himself or others, and that labour in Government departments is taught to set an example. The procedure of the law must be simplified in favour of speedy and resolute justice; and we must encourage the police force to consider themselves a pickled body of men.

Roads.—Owing to the niggardly allocation of funds, our roads are in a disgraceful state.

Controls.—We should reduce imports control to hard currency countries only, overhaul price control, cut down the operations of the commodity distribution board, and reorganize building control.

Land and Agricultural Prices.—We must see that all our land is used to the maximum benefit of the community. I will support legislation to see that idle land is properly developed. Agricultural prices must be kept at a fair price for the producer, who needs a margin of profit sufficient to enable him to farm efficiently and maintain the fertility of his soil.

Taxation.—I am against an increase in taxation. My experience tells me that if tax upon imports is increased, and if there is no proper sharing of the price of sale, the revenue of the Colony would be increased considerably. With this price collection there will be ample funds to make a substantial increase in expenditure on education, health and social services.

Mr. DEREK Q. ERSKINE won a three-cornered contest in Nairobi South with the record majority of 627 votes against 441 cast by Mr. F. Harris and 101 for Mr. George Tysse. Though the constituency has some 1,500 voters on the roll, about 300 are estimated to have left the area. If that be the case, about 72% of those able to vote did their duty.

Mr. Erskine, who is 43 years of age, went to Kenya with his wife soon after their marriage in 1927, and in the following year they opened a retail store in Westlands, Nairobi. Later the business was transferred to that of wholesalers only. Mr. Erskine has long been interested in public affairs and is a frequent contributor to the columns of the local Press, in which he has often attacked unnecessarily restrictive controls.

Two booklets issued during the election campaign gave his views with unusual candour and with a sense of humour finely calculated to appeal to Kenyans. For instance, when stressing the importance of registering on the voters' roll, he urged constituents to "put your name down as soon as two years have elapsed since your last prison sentence."

He took the manifestly unpopular course of opposing a settlement with the Government of the Government of Kenya, under pressure from the non-official members, to put in a 10% tax from 1948 to 1950. He said, at a time of incipient inflation: "If he was equally frank in stating that his intention to demand lower costs of production would inevitably result in reduced prices for local products."

Anti-Inflation Measures

He outlined a 10-point plan to arrest inflation. It included the elimination of unproductive and redundant departments, such as, imports control and the commodity distribution board; using the money thus saved to pay civil servants equitable salaries commensurate with the costs of living and with normal educational and professional practice; immediate reduction of 20% in all import duties; similar reduction in railway freights on all imported goods for the next two years, with a guarantee to indemnify the railway against any losses incurred; strengthening the income tax department; so that the revenue at the present rate of tax would yield £1,500,000 in 1948, instead of the estimate of £800,000; abolition of all restrictions on imports from the sterling areas; discontinuance of foreign general wage increases for African labour without a corresponding increase in productivity; discouragement of higher prices for primary products, with a campaign of enlightening so that farmers might understand that such increases start that spiral of inflation from which farmers are always the greatest sufferers.

He also wrote: "I believe that the secret of Britain's success as a colonizing power has lain in the fact that she has never sent out a lot of unimaginative, low-grade conscripts to do the pioneering work, as some other European countries have done. Every Briton who sets foot in Kenya comes here voluntarily in obedience to an urge inherited from his pioneering ancestors—farmers, business men, professional men, surveyors, and civil servants—all of whom might have found a better life in England. I don't want to see the standard lowered, and at least for the time being I like to see a pretty wide gap fixed between the *bwana*, with his 2,000 years of civilization behind him, and the *wauu*, just emerging with difficulty from a state of barbaric quietude and dream of the Fabian theorists."

Indians.—In my view, it is extremely convenient that this land should be ruled by the Asian trader and artisan who, whatever we may think of his ethical standards, is backed by a 3,000-year-old tradition of commerce and craftsmanship. The other day my Kikuyu carpenter objected to being supervised by our Indian *lundi*. I showed him a picture of the Taj Mahal and said: "Until you can show me a building like that in the

Instructions have been issued restricting the use of Government transport for private purposes and providing for the abolition of private motor vehicles. A few clearly defined exceptions, as from the end of the current financial year. The purchase of passenger cars as opposed to trucks has been completely suspended, and all departments have been notified that they must not deal with the number of passenger cars now available. The Motor Office has been closed to the public relations vote has been substantially reduced, and being cut from 30 to 22.

1948-49 for Gold Industry.

The principal increases to the estimates this year over actual expenditure last year are £695,000 for gold subsidy and £985,000 for major services, including pensions and gratuities £303,000, European and Coloured education £233,000, public health and hospitals £104,000, and Native education £15,000. The only new commitment is £125,000 to increase the old age pension from £10 to £12 10s. per month. Services of loans will cost an additional £111,000. Constructional services show a considerable increase on the revenue votes. Irrigation is up by £100,000, roads by £17,000 and public works by £135,000. The total expenditure would have become completely unmanageable but for two factors: the savings taken by Government to increase the prices of farm produce, thereby stimulating local production, and to increase consumer prices last August. These actions resulted in a reduction of £1,075,000 in the price subsidies vote, or the present year. The second factor was the decline of expenditure under war votes.

On the existing basis of taxation there would be an estimated revenue of £11,000,000 to meet the expenditure for which we have budgeted. We have, therefore, however, to make certain adjustments to the rates of normal income tax which will have the effect of reducing the maximum rate of the application to individuals and private companies from 10s. to 7s. 6d. and of slightly lowering the rates of tax applicable to married persons with taxable incomes falling within the 10s. bracket. Apart from the fixing of the top rate at 7s. 6d. the rates applicable to single persons and private companies remain unchanged. The flat rate of 2s. 6d. for public companies will also continue in force. The income tax reductions will result in a loss of revenue of £600,000.

Supertax Rates

It has been publicly stated on more than one occasion that we should the financial position to enable us to impose a supertax. We have now decided to introduce a tax, levied on married persons whose taxable income exceeds £3,000, and on single persons with taxable incomes exceeding £2,000. The tax will be charged on the excess of taxable income over £3,000 or £2,000, and will be at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on the first £2,000 of such excess and 2s. in the £ on the remainder. Companies in general will be exempt from the tax, but dividends, whether originating from within or outside the Colony, will be chargeable. Supertax is expected to yield £400,000 during the financial year.

We suspended customs duties relating to clothing, footwear and household stores in an endeavour to mitigate the rise in the cost of living. This resulted in a loss of revenue of over £600,000. Our present circumstances require that part of this loss should be made good. We do not propose to increase duties on utility articles, but to increase the duties on luxuries.

Among other items the most important changes are in the surcharge on cigarettes of 1d. for every 10s. that the cheapest type of Native cigarettes. The effect of the increase in the duty on beer will be to raise the price 1d. per reputed pint, while the increased duty on spirits will raise the price by 1s. per bottle. The excise duties have been fixed so as to retain the existing margin of preference in favour of domestic products. These new duties will produce additional revenue during the remainder of the financial year of £350,000. They become effective to-morrow.

Gold Industry Contribution

The additional cost of the gold subsidy will be £695,000. It will be financed by a special surcharge of 10% on all income tax assessments in respect of the year ended March 31, 1948. The surcharge to be known as the gold industry contribution. It will be payable by all income taxpayers, whether public companies, private companies or individuals; in this manner all profit-earning gold mines will have to contribute in some way as other taxpayers.

