

EAST AFRICA

RHODESIA



Thursday, March 14, 1948

Volume 54 New Series No. 122

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jozson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: MOLLORN 2245

FRONTAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment 75
Miles Thomas Com-
mission Report 77
Johannes Hall's Address 718
Advancement of
African Nations 720
Progress of Ground
Scheme

Company Meetings:
Blantyre and East
Africa Ltd 734
Nigerian Iron Reefs 735
Latest Mining News 736

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IMPROVEMENT of rail and port facilities, high priority for cement, bricks, water pipes and barbed wire for fencing, concentration on water and soil conservation and best production; appointment of a central economic committee to integrate development projects in Southern Rhodesia and relate them to activities in neighbouring countries; professional investigation of proposals for a railway to a point on the coast of West Africa at which a new port could be built; progress with the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme, quadrupling of the capacity of the new iron and steel plant at Que Que; expansion of the cotton spinning factory at Gatooma; switch into tobacco and sugar production; examination of fish farming possibilities; extension of the subsidy on gold mining; establishment of experimental agricultural plots in the Sabi Valley—these are the main recommendations for the advancement of industry in Southern Rhodesia made in the first interim report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission, which can certainly not be charged with having wasted time or lacked courage.

Its recommendations to Sir Frank Engledow, the Clerk, has not yet arrived from England in unanimous as to the needs of the situation, and there is not even one dissentient from the statement that any attempt to circumscribe the sphere of operation of the Native would be an economic error. In the face of that recommendation, made by the leaders of all branches of industrial activity, who will repeat the old charge—one which this newspaper has attacked again and again for many years—that Southern Rhodesia's attitude to the African industry is indistinguishable from that of most Europeans in the Union of South Africa. Here is a categorical assertion that the African should be allowed to undertake what he asks he can satisfactorily discharge. A more liberal approach to a problem of considerable practical difficulty could not be found, and this pronouncement from the purely economic standpoint may well have important repercussions in the political sphere.

Sir Miles Thomas and his colleagues put forward a convincing case for a programme of co-ordinated advance all along the indus-

UNION-CASTLE LINE

to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Royal-Mail Service to
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON & DURBAN
 with calls at Madeira

Also Sailings to ASCENSION, ST. HELENA, LOBITO, WAWVIS BAY,
 SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MAURITIUS and to EAST
 AFRICAN PORTS via the MEDITERRANEAN

Boating Agents
 for the Principal
 Air Lines

Direct Cargo Service
 between New York and
 South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

Head Office: 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Tel. No. 1545; House 2550

West End Agents: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1

Tel. WH 1001; 1913

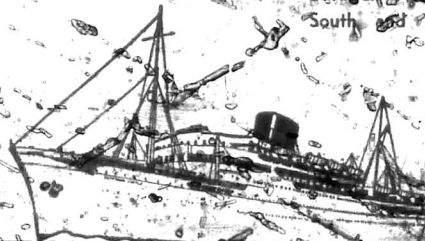
Branch Offices at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,

Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port

Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg,

Simons Bay, Beira, Mozambique, Agents at

Mombasa, T. A. Palmer & Co.,



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

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

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2

NEW YORK AGENCY: 87 Wall Street

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
 SOUTHWEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

THE hands of the Company, more generally associated with the West Coast of Africa, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Produce, with Plantations and Forestry, Industrial Enterprise, Shipping and Transport. But in East Africa, too, it operates on an extensive scale directly and through its associated companies specialising in the buying of all classes of African produce, in the selling of general merchandise, in the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery, and in public works contracting.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNILEVER HOUSE BLACKFRIARS
LONDON E.C. 4

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
Nairobi Mombasa Kampala Dar-es-Salaam

Paints by Volume

RED HAND BRAND

GENPURAC

A RELIABLE PROTECTIVE PAINT WHICH HAS, BEHIND IT THE REPUTATION OF THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS COMPANY SUITABLE FOR EXPOSED SURFACES, METAL, WOOD, STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ETC.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
Cables: Rahjms London
14 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
ENGLAND

J. G. ARONSON

Limited

Est. 1926

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

We invite your offers and inquiries

P.O. Box 681, Nairobi, KENYA COLONY

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA
ZANZIBAR



For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone:

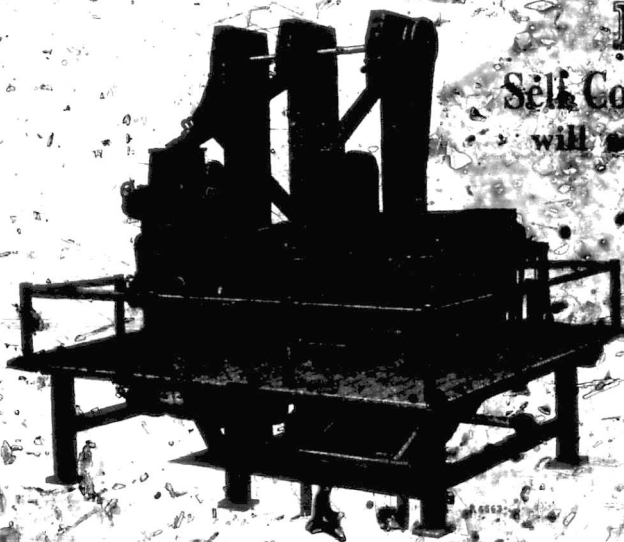
Telegrams:

Cables:

Whitel 5701/2/3

Ematters, Rand, London - Ematters, London

Can You Supply a High-Class Meal?



Robinson

Self Contained Meal Plant
will solve your problem!

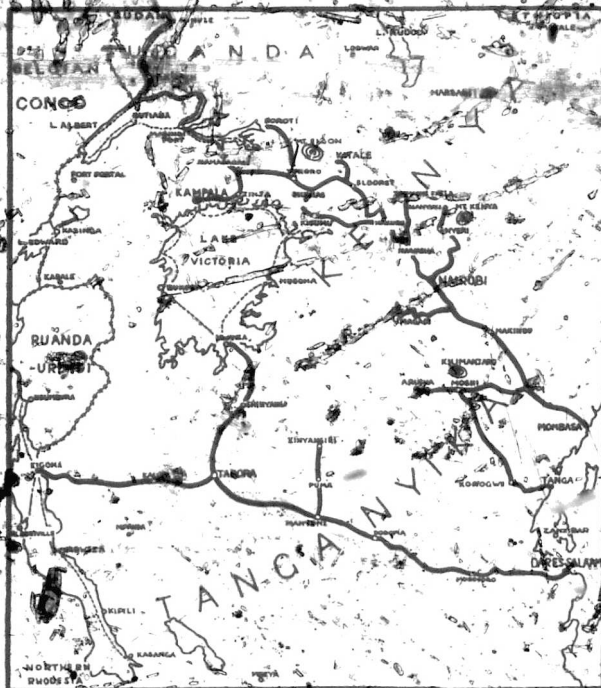
Some advantages are:

- Self Contained Low Power Consumption.
- Easy Manipulation.
- Small Floor Space.
- Easily Erected.
- Completely Automatic.

Presented by

GAILLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, UINJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite acute shortages of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

GREENHAM PLANT DISPOSALS, LTD.

Isleworth - Middlesex - England

Cables: P. Indivis - London

**CONTRACTORS' PLANT—NEW and RE-CONDITIONED
FOR SALE****AIR COMPRESSORS**

HOLMAN J. 250. portable models 207 c.f.m. at 100 lbs. p.s.i. Diesel engine. Price £975 each.
 360. portable models 310 c.f.m. at 100 lbs. p.s.i. McLaren Diesel engine. Price £1,500 each.
 AIR PUMPS J. 24. portable model. 312 c.f.m. at 100 lbs. p.s.i. McLaren Diesel engine. Price £975.

EXCAVATORS

RANSOME & RAPIER 410. 1 cu. yd. Skimmer, back acter and face shovel equipment. Overhauled. Price £1,850.
 RUSTON No. 4. 1/2 cu. yd. Skimmer or dragline equipment. Overhauled. Price £2,215.

TRACTORS

D.7. CATERPILLAR. Serial No. 9G5656. Price £2,200.
 D.6. CATERPILLAR. Serial No. 2H7863. Price £2,500.
 BLAW-KNOX DUMPERS. 3 Tons. Models R.100 and R.60. New. £350. 1020. 1/2 ch. BUCYRUS-DIE SCRAPEY Model M. 4. 1/2 cu. yd. Re-conditioned. Price £625.

ANGLEGRIPPER EQUIPMENT

Blake Bros. New for TD 95 International Tractor. Price £70 each.

CRANES, PUMPS, CONCRETE MIXERS, DUMPERS, TRUCKS, ETC.

All prices quoted are F.O.B. London

Delivery ex Stock.

Please address all inquiries to our EAST AFRICAN Representatives:

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

DAR ES SALAAM

ZANZIBAR

TANGA

KAMPALA

EAMU

LINDI

MIKINDANI



S.S.M.V. "ISIPINGO" and "INCHANGA"


**INDIAN
AFRICAN
LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE*Two-Screw Luxurious Motor Liners*

BETWEEN

**RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

 EXCELLENT PASSENGER
ACCOMMODATION

 * DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS
CARRIED

 For full particulars of Freight,
Passages, etc., apply to:
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
 Baltic Exchange Building
21 Buny Street
LONDON E.C.3
THOS. COOK & SONS, Etc.

Passenger Agents



The WILLYS OVERLAND JEEP

Proven in Battle
Now Geared for Peace

Sole Representatives in Tanganyika Territory
for Sales and Spares

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. (Africa) Limited
Private Bag
TANGA

London Associates
WIGGLESWORTH & CO., Limited
Part of London Buildings, London, E.C.3



News from Home

If you stand no chance of seeing this year's Boat Race, remember

that all the famous English sporting events are fully recorded in the Newspapers and Magazines sent to all parts of the world by Smith's Subscription Newspaper Service.

SPECIMEN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES including Postage

COUNTRY FREE	52/-	SPORT & COUNTRY	52/-
FIELD	59/-	SATLER	97/6
ILLUS. LONDON NEWS 10/1	26/6	BRITAIN & EVE	26/6
APLONCH	16/6	STRAND MAGAZINE	16/6
SMITH	44/9	WOMAN & BEAUTY	18/6
SPHER	46	WOMAN'S JOURNAL	20

Our Postal Press Guide to Subscriptions for 1948 with Addresses is obtainable free on request from

W. H. SMITH & SON, Ltd.
SUBSCRIPTION NEWSPAPER SERVICE
33 STRAND HOUSE, PORTUGAL STREET
LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND

A. BAUMANN & CO.

(Est. 1894)

NAIROBI
DAR ES SALAAM
MOMBASA
KAMPALA

Specialists in all BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COFFEES

KENYAS
BUGISHUS
TANGANYIKAS
NATIVE GROWN
ROBUSTAS & ARABICAS
EUROPEAN GROWN UGANDAS

Coffee Curing Works:
KAMPALA MASAKA
A. BAUMANN & CO. UGANDA COFFEE MILLS (Ltd.)

London Office: 4, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3

BOVILL MATHESON

Head Office

Alliance Building, Hardinge Street
(P.O. Box 105N) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORIES
ELDORET P.O. Box 50
KAMPALA P.O. Box 609
ARUSHA P.O. Box 38
TANGA P.O. Box 112

MANAGING AGENTS AND MERCHANTS

The Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings are offered by the Company — Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services

London Corporation
R. C. TREAT & Co., Limited
Hartman House, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3 Tel: MAN. 110. 7471

Associated Companies:
J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., Limited
Land and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA EL DORET KAMPALA TANGA
BOVILL MATHESON & Co. (Eldoret) Ltd.
(late A. C. HOEY & Co.)

ROBIN LINE

For Particulars apply
Principal Agents

FAST REGULAR CARGO/PASSENGER SERVICE
NEW YORK
(also Baltimore and Philadelphia)

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO
MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
also MADAGASCAR and MORITANIA if indentments.

Steamer	Leaving	Baltimore	Philadelphia	N. York
MOLINE FACTORY	9 Mar.	11 Mar.	17 Mar.	
ROBIN KIRK	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	24 Mar.	
ROBIN GODFELLOW	23 Mar.	25 Mar.	31 Mar.	
ROBIN LOCKSLEY	30 Mar.	1 April	7 April	

Not calling Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.
Not calling Beira.
Two calls Walvis Bay.

FROM AFRICA TO NEW YORK & OTHER U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS

Vessel	Leaving	East Africa	S. Africa
MARINE RUNNER			
ROBIN GRAY	Mid. March		Mid. March
ROBIN SHAWCOCK			Late March
ROBIN HAD	Late March		Mid. April
ROBIN CHESTER	Early April		Late April

MITCHELL, COFFS & COMPANY, LTD.
MANCHESTER HOUSE,
OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2
Phone: London, W. 4731

MOMBASA: ROBI:
MITCHELL COFFS & CO.
(E.A.), Ltd.

CAPE TOWN:
MITCHELL COFFS & CO.
(S.A.), Ltd.

DURBAN:
MITCHELL COFFS & CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
EAS. SHIPPING CO. LTD.
CARTHAGE ST.,

NORTH AMERICA TO & FROM EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP), LTD.