We come to this decision only after most careful examination of all alternatives. It seemed inescapable that measures should be taken to stimulate the entire gold mining industry if the Colony's balance of payments was to be saved from disaster and any substantial quantity of hard currency goods were to be obtained. Surcharge on the general income tax appeared in every way to be the fairest method of distributing the burden. The method had the added advantage that if the price of gold should rise to a level at which further assistance to the industry became unnecessary, the surcharge could be

removed, thereby amending the general framework of our taxation system.

Last year I indicated that we intended to impose a tax on land which is unoccupied and not being used productively. The Department of Lands has been unable to complete the survey and it may not be possible to introduce it at this sitting. The last attempt to tax unoccupied land proved a fiasco, and the most complicated measure needs careful study before its introduction if it is to avoid the fate of its predecessor.

We also contemplate a tax on the undistributed profits of companies. This will be supplementary to supertax as obviously supertax could be avoided by the simple expedient of companies withdrawing their dividends. The new tax will therefore be levied upon profits retained by companies in excess of their reasonable requirements, and will bear relation to the rate at which supertax is levied. It will be retroactive to April 1, 1948.

Year's Deficit £520,000

The 1948-49 expenditure will amount to £14,420,000. Revenue on the existing basis of taxation would be £13,160,000, but after deducting the loss resulting from income tax reductions and adding the yields for supertax, new duties and excise duties and the gold industry contribution, there will be a net revenue of £740,000, giving an estimated total revenue of £13,900,000. Therefore, notwithstanding the additional taxation proposed, we anticipate a deficiency of £520,000 on the year's operations.

It is intended to finance this deficit of £520,000 from the accumulated surplus of £1,600,000. It is further intended to utilize £1,000,000 of the accumulated surplus for financing loan expenditure. Loan expenditure this year is estimated at approximately £10,000,000, of which £4,000,000 is required by statutory commissions and boards.

Including the Railways, more than two-thirds of the total public debt is now invested in public utilities, and interest does not require to be raised by taxation. A further £15,000,000 may be described as fully represented by assets.

After deducting the sums advanced to public utilities, the outstanding public debt is less than £21,000,000, of which a considerable proportion is certainly recoverable. For instance, nobody now doubts that the greater part of the loans for water supplies will be repaid in full, and the various revolving funds will cease to be required in the next few years.

As regards the assets acquired by borrowing, a further £1,000,000 of the debt being financed by the General Reserve, the total public debt here is £1,900,000 held in the form of loans to the various departments as opportunities occur.

Further extracts will be published next week. Editorial comments appear under Matters of Moment.

**Allegations of Budget Leakage
Prime Minister Refutes Charges**

ALLEGATIONS of a Budget leakage in Southern Rhodesia were made last week by Mr. H. Smit, Leader of the Opposition, who declared in Parliament that there had been speculation in Rhodesia gold mining shares prior information of the gold subsidy proposal, whilst the higher duty on liquor had been widely known. He said that two newspapers and the Government's public relations department had been in possession of the Budget proposals a week before it was made. Repudiating these charges, the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Higgins, said: "There is no truth in the statement that the Budget speech was sent to the Press a week before it was published."

First Endowment for University

THE THRETT FATHERS SOCIETY of Salisbury has given Government stock valued at £5,000 to the Southern Rhodesian University Foundation Fund, together with accumulated interest, for the creation of a bursary in science. This the first scholarship endowment for the proposed university, will be open to men and women between 19 and 25 who have resided in either of the Rhodesias or Nyasaland for at least three years, and who have not been holding an approved educational certificate. The society was formed in the early days of the recent war by a number of residents in Salisbury who were prevented from joining the forces. Its objects were to promote service to mankind without thought of personal gain, assist Southern Rhodesia's war and post-war efforts, and advance scientific and technical studies.

workers in particular to work many properties. Indeed, tobacco growing has of late been more lucrative than the operation of many small mines. Last year some fifteen hundred tobacco growers shared between them more than seven million pounds paid for the crop. It is therefore good to see the lead given by Canada six months ago in the payment of a bonus on gold production followed by Southern Rhodesia—whose action must be expected to stimulate demands elsewhere for a higher price for the metal.

Incidentally, when Canada offered to pay a bonus of seven dollars an ounce on gold production, the International Monetary Fund lodged a protest (though afterwards accepted a revision which differed very little from the original proposal). Southern Rhodesia is not a member of that Fund, which could, however, invite the United Kingdom to make

representations to the Colony, for every member of the Fund has undertaken to collaborate in dealing with inconsistencies. Presumably, however, the Fund will recognize that wise feet speed will be the wisest course especially as His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would find it impossible to claim satisfaction at Rhodesia's determination to ease the strain on the Empire's dwindling reserve of dollars by increasing the supply of gold within the Colony. That policy is advantageous from the standpoints of Rhodesia, the Empire, the sterling area, and the wider world, and the cost is spread throughout the whole range of income tax payers by increasing all their assessments by one tenth and at the higher levels super-tax is added for the first time. This, we repeat, is counterproductive—both which Mr. Whitehead coupled a reminder that a central bank is needed as the next step on the road to Dominion Status, and that the Colony can no longer accept without question the monetary policy of the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia's New Budget

Income Tax Up 10 per cent, New Super-tax, Higher Duties on Luxuries

THE PAST YEAR has been one of prosperity and extremely rapid development, but it has been somewhat overshadowed by future anxieties, the greatest being the deterioration in the international situation. We cannot exclude from our calculations that in common with other parts of the Empire, we may have to increase our appropriations for defence in future years.

The economic situation is very fine. On the one hand the steady exhaustion of reserves of the sterling group is causing concern, and our own action in the sphere of economics must be directed to playing our part in the struggle and ensuring that we do not create a net drain on the central reserves. On the other hand, the European Recovery Programme has given the sterling area a breathing space and us an opportunity of achieving a balance with the dollar countries, provided the opportunities fully utilized in speeding up production. It is impossible to overstress the urgency of the situation. Time is the essence of the problem.

It is essential that, in spite of all difficulties, we should endeavour to increase our output of gold in the immediate future, increase our movements of base minerals to Beira, and increase our production of food and tobacco at the same time.

Adverse Balance and Congestion in Beira

For all these reasons it is incumbent on us to cut down luxury imports as far as possible from whatever source they may come. Not only is it important to redress our adverse balance of payments, but experience has shown the extent to which heavy imports of luxury goods can congest Beira and the whole of the Rhodesia Railways system, with a consequent adverse effect on our export trade in base minerals.

The outstanding Budget proposal is the gold subsidy. The House will realize the stark necessity of reviving these passages are taken from the Budget speech of Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia on May 17

the gold industry. Increased taxation of luxury goods is one of the measures open to us increasing inflation and curbing unnecessary imports. The decision to appropriate £1,000,000 from the accumulated surplus for essential loan expenditure is another anti-inflationary measure; the alternative of borrowing once more outside the Colony, is a direct stimulus to inflation.

Customs and Income Tax Receipts. Revenue during 1947-48 exceeded the estimate by approximately £1,553,000. Total receipts were £12,701,000, compared with £11,214,000 in the previous year. Revenue was buoyant and only in a few minor instances did receipts under various heads fall below the estimate. Customs and excise receipts exceeded the estimate of £2,440,000 by £634,000, mainly owing to exceptionally heavy imports from America before the dollar control measures became effective. Income tax receipts exceeded the estimate by £112,000, this figure including £114,000 of interest on excess profits.

The approximate expenditure from revenue funds was £12,312,000, which is £252,000 greater than the amount originally budgeted for in the main estimates, but £1,000,000 less than the total appropriation of £13,272,000. The largest saving was £200,000 on the price subsidy vote. The original estimate for price subsidies was £1,960,000, but this was raised to £2,140,300 in view of the anticipated increased maize and small grains imports. Actually, the expenditure amounted to £2,134,000, but it would have been substantially greater had prices to the consumer not been increased in August 1947.

In comparing expenditure with the total appropriation it should be borne in mind that the savings were due largely to delays in obtaining staff, materials, and equipment for development services. The votes principally affected were agriculture, mining, engineering, public health, roads, and irrigation, which show an aggregate saving of £131,000.

The final result of the 1947-48 transactions was that ordinary expenditure exceeded ordinary revenue by £211,400. It was necessary to draw this sum from the accumulated revenue surplus of £1,891,000, reducing it to £1,680,000 at April 1948. The total estimate of expenditure from revenue funds for 1948-49 is £14,420,000, an increase of £2,094,000 over last year's appropriation and £1,509,000 over last year's actual expenditure. Departmental estimates have been subjected to very severe cuts, and short-cutting holding up the development of the Colony or curtailing existing social services, all unnecessary items have been deleted from the estimates.

hundred thousand white residents, and expects to double that number in much less than a decade (some people think in about five years). Secondly, it did not meet the strong demand of the European electorate in Northern Rhodesia for the abandonment of Government by bureaucracy, however enlightened and well meaning. Thirdly, it offered nothing that Northern Rhodesians had not had for eight years. As long ago as 1940 four non-officials were appointed to the Executive Council, and they were strongly represented on the War Committee, which was even more important than the Executive Council in effect if not in theory. But, as more than one former non-official member of the Executive Council has stated publicly in the Legislature, they did not find that membership of that body meant that they were consulted on all important subjects, or given access to all documents necessary to a fully informed judgment. They have declared that they were consulted only when it suited the Government—and that state of affairs certainly does not suit the non-official public of Northern Rhodesia to-day.

It is also an open secret that soon after the end of the war Sir Stewart Gore Browne and Mr. Welensky would have been acceptable to the Government as "Members" in charge of groups of departments of the Legislature had they been willing to accept responsible office of that kind. Because both felt that they could better perform their public duties outside the ranks of Government, that idea was dropped. There has been no hint from any quarter that it has now been revived. If it has not, then the Government's proposals have been less generous, not more so, than their intentions two years ago. If it has, it will have been declined, for now the non-officials are emphatic that the Executive must be subordinated to the Legislature. They have proposed an Executive Council or Cabinet of seven members, of whom four would be non-officials and three officials, each having charge of a group of departments. Their recommendations provided for a Legislature of ten European elected members, three Europeans nominated to represent African interests, three Africans representing their own people, and four officials. These proposals, a serious contribution to a difficult problem, fully safeguarded African interests, provided for the direct representation of Africans in the Legislature for the first time, and reserved all the powers that any Secretary of State or Governor could require. The pity is that they were not promptly

discussed by the officials and non-officials chiefly concerned.

Timing is an important element in public affairs, in which procrastination is often followed by years of disharmony, dissatisfaction, or both. When we first suggested round-table talks there were

Dangers of no insuperable obstacles in the way of a solution.

Opinion had not then hardened in Northern Rhodesia, where bitter and reiterated charges and counter-charges in the Legislature have since aggravated the problem. Nor had the new Governor been put in the unhappy, and we believe unfair, position of having to start his term of office by seeking acceptance of what was manifestly unacceptable. Thirdly, Sir John Waddington's good offices, which would have been invaluable, could with every propriety have been enlisted before Sir Gilbert Rennie took up his appointment, but cannot now be called upon in the same way. If we were trying to score points we might add that the failure of its plan must make the Colonial Office little disposed to make other concessions. That would have been one opinion on many occasions in the past, but it is fair to say that experience does not suggest that the present political or professional heads of the Colonial Office would follow the bad precedents of pique set by some of their predecessors. We believe that they will be disposed to debate an admittedly difficult problem without *arrière-pensées*, and we trust that an accommodation acceptable to all parties may still be achieved.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S BUDGET frankly faces facts. It increases income tax by ten per cent., introduces a supertax, raises the duties on luxury clothing and other articles and

Southern Rhodesia's Courageous Budget. above all, offers a

subsidy of twenty-seven shillings and sixpence per fine ounce on all gold produced within the Colony, which means that the internal price is raised to ten pounds per ounce. That bold step is taken in order to stimulate gold production, which has decreased alarmingly in recent years, for a sharp reversal of that tendency is needed to eliminate Southern Rhodesia's drain on the dollar reserve of the sterling area. Gold mining, on which the prosperity of the country was built, still plays an important part in its economy, but the fixed price for the metal and rising costs of production have left insufficient margin to induce small-

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT THE COLONIAL OFFICE declined to do four months ago is to be done two months hence, when circumstances will be far less propitious than they were at the beginning of the year. It was in January that the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia made unanimous proposals for a modified form of Responsible Government, insisting on the need for a change from government by bureaucracy. There had been rapid and regrettable deterioration in the relations between the non-official members and the Executive since the retirement a little earlier of Sir John Waddington and Mr. Cartmel Robinson, who, as Governor and Chief Secretary, had shown unusual understanding, tact, and friendliness in their dealings with the other side of the House, and we therefore suggested in a leading article published on January 22, just before Sir Gilbert Rennie was due to leave to take up the post of Governor, that the Secretary of State should ask him to postpone his departure and invite non-official leaders to fly to London for urgent discussions. There were, three men, whom the non-official leaders held in high regard—Mr. Creech Jones himself, Sir John Waddington, and Mr. Andrew Cohen, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office

and we were convinced that round-table talks with them in London, could alone provide a solution when public opinion in the territory was so deeply stirred. We wrote at the time that Sir Gilbert Rennie would be unduly handicapped if he had to assume office before such talks had been held, and that Government and governed would inevitably find themselves at cross purposes from the outset. The Secretary of State rejected the idea of immediate discussions in London, and Sir Gilbert Rennie sailed with his proposals which were doomed to failure as they were disclosed.

Though there has been no official statement about the alternative plan which he submitted, we believe that it will in due course be found to justify our prophecy made in January that it would closely resemble the constitutional pattern evolved in Kenya, including strong non-official representation on the Executive Council and the Finance Committee. That formula could not hope to succeed for at least three reasons. First, it took no account of the rapid growth of the European population in the neighbouring self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which has now more than one