Will be pleased to assist
Shippers on their arrival
in the Colony

Membership:	
1925	195
1935	927
1946	2,000

Head Office:
P.O. Box 35, NAKURU
C/o Office:
P.O. Box 351, MOMBASA

THE KENYA CLEANSING AND FORWARDING
CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MOMBASA IS AT YOUR SERVICE

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information apply to

The Northern Rhodesian Representative,
(at his temporary offices)
PALACE CHAMBER
9, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Please send me EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA post free for one (52 issues), beginning the issue dated _____ and until countermanded. I enclose 30s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____

Full Postal Address _____

PLEASE

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 11, 1948

Volume 24 (New Series) No. 273

Published weekly, 90s. yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

*Comprehensive
Service*



**MERCHANDISE SHIPING ENGINEERING
TRAVEL TRADE**

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

SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.

MOMBASA NAIROBI DARUSSALAAM
ZANZIBAR TANGA KAMPALA
LAMU LINDI
KINBANI

Head Office: 127, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

Phone: AVENTINE 4660

General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD. MOMBASA
Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Southern Rhodesia's Development Plan

The beautiful Temple of Pharaic rise from the waters of the Aswan reservoir for a moment in the summer and autumn. For the rest of the year it lies submerged below surface level, a sacrifice to the need for irrigation in the Valley.

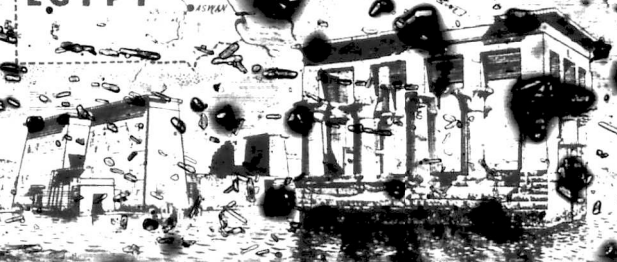
To meet this ever-present demand for water the rulers of Egypt, from the earliest king, have endeavored and control the seasonal rise of the great river. Their efforts met with varying success until the nineteenth century, when modern engineers began the construction of the

great system of dams and barrages which now extends from the Delta to the upper reaches of the Nile.

With the establishment of a reliable irrigation system the cultivation of cotton became the most important industry in Egypt, and it is still a leading factor in the economy of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Egypt covering the cotton industry and other commercial activities is readily obtainable on request.



EGYPT



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



HEAD OFFICE: 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

STEEL & TIMBER 'N SHORT



...use
**ALUMINIUM
ALLOY**
and
PLASTICS

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA
ESEX, ENGLAND

Tel. Brightlingsea 1

ams Slipway, Brightlingsea

DESIGNERS AND
BUILDERS OF

SPECIAL CRAFT

UP TO 160-FT.

ROBERT HUDSON, Ltd.

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR ALL PURPOSES

ESTATE CARS

MINE TRUCKS

TURNTABLES

POINTS

CROSSINGS

AND TRACK



Also—

HUDSON

HUNSLET

LOCOMOTIVES

BOTH

DIESEL

AND

STEAM

Tanganyika
Representatives

3 TON SISAL CAR (WITHOUT BRAKE)

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM
GHUNYA, TANGANYIKA, MWANZA



PASSAGES TO EAST AFRICA BY VIKING AIRCRAFT

ON
FEBRUARY 27th 1948
MARCH 8th
16th
23rd
30th

and at frequent intervals during April

FARES — KHARTUM £95
 NAIROBI £136
 DAR ES SALAAM £144

Including Hotels and 66 lbs. Baggage

Full Aircraft (23 seats) ... £2,714 Nairobi

Prompt despatches of Freight to Nairobi
at 13/7d per kilo.

FOR DETAILS APPLY

THE UGANDA COMPANY

17 BROAD LANE, LONDON E.C.3

Telephone: 2745



Dredge Sucker Engineering Co. Ltd.

Designers and Suppliers of SPECIAL
Mechanical Handling Plant for Con-
veying, Storing and Reclaiming
Bulk Material, Spreading refuse, etc.

Advice and specifications gladly
supplied for individual special-
ized requirements.

14-16 HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1. Telephone: 6321

Mining

Rhodesian Copper and Chrome Costly Transport and Port Difficulties

COPPER, worth £5,000,000 and chrome worth the same amount are held in Beira and Southern Rhodesia respectively by shortage of rolling-stock and shipping facilities.

Dealing with these and other matters in a telegram from Ndola, the special correspondent of The Times who has accompanied Mr. Marquand, the Vice-Master-General, on his tour of East and Central Africa, writes:—

At the Rhokana mine at Krive Mr. Marquand saw £500,000 worth of blister copper stacked outside the smelting works unable to be moved because of a shortage of trucks on the Rhodesian railways. Near by lay a smaller pile of coal, which represents three days' supply, all that the mine has to hand to work its smelter and refinery. Here again the shortage of railway trucks is responsible. Three other mines in the Copperbelt are similarly hampered, a fact which cogently brings home the truth that in the short-term planning of Beira is the principal limiting factor in African development.

Copper Exports Worth £500,000 a Week

Last year the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt exported £26,000,000 worth of copper to Britain, which even so is forced to import further supplies from dollar areas. More copper from Rhodesia would thus save her dollars, but to get a ton extra from the Copperbelt means bringing thousands of tons of coal from the Wankie coalfield, 500 miles away in Southern Rhodesia. This coalfield could increase its output of 1,500,000 tons to 2,200,000 and become probably the biggest single coal-producing unit in the world; but there are not the trucks available to bring the coal to the copper.

After it is processed the copper has to go by rail to Beira, where 40,000 tons, valued at £2,000,000, are now lying stacked at the docks awaiting shipment. Yet copper is not the only heavy claimant on these rail and port facilities of Central Africa. Southern Rhodesia also produces chrome, a direct dollar-earner. Because one ton of copper is worth as much as 12 tons of chrome, priority on

the railways is naturally given to copper. The result is that at the Selukwe mine, 400,000 bags of chrome, worth another £3,000,000, are lying in stock piles. The copper and chrome immobilized for the time being are thus together worth over £10,000,000, and would be saving or earning that amount in dollars if they could be got to the board ship.

Expansion of Transport

Fortunately the responsible authorities in both Colonies have long foreseen the necessity of expanding transport facilities to meet the rapidly rising industrial output, and before long it will be possible to reduce the accumulated stocks of metal and begin a steady increase in exports. The situation of the railways is being improved; 1,600 trucks have been asked for and delivery has recently been taken of 300 trucks and 20 locomotives.

At Rhokana the copper face is believed to extend 4,000 ft. below ground, and it is being worked at various levels down to 2,400 ft. There is a high degree of mechanization. The vaulted, whitewashed tunnels are air-conditioned throughout and brightly illuminated by fluorescent lighting.

The proportion of European to Native workers is one to 12, and Africans handle drills and electric tools with confidence and keenness. There is no shortage of labour for oranges in the pine and high and the attractions of life in a mining community prove just that, a fact which draws Africans like a magnet, to some extent, the detriment of agriculture.

The whole Copperbelt community comprises 12,000 Europeans (over half the white population of Northern Rhodesia) and 100,000 out of the 1,800,000 Africans.

Mining Personalities

MR. H. G. LAYLELLA has been elected a director of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

DR. R. O. MICHUMBE, ASSOCIATE M.M., is in his country on leave from Tanganyika.

MR. ERIC CURRIE-BROWNE has been appointed a director of the Rio Tinto, Ltd.

MR. D. S. SIMMONS has joined the staff in Tanganyika of Uniwira Minerals, Ltd.

MR. F. H. WIGLEY has been appointed an additional director of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

MR. W. C. LAST has been appointed alternate director to Sir Charles Evans on the board of Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd.

MR. E. SNEEDEN has been appointed a director of Phenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., and Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Fine Achievement

A REMARKABLE REDUCTION in the incidence of malaria has been reported by the Roan Antelope copper mine in Northern Rhodesia. Cases with 49 per cent in the year ended June 30, 1945, and 142 in 1946, only 25 cases were reported for 1947, representing an incidence of 1.21 per thousand per month. This compares with the incidence of 23.3 in 1931, before control measures were begun.

Mechanization of Small Mines

COMMITTEE on the mechanization of small mines has been set up by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Mr. George Mitchell, Government mining engineer at Bulawayo, is chairman, and his colleagues are Mr. A. G. Donaldson, Mr. G. MacAllister Smith, Mr. T. R. Hawkins and Mr. J. W. T. Ayer.

No Gold at Zimbabwe

MR. R. SCRODGER, a chemical technologist from Port Elizabeth who recently visited the Zimbabwe Ruins, stated that his metaloscope had established that no large deposit of gold or other precious metal lay hidden at Zimbabwe.

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM YOUR INDUSTRY!

KAYA GAND TANGANYIKA

cheap power is available in many areas

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to site-growers in the large area.

SYSTEMS: Kenya and Uganda, phase 4 wire 50 cycles 215 and 240 volts. Tanganyika, phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts. 440 and 220 Bits Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora

The Dar-es-Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilgoma, Moshi, Mwanza

CONQUOR OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

FUDSON
RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT FUDSON LTD.
RAKETRUX HOUSE, WOODROW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

Tanganyika: Messias African Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galois & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: R. F. Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola

How Not to Buy Cotton Wishes of East Africa Disregarded

Mr. J. D. LITTLE, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, made the following statement a few days ago:

"In the House of Commons the Prime Minister referred to the problem of financing for purchases of raw cotton. This, together with the criticisms of the Government's action in closing the Liverpool Cotton Exchange as a means of financing, is completely contrary to the actual facts.

Nearly a year after the passing of the Raw Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act the organization is unable to provide facilities for sampling cotton before purchase, except in the case of Egyptian cotton; unable to provide continuity of quality; and unable to supply anything but token deliveries in a number of essential qualities.

"The damaging effect of the whole system on our economy is amply demonstrated by the vast quantities of cotton which we are having to buy for our own imports.

Artificial 'Bull' Market Created

"The Raw Cotton Commission is forced by the Act to assume the rôle of pure speculator and is 'long' at present of about 1,250,000 bales. Against this there are no corresponding hedge sales, and during the course of a year this 'bull' position is considerably larger. Thus every time the Commission enters the markets of the world to buy its cotton, an artificial 'bull' market is created in the countries of origin of raw cotton.

"To quote the two most recent instances, the Control Unit in the market for U.S.A. cotton from November to January during that time they forced up prices against themselves from 31.50 to 36.75 cents f.o.b. As soon as their purchases were completed prices started falling, and are to-day 32.68 cents f.o.b.—a wastage in round figures for this one period alone of about \$4,000,000.

"When the Commission entered the Egyptian market prices for the two standard types rose from 31.45d. to 51.85d. per pound for the staple type, and from 28.15d. to 46.90d. per pound for the shorter staple type. These are landed U.K. prices. At the peak of this advance the Commission were supplying spinners with Egyptian cotton at £70 per bale below the cost of replacement.

"It could appear therefore that the advantages secured to the spinning industry occur only on the occasions when they buy in bulk from our Colonies or Dependencies at prices below world levels, and after overbearing the wishes of the local Governments, as was recently the case in East Africa.

"Surely it is time that the methods of purchasing and distributing raw cotton were reviewed, so as to take advantage of the accumulated skill and knowledge embodied in the member firms of the Liverpool Cotton Association. In such a review my association would be only too willing to extend its fullest co-operation."

East African Currency Board

FOR THE FIRST TIME since 1939, a check to the expansion of the currency in circulation in the East African territories is shown in the report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1947, on which date the figure of £20,725,287 compared with £20,857,679 a year earlier. In the occupied territories and Ethiopia, currency circulation, which started in 1942 with £5,225,512 and rose to £10,304,141 in 1945, fell to £3,648,655 in the year under review. Total circulation of coin amounted to £7,340,520, and of notes, £17,028,922. The Board's investments were valued at £21,786,361 on June 30 last.

Long-Term Empire Planning

A PLEA for Empire planning on a large scale was made recently in Natal by a Major-General Sir Francis C. Grogan, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's Chief of Staff during the war, and now the representative of important British business interests in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. In playing his part in Rhodesia first, he said, think big and concentrate on long-term planning.

Rising Imports of S. Rhodesia Record Car Registrations

IMPORTS into Southern Rhodesia during the first 10 months of 1947 were valued at £29,438,993, an increase of nearly 60% over the comparable 1946 figure. Exports, at £19,418,691, were only 54% greater.

The United Kingdom's purchases from the Colony totalled £2,724,526 (compared with £3,671,819 in the first 10 months of 1946). Those of Northern Rhodesia were £1,620,402 (£1,375,869); of South Africa, £1,576,111 (£1,594,451); of Australia, £398,891 (£387,242); of the United States, £978,165 (£781,852); of Egypt, £343,533 (£667,996); of the Belgian Congo, £262,856 (£313,322); and of France, £200,484 (£179,138).

In the first 11 months of 1947 new companies registered in the Colony numbered 282, with a nominal capital of £6,628,700 (compared with 220 and £7,931,000 in 1946).

New registrations of cars in the same period totalled 3,033 (private) and 1,348 (commercial), compared with 988 and 1,100 in 1946. The number of cars registered in November (509 private and 209 commercial) was a record for 1947.

Tourist Association

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, chairman of the new East Africa Tourist Travel Association, has announced that the Railway Advisory Council has recommended capital expenditure of £5,000 and a yearly contribution of £1,500 in connection with the association, and that the Uganda Government has offered a donation of £3,000 and a yearly contribution of £1,000. Copies of the draft constitution may be obtained from P.O. Box 2,013, Nairobi.

Kettles - Roy and Tysons

MOOMBASA, LTD.

Head Office: Nairobi
Branches: Mombasa, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga

Importers and Exporters
Mechanical Engineers
Electrical Engineers
Forwarding Agents

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

Growing Demand for Cement—Standard Bank Commercial Report

EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION of cement are being made in the Rhodesias where the demand is constantly growing.

The Rhodesia Cement Company, sponsored by the Industrial Development Commission, is erecting plant near Swanda with a capacity of some 100,000 tons a year. It is hoped that production may begin at the end of this year. The Northern Rhodesian Government is to establish a plant near Lusaka with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons, but production is unlikely to start before 1950. The present output of the Portland Cement Company near Bulawayo is 75,000 tons, which may shortly be increased to 100,000 tons.

These figures are to be set against a present annual demand of some 150,000 tons in Southern Rhodesia and 30,000 tons in Northern Rhodesia, but new development projects will considerably increase those figures. It is estimated that consumption in the two territories will reach 330,000 tons within three years.

The Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission are investigating the practicality of producing cement closer to the Kariba Gorge, etc.

Present imports amount to 50,000 tons annually.

East African Imports Control

COMPLAINT was made in our last issue that new directions as regards imports, issued in Nairobi on February 7 by the Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda had not been simultaneously notified in London, and that the Colonial Office was still without a copy of the text after it had reached business offices in the City of London.

We now learn that on February 14 the Imports Controller issued another notice, No. 255, stating that the prohibitions in regard to imports from abroad would become operative on Feb. 15.

The East African Shippers' Association in London thereupon cabled to the Imports Controller protesting strongly against that decision, "since this involves repudiation of contracts and commitments by all parties acting as agents of East African importers, thereby creating an unfortunate local precedent, in the interest not only of British reputation and the avoidance of chaotic conditions in manufacturers' programmes, and to avoid prejudicing future supplies for your market, it is essential that communiqué 255 be withdrawn and that existing licences be honoured."

When this issue went to press no reply had been received from Nairobi.

Representatives of the East African Section of the Merchants' Export Group and the East African London Chamber of Commerce, the National General Shippers' Association will meet Mr. A. Hope-Jones, economic adviser to the Government of Kenya tomorrow to discuss the above question.

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

Kenya.—Generally speaking, shops and warehouses are quite well stocked, but except in isolated instances not overstocked, although consumer demand for cotton, dress goods, blankets, etc., has become quieter. Imports from dollar sources remain very difficult. Money is generally plentiful.

In all the territories the building of dwelling houses, flats, etc., is moving ahead, but on a scale not twice as high as in 1937. Building activity, the construction of new railways and motor highways, the harbour extension, water development, electrical development, hospitalization and socialization schemes have brought many firms whose names are well known in the engineering and industrial expansion. The greater the use of machinery, the more likely the chance of success, as African labour and Asian artisan alike are not taken full advantage of the demand for their services.

The estimate of the Kenya coffee crop at 12,000 tons is likely to be realized. At a public auction, when 900 tons were sold the highest bid was £175 per ton and the average £160. In Mombasa the market for hard coffees continues very active. At 10 auctions some 4,500 tons of Uganda *robusta* were sold at £84-£87 per ton. The demand for coffee from Singapore, Ceylon, Arabian ports and Europe continues strong.

Uganda.—Bazaar trade has been active with the opening of the cotton season in the Eastern Province.

The official estimate of the cotton crop is between 100,000 and 175,000 bales. It is understood that 50,000 bales are being sold to the Board of Trade, whilst a probable further 50,000 bales will be sold by auction. The sale of the balance to the Government of India is likely.

Arrivals of coffee are now slowing down. The forecast of 30,000 tons is expected to be reached.

Tanganyika.—B.O.A.C. recently inaugurated their York groundnut weekly service between London and Dar es Salaam, and Airwork, Ltd. has also begun an air freight service between Dar es Salaam and Lindi.

The estimate of the present Kilimanjaro Native coffee crop is maintained at 4,600 tons of clean coffee, of which some 2,000 tons have been delivered. The European-grown crop in the same area is likely to reach 2,000 tons.

Zanzibar.—The clove season is practically over. Prices have remained steady at 47s. to 47s. 3d. per 100 lb.

Commercial Concern

Indian Overseas Airlines, Ltd. of Bombay, have applied to the East Africa Air Authority for charter and instructional licences.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 4% for the six months ended September 30 last. The dividend for the year ended March 31 1947 was 10%.

Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 6d. per 10s. share, free of normal South African income tax. The distribution for the year ended September 30 last was 25%.

The British American Tobacco, Ltd., and Carreiras, Ltd., have jointly acquired the share capital of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Kampala and Dar es Salaam. Further details of the transaction are not yet available.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Benedict Combe, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 796

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

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

TRADITIONAL RELIABILITY



TRADE MARK

The BTH Company, for over 70 years, has borne a predominant reputation for the quality and reliability of its products, and has contributed materials to the progressive efficiency and productivity of British Industry.

The range of production of the electrical equipment used in industry is made in the BTH Works, and includes turbo-alternators, generators, including heavy electrolytic generators; switches, transformers, autotransformers, mining and rolling mill machinery; every kind of motor and control gear, including electronic and amplidyne control; M.C.B. lamps and MazdaLux lighting equipment.

BTH has also contributed a generous quota to the efficiency of the aeroplane and, especially, to the development of the Air Commodore Whittle gas turbine.

BTH RUCBY

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUCBY, ENGLAND

A3694

Representatives for the BTH Company

AGENTS: Anglo-Egyptian Co. Suez Canal (P.O. Box 121),
British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd.,
Cairo (P.O. Box 1827)

TANGANYIKA: British East Africa Corporation (1939),
Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam (P.O. Box 336),
Lombard (Africa), Ltd. (for mail only) (P.O. Box 163)

AGENTS: Johnson & Betcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O.
Box 251), Salisbury (R.O. & Box 688),
Gulomani (P.O. Box 118), Ndola (P.O.
Box 118)

AGENTS: JOHANNESBURG: Johnson & Betcher, Ltd., Jeffra (P.O.
Box 198)

and offices throughout the World



PASSENGER-FREIGHT MAIL

TO AND FROM

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



Main Office
26 Beaver Street, New York 4, N.Y.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

to and from United States ports

to and from East African ports

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,

DAR ES SALAAM

Through Bills of Lading

to and from out-ports as arranged

AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY

P.O. Box 723, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

South African Office

John F. Rennie & Sons

P.O. Box 1006, Durban

United States of Africa

(Concluded from page 692)

in Africa. We are trying to make our people believe that there are vast resources of food to come out of Africa to help this country. If the Natives of Africa are fed properly there will be no surplus to come out of Africa, and the sooner the Government let the people of this country know that fact the better. The Natives are increasing to a tremendous extent, and they are unable to provide food for themselves.

The hon. and gallant Member cannot have been in Africa, for he would not have said that we have neglected our Colonies. In Kenya we have done away with the slave trade, stopped tribal wars, raised the Natives hygiene, and in the last 25 years have seen the Native population doubled. If that is not something of which to be proud I do not know what is. SENATOR LEADER RICHMOND: If the Argentine railways had been laid in Rhodesia they would not need to be taken today for our food.

MR. BALDWIN: We have laid railways all over Africa. When we begin to make a song and dance about the small sum of £100 million which it is now suggested we should spend in the Colonial Empire when we have spent hundreds and thousands of millions in developing it in the past, it is time to remember which has been done already. It is not fair to accuse this party of neglecting the Colonial Empire.

United Secretary of State

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. REES-WILLIAMS, said in answer to this reply for the Government:

"The political possibilities of a United States of Africa would be a very delicate and difficult subject. The facts are not homogeneous, and the problem which we have to face is to develop the Tribes which are no longer migratory and encourage them to work in terms of territorial units. That is the problem, and at the moment it is out of the question to think of a United States of Africa, even if it is not the case, since the African territory was British territory.

The difficulty of the economic and political development of Africa, that the Colonies of the West grew out of very small trading stations. These particular stations became Crown Colonies, and finally, mainly for reasons of protection, the vast hinterlands behind them put themselves under the protection of the little Crown Colonies. That is the case in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, for example. In East Africa their origin was the pursuit of the slave traders.

So in both areas there is nothing which is really an economic unit. They are part of a vast area of Africa, some of which is under British control, some under French, Portuguese, Belgian. There is no head, and I believe there is no desire to create a United States of anything in the nature of a political United States of Africa.

Turning to the economic side, Africa is a producer of agricultural raw materials. That is its main production now, and it is likely to remain so for some time to come. Our policy is to develop the economic resources of Africa in the interests of the inhabitants and in close association with the countries of Western Europe. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has announced a policy which has been received on all sides of the House, and in most parts of the country with great sympathy and considerable approval.

"We intend to have the closest co-ordination with other

European countries which have African responsibilities. There is a vast number of subjects—public health, the eradication of the tsetse fly and the rinderpest virus, mass education, and the like—on which we could co-operate and formulate a common policy with the other nations in Western Europe which have African responsibilities. Only last week officers of the Colonial Office visited Paris and had a most successful conference with their opposite numbers in The French Colonial Office on many of these problems.

"Then there is the closest co-ordination between British territories in Africa which are neighbouring, or which are on the same coast although not adjoining. We have three regional organizations—the East Africa High Commission, the West Africa Council, and the Central African Council. This regional co-operation is essential, but a greater grouping of regions, some sort of super-region consisting of a number of these regions, possibly two or even three, is in our opinion undesirable. It would lead to the setting-up of an administrative body with a vast host of officials which would result in large expenditure with very little return. Therefore, at present we do not propose to go in for any super-regional organization, and intend to stick to the three regions we have.

Technical Aid from Britain

There are now three vital and urgent needs—it provide skilled technical assistance from this country and elsewhere; to provide capital goods, mainly steel; and to provide consumer goods.

"Of all these things the most urgently wanted is steel. When any African goes across the word 'steel' is found written across his heart, because he realizes that without steel nothing can be accomplished in Africa.

"The Government have under constant consideration the whole time this question of the allocation of priorities in steel for Africa, and priorities in other rare commodities also. We in the Colonial Office have under review the whole of the requirements of the Colonial territories, and we are in process of considering various other matters which flow from a priority system and are essential to it.

With reference to what the hon. Member for Leominster (Mr. Baldwin) said, I would point out that some 40 years ago a very famous traveller visited Africa and made a very powerful indictment of Central exploitation in Africa. He made powerful advocacy of State socialism in Uganda for the employment of the natural resources by the State. I cannot think of any better advocacy of Socialism, as applied to a savant country, than that in the book of this traveller. I need hardly say that the book is entitled "My African Journey" and that the traveller was the right hon. gentleman the Member for Woodford (Mr. Churchill).

MR. BALDWIN: Always ahead of everybody, is he not? MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Yes. In this book, he describes the Murchison Falls and says "I cannot believe that modern science will be content to leave these mighty forces untamed, unused, or that regions of inexhaustible and unequalled fertility, capable of supplying all sorts of things that civilized industry needs in great quantity every year, will not be brought into use by their insect and their climate—the cultivated subjection. Gardai is that the economy of the world remains hopelessly incomplete while these neglects prevail, and, while we stand by as watchful and foolish to hustle, it would be more wasteful and more foolish to abate the steady progress of development."

"That was 40 years ago. We, too, are dreamers of dreams, but the difference between us and the famous traveller who went to Africa 40 years ago is that our dreams will come true."

[Editorial comments appear under Matters Moment.]

Pelletier, Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA
(Associated with Pelletier & Wheeler, Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia)

Manufacturers' Representatives and Forwarding and Insurance Agents
Distributors Customs Clearing

P.O. Box 17
NDOLA,
Northern Rhodesia

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: "SERVICE"

Phone Nos. 273 & 274

Brooks Lamos, Ltd.
Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.
Campbell Bros. (Cariacri) Co., Ltd.
Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.
Cooper & Nepeans S.A. (Pvt.), Ltd.
Clayton's Life Tonic
Edgell (Gordon) & Son
Germ Lubricants, Ltd.
Lifeguard Products (Pvt.), Ltd.
Lyons (A.) & Co. (Pvt.), Ltd.
Frank George & Co. (Berm.) Ltd.
Makower (M.) & Co., Ltd.

Meikles (Bulawayo) Limited, 32
Lever Brothers (Rhodesia) Ltd.
Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd.
Ohlson's Cape Breweries Ltd.
Paper Industries, Limited
Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Ropes & Manings (S.A.), Ltd.
Standard Canners & Packers, Ltd.
U.S.A. Brush Mfg. Co., Ltd.
United Tobacco Co. (South) Ltd.
Waller & Hartley, Ltd.
Woolen Co. Co., Ltd.
Wood & Australia, Limited

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

POWER



by G.S.C.

G.S.C.

GENERATION • CONTROL • RECTIFICATION • DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Ross-Williams on E. Africa

THE HON. MEMBER OF THE COMMONWEALTH, said Mr. Ross-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech in West London recently, depended very largely on the extent to which we could associate ourselves closely with the Western European nations and integrate our economy with that of the Dominions and Colonies for the benefit of the people of the Dominions and Colonies, of ourselves, and of other nations concerned and eventually for the benefit of the world.

The electrical scheme at Owen Falls, an Uganda would, he said, mean that the whole vast area of that part of East Africa could be supplied with electricity. Industries which were now destitute of power would have the necessary resources with which to expand. At present no railway served the Uganda copper deposits, but plans had been made to carry the ore across Lake Victoria by ship.

"We have got a plan to provide a better type of bullock in Africa. Africa has got as big a cattle population as the United States, but unfortunately, owing to droughts and pests, the African is unable to obtain the meat he should from these cattle. We have a plan to improve husbandry in Africa and to put the best of the export and domestic markets. And we have got, we think, an immunization against rinderpest, the great cattle disease. We are going to try it out on an island—I must not give the name of this island. We are also going to increase the pig population, and the Africans and Europeans can get more pork from Africa."