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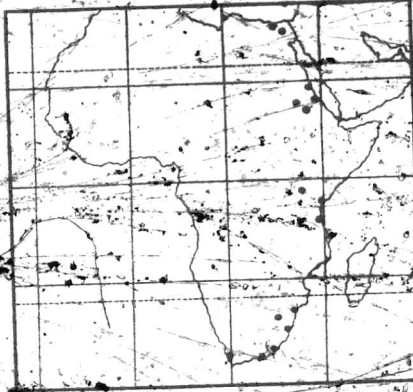
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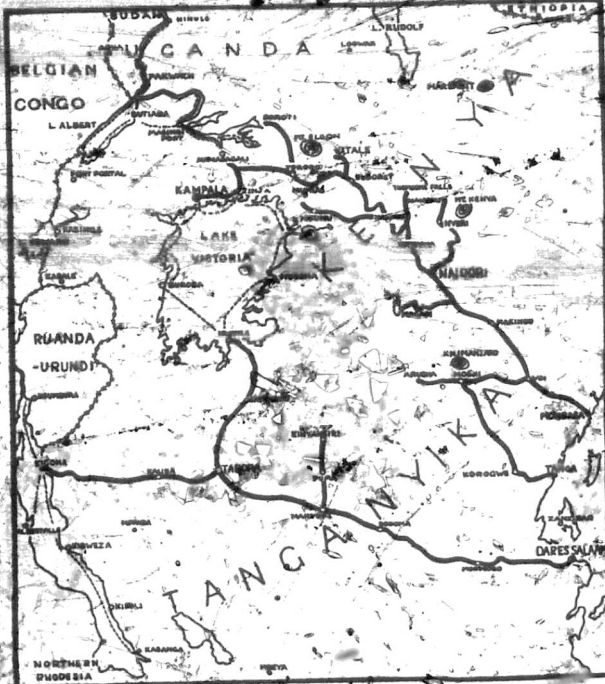
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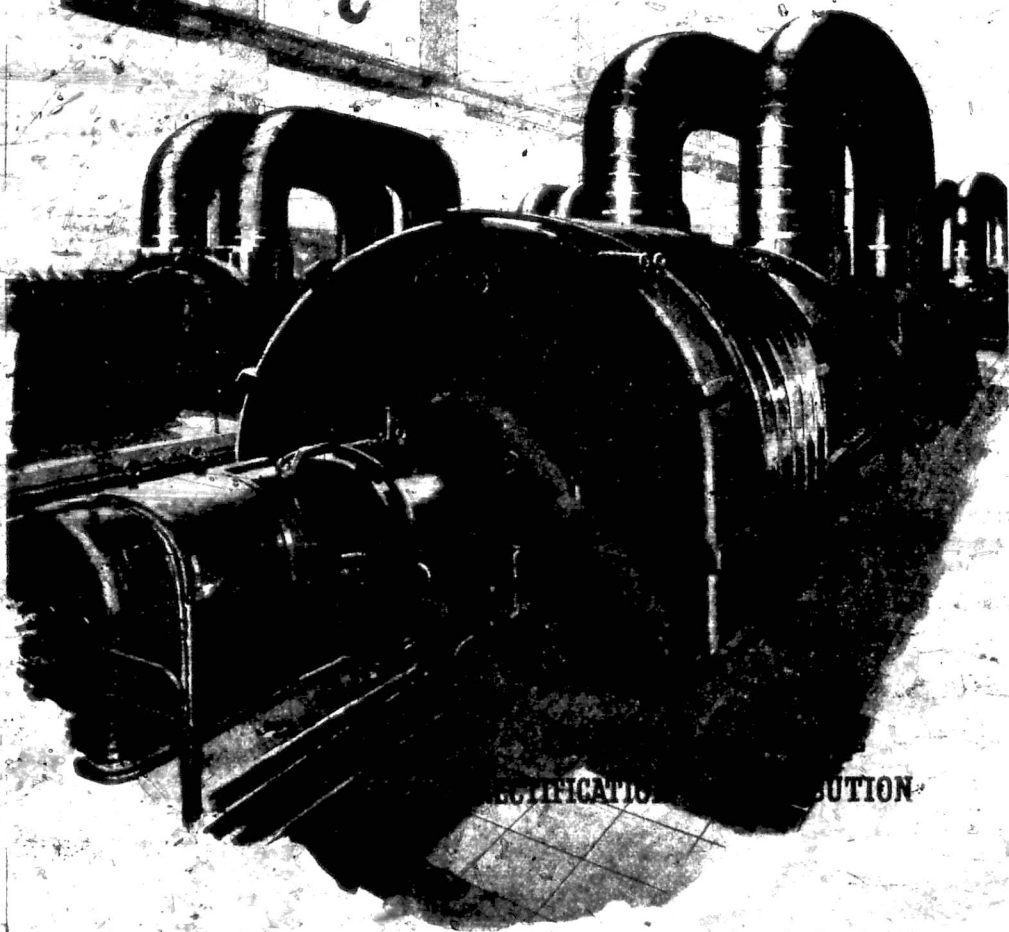
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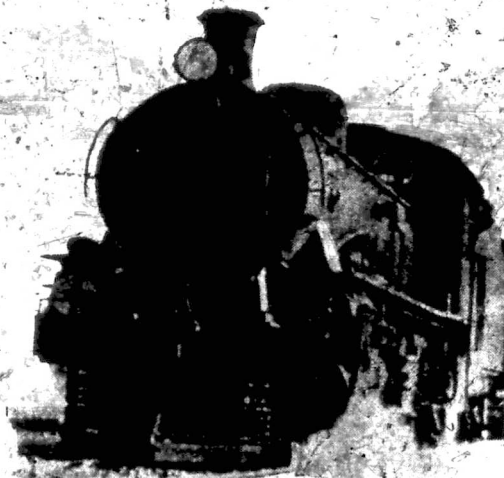
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A casual observer of the architecture of the Union of South Africa would probably place more emphasis on the sky-scrapers of the Rand than on the spacious old Early Dutch houses which form such a pleasant decoration to the countryside of Cape Province.

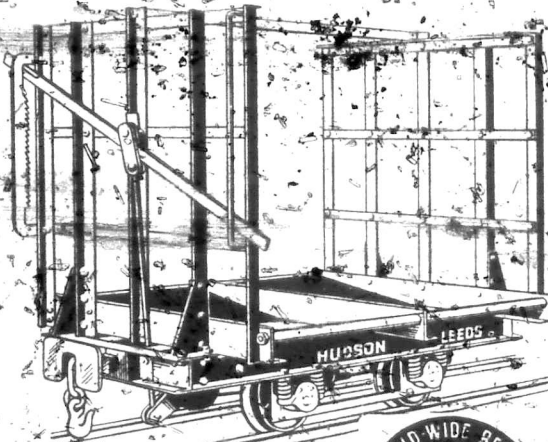
There are, however, numerous examples of this attractive form of architecture still remaining. Many of them, as in the case of Groot Constantia near Cape Town, were designed as chateaux for the vineyards which still surround them and have served as centres for the wine industry ever since the seventeenth century. The wine industry in turn has done much to contribute to the prosperity of the Union in general and of the port of Cape Town in particular, and continues to hold its own to-day in the busy and expanding commercial life of the Union.

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Of Commercial Concern

Mining

Price control on cotton cloth for export from the United Kingdom has been removed.

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., who have large tea estates in Kenya, announce an interim dividend of 10% on their ordinary shares.

Nyasaland Railways, at a general meeting held last week took power to increase borrowing by the company to £6,000,000.

Messrs. Sheikh Brothers, Ltd., have applied to the East African Air Transport Authority for a licence to operate charter and instructional services.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 8%, compared with 12% in the previous year. Net profit was £314,933 (£238,622).

Price controls are now controlled in Southern Rhodesia. No increase over the price ruling in November, 1947, is permitted unless proof of increased production costs has been officially accepted.

Net profits of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., for 1947 were £1,885,921, compared with £495,665 in the previous year, but the distribution to ordinary shareholders is to remain at 2%.

A delegation of officials from Northern Rhodesia, led by the Economic Secretary, has visited Southern Rhodesia to discuss the existing customs agreement and future industrial and commercial developments in the light of the Geneva and Havana charters.

The Northern Rhodesian Government should honour the promise made in 1935 that Ndola would be fostered as a commercial and distributing centre, said a spokesman of the local Chamber of Commerce, in evidence before the Closed Township Commission. Ndola business men would raise no objection to the establishment of industries in closed towns provided they were linked with the mining industry.