Empire Timbers

Some of the most beautiful timbers in the world were to be found in the Empire, timbers which had never been used. It was also hoped to provide supplies of eggs and dairy produce from Africa.

Deaths with hospital services, Mr. Ross-Williams said, that in British Somaliland, where nobody stayed put, it was useless to have the ordinary type of hospital, and so they had decided that the hospitals should go to the people. It was intended to use motor dispensaries, which could follow the demands to the living units.

Immunization of cattle against rinderpest has been practised in East Africa since before the first world war by double inoculations. Vaccine was produced for use without violent blood in the early thirties, and the goat virus method was emerging from the experimental stage at the outbreak of the recent war.—Ed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

S. Rhodesian Immigrants

IMMIGRANTS into Southern Rhodesia for the first three months of 1947 numbered 9,472 (compared with 4,000 in the corresponding months of 1946); 48% were born in the United Kingdom and 31% in South Africa. New capital brought by immigrants in the period was declared at £3,350,191. Of the immigrants, 149 went to the public services and forces, 771 to manufacture, 338 to commerce and finance, 534 to transport and communications, 484 to building and construction, 44 to agriculture, 221 to mining, 209 to the professions, 178 to personal service, and 35 to other industries. Those not gainfully occupied numbered 5,804, being mainly dependants.

East-African Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST OF APPOINTMENTS to the Colonial Service includes the following: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS: Kenya: Mr. J. M. B. Butler, British Somaliland; Dr. W. Alexander, Tanganyika; Mrs. A. P. Chant, Uganda; Mr. E. M. Dent, Medical Officers: Kenya: Dr. S. R. S. Gosain and Dr. G. T. M. Hines, Tanganyika; Dr. J. C. McNelly, EAST AFRICA. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS: Messrs. A. F. Bramley, T. A. E. Farworth, T. Griffiths, J. W. Hawthorn, G. Marchant, C. J. Mills, J. R. S. Orchard, and N. H. Symmonds. MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. P. J. Adams, Development Secretary Tanganyika; Mr. C. L. Borg, assistant to the Hydrological adviser, Uganda; Mr. T. J. S. Mitchell-Jeddes, superintendent of photographic services, Regional Information Office, Kenya; Mr. P. G. McCulloch, labour officer, Uganda; Mr. W. Macfarlane, telegraph inspector, Nyasaland; Mr. T. S. H. Mainland, flying control officer, Directorate of Civil Aviation, Kenya; Mr. H. C. M. Parry, scientific officer, Colonial Insecticides Research Unit, Uganda; Mr. J. Slomczynski, surveyor, tung oil development scheme, Nyasaland; Miss B. D. Vicary, woman administrative officer, Tanganyika; Mr. A. Watson, veterinary officer, Nyasaland.

Promotions and Transfers

Promotions and transfers include the following: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: Mr. R. P. Errington, administrative officer, Nyasaland, to be Financial Secretary, Aden; Mr. C. O. Spencer, assistant financial secretary, Lagos, to be Economic Secretary, East African High Commission; and Mr. E. A. Sweetman, administrative officer, to be officer in charge of the Malawi district, Kenya.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: Mr. W. Allan, assistant director and entomologist, Northern Rhodesia, to be Director of Agriculture, Mauritius; Mr. N. Craig, senior chemist, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mauritius; Mr. H. Doggett, agricultural officer, to be botanist, Tanganyika. ENGINEERING SERVICE: Mr. R. E. Carrick, assistant engineer, to be assistant hydraulic engineer, F.W.D., Kenya; Mr. A. G. Cowley, from Palestine to K.I.U.R. & H.

MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. N. R. E. Eudall, medical officer, from Malaya to Kenya; Dr. S. McElroy, senior medical officer, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Kenya; Dr. R. C. Selby, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Kenya, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Uganda. LEGAL SERVICE: Mr. J. P. Gregg, Attorney-General, Uganda, to be puisne judge, Nigeria; and Mr. H. G. Maclean, deputy registrar, to be registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. T. S. Hinds, Comptroller of Customs, Mauritius, to be Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland; Mr. G. E. Hooper, senior assistant superintendent of prisons, to be superintendent of prisons, Uganda; Mr. W. Kaye, assistant commissioner of income tax, to be Commissioner of Income Tax, Nyasaland; Mr. J. H. Mackin, superintendent, Lands and Survey Department, Palestine, to be senior surveyor, Uganda; Mr. G. M. Stockley, geologist, to be chief geologist, Tanganyika; Miss H. H. Williams, veterinary research officer, to be chief veterinary research officer, Tanganyika; Mr. G. W. Williams, senior assistant custodian of enemy property, to be deputy custodian of enemy property, Tanganyika; and Mr. S. H. Wimbush, assistant conservator of forests, Kenya, to be Conservator of Forests, Nigeria.

Careers in Brief

MR. R. S. BURLOS, of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks., an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, was born in London, educated at Alderman School, and in January, 1939, granted a short service commission in the R.A.F., being demobilized in 1946 as a wing commander. He was three times mentioned in dispatches and has recently been employed as executive officer in the Central Office of Information. Mr. R. G. DRUMMOND, of Falkirk, a medical officer of health in Tanganyika, was educated at the High School, Falkirk, Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1940. He held appointments at the orthopaedic unit, E.M.S. Base Hospital, Harbert, Scotland, and Falkirk and James Ross Infirmary, and served in the war as a captain in the R.A.M.C., being taken prisoner by the Japanese. Dr. E. N. PATERSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.F.M. & H., of Stockport, Cheshire, a medical officer in Tanganyika, was educated at Richmond Hill School, Richmond, and Bonhill Hospital Medical School, and was a house surgeon at St. Andrew's Hospital, Berwick; he served as an officer in the R.A.M.C. Dr. W. McLEAN CORRIE, of Manchester, a medical officer in Kenya, was born in Paisley, and educated at Paisley Grammar School and Glasgow University, graduating M.B., Ch.B., as a captain in the R.A.M.C. he was taken prisoner of war in Norway in 1940, and subsequently mentioned in dispatches. Dr. Corrie has held appointments as assistant at Paisley Infirmary and in general practice in Blackpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1909) Ltd.
 (Incorporated in East Africa)
 Telegraphic Address: London Office: 31-32, Broad Road, London, E.C. 4.
 4AH Offices in East Africa: "INCREASE"
General Merchants & Engineers
 NAIROBI (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM MOMBASA KAMPALA
 BOX 182 TANGA CHUNYA

Government Departments Criticized View of Select Committee of Estimates

FOLLOWING CRITICISMS of the Secretariat of the Government of Kenya, the Select Committee on the Draft Estimates has recommended early examination into its organization and efficiency.

Inquiry is also proposed into the Public Works Department, concerning which the report states:—

"It was brought to the notice of the committee that, rightly or wrongly, considerable dissatisfaction was being expressed throughout the colony concerning the efficiency of the Public Works Department. The committee felt that it was desirable that the matter should be fully investigated and the dissatisfaction either allayed or substantiated."

"Accordingly, the committee recommended that a commission (or, if thought more appropriate, a committee) should be appointed to carry out a full investigation into the organization of the department and its working without delay and wished to record the view that the Government should take steps to ensure that that committee was provided with all the information which the members considered necessary for the purpose of its deliberations. The committee considered that members of the public should have full opportunity of tendering evidence and that the report should be published."

The committee view with concern the rapidly mounting expenditure on medical services, particularly for the African community, and write:—

"Those benefiting from medical services should, either individually or communally, make a greater contribution towards the cost of those services. Government should give close consideration to the possibility of securing such an increased contribution. The committee were of the opinion that, unless additional sources of revenue are forthcoming, it will be impossible to contemplate further expansion of medical services in the future."

Amalgamation of Controls

The committee considered that the system of commodity controls could be greatly improved. It recommended that Government should undertake an investigation, with particular emphasis on the possibility of complete reorganization. Amalgamation of the commodity distribution control, maize control, and produce control was recommended for consideration.

Concerning Social welfare, the report states:—
"The committee felt that as far as the work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Social Welfare Adviser and large proportion of the work of the Information Officer were concerned, the functions were closely interrelated, and recommended a majority that the Chief Native Commissioner should continue to exercise the functions of the officers and should be fully and fully coordinated with a view to securing greater efficiency and economy and should report on this matter to the Standing Finance Committee."

Sir Alfred Vincent and Mr. Nicol were not in agreement with this recommendation. It was considered that the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be deleted from the estimates, and his functions taken over by the Information Officer or the Social Welfare Adviser.

The committee recommended an allocation of £250 to the East African Office in London as part payment of the salary of a liaison officer for East African students in the United Kingdom.

It was urged that officers in control of expenditure votes should be reminded of their responsibilities in this regard, and should be informed that demands for additional provision would receive the most careful and detailed scrutiny by the financial officers of the Government, and that if over-expenditure were found to be attributable to lack of proper control, they would be held responsible.

Rhodesian Steel Works

STEEL PRODUCTION will start shortly at the Southern Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission's new works near Que Que. This was announced recently by the Controller of Steel and Iron, Mr. C. R. Hutchings, who said that of the 42,000 tons of pig iron to be produced each year about half would be converted into steel. Hitherto 12,000 tons a year had been produced from scrap in Bulawayo.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Chilanga, Nyasaland, has celebrated its jubilee.

The Currie Cup water polo tournament is held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from March 1 to 10.

An African social centre is to be established in Kericho, Kenya, where two Africans now serve on the municipal council.

A 10% reduction in freight rates and passenger fares has been announced by the Portuguese steamship companies operating between Lisbon and Africa.

In Southern Rhodesia last year 1,240 houses and flats and 425 pisé-terre houses were built, and 1,800 houses and flats and 1,000 pisé-terre houses are planned for 1948.

The number of Africans with accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank of Northern Rhodesia has increased to 8,366. According to the latest return, £113,474 stands to their credit.

Some 500 Polish refugee women and children, who have been living in Northern Rhodesian camps, will leave for England as soon as shipping permits. About 2,500 other Poles remain in East African territories.

In order to increase the value of the coastal fishing industry in Kenya, a new post of assistant fish warden for the coast has been created, and an officer has come to this country to take special courses in connection with sea fisheries.

An assault landing craft used in the Normandy invasion has been bought by the Central African Council for use on the Zambezi as ferry-boat for engineers and scientists employed on the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project.

A British attack on the world's air speed record (650.8 m.p.h.) at present held by America, may be made in Rhodesia. The record was established in the 94 degree heat of California, and experts believe that conditions in tropical Africa may be favourable to the British attempt.

The Lisiba aircraft THOR 14, which left England carrying Air Vice-Marshal S. A. H. Piddock, Director General of Armament of the Air Ministry, and a team of armament specialists on January 22 for an instructional tour of the Middle East, East Africa and South Africa, returned to this country on Saturday.

The State Lottery Trustees in Southern Rhodesia have granted £5,000 towards the cost of a United Services Club at the Air Training Wing, Kumalo, £1,000 towards redemption of the debts on the buildings of Nazareth House, Salisbury, and £1,000 to the Department of Education for the trustees' study grant scheme.

The Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society has been presented to Tom Mhlope, an African of Bulawayo. In 1944 Mhlope and a friend, when cycling to Bulawayo, found the Khami River in flood. Endeavouring to cross, the friend was swept away. Mhlope immediately dived in, and after a long struggle succeeded in bringing his friend to the bank, several hundred yards down-stream. Mhlope is the first African in Rhodesia to receive the award.

Makerere College, Uganda, has received £20,000 from the Government of Kenya for the endowment of a Kenya readership of Veterinary Science. This sum is part of the balance accumulated between 1942 and 1946 by the Kenya Livestock Control Scheme, which purchased over one million head of cattle, sheep and goats from African stock owners. It was decided that the money should be devoted to a cause which would in the words of Sir Philip Mitchell, "redound in the future to the lasting benefit of all African stock owners."

Parliament

Kibachia Must Learn to Behave.**Perverted Trade Unionism in Kenya**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. SORESENSEN asked when it was proposed to release Chege Kibachia, recently deported to the Seychelles from Kenya.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Mr. Kibachia is at Kabarnet in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, where he must remain until further notice. His case will be reviewed at intervals of six months."

MR. SORESENSEN: "Is he to be detained indefinitely without a charge being made?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "This man is, rather, a dangerous individual. In July, 1947, he threatened that any man who failed to come out on a strike which he proposed to call should have his ears cut off. His Majesty's Government do not feel that this constitutes good trade union practice, and until he learns to behave himself he will be detained."

MR. SORESENSEN: "Is this man has been guilty of intimidation and threats, could he not be brought to trial?"

MRS. REES-WILLIAMS: "He was brought to trial before a justice of the Supreme Court, and as a result of that he is now not exactly in detention but excluded from the area in which he was misbehaving himself."

Colonial Economic and Development Council

MR. EDWARD DAVIES asked the names of the Colonial Economic and Development Council and how frequently they met.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Present members are Sir Graham Cunningham, Mr. Arthur Lewis, Mr. C. F. Fadyen, Sir Dornithood Sheil, Dr. Wesley Cole and Mr. Wansborough. The last meeting was on August 25, 1947, but we are now reconstituting ourselves and have extended invitations to the members on the reconstituted basis and practically every one of them has accepted."

MR. DAVIES: "Should not this important body meet more frequently?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I quite agree. We have every intention of holding frequent meetings of this body."

MR. JANNER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what undertakings were given to the organizers of the special Christmas parcels scheme in East Africa about waiving the clearance fee in connection with these parcels sent by air, whether he was aware that the fee was in fact charged in all cases, and whether he could make a statement to clear up misunderstandings.