Gold Price Raised to £10

S. Rhodesia's New Policy

Southern Rhodesia's budget, introduced on Tuesday, provides for a subsidy of 25s. 6d. per fine oz. on all gold produced, thus bringing the price to the miner to £10. The cost to the Colony about £696,000, will be met by a 10% surcharge on all income tax assessments. The special payment to low-grade miners now receiving the full subsidy of £2 per oz. will be continued.

Company Progress Reports

Reverend Mines, Ltd., created 27,300 tons of ore for 4,584 gold in the first quarter of this year for a working profit of £3,010. Development totalled 1,388 ft. at a cost of £67,722. Redwing mine: 350 ft. level, footwall drive E. ex main drive E. at 87 ft. E. drive 44 ft.; from 0 to 30 ft. at 132 dwt. reduced to 12 dwt. over 7 in. From 30 ft. to 44 ft. level, 110 ft. drive N.W. ex main drive SW. at 172 ft. level, 163 ft. from 0 to 90 ft. at 20.3 dwt. reduced to 9.1 dwt. over 6 in. From 90 ft. to 163 ft. down in dilute. Operations in the Redwing section have now been stopped.

Overpool mine: winze ex spur drive E. at 180 ft. E. sunk 22 ft.; av. 12.6 dwt. over 8 in. No. 4 level, winze of B reef at 240 ft. in drive W. at 1260 ft. W. sunk 30 ft.; av. 4.2 dwt. reduced to 3.2 dwt. over 42 in. Winze on B reef at 150 ft. in drive W. at 260 ft. W. sunk 30 ft.; av. 7.9 dwt. reduced to 7.4 dwt. over 8 in. Reclaim B reef at 220 ft. in drive W. at 1260 ft. W. sunk 21 ft.; av. 13.0 dwt. reduced to 9.2 dwt. over 9 in.

No. 5 level—Winze ex return drive E. at 550 ft. E. sunk 15 ft.; av. 4.6 dwt. over 6 in. Winze at 1,139 ft. W. ex main drive W. sunk 16 ft. to 66 ft. av. trace over 16 in. From 70 to 65 ft., 2.9 dwt. over 12 in. No. 6 level—winze ex main drive W. at 390 ft. W. sunk 39 ft. to 47 ft.; av. 3 dwt. over 20 in. A dividend of 6% was paid on February 12.

Clon and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., produced 12,496 oz. gold in the quarter ended March 31 last from 52,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £32,083. Development amounted to 657 ft. at a cost of £2,524. No. 14 level, hanging wall, drive E. at 800 ft. E. co-ordinate advanced 93 ft. to 143 ft. av. 7.6 dwt. over 21 in. of reef not fully exposed. Hanging wall reef drive W. at 800 ft. E. co-ordinate advanced 54 ft. to 871 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 48 in. of reef not fully exposed. From zero to 70 ft. av. 5.2 dwt. over 36 in. of reef not fully exposed. Footwall cross-cut at 885 ft. E. co-ordinate started and advanced to 22 ft. Hanging wall cross-cut at 876 ft. E. co-ordinate started and advanced 15 ft. Dividend No. 49 of 6% paid February 12.

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Mining Share Prices

CLOSING PRICES for Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows: Bechuanaland Exploration, 12s. 6d.; Bushveld, 10s. 6d.; Cam and Motor, 16s. 6d.; Clon and Motor, 71d.; Eileen Mannah, 1s. 11d.; Falcon, 11s. 3d.; Globe and Phoenix, 19s. 11d.; Gold Fields, 22s. 11s. 3d.; Kenian, 2s. 71d.; Kenya Consol., 2s. 9d.; London & Rhod., 68s. Mashaba, 1s. 04d.; Motapa, 1s. 67. Nchanga, 73s. 10s.; N. Charterland, 111s. Oceana, 1s. 4d.; Phoenix Rhod., 21s. 11d.; Phoenix Prince, 1s. 9d.; Reclaim, 2s. 11d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 18s. 9d.; Rhod. Copper Reserves, 41s. 6d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 37s. Rhod. Consol., 80s. Rhod. Selection Trust, 26s. 71d.; Rhokana, 117s. 91s. 23d.; Roan, Antelope, 15s. 704d.; Rosterman, 3s. 3d.; Selection Trust, 2s. 04d.; Selatwe, 8s. 3d.; Sherwood Starr, 2s. 41d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 16s. 41d.; 2% pref., 29s. 0d.; 1s. 47d.; Thistle-Etaka, 1s. 11d.; Uruwira, 8s. 11d.; Wankie, 6s. 21d.; Wankie Colliery, 22s. 6d.; Willoughby, 10s. 71d.; Zambia Exploring, 21s. 3d.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., announce an interim dividend in respect of the year ending June 30 of 15%, less tax on the ordinary and A stock. The payment will be made on May 28 to holders registered on May 15. The company, controlled by Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., has an issued capital of £1,000,000. The chairman, Mr. J. H. W. Meier, will call a meeting of the shareholders to be held next week to 131.

NOTICE OF ISSUE

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50,000	in 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of shs. 20 each	300,000
800,000	in 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of shs. 20 each (the above issues rank <i>pari passu</i>)	800,000
1,333	in Ordinary Shares of shs. 20 each	1,113,338
567	in Undenominated Shares of shs. 20 each	
<u>£2,500,000</u>		<u>£2,213,338</u>

There are no Debentures or Mortgages or other Loan Capital outstanding.

The above Company announce an Issue to the public of 500,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of shs. 20 each at 20s. 6d. per share, of which 100,000 shares will be made available for applications received by the Company in Kenya Colony.

The Subscription Lists will open in London on Tuesday, May 25, 1948, and will close on the same date.

Copies of the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) and application forms will be available as from May 21, 1948, from

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited,
10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4, and any
branch of the Bank in the United Kingdom.

Lloyds Bank, Limited (Issue Department),
72 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and any
branch thereof.

Messrs. Cazenove Akroyds & Woodwood & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2, and
The Stock Exchange, London.

Messrs. John Stone & Co.,
22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and
The Stock Exchange, London.

or from

Power Securities Corporation, Limited
or the London Office of the Company,
66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Applications from existing Shareholders of the Company, if made on the special form to be provided, will receive preferential consideration.

Future of African Labour

Dangers of "Double Existence"

AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT in Southern Rhodesia is at the highest level in the Colony's history, declared Mr. W. A. W. Clark, secretary of the Central African Council, at a recent Salisbury meeting. Moreover, two-thirds of the available African man-power in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was at work.

The supply of labour was not inexhaustible, and it must be used more efficiently to produce greater output. Farmers in Southern Rhodesia now had 180,000 African workers, twice as many as 10 years ago, but the number in domestic service had risen from 22,000 to only 70,000. Even if women were largely substituted for men in this sphere, the results would not be spectacular. Real incentive would be lacking as long as most of the labour force continued to live a "double existence" with one foot in the reserve and the other in wage-earning employment. Stabilization at the place of work must be the aim.

In European life the family was the key unit on which lasting civilizations had been built, and it would be a poor service to humanity and the Colony if African life could not also be developed on such a basis.

The Central Band of the Royal Air Force has been visiting the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya.

The War Office announce that overseas postings in East Africa will be restricted to personnel and above release group No. 106.

Old and poor people of the London borough of Holborn have expressed thanks to the people of Tanganyika for two cases of meats, fats and oil sent by the Food for Britain Fund.