MR. GLENVIL HALL, Financial Secretary to the Treasury: "I understand that the carriage of these parcels was prepaid only to the airport of arrival. The forwarding agent employed made, as usual, a charge for clearance and delivery. There was no charge, nor any delay on the part of the customs, and no undertaking had been disregarded."

MR. JANNER: "Will the right hon. gentleman say how it is that this misunderstanding on the part of the people of East Africa has arisen, and why so many people there misunderstood the position and are to-day complaining bitterly about the way they were treated?"

MR. GLENVIL HALL: "I cannot help it if people misunderstand what has been arranged. So far as my department are concerned, there was no misunderstanding and we made no charge whatever."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what restrictions existed on exports from East Africa to the Belgian Congo for payment in Belgian francs.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "There are no restrictions in Colonial territories in East Africa on exports to the Belgian Congo of local commodities which are surplus to local requirements, all such exports have to be paid for within six months in sterling or East African currency from a Belgian account or in Belgian or Congolese francs."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked if the Minister would request the Government of Northern Rhodesia to take immediate steps to abolish the present system of separate entrances for Africans and Europeans in post offices in that territory.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I understand that 32 out of the 51 existing post offices in Northern Rhodesia provide a common entrance for Europeans and Africans, and that the local Government intend to make the same arrangements at 17 new post offices. In regard to the 19 post offices without a common entrance, I am taking the matter up with the local Government."

MR. COOPER asked what plans were being made to provide necessary building materials for the Colonies.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Every effort is being made to develop production of local building materials in the Colonies; but it will not be possible to dispense entirely with imports. Special study is being given to the best means of ensuring for the Colonies their essential requirements of scarce materials such as iron and steel. Government building in the Colonies is normally undertaken by the Public Works Department or by local contractors, but for major projects it may be necessary to employ leading civil engineering contractors from this country."

MR. COOPER: "Would my hon. friend take active steps to encourage the development of local firms and co-operative organizations to produce the necessary building materials and to take on building contracts as an essential part of the new Colonial development schemes?"

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes, we will look at that suggestion."

European Education in Nyasaland

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked what action was being taken to ensure proper educational facilities for European children in Nyasaland, in view of the increasing congestion in Southern Rhodesian schools.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "It is considered advisable on medical grounds that European children over 5 years of age should continue their education in a temperate climate. To that end the Government of Nyasaland provides financial assistance to parents of European children over that age who are in the Protectorate to be educated in nearby territories. So sufficient vacancies for these children have always been available in Southern Rhodesian schools, and negotiations are in train to secure a continuance of this arrangement."

MR. SORESENSEN asked how many Africans had been appointed to the Uganda Development Board, and what appointments of non-Africans had been made.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "One African has been appointed to the Uganda Development Committee. In addition to the two official members, there is also one European and one Indian non-official representative, and a nominee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would exempt from payment of income tax all individuals from East Africa who served in the British forces during the Second World War in a United Kingdom war establishment, under the ruling by which he had exempted such a government employment who so joined the forces on a U.K. war establishment.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "I regret that I cannot see my way to extend the concession under which in certain cases the Service pay of persons from the Dominions is being treated in forces paid from U.K. funds was taxed by reference to Dominion or Colonial income."

Accommodation for Soldiers' Families

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware of the shortage of accommodation for families of soldiers serving in East Africa, and how many families had sailed for East Africa under War Office auspices since January 1, 1948.

MR. SHINWELL: "I am fully aware that there is unfortunately a world-wide shortage of married quarters. Seventy-two wives and 72 children have been sent to East Africa under War Office arrangements since January 1. All commands, including East Africa, are doing their best to provide the maximum number of married quarters within the means of their disposal. The possibility of improving the position is limited largely by the availability of labour and materials, and by equally urgent demands for other kinds of accommodation."

LORD SUTTON asked in the House of Lords for an assurance that existing agreements did not in any way preclude Great Britain from developing mutual trade with the Commonwealth and Empire, either by direct purchase or by the extension of Imperial Preference. He inquired if the Colonies were perfectly free to develop their mutual trade with the Dominions by purchase and preference, and asked for a clear undertaking by the Government that they would enter into no commitments restricting the right of the United Kingdom or its Colonies to develop mutual trade with the Dominions and the Colonial Empire by purchase or preference.

VISCOUNT ADDISON, Lord Privy Seal, replied that the Government would not agree with anything arising from the recent discussions in Havana which would handicap our future trade with the Dominions in accordance with what had hitherto been considered our obligations to them. No settlement was accepted which was not advantageous to this country, and any such reaching decisions the Government would be mindful of the importance to the United Kingdom of maintaining and strengthening traditional trade with the Commonwealth.

Letters to the Editor

U.M.C.A. and Groundnut Scheme

Appeals for Funds to Meet New Needs

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir—The East African groundnut scheme, about which so much has recently been said, is designed to increase the food supplies of Britain. It is also the mission of the Welfare Section of the Government that it should benefit the African people of whose country it is being operated and upon whose labour it depends.

It may or may not bring real benefit to them. It will certainly bring welcome opportunities for material advancement, and the proposed medical, educational and welfare services will be of great value, but something more is needed. The old life of a backward part of Africa is to be turned upside down, and in the process tribal society will inevitably be destroyed, together with the traditional basis of what was good in personal conduct and community relationships. The result may be disastrous, and surely will be unless spiritual influences are at work to create new life in place of the old.

Part of the groundnut area is the concern of the Church Missionary Society, but by far the largest portion falls within the Anglican diocese of Masasi, which depends entirely upon support provided through the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. The only other missions there are those of the Roman Church, which will, no doubt, do its part.

The task is so great and so urgent that the U.M.C.A. feels justified in asking for both moral and financial support from a wider circle than that of its regular subscribers, in order that the Gospel may be preached and African Christians shepherded in the midst of the upheaval.

Yours faithfully,

SHALIFAX, President,
 GERALD DROOMFIELD,
 General Secretary,

35, Great Prier St.,
 London, S.W. 9. 6.
 UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO
 CENTRAL AFRICA.

African Students in Britain
Mr. A. V. P. Elliott's Comments

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir—I have read your report of a Press conference by the Welfare Section of the Colonial Office and your editorial comments thereon. It is natural that the welfare officers should be suspicious about Colonial students in this country, that is their job, but I think a good deal has been said both by them and by you which is unfair and should not be unanswered.

As a lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda, now seconded to London University, I know a number of Colonial students and am familiar with their home background and their conditions here. I agree that suitable accommodation is often difficult to find, and there is certainly need for more hostels where Colonials can mix with English students, and for good homes where they will be welcomed. Cannot something be done by publicity to educate English people into taking a more active interest in these overseas guests?

As to the Colonial Office remark that many students live in slum areas, what exactly is meant by this term? If it means areas in which there are slums, it is very difficult not to live in such areas in any of our big cities; but if, as I suspect, it means working-class districts, is it not as well that Colonial students should learn how the majority of our population live? The idea that all British people are well-to-do is only too common in the Colonies.

One official complained that many students are "introspective and hard to handle," and you, sir,

suggested that they will go back to their countries as political agitators. I suggest that "introspective and hard to handle" really means "suspicious," and that this and whatever political outlook Colonialists may have are due, not to conditions here, but to conditions in the Colonies, which are often in marked contrast to the freedom which happily exists in this country.

Many students are stated to miss out their leisure time. I have no evidence on this point, and I doubt if Mr. Keith has, and even admitting that out of 3,200 students some may consort with "undesirables of both sexes," we must also admit that out of 3,200 English students some would do the same.

Why the unhappy law students should be singled out by Mr. Keith for the accusation that they are "not real students" I do not know, nor why a law degree should be considered less respectable than any other.

Finally, I should like to protest against the tone of your editorial comments, which go far beyond the stern paternalism of Mr. Keith and his assistants. To Colonial students I fear that your remarks can only sound inhospitable and ungracious, and the impression remains that in your opinion Colonialists had better remain in their own countries, even though they are as yet without fully fledged universities of their own.

Institute of Education,
 University of London.

Yours faithfully,
 A. V. P. ELLIOTT.

Our Reply

Your correspondent cannot have read our leading article very carefully. His final paragraph might, for instance, be compared with the following brief extract from that editorial:

"There is, of course, general sympathy with the idea of giving selected African, Asian and other coloured Colonial students an opportunity of receiving the best British education, but it is obvious that much more harm than good may be done if the practical difficulties undermine the whole value of the principle, as they evidently do in the harsh conditions of life in post-war England. Even, in normal times we should contest the contention that a Colonial Government must stand aside and allow considerable numbers of its adolescent, un-mindful young men and women to suffer experiences which are calculated to have dangerous results for them and all with whom they come into close contact on their return home. For some time we have been receiving most depressing reports of the conduct of many of these students in their leisure hours."

Mr. Elliott writes as though his assertion that neither he nor Mr. Keith has evidence that many students misspend their leisure proves that our statements at that point are untrue or greatly exaggerated. They were, we believe, neither the one nor the other. Can we deny that some governors and other departmental heads make no secret of their fears "in this matter, and that many senior officials in Africa and many missionary and other non-official European friends of African advancement, have reached the considered conclusion that serious danger is involved in the present practice of leaving large numbers of African students in this country to their own devices night after night and month after month?"

We did not write that some of the 3,200 coloured Colonial students consort with undesirables of both sexes, but that many of them—not merely a few—are associating with undesirables of both sexes, some of whom are well known to the police. Does Mr. Elliott suggest by his comparison that many are mixed with a few English students in the same states? That would be tantamount to the most damning indictment of our educational system; but we know nothing to drive us to that dire conclusion.

It is because African and other coloured Colonial students are subject to special temptations and difficulties that we have criticized the Colonial Office for setting too fast a pace when its preparations and supervision are inadequate. Far better results, we wrote, would surely be obtained by sending fewer and more carefully selected students, and providing them with all necessary amenities and frequent contact with friendly advisers, so minimizing their exposure to anti-social influences.

Many of the present students are so young and inexperienced that it would be preferable to give them higher education in their own countries and send only the best of them to Great Britain for post-graduate courses after several years of active work in medicine, agriculture, administration, or some other career. Then they would have had a fair chance of developing their character before being sent into a strange new world. (E. A. & R.)

Legislative Council in Uganda Case against Reduced Taxation

THE CASE AGAINST REDUCED TAXATION was forcibly put in the Legislative Council of Uganda recently by Mr. C. C. Spencer, Acting Financial Secretary (and now Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission), who said:

"No body needs to be a student of economics to realize that it is wrong in principle to increase the volume of purchasing power by tax concession at a time when there is a danger of there being a reduced quantity of goods available to take up that purchasing power and it is for this reason that the Protectorate Government is not favourably disposed towards adopting the lead given by our neighbours. Of less concern is the fact that concessions on the lines to be adopted in Kenya would favor Uganda in a loss of revenue amounting to £30,000 a year."

"This Government would be failing in its duty if it introduced tax concessions before the present economic crisis is overcome. If by some inconceivable stroke of ill-fortune the United Kingdom was unable to emerge on the right side from the present difficulties, then Uganda and every territory in the Colonial Empire would be just as much bankrupt from the point of view of foreign trade as the United Kingdom. East Africa would then be reduced to a position in which we could not import goods from any hard currency area and faced with the possibility of a serious decline in imports from other sources." It is with this in mind that I say that the Uganda Government must give every possible lead, however small it may seem in terms of local finances and economics, in combating this crisis. This is not only a matter of patriotism, but also of self-preservation.

Logic Suggests Higher Tax

"As at present advised, this Government does not consider that any case has been made out for a reduction in direct taxation. In fact, everything points to the logical but increased taxation. The only argument I can see for any reduction in taxation is that our neighbours have seen fit to introduce this measure."

"There is no fundamental reason why we should follow them, or why the rates of income tax should not vary from one East African territory to another, though I appreciate that it will cause the commissioner of income tax considerable difficulties, and that there may be various attempts at evasion on the part of members of the community in Uganda who will wish to declare their income derived in Uganda as derived in Kenya in order to enjoy the lower level of taxation. The commissioner of income tax may be able to devise a method of overcoming these difficulties."

Mr. Spencer added that the provincial commissioners were unanimous that the present level of direct and indirect taxation upon Africans was most burdensome, that any relief given to producers by increases in prices for their produce will dangerously inflate the spending power of Africans at a time when the inducement to spend would be seriously affected by the curtailed supply of consumer goods, and that the inevitable consequence would be a greater reluctance to produce which would mean lower production. The provincial commissioners were all of the opinion that it was undesirable to reduce taxation in any way.

The Director of Agriculture, Mr. P. A. B. KILLICK, said that in the very near future there would be a definite trend towards the introduction of modern farming equipment in Uganda, and that his department had begun with three tractor units as an experiment; they would be turned out to African cultivators on condition that improved farming systems were introduced and maintained.

Referring to regional research, he admitted that he had felt in the past that some of the main institute had been placed in areas where the research was in question. He said that at a recent conference he had suggested that the Uganda Government would not be in the position proposed by the new East African Agricultural Research and Forestry Organization unless the commitments which contributed to its upkeep had some say in the programme. He added that it had been decided that the organization should be controlled by a council on which the directors of agriculture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would sit, and that the annual programme and estimates of the organization would have to be approved by that body.

Mr. R. C. ESKIN, in criticizing educational policy, pointed out that only two African students at Makerere College were at that moment studying agriculture; and that two students travelled by a special bus to attend lectures at Kawanda, whereas he and some of his colleagues walked or rode on bicycles or in public buses for comparative purposes.

Mr. H. R. FRASER considered that far too much emphasis was being placed on social science, and far too little on the productive sciences.

Mr. C. L. FRASER, Chairman of the Education and Government Administrators, and Educationists had signally failed to instil into the African a proper appreciation of the dignity of manual labour. That, he believed, was the root cause of the apprehension of many people.

Electricity Supply in East Africa Power Company to Raise New Capital

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY'S application for authority to raise additional capital for its large development programme is now supported by the Government of Kenya.

The Colonial Office issued the following statement yesterday:

"In 1946 following a debate in the Kenya Legislative Council, arrangements were set on foot for an expert examination of the potential demands for electric power in East Africa and of the water power and fuel resources which might be used for electricity purposes."

The result was a preliminary report by Mr. C. R. Westlake on electricity supply in East Africa in which the principal recommendation made was that a public authority with power to regulate its own procedure but responsible to the Governors' Conference for the efficient discharge of its duties.

A subsequent report by Mr. E. V. Richards dealt with the civil engineering aspect of the development of water power potential in East Africa.

After making his report on electricity supply in East Africa, Mr. Westlake made a separate study and report on electricity development in Uganda, including power development from the headwaters of the Nile. He recommended that the Government of Uganda should acquire undertakings in Uganda of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. This has been approved as a separate issue, and negotiations are now taking place concerning the terms of acquisition of the company's undertakings in Uganda.

Governments' Heavy Commitments

The Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika examined Mr. Westlake's report on electricity supply in East Africa and other documents dealing with this subject, and came to the conclusion that the resources of both Governments were so severely taxed by the number of other projects which they have on hand that neither of them was at present in a position to assume responsibility for the generation and supply of the electricity in the respective territories.

It has therefore been decided that the recommendation contained in Mr. Westlake's report for the acquisition of the company's undertakings in Kenya and Tanganyika should not be brought to issue at present. This decision will in no way preclude the Governments from raising the question of bringing this industry under public control at some future date.

In order that the company may continue with its development programme, the Government of Kenya has supported an application by the company for authority to raise additional capital.

Mr. Westlake's report on electricity development in East Africa and the other documents in question are technical and lengthy, and, in view of the decision of the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika to hold Mr. Westlake's principal recommendation in abeyance, the East African Governments do not propose to publish them."

No Locust Menace

A COST OF £5,000,000 a six-year anti-locust campaign in the Middle East has resulted in the elimination of the locust menace to wheat in Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia and East Africa, according to a conference of experts recently held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Dr. Uvarov. East Africa's share of the expenditure was £2,000,000.

The John Brown group of companies in London have acquired a substantial financial interest in F. Issels & Son, Ltd., of Bulawayo.

Obituary

Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward

Editor of 'The Times' Dies in East Africa

MR. R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD, D.S.O., M.C., editor of 'The Times' since 1931, died aboard the LLANGIBBY CASTLE in the es Salaam harbour on Sunday at the age of 57 while on a voyage round Africa for reasons of health.

The fourth son of the Rev. M. J. Barrington-Ward, D.D., he was educated at Westminster School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was president of the Union Society. On leaving the university he was for a year one of the secretaries of the then editors of 'The Times' before he joined the Army in 1914. He served throughout the war on the Western Front, first in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and later on the General Staff. In 1918 he was appointed assistant editor of 'The Observer', which he left eight years later to become assistant editor of 'The Times', of which he was appointed deputy editor in 1934. That newspaper writes:

'Barrington-Ward had a high sense of duty, and no editor in a long line has given to his work greater integrity and honesty of purpose. He was austere, yet humane, ready to forgive conduct in others that he would never have tolerated in himself. The promises of no man were more reliable than his. He did not give his heart readily, but having given it, he gave it whole.'

Major H. S. Cayzer

MAJOR HAROLD STANLEY CAYZER, vice chairman of Clan Line Steamers' Ltd., the Houston Line, the Scottish Shire Line, and Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd., and youngest of the nine children of the late Sir Charles William Cayzer, Bt., died of heart trouble following malaria in South Africa last week on a business visit to the Union and the Rhodesias. Born in 1882, he was educated at Rugby School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the 11th Hussars in 1901. Six years later he resigned his commission in order to become a director of Messrs. Cayzer, Lamb & Co., Ltd., and in 1914 he joined the board of the Clan Line. He served through the 1914-18 war. Mrs. Cayzer died two years ago. Their only son is a director of the Clan Line.

Sir Arthur Huddleston

SIR ARTHUR HUDDLESTON, C.M.G., O.B.E., former Governor of Khartoum Province, died last week in Downton, Gloucestershire, at the age of 77. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, he joined the Sudan Political Service in 1904, and after rapid promotion became a provincial governor in 1930. In 1928 he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and was knighted on his return to England in 1933. In the same year he became director of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and retained that post until 1945.

Capt. HARRY CHRISTOPHER SHAW RAWSON, R.N. (Retd.), of Nairobi, has died in hospital in Tanganyika.

THE MAHARAO OF CUTCH, who died in Brno, his capital, last week at the age of 62, had visited East Africa to shoot big game.

MAJOR A. E. (Puley) SMITH, C.B.E., M.C., of Narosura Farm, Eldama Ravine, Kenya, died recently in Dublin. He was a member of the Nakuru District Production Sub-Committee and a steward of the Nakuru Race Club.

MAJOR FRANCIS S. MÖLLER, M.C. (Retd.), who has died on the Seychelles, Island of Marie, age 56, was a legendary figure in the first world war, in which he was known as the "mad major." He was awarded the M.C. for dropping bombs on an ammunition train from 1,500 feet. For the last 10 years he had lived in the Seychelles.

Mr. G. I. H. Lloyd

Pioneer in Advertising

MR. GWILLYM IRVON HENRY LLOYD, who died at his home in Ewell, Surrey, on Saturday, at the age of 47, might fairly be described as the pioneer of the adaptation and development of modern advertising methods to the needs of large masses of illiterate consumers. The advertising agent in this country had given such consistent and serious attention to advertising in East and Central African markets.

As a young man he served the East for many years with the Anglo-Thai Corporation, Ltd., and later went to West Africa for the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd. It was there that he conceived and evolved the new technique for advertising to masses of Africans, and for that purpose he founded West Africa Publicity, Ltd., in 1924. Later, as advertising manager of the Crown Colonies, he visited many British Colonies in the Far East and Africa.

Convinced by the large scope for an organization with headquarters in London which would combine the speciality services of local advertising organizations overseas with the advantages of direct contact with the advertisers in Great Britain, he founded in 1936 the Empire Advertising Service, Ltd., of which he remained managing director until his death. He had been a hard worker until he was laid aside with heart trouble last August, and he will be widely missed as an able and experienced advocate of the same scope for greater British trade within the Colonial Empire.

Lloyd was a man of transparent sincerity, who was devoted to his family, his church, the business he had created, and the Empire in general and the Colonial States in particular.

Secretary for African Colonies

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the England branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at Oval House, Park Place, St. James's, St. London, on March 30, on Tuesday next, March 3. Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., lately Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak on 'The Desirability of a Separate Colonial Secretary for the African Colonies.'

Mr. Macintyre's Report

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Labour M.P. for Bewlwyke Central, who recently investigated purchases of machinery in the United Kingdom for the roads and Irrigation Departments of Southern Rhodesia at a cost of nearly £700,000, has reported that, with the exception of some graders, all the purchases made were good value for the prices paid, but that serious troubles arose in connexion with the assembly, repair, and shipment of the machinery. Mr. Macintyre has recommended the Government to take legal action against Anti-Mistant, Ltd.

Strange Apathy

NO ONE APPLICATION has been received in Tanganyika for the Leslie and Wigglesworth scholarships established there more than a year ago, when Mr. J. R. Leslie gave £4,000 for scholarships for the sons of European residents in the Territory, and Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth offered £100 yearly for four years' daughters of British settlers who might wish to attend boarding schools in the United Kingdom. Because no applications had been received by the end of January, it became necessary to extend the period until the end of this month in respect of the scholarships for 1948. Inadequate publicity is presumably the cause of the lack of public response to these generous offers.

Africans charged with the murder of a white man last July by Mr. Maurice Arthur Stewart Vaile have been acquitted.

PERSONNEL

MR. F. H. J. DAHL, overseas travelling commissioner for the Boy Scouts' organization, has visited East Africa.

MR. M. P. BARROW, M.L.C., and Mr. E. B. ALLAN, have been on the board of the National Transport Co., Ltd.

MR. T. E. BOYDILLON has been re-elected president and Mr. R. T. LITTLE vice-president of the Bulawayo Agricultural Society.

MR. LEWELLYN DAVIES, chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, has been adopted as Liberal Party candidate for Que Que.

CAPTAIN and MRS. W. H. EVANS, for many years well-known settlers in Nyasaland, have left to immigrate Natal for Johannesburg.

CAPTAIN MELLISH, Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed A.D.C. to Sir Gilbert Rennie, the new Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON has relinquished the chairmanship of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., but retains his seat on the board.

MR. SELWYN JONES, of International Canning Proprietors, Ltd., and director of several other important business concerns in London, is on a tour of East Africa.

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, Member for Finance in Kenya, has been nominated by that Government as its representative in the new East African Central Assembly.

MR. E. E. B. GOURLAY, chief commissioner of the International Tea Marketing Expansion Board, is visiting East and Central Africa, and expects to establish an East African zone office in Nairobi.

MR. W. F. W. KELLY, of Pimlico, and Miss ANISON RUTHERFORD, daughter of the late J. D. Rutherford and of Mrs. Rutherford, of Punda Milia, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

COLONEL W. A. MULLER, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police in Trinidad, has been appointed Commissioner in Tanganyika on the retirement of Mr. W. B. BITHEN. Colonel Muller is expected in the Territory in May.

DR. WHEELER and Mr. F. D'OMMAREY will be in charge of the fisheries of Mauritius and the Seychelles. A 75-foot motor fishing vessel, CUSULUS, has been specially fitted for the work.

MR. G. D. N. BARTLETT left England a few days ago to return to Luembe, Nyasaland. He has been in that country for 27 years and served throughout the recent war with the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion The King's African Rifles.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE, M.C. (Retd.), chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries in Kenya, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. HARE, who recently motored from Durban to Nairobi, have arrived back in England by air.

MR. J. J. LOCK and Miss JULIE ADELA MACK WADE were recently married in Singapore. The bridegroom, who was born in Nyasaland and educated in Rhodesia, is the son of Mr. F. J. Lock, until recently Comptroller of Customs in Nyasaland, and now manager of the Central African zone of the Tea Marketing Expansion Bureau.

COUNCILLOR FRED HARRIS, managing director of Marshall Field Products, Ltd., a company which recently registered a subsidiary in Kenya, is the Conservative candidate in the North Devon by-election, at the end of the month. Liberal Candidates are Mr. AROLD NICOLSON and AIR VICE-MARSHAL DENNIS BENNETT. Mr. HARRIS, who is 32 years of age, visited East Africa some time ago.

MR. H. S. JOB, sub-governor of the National Bank of Egypt, who has just retired, was manager of the Khartoum branch of the bank from 1911 to 1921.

MRS. HOPE HAY speaks in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.C.C. on her impressions of life in England today. In Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme, Mr. GUY BELLINGER, a Rhodesian, described his experiences on the stage in this country.

H. J. BUTCHER, who will shortly retire after 35 years in Kenya, has written a "Standardized Swahili" translation of the New Testament which the British and Foreign Bible Society will publish. Canon BUTCHER and CANON HELLIER, of the B.C.C. in Tanganyika, have almost completed their "Standardized Swahili" version of the Old Testament.

MR. G. J. S. SCOWELL, chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, sailed in the DURBAN CASTLE last week for South Africa, and expects to be away for three or four months. If circumstances permit he will go on to Kenya before returning to London. He does not on this occasion expect to be able to revisit the Rhodesias.

GENERAL SIR ALCAN CUNNINGHAM, who commanded in East Africa during the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, and who has been High Commissioner in Palestine since November, 1945, said in Jerusalem a few days ago that he would retire when Great Britain surrendered the Mandate, on May 15. Then, he said, he would share the charwoman's epitaph: "Don't pity me now, don't pity me never, I am going to do nothing for ever and ever."

MR. STURGE GILBERT, commissioner for European settlement in Kenya, has been appointed Director of Agriculture. Born in 1903, and educated at Eversham Grammar School, he studied at the South-East Agricultural College, taking his diploma with distinction in agriculture and veterinary science. He went to Kenya in 1924 and has spent most of his service in connexion with coffee. Mrs. Gilbert is the daughter of Major Alex. Holman, former Director of Agriculture in the Colony.

MR. H. J. THOMPSON has been elected president of the Kenya Kongoni Cricket Club. MR. E. V. BRADSHAW is the hon. secretary. MR. N. T. TRENN is the hon. treasurer, and A. M. DAVIES, E. I. GLEDHILL, A. H. KNELLER, D. M. MUIRHEAD, J. W. MORTON and R. W. SMITH are vice-presidents and ex officio members of the committee, of which the other members are Messrs. D. W. JAWSON, C. M. DEVERELL, E. V. GOS, G. E. KRAUSS, D. POWELL and E. L. PEET. The deputy hon. secretary in Great Britain is Mr. F. E. WAITE. MR. R. DE ALLEN has been appointed a permanent vice-president of the club.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

TEA GARDEN ASSISTANT at present in Assam, aged 26, single, ex-officer R.E.M.E., wishes to transfer to South or East Africa in tea for other agricultural line where engineering training is an asset.—Box 342, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

EX-D.W.R. OFFICER, 31, public school, a naturalist, wishes to obtain position with prospective connected zoology, ornithology, scientific or photographic expeditions; in farming, mixed or otherwise; or forestry. Prepared to train several years if necessary. Offers of suggestions to Box No. 343, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

ACCOMMODATION

FURNISHED FLAT to let, Edinburgh, May 23 to Nov. 7. 2 or 3 half guineas a week. Two bedrooms, two living rooms, bath, room with kitchenette, telephone and television set. Apply to Mrs. E. S. Morris, 14 Fowleshall Road, Edinburgh 9.

TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. marked. — The continuous increase in American prices is the worst thing in world economics in recent times." — Viscount Samuel.

"With full Marshall aid at Britain cannot avoid bankruptcy." — Mr. Walter Lippman.
 "What we require more than anything else is faith in the future." — Captain Lee Smith, chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

"This country must think in terms of a much more actively developed scientific based agriculture." — Sir William Goodenough.
 "The more our leaders appeal to what is highest in men the more likely are they to receive a great response." — The Archbishop of York.

"There is a serious danger that the Jews in Palestine, relying on the United Nations, will attempt too much and will end by losing all." — *Manchester Guardian*.

"If the French kick Bretton down the gutter I shall be glad, for the movement was being a threat to the hope of ending the present regime." — Mr. R. S. Sneyby, M.P.

"India alone has been tapping our gold reserves at a rate of about £2,000,000 a week since mid-summer, nearly half as much has been taken by Eire." — *Financial Times*.

"State control of the Press is a very grave danger indeed." — Mrs. Francis Williams, former editor of the *Daily Herald*, and lately public relations adviser to the Prime Minister.

"It is hoped to begin building almost immediately the block of Government offices on the Thames Embankment to the east of Scotland Yard at an estimated cost of £2,000,000." — Lord Henderson.

"Increased and more economic production ought not to go to the increase of profits, but to a reduction in the cost of the article. The great advantage of the force of competition is that this is what happens." — Lord Woolton.

"There is no more shining example of debentured, old-blooded courage than that of the women in the Air Force who parachuted into France and encouraged a resistance there." — Mr. A. G. Dunder, Minister of Defence.

"The import duty on American films is an emergency measure dictated solely by our lack of dollars and is not imposed with any thought of conferring protection on the British film industry." — Mr. H. Wilson, M.P.

"The repatriation of German prisoners of war from Britain which has been going on at the rate of about 5,000 a month for a year is to be accelerated, and all except those who desire to remain are likely to have left by the end of July." — Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P., Minister of War.

"The lie in the soul of modern civilization is the idea that man's control of nature is the way of social and ethical improvement. The verdict of experience that what is natural in man degenerates, and even becomes positively evil, unless it is consecrated to God's Will." — The Bishop of Southwell.

"Incentive, initiative and particularly personal responsibility seem to disappear under Government control. If Nationalization later comes law in a general sense, we can well imagine what will happen eventually in this country, which years ago attained its wonderful position in the world largely by hard work, foresight and courage on the part of outstanding individuals and their colleagues both at home and abroad." — Sir Harold Balfour.

	HC 10 Van
	K4 10 Van
	R4 10 Van
	MS 2 1/2 Short End Tipper
	MIL 2 1/2 Long Drop side Loader
	OSA 3 1/2 ton Short End Tipper
	OSA 3 1/2 ton Long Drop side Loader
	OSA 5 ton Long End Tipper
	OLB 5 ton Long Drop side Loader Lorry
	OSS Tractor Unit for 6 ton Articulated or Semi Trailer
	OB 7 seater Coach

BEDFORD

Fifteen different chassis types cover every load from 1-ton to 10 tons with a range for every need. Here are the ranges:

Range:

HC — Wheelbase 77 in.; max. gr. wt. 2,550 lb.

JL — Wheelbase 108 in.; max. gr. wt. 3,610 lb.

K — Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 3,650 lb.

MS — Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 3,660 lb.

MIL — Wheelbase 143 in.; max. gr. wt. 12,650 lb.

OSA — Wheelbase 157 in.; max. gr. wt. 16,860 lb.

OLB — Wheelbase 157 in.; max. gr. wt. 29,460 lb.

OSS — Factor for semi-trailers for gross trailer weights up to 26,000 lb.

OSA — Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 3,620 lb.

OSA — Wheelbase 111 in.; max. gr. wt. 16,860 lb.

OSA — Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 29,460 lb.

OLB — Wheelbase 143 in.; max. gr. wt. 16,000 lb.

For more information service buses, school buses, etc. contact our branches.

VANS

TRUCKS

TIPPERS

BUSES

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 951 NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Uziwa, Mbeya, Lusaka.

BACKGROUND

World Price Prospects.—“The heavy recessions in the United States markets have been confined to agricultural commodities. Almost all raw materials, except cotton, have remained unshaken. The break, however serious, is not alarming. On the eve of the recent recession foodstuffs were from five to nine times as dear as in August, 1939, while the price of cotton had quadrupled. The price of lead, however, is no more than three times what it was before the war. The price of both crude oil and zinc is about two and half times as high as in August, 1939; the price of copper has more than doubled, and tin has just doubled. The break has brought agricultural commodities into a more reasonable relation with non-agricultural products. The fact that prices of non-agricultural commodities are much less inflated than those of foodstuffs does not necessarily mean that all is well. They are very high, they are out of relation to average production costs; and they have outpaced the rise in the prices of manufactured goods. The prices of non-agricultural commodities, too, must be regarded as vulnerable, and it is quite likely that further price adjustments will be required. President Truman has ordered an inquiry into the causes and repercussions of the commodity slump. It will probably show that nothing more than sound public financial policy is needed to sustain the forces that have caused the unbridled growth in the country's business activity. The present break in agricultural prices, from heralding the end of the boom, may serve as the basis for a healthy adjustment of prices, which will have a stabilizing effect on commodity prices generally.” — *The Times*.

Efficiency.—“For every ton-mile British Overseas Airways Corporation earned 9s. and spent 9s. British European Airways earned 7s. 6d., and spent 7s. 6d.; British South American Airways Corporation earned 5s. and spent 5s. 2d. So, although there was not a great difference in the earnings the expenses varied enormously. In March last year B.O.A.C. had a staff of 64 for every aircraft, B.E.A. a staff of 64, and B.S.A.A.C. a staff of 49. For a period of eight months each person employed by B.O.A.C. turned out 1,666 capacity-miles, in the case of B.E.A. 1,408, and in the case of B.S.A.A.C. 9039. In other words, each person employed by B.S.A.A.C. was seven times as productive as each person employed by B.E.A.” — Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

Need for Harder Work.—“We are still very far from accepting the position that we must work harder as a people without a proportionate increase in pay. Indeed, there is scarcely any economic proposition which British working-class circles would dispute more stubbornly, and a wide predisposition prevails among the middle classes to suppose that the increasing austerities and restrictions are the outcome of wrong-headed policies or malevolent purpose. In a situation so dangerous and difficult nothing could be more out of proportion than to present controls and the price system as alternative techniques, between which there is irreconcilable conflict, and between which we can make an exclusive choice. We need both, and our aim must be to use them in harmonious combination.” — Sir Hubert Henderson.

Danger of Collaboration.—“If measures of economic collaboration are being seriously advocated. But before we can unite with our neighbors we should be united among ourselves. We ask the Government to show us the way, but here so far turned to them in vain. No word about our peril has come from any senior minister. Yet ever there was a time for it, and it is now. The Socialists' party are not so astute. In a long document they have reduced this crisis of civilization to a party fight. Western Europe and America should stand or fall together, they say. What they should say is: 'Western Europe and Christianity stand or fall together.' All we mean by Western Europe existed for centuries before Socialism was preached, and most Western Europeans are not Socialists. Such a partisan outlook is deeply to be deplored at this critical moment. In such times the specter of the British people is to sink their differences. It is time to quicken the Czechoslovakian chest. Finland can be written off. New Communist attempts may be expected in Italy, France and Scandinavia. If they succeed Britain will be isolated. A historical fact is that when real power blocks are nearly the same, a world war is inevitable. It is secured only when one nation or a combination of nations, with an interest in peace is predominant. To obtain a preponderance of power that none dare challenge must henceforward be the aim of the Western nations.” — *Daily Mail*.

Christ and Communism.—“A young man to get into the Communist Party, is welcomed, and admitted. He is now in a community whose convictions and possessions are shared, who have a worldwide cause to serve and are serving with conspicuous success. The neophyte must put away any ideas he ever had that cruelty is evil, that truth is better than lies, that it is a sin to pursue an opponent with merciless and unforgiving rancour. He must be instantly prepared to dirty truth by propaganda, commit what the bourgeois would call a crime, and immediately become his opponent of it. He must speak only in slogans and catchwords, and cheerfully commit what Christians call the Sin against the Holy Ghost by saying of a plainly good thing, that it is bad because his opponents did it, and think nothing of it, for to-morrow he will have to say of a plainly bad thing that it is good because his new friends did it. He must vociferously applaud the servile sycophancy of his party to Moscow; and the seat of authority bids him to do so on Friday what he passionately disclaimed on Thursday, this he must do with the most righteous air in the world. He must, in a word, believe and constantly assert that every single thing that has ever lived and died for is a lie. Can anyone say that this is not evil? His tragedy, poor deluded child, is that he does not think of these things as evil or as good but as expedient or inexpedient.” — Carlton Roger Lloyd, in *Time and Tide*.

Wool Purchase.—“The week before last the Joint Import and Export Association, which buys raw materials for Germany and is 50% British, sent a long and expensive cable to the Alexandra Cotton Exporters' Association beginning: 'Please inform all reporters that J.E.I.A. will purchase 10,000 tons of cotton. Stop. Offers reaching here Wednesday night valid till Friday are Friday 20'. In a market which has been jumping 20s. and 3d. a pound in a day it must indeed be a relief and a leading influence to trumpet forth that it is going to be a buyer of a certain quantity of a certain kind and to have offers on hand for two full days. The immediate result will be a very steep rise which will be a relief to J.E.I.A. from making any purchase.” — Mr. W. A. L. Fitcher, M.P.

The Friendly Societies Bill.—“The Friendly Societies Bill prods, obbes and pinpricks. It is petting and pernick. It is a d pernick. — Mr. J. D. Mackay, Socialist M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Steel Shortage for Five Years Constitution for Rhodesia But Africa Must Have Machinery Changes Suggested by Non-Officials

WITH THE PAYMASTER GENERAL, MR. H. MARQUAND, met official and non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week, he said that his visit to East and Central Africa was for the purpose of discovering how far the development plans of the territories could help to rectify the grave economic imbalance between Western Europe and the sterling area on the one hand and the Western Hemisphere on the other. New sources of supply within the sterling area must be found in order to decrease Great Britain's imports of food and raw materials from dollar sources and increase exports from the sterling area to the Western Hemisphere.

Colonial development must be for the mutual advantage of the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and must be economically balanced.

Northern Rhodesia's first task, said Mr. F. CRAWFORD, Director of Development, was to attain self-sufficiency in food production, but that depended on having tools, the agricultural machinery, and consumer goods, particularly cotton piece-goods, as inducements to stimulate African labour. Local production of cotton, an important dollar earner, had doubled in five years, and could be increased to four times its present output, given the necessary tools, labour, and such essential materials as roofing iron and hessian.

Hardwood Export

Mr. Crawford added that, given the necessary equipment, the country could export annually half a million cubic feet of first-rate hardwood timber by increased exploitation. In reviewing the entire development programme to give it an economic bias, problems of housing and transport were continually in the forefront. The filling system was very short of building stock and engines, and for road transport another 200 cars were urgently required. Despite Government's effort to build construction of semi-permanent housing from local materials, cement and the metal components of construction were badly needed.

MR. ROY WELANSKY and SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE stressed the vital need for the country to feed itself. They had asked for the direction of African labour, but no answer had been given. The Government must take a realistic view of such things and get the men on the spot decide for themselves. It was not only a question of enforcing compulsory cultivation of existing methods, said Sir Stewart, co-operative African farming must be instituted, even if it required a degree of compulsion at the start.

MR. BAKER asked if Great Britain could assist the territory to obtain farm implements from Australia, which manufactured agricultural machinery often more suited to local conditions than that from the U.K. Shortage of fencing material was very serious in view of the country's critical meat supply position.

MR. MARTIN, Director of Agriculture, stated that the present favourable conditions held Northern Rhodesia looked like being self-sufficient in maize this year. To increase African production, early two-thirds of the able-bodied workers were employed in industry, leaving the villages very short of active producers. Machinery to assist European farmers and collective African farming was the answer to the problem in a country with only 300,000 able-bodied workers, of whom about 100,000 were employed, and 100,000 from their villages in any one time.

MR. BAKER asked if the possibility of timber exports, and referred to the timber shortage in Great Britain. He said he had been to learn of the close co-operation in development plans between Rhodesia Railways and the governments represented on the Central African Council.

While building up the productive capacity the Colonies must all do their share. Capital equipment bought in the dollar area should be given as long as possible, and never should be used except for necessary purposes. Meanwhile the production and export of British cars and trucks was being accelerated.

Shortage of steel was the greatest obstacle in the many very desirable projects in Great Britain, including factory construction, had to be cut out in order to provide for the production of machinery for export. Steel was available to individuals, but could not be nearly enough for a five-year programme, making all possible decisions, and he appealed to all Government departments to do the same.

THE UNANIMOUS PROPOSALS recently made to the Secretary of State by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for amendments to the Constitution have now been made public by Mr. Roy Welansky, chairman of the non-official members.