Mechanized Agriculture

Film Shown Privately in London

A FILM IN COLOUR of mechanized agriculture in the East African sisal industry was shown privately in London a few days ago by Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and chairman and managing director of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., whose estates he described as covering an area 80 times as large as Hyde Park.

The film showed the clearing of heavy bush by bulldozers, the removal of root systems by great ripper-towed heavy tractors, the construction of roads, the transport of leaf to the factory, and the purification of the fibre for decortication.

In his commentary Mr. Hitchcock emphasized that very little of the necessary equipment was yet available from British sources, and that he had had practically no success in his endeavours to get British manufacturers to design new agricultural machinery for which there would be a good market in East Africa. He gave the cost of decorticating machines at approximately £10,000, or five times the 1939 figure, and said that in one year during the war he could not get 100 of the spare parts and maintenance of a new American tractor costing about £5,000 new.

Agricultural doctrine accepted in temperate countries was, he thought, often unreliable from the standpoint of cultivation in the tropics. Much had still to be learnt about the treatment of soils in Africa, and his own experience in Tanganyika in the last nine years had led him to feel that there was far too much disturbance of the topsoil, and that one need was machinery to shave off the weeds rather than ploughs or other implements to dig them up. The roots of trees had necessarily to be removed before sisal could be established, but, that having been done, he did not favour any further soil disturbance which could be avoided.

Mr. Hitchcock mentioned that the average daily task of a cutter was 70 bundles each of 30 leaves, whereas in Mexico the peon was expected to cut 4,000 leaves, or almost exactly double as much.

Mr. Marquand's African Jour

(continued from page 1026)

The Colonial Office had had consultations with other Powers, and he hoped that this co-operation would become closer and extend over a wider field. In the scientific field of research we should help each other, particularly as there was such an acute shortage of trained staff.

Provision of the water supply was fundamental, and this too was a field for co-operation of neighbouring territories. Water control would permit increase in the extent of Native-settled land and a start on some of the more urgent development schemes.

He wished to convey an impression of measured and sober confidence. There could be no quick and vast increase in productivity, but the rapid increase of African population made it essential to lay the foundation of any economic expansion which would not only support this population but raise the standard of life and culture in the continent.

MR. DODDS-PARKER said the board would do all in its power to support the economic development of East and Central Africa, and he hoped that the organization and its individual members would be called into consultation. He thought it might be desirable to set up a Nile Valley Authority on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and possibly a similar body for the Zambezi. In such a task technical personnel from non-British countries could usefully assist.

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Praise for Groundnut Scheme Facts Refute Widespread Rumours

ONE OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS in London from the Kongwa area of Tanganyika Territory since the harvesting of groundnuts began on the area planted this season was Mr. G. R. Ego, chief engineer of the plough division of the Massey-Harris Company of Canada, who told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he had been immensely impressed with all he had seen.

Criticisms which he had read in British, American and South African newspapers, reports of adverse comment in Parliament, and the rumours in circulation in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and Tanganyika itself had, he said, all combined to make him fear that he would find evidence of a good deal of miscalculation and muddle, and perhaps even a measure of chaos.

"But what I saw for myself satisfied me that the facts are in the most striking contrast with the misconceptions which are so widespread," said Mr. Ego. "There have been mistakes, of course, but there must be in any big enterprise, but I am astonished at the resolution and speed with which they have been corrected, and at the determination running through all the organization to learn from experience and apply technique and machinery to the particular problems as they reveal themselves. I should say that the management has been excellent, and that one of its successes has been the selection of key men and their immediate assistants."

Canadian's Admiration

"Nothing struck me more than the spirit which animates everybody. In quite a number of places I had been told that there were many number of misfits among those employed on the groundnut scheme. All I can say is that I did not come across one who seemed to me to have been badly chosen, and I speak as a Canadian of a pioneering family which cut its own farms out of the forest and developed flourishing homesteads in the face of immense difficulties. Anyone who knows anything about the pioneer days of agriculture in Canada would, I believe, say that the groundnut scheme is sound, and can be made a success."

"What I saw at Kongwa has given me a new admiration for Englishmen engaged on a vast new project in face of great difficulties. I am convinced that, taking everything into consideration, there could scarcely have been a better achievement in the time or greater readiness to learn quickly. To see the development at close hand to experience a thrill, and to feel pleasure that the Government in this country should have set itself the task of this magnitude."

The reaping of the groundnuts was beginning when I left by air. The fields were a magnificent sight; the crop looks like being considerably higher in yield per acre than the estimates, and the quality promises to be excellent. There seemed to be very little indication of disease or pests anywhere, except that as a result of excessive rain in one small patch ants were causing a little trouble.

Mr. Ego had also been greatly struck by the developments in Southern Rhodesia since his last visit in 1936. He said that all he had seen and heard confirmed his earlier faith in the great promise of that Colony, and that, all in all, the British Central and East African territories bid fair to astonish the rest of the world in the next few years.

Royalties collected by the Government of Tanganyika on sisal production from ex-enemy estates in the Territory were £680 in 1939, £4,607 in 1940, £20,725 in 1941, £59,596 in 1942, £145,561 in 1943, £113,629 in 1944, £137,217 in 1945, and £259,273 in 1946.

Meat Commission for Kenya Learning from Southern Rhodesia

KENYA is to have a Meat Commission similar to the Cold Storage Commission which has operated so successfully in Southern Rhodesia, to which Major General Sir Peter Edwards, chairman of the Meat Marketing Board of Kenya, and Mr. D. E. Faulkner, deputy director of veterinary services, were recently sent on a study tour.

General Edwards told a recent meeting in Nakuru that the Meat Commission would inherit the powers of the present Meat Marketing Board and have a monopoly of the purchase, slaughter, cold storage, and distribution of meat, hides and skins on behalf of producers, and Mr. Faulkner said that the proposed central abattoir in Nairobi would cost between £250,000 and £350,000.

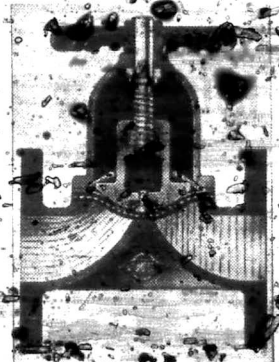
Mr. A. Miller, chairman of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia, who was present in the course of a visit to East Africa, was very emphatic that the new commission ought not to have more than six members, all of whom should be producers.

In response to inquiries Mr. Faulkner indicated that while no decision had yet been made it had been suggested that the commission should consist of a chairman appointed by the Government, the Director of Veterinary Services and the Chief Native Commissioner, two European producers nominated by the Kenya National Farmers' Union, two nominees of the Member for Agriculture, one nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, and one African.

The meeting decided to represent strongly to Government the view that such a body would be too unwieldy.

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Better Housing for Africans. Rhodesias Ahead of East Africa

WHAT CAN EAST AFRICA LEARN from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa in regard to the problems of detribalized and urbanized Africans?

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, M.P., asked himself that question in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. and replied—

"In Bulawayo they are attacking the railway location. As a temporary 10-year measure they are rushing up 3,000 two-room *pre-de-terre* houses, complete with stove and cupboard, they cost £75 apiece, and a team of 10 well-trained boys can produce one a day; but in the end the railway will have to move its shops 10 or 12 miles out and build proper villages for its employees.

Bulawayo has also started to provide for the Natives employed in the town and crowding round the outskirts. About 12 miles out a very large African village, Luveve, with its school and its Beit Hall, has been built with African labour. About 2,000 Africans live there, and many of the men bicycle in to Bulawayo to work. The village at the start is under the supervision of a European. Later on it will have its own parish council.

Something of the same kind is being done at Highfields, outside Salisbury, and at Lusaka. No doubt as time goes on suburban railways or electric trams will serve these villages and open up the country, but the main thing is that there is a method for easing the strain on the towns and preventing the growth of unsightly, insanitary and immoral crowded outskirts. Also, as tribal life and tribal discipline are disappearing, it is essential to put something in their place, and this can be started in the village council which could not only run the village but control the behaviour of the inhabitants.

Keeping the Women Employed

My only comment on Luveve was that they did not provide the recreation hall and sports grounds at the beginning and the gardens were not large enough. I think they might be better. This will give employment for the women, for African women, like other women, are a menace when they have nothing to do. Of course, the alternative is an addition to a very small garden round the house for the look of the thing, to give a large percentage of houses an allotment just outside the village. I saw this at Lusaka, and it worked very well.

Does all this apply to East Africa? The big cities of Nairobi, Kampala, Kampala and Dar es Salaam are still to go on expanding. Are they quite happy about the accommodation for Africans and Indians and Arabs who work in the town and live on the outskirts? I know the African village at Nairobi. It may be all African, but it has rather

a compound flavour, and it is too close to the town and too crowded. Except that the houses are not shanties, there is not much to be said for it. The outskirts of Dar es Salaam, with its Indian mess of tin and *debe* huts, are no credit to the capital of Tanganyika.

"The sooner these cities become municipalities, with power to raise their own money and clean themselves up, without reference to London, the better. While the inhabitants may not like an increase in rates, it is better than having to face an increase in disease and crime.

"In my talk to Southern Rhodesia the other day I gave particulars of Tangaat, a township 35 miles north of Durban. Here was an Indian village, an African village, and an international village where the inhabitants could buy their own houses over a long time. This is worth studying by people in East Africa. Of course it is difficult to tell whether a village is going to develop into a town or township, but any far-seeing inhabitants who are helping to make a township grow might prepare the way for the future.

As soon as a township is definitely established, it ought to do what has been done in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtata, Lusaka and other places—that is, buy up a large area surrounding the town. Future development can then be controlled. Here you will say "interference with the rights and property of citizens," and the land speculator will no doubt be upset. But look at what has happened in England. Towns have developed all wrong, with stories in the middle of towns, and perhaps in them no room for the work of uncontrolled developments. Now comes the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 to prevent towns increasing beyond control and where they are not wanted for reasons of transport, services, and so on. There is also the huge cost of buying up land by the municipality which must have to be controlled development. This is the kind of trouble you get into if you let things drift for years and then have to clean up the mess.

This looking ahead applies to industries and agriculture. Near the new steelworks at the Que in Southern Rhodesia there will be a model village for the African worker, and this will happen elsewhere.

Native Villages in Farming Areas

In agriculture it is a bit different. At Kongwa, the first base of the gridiron proposition, I saw the beginning of organized native villages. The idea was that the contract labour would gradually cease, and each unit would become so many permanent villages, properly organized, which would house the permanent workmen. Some of the misadventures have started to do this, but that is too elaborate and expensive for the ordinary farmer. I have seen an example of what has been done in the Mchinas district and on at Kongwa in the quarter labour, and as follows there are others. Farming landowners can let it to follow suit.

Any farmer who takes a large extension on labour, or who may be wondering if it is safe for the future, if not, he might begin to think of starting his own properly organized village, starting in with his neighbours. He might bring up some suitable land, and it would be quite a bit to start with. It might not be better, but this will give your permanent friends labour supply rather than in a few years have to go outside the highways and hedges and bang in anyone you can find?

If I may presume to suggest it, owners of land or managers of business have another course—to swim in front of the stream instead of with it or behind it.

In the last 10 years the population of Nairobi has increased from 54,000 to 132,000.

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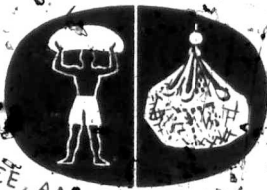
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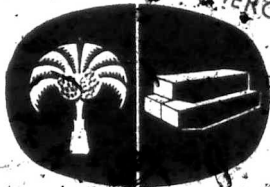
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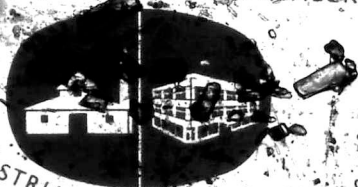
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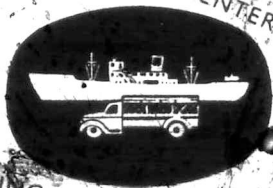
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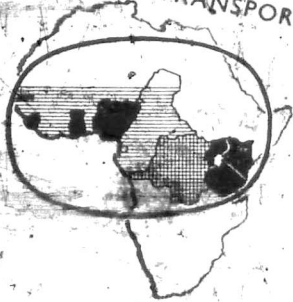
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Mr. Marquand's African Tour Problems Discussed with Joint Board

MR. HILARY MARQUAND, M.P., the Paymaster-General, recently met representatives of the Joint East and Central African Board's economic sub-committee.

After the chairman of the Board, Mr. A. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., had referred briefly to its functions, SIR EDMUND TEALE spoke of the importance of a geological survey, and particularly the study of soil and water problems. Native overcrowding could be overcome only by movement to unoccupied land, and that was impossible until water had been made accessible and the tsetse fly removed. The work in the Sukumaland area of Tanganyika was an example of the correct way in which the Government was tackling the problem. Greater development of mineral resources also depended on geological survey.

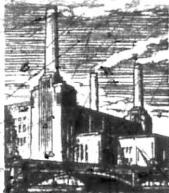
Importance of Adequate Rail Links

The Hon. W. J. L. PALMER said that there was a dynamic urge to increase production in Southern Rhodesia, but that progress was dependent on better communications. Since the war Rhodesia had turned more to the north and east, and yet Central and East Africa were back to back from the communications point of view. At their February meeting the Federated Chambers of Commerce in Rhodesia had advocated adequate rail links with East Africa. There was still a shortage of rolling-stock, and though he appreciated the difficulties of H. M. Government in allocating so scarce a commodity, he hoped that the requirements of Rhodesia would be fully considered.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS stated that during a visit to Africa last year he had been impressed by the administration of the Belgian Congo, the housing policy pursued, and the development of the educational system. He thought that mutual benefit would result if the neighbouring territories were kept in closer touch.

Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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MR. HANDLEY BIRD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, agreed that much could be learnt from the joint enterprise which was being undertaken by public and private capital in the Belgian Congo. That would provide a successful basis for some of the great development schemes.

Speaking of Uganda, he considered that the African had in many cases a higher standard of living than the Italian or Polish peasant. He mentioned the Lake Victoria-Lake George canal, of which a preliminary survey had been made, even if not a commercial proposition, it might still prove its worth by assisting to put the land into use. Of the hydro-electric power scheme at Jinja he said that in the long run the aspect of water control might prove to be the most important.

MR. F. P. CHANDLER spoke of the need for incentive goods and the serious gap between the great rise in the price of imported goods and the smaller rise in Native wages.

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB said that all development schemes were dependent on the availability of machinery. Might it not be useful to have a central co-ordinating body to allocate capital goods to development schemes, thereby preventing general competitive bidding?

Cabinet Will Consider Report

MR. MARQUAND said in replying to the points raised that he had gone to Africa, not because he could claim any expert knowledge of the areas he visited, but because of his experience of overseas trade and economic planning. The requirements of the Colonies had to be considered together with many competing demands, and the main purpose of his visit had been to assess the relative importance of the various development projects. Since his return he had spent some weeks writing a report which was now being closely examined by the departments concerned, and would shortly be discussed with his colleagues.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had also been to East Africa to attend the first meeting of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Marquand would want to discuss with him their respective impressions. Though he could not reveal the contents of his report, he could say that most of the problems raised at the meeting had been brought to his notice and were prominently mentioned in the report. They had also been mentioned in his statement at a Press conference in London on his return [as reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on March 25 last].

Competing Demands

The Government appreciated the useful work which could be done in the immediate future and in the long term by providing equipment for capital development in Africa. There were, however, the competing demands of the re-equipment of home industry, the repair of war damage, and of foreign trade with countries who were able to supply essential imports in return. With the evidence he had brought from Africa and other available information, the economic planning staff were working out what capital equipment could prudently be provided for Colonial development.

Mr. Marquand said that he had discussed the transport problem fully with the Rhodesian railway authorities. He considered—and he thought the railways would agree—that in view of all the circumstances the rate at which supplies were coming forward was satisfactory. He had also discussed the problem with the locomotive builders in the United Kingdom. The first aim in the transport field must be to carry the traffic of existing production. All the desirable railways in Africa could not be constructed within the next quarter of a century, and he thought that the Governments concerned would have to pool their ideas and decide which railways to construct. In other fields co-operation was also desirable.

(Continued on page 1030)

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Parliament (Continued from page 1017)

MR. MAXHEW: "Yes, but I should not like to prejudice this matter until I have heard the decision of the Northern Rhodesian Government."

MR. WILKE asked how many trade unions had been formed and recognized amongst Africans in Northern Rhodesia since the arrival of the recently appointed trade union official, and whether consideration would be given to inviting a number of Africans to visit the United Kingdom in order to study trade union methods and procedure.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Copperbelt African Shop Assistants' Union, with the present membership of 454, has been recognized by the employers since the arrival in Northern Rhodesia of the trade union labour officer. Consideration will be given in due course to inviting Africans to visit the United Kingdom for the purpose stated, but I consider that for the present trade unionism among Africans in the territory can best be developed and encouraged on the spot with the help of the trade union labour officer and other labour officers who have gained the full confidence of the African workers."

MR. DODDS-BARKER asked how long it would be before the telephone equipment needed for Kenya was provided and installed.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I am not certain which equipment the hon. Member has in mind. There is unfortunately considerable delay over delivery owing to the heavy demands for telephone equipment. Most of the material on order for Kenya is expected to be ready for shipment between December next and April, 1949. I cannot say when the equipment will be installed, but my information is that it should be ready for service by the end of next year."

MR. SKINNER asked whether the Minister had considered the possibility of the Colonial Development Corporation undertaking mining development in the Colonies; and what steps would be taken to associate local people with the Corporation where such development was undertaken.

Keeping Local Inhabitants in Touch

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "It is certainly within the functions of the Corporation to undertake mining development. The method of associating local people in any such enterprise undertaken by the Corporation must vary with the individual circumstances, but provision is made in the Act for the establishment of committees to keep the Corporation informed of local circumstances and requirements, and for the direct association in a particular enterprise of the local Government or local inhabitants themselves."

MR. HAROLD DAVIES asked whether a report of the recent Kenya inquiry into the efficiency of labour on the Kenya-Uganda Railway sponsored by the Colonial Social Science Research Council, was to be published.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "My right hon. friend has nothing to add to his answer of February 4."

MR. DAVIES: "May I point out that on February 4 the House was told that the permission of the management of the railway would be asked before the report was discussed. I understand that permission has now been granted. In view of that, will the Under-Secretary have the report published in time for the discussion on Colonial affairs?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I was not aware that the railway authorities had signified their approval, but I will look into the matter, and if they have, I will see that that is done."

MR. DAVIES: "I hope the Under-Secretary will expedite the publication of the report."

Population Figures

COLONEL POMEROY asked the population at the time of the last census of Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, and the amount expended by each in 1946 and 1947 in the purchase abroad of foodstuffs for the Native population.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The following are the figures of population as ascertained from the last enumerations taken in the territories for Europeans, Asians, Africans and others respectively—

Bechuanaland, (1946), 2,325, 96,245,374, and 2,047; Northern Rhodesia (1946), 21,919, 1,119, 1,634,980, and 789; Nyasaland (1945), 1,948, 2,804, 2,044,707, and 455; Tanganyika (1931), 3,228, 32,584, 5,022,844 and unavailable; Kenya (1931), 15,812, 36,930, 2,957,198, and unavailable; Uganda (1931), 2,007, 14,665, 3,536,868, and unavailable. Enumerations are being taken this year in the three East African territories.

The information asked for in the second part of the question is not available, as no separate records of imports for Native consumption are kept."

SIR E. GRAHAM-LITTLE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the damage done to stamp dealers and collectors by the prohibitive cost of the 11 labels issued in the Colonies to commemorate Their Majesty's Silver Wedding, he would in future order that commemorative issues

should be issued by the Crown Agents only at a face value in general postal use and appealing to the widest possible body of purchasers of postage stamps, so as to encourage the collection of these historical labels.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "The general policy with regard to commemorative issues of Colonial postage stamps is to confine them to the lower values, but in the case of the issue commemorating the Silver Wedding it was decided to follow the lead of this country by having one stamp of or above the highest denomination in their current series."

MR. T. REID asked what progress had been made in the cure of leprosy in the Colonies by the use of sulphone drugs or otherwise.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Much experimental work has been done in Africa and British Guiana with encouraging results. In West Africa a well-known leprologist from India is now planning larger scale experiments in the effects of sulphone drugs and similar researches are projected in East Africa. A preliminary report from British Guiana describes the trials made with sulphone as sufficiently promising to warrant further investigation."

DR. SEGAL: "In view of the enormous advance made in the treatment of this disease in recent years, cannot the Government assume more responsibility for its treatment instead of leaving it in the hands of voluntary organizations such as the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "In many cases the Government already accept responsibility for treatment."

Electricity in Mogadishu

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER asked the Secretary of State for War why the British Military Administration in Mogadishu had recently decided to authorize charges for electricity to be made to British non-military personnel at the rate of 1s. per unit.

MR. SHINWELL: "Changes in the electricity tariff in Mogadishu are not necessarily decided at once to the War Office. I am obtaining the information, and will send it to the hon. Member."

MR. HUGH FRASER: "Have the electricity services in Mogadishu been rationalized?"

MR. SHINWELL: "I do not know, but as they have not, they ought to be."

MR. SKINNER asked how many mines inspectors are employed by his department had been locally recruited, and how many engineers with practical mining experience in the Colonies and Overseas he would consider local recruitment on a larger scale for these posts.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I regret that the information is not readily available with regard to all inspectors of mines at present employed by Colonial Governments. Since June 1, 1947, 24 new appointments as inspectors of mines have been made. Of these four were actually recruited in one of the Colonies, and 15 had had practical mining experience in the Colonies. There is nothing to stop any mining engineer in the Colonies from applying to the local Government for appointment to the Colonial Mines Service."

Higher Wheat Prices

INCREASED PRICES FOR WHEAT will be paid to Northern Rhodesian farmers for the 1948 and 1949 crops. Payment per bag will be 45s. compared with 35s. last season, but the maximum will be paid only to farmers maintaining good agricultural standards and fulfilling all the conditions suggested by the Farmers' Union when originally submitting a request to the Government for higher prices.

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