It is suggested that the Governor would be provided with a personal staff, should remain the channel of communication between Northern Rhodesia and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that he should retain the power of veto for use when in his view public interest demanded its employment.

The Chief Secretary, or deputy Governor, with a Secretariat, would be the channel of communication between the Governor and the Executive Council, or Cabinet, on which body he would sit *ex-officio*.

The Executive Council, or Cabinet, would, it is proposed, consist of the chairman of the non-official members of the Legislature, two other elected members of that body, a European and one member representing Africans, and two official members (two being the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary).

The chairman of the non-official members of the Legislature would be the president or chairman of the Executive Council, and would also be a Minister (or Member) in chief of a group of departments. The other two elected members sitting on the Executive Council would likewise take charge of groups of departments, and the member representing African interests would be Minister in Chief for African Affairs.

Three African Legislative Councillors

The Legislative Council, sitting under the chairmanship of a Speaker, would consist of 12 European members representing the 1948 constituency, two African members representing African interests, two African elected by the African Representative Council, two African representatives, Bachelors and former officials (including the Attorney General, Financial Secretary, and Director of Medical Services).

The non-official members would elect their own chairman, and would name the names of the non-official members of the Executive Council to the Governor, and himself be president or chairman of that body.

In the event of a vote of no confidence in the chairman of the non-officials being carried in the Legislature, the Governor would normally dissolve the Legislative Council, and a general election would follow.

[Editorial comment appears under *Matters of Moment*.]

Journalists in S. Rhodesia

WHEN SIR GOREFREW HEALING, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressed the South African Society of Journalists at its 38th annual conference held in Salisbury, he said that he had never known a democracy to betray a confederate. He was glad that they were the first of holding a world convention of journalists, past and present, at the Victoria Falls in 1950, which would be the 50th anniversary of the jubilee year of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Gerard D. Smith, president of the society, said that this was the first time the conference had been held in Rhodesia. He had been in Salisbury, which had been visited substantially by South African journalists, including Mr. D. G. Forman, editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, Mr. William Addison, the *Star's* press editor, Mr. G. R. Ferguson, editor of the *Bloemfontein Standard*, and Mr. G. B. Hutchinson of the *Durban Sunday Tribune*.

Mr. D. G. Forman, editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, and Sir G. B. Kennedy, said that the Company was maintaining its newspapers.

Commons Debate United States of Africa

Steel the Most Urgent of All Requirements

AFRICAN AFFAIRS were discussed in the adjournment of the House of Commons one evening last week.

SQUADRON-LEADER KINGHORN, Labour M.P. for Great Yarmouth, said that the topic which he intended to raise was that of the United States of Africa, by which he did not mean putting all parts of Africa under common political leadership. The idea of naming it "United States of Africa" was to try to ventilate a new idea in the House and show the world that in Africa, under British leadership there are possibilities far greater even than in the United States of America. He continued:

I am a great enthusiast for the development of the resources in our territories in Africa. In the position in which we find ourselves in this country, and in the developments that are obviously going to take place in a matter of months from now, real salvation can be found in my view in the heart of our territories in Africa. Further, I am such an enthusiast that I have talked other people to the extent that one of my colleagues is now in a part of Africa with a great plan of building which I hope he will bring to fruition.

We shall show in our private capacities that this great development of African resources can really take place in our lifetime, and in the short run help us to overcome our present economic difficulties, in the long run lead to a new orientation of our people in these vast spaces when our emigrants go from these islands.

If we look at the map and see these various states, many of which are under our Colonial Office—territories like Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland, and the other great territory which comes under the Colonial Office, Southern Rhodesia—it becomes obvious that, with the resources already developed, each one of them can bear comparison with their counterparts in the United States of America to-day.

African Pittsburghs and Detroit

For instance, in Southern Rhodesia there is every possibility of great development in the next few years and of places emerging like Pittsburgh and Detroit in America. Then we have the scheme which was based upon by Sir Miles Thomas. Further there is a cement factory which comes into production in Rhodesia this year and which will be embarked upon in a practical way.

The dam across the Zambezi will give far more electricity to Central Africa than the great Boulder Dam in the U.S.A. Many of the developments which have made the United States of America so economically rich have been opened up within the last 10 years or so. The Boulder Dam, producing great hydro-electric power for Oregon, Washington, and the States—one of the greatest Western ventures of Rankin—was finished and in production in 1942, three years after we entered the last war.

The same courage to go on could be shown in Africa, and a greater dam still could connect Northern and Southern Rhodesia across Zambezi. We know the difficulty which faces our over-industrialized country and that we can hardly feed a quarter of our population. We are fighting for dollars to obtain food and we are trying to secure the re-equipment of our industries, but have found nothing but difficulties. If we made a real review, we might find we could make a real saving on matters such as rolling-stock which, if it were sent to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, would be more valuable to African development than if it were used for bringing American passengers to Southampton.

In the matter of housing, now that our housing scheme of 1948 has taken on a definite turn, some people who were building houses last year will not be doing so this year, and they ought to be able to provide homes for new dwellers in Africa. There is no need for a special campaign to get people to go into these territories. They are quite too willing to go,

but many of them who could do the work in any industry to develop the new territories cannot afford a passage. Such people as steel bricklayers and engineers. There is already arising a social problem which may hold up the economic development of those territories, and therefore the Government must come in and provide facilities for our people. The sooner they start, the better. This would lessen our population and the drain on our resources over a long period. Arrangements must be made for a planned system of emigration.

Many of these ideas have been mooted before; there was one such campaign 100 years ago, but we have never been in such adverse straits as at the moment, and never was there a more opportune time to boost our population and to see that they receive proper care at the other end, as for instance, by satellite towns. We do not like to see a proportion of our population, with certain trades learned on, transferred here to carry on the same trades. The time is ripe for a great expansion to increase the wealth of all our Dominions and Colonies.

Planners Overlook Colonies

We have some great planners working behind the scenes and now and then we are given little bits of information about what they are doing. I would like to know in these great planners have taken into consideration the Dominion territories, and especially the Colonial territories of Capricorn Africa. Are they, for instance, including the steel production in the next two years in Tanganyika, Kenya, and so forth; or are they being left out of the picture? I have a feeling that they are not taking these matters into consideration.

I hope that our great planners for this country include further exploitation of these territories and planned emigration, sending people there who will produce goods there which can be sold by the pound and earn dollars. Besides food, there are such things as milk and strength, which can be shipped to America and earn its dollars.

My great grumble against the party appears to be that it did not take the job seriously which it was in power. They neglected the Empire, some of the richest parts of the world. I hope the Colonial Under-Secretary can give us a reply which will fit into the scheme we have been on for some time already—with the four-year scheme, the Overseas Food Corporation and so on, and show that the birth of the Labour Party as a Parliamentary Government was also the birth of a Party in Africa.

MR. RANKIN: The need for directing attention to this subject cannot be over-emphasized. I entirely concur in all that has been said with regard to the need for an economic build-up of African resources, an advantage not only to Africa but also to this country. We cannot, however, visualize the life of any people merely in terms of the economic set-up, because from the economic foundation there must emerge some sort of political superstructure.

Political Considerations

When we look at the tragic fate of Europe to-day we realize what an enormous power in shaping the economic outlook of this country a United States of Europe would have been. There is no argument about the need. Europe proclaims that need every day. But we have to be careful when we talk about a United States of Africa in the political sense.

We want to say that from the beginning that we are not going to create in other parts of Africa any more South Africa; that if there is to be a United States of Africa, then black and white must live on terms of greater equality than are prevalent in South Africa at the moment. When we think also of a United States of Africa we are not going to think of it in terms of the United States of America, where political equality is denied to the black people in the Southern States. If the phrase "United States of Africa" has to have any meaning to the indigenous peoples of Africa, it has not only to bring them higher economic standards but higher political ways of living and all that follows from that.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN: The hon. and gallant Member for Great Yarmouth made some remarks about the neglect of our Colonies by the Conservative Party. Because in this country, in getting a bit affairs, we are going to survive a great interest is being shown

(Continued on page 700)

Mapping the Colonial Empire by Air

Work of the Colonial Directorate, Surrey

Special to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

A **PAINTING**, unpublished, but epoch-making task—that of mapping every square mile of land in the Colonial Empire—is emerging from its infancy in the Laboratories of the Directorate of Colonial Survey at Bushey Park, Surrey. From the many thousands of aerial photographs taken by crews of two R.A.F. Squadrons, accurate maps of relatively unknown and often uninhabited tracts of Africa are being prepared.

The Directorate was established in March, 1946. It was something of an orphan project, with but a handful of assistants, limited funds, and few facilities; but under the guidance of Brigadier Hotine (one of the pioneers of aerial photography), Colonel Wiggins, and their technical superintendents, it has grown into a body some 180 strong (including overseas staff), and can to-day point to impressive achievements.

Collaboration between air and ground organizations is, of course, fundamental to this work, and the initial success of the Directorate is largely due to friendly relations with overseas Governments and the R.A.F. A revolutionary technique, based upon radar, has been evolved, eliminating the chief difficulty of earlier aerial mapping—the overlapping of the various strips of territory photographed. To-day, operating on permanent contact with ground radar stations, aircraft fly in consistent, gradual curves until the scheduled area is entirely covered.

Youthful Staff

At Bushey Park the photographs taken overseas pass through the various departments of the Directorate, which is housed in quarters adjacent to R.A.F. Transport Command. The staff is a noticeable youthful one. A tour of the offices and laboratories of the organization gradually reveals fragments of a story, at once fascinating and complex, of ingenuity and improvisation which promises to play a notable part in the development of Africa and other continents.

The photographs are sorted, analysed and arranged, until a composite whole may be viewed by the large tables. The main features of the photographed territory are picked out, contours outlined, and a series of overlapping strips on acetate plates, pegged together, each one being marked from the photographs. From this remarkable maze of topographical transfers, something stretching over several square yards, the final map is evolved, copied, and printed, the entire process involving the most intricate and minute observations and calculations.

Under an extremely ingenious instrument known as the "mufflex," and with the aid of a pair of tinted spectacles worn in a dark-room, the main features of any territory may be seen on the map in relief, sea, valley, track, and kopie stands out clearly beneath the powerful light. This instrument accurately simulates the position and appearance of the aircraft above the territory being mapped, and returning R.A.F. pilots have been surprised by the uncanny accuracy with which their handling of the aircraft on a particular day has been assessed by the dark-room staff.

Radar stations on the ground in Colonial territories are manned by the R.A.F. and two squadrons are at present operating in collaboration with the Directorate. Whilst 81 Squadron covers the Far East area, East African mapping is being undertaken by No. 82 Squadron. After covering Nigeria and the Gold Coast they went to East Africa some months ago.

In Northern Rhodesia photography of the 500-mile railway belt from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border near Elizabethville is being undertaken, with

"offshoots" to cover potential groundnut areas west of the railway. This survey will naturally be of great value in connexion with the hydro-electric projects at Kamba or Kafue.

The Ligdi area of Tanganyika was selected for extensive mapping, again primarily in connection with groundnut growing, and though much progress has been made, further photography must wait for improved weather. To the west, a radar station is being built at Mbeya, to cover the Rungwe area and northern Nyasaland. Vast tracts stretching east from the shores of Lake Tanganyika to the plains of Tabora have already been photographed, and the maps are now being prepared at Bushey Park. In this sector particularly rapid results were achieved. Maps of 300 square miles of this territory were prepared within one week from delivery of the photographs.

New Maps of Zanzibar

The Nyeri area of Kenya, the Karamoja district of Uganda, and the Kampala-Jinja sector along the northern shore of Lake Victoria are all on the programme. The west and south coasts of Mauritius, and parts of the interior have been photographed, and excellent maps of Zanzibar have just come from the presses.

A fundamental advantage in the collaboration between the Directorate and the Air Ministry is that No. 82 Squadron combines valuable flying training with topographical work of major importance. Owing to climatic conditions, the covering of a given area in a certain time is not always feasible. When therefore weather conditions militate against first-class photography (which demands excellent visibility) the Squadron moves to another area, either beginning its covering of a new sector or resuming a former project.

By immediately dispatching the latest maps to Colonial Governments and for contractors the planning of railways and roads, the completion of development plans, and the extension of millera projects may often be considerably simplified.

Work Done in Last 25 Years

Even in the Directorate's present target of 90,000 square miles in a year be reached, Brigadier Hotine estimates that 25 years will be required to map the whole of the Colonial Empire. Development naturally creates its own demand for better and more detailed maps. The advent of railways, highways, new towns, hydro-electric projects and mining and farming developments alters the face of the land, and makes up-to-date charting essential. Within a few years a squadron photographing a given area, industrial growth may necessitate complete remapping.

These "back-room boys" at Bushey Park know that they are engaged on work of great importance, which has its aspects of magic and mystery. Wide recognition might be accorded to their task of putting Africa on the map.

Anti-Malaria Drugs

THAT PALUDIN would prove to be the anti-malarial drug of the future was maintained by Dr. Frank Hawker, co-secretary of the Medical Research Council, in a recent address to the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association. He considered mepacrine a better drug than quinine, but said there were very rare complications of psychosis and hepatitis. Sontoquin, a German drug captured by the Americans in Algeria, was, he said, still under investigation, but unlikely to prove superior to paludrin.

Fly in Kenya is not nearly as serious as in other territories. For one thing there are no *G. morsitans*—*G. longipennis* and *swynnertonii* being the common fly. Admittedly the fly area has increased to a certain extent in the Masai country during the last 20 years, but there is some reason to think that such increase has probably been brought about by trade routes carrying the fly from place to place. In any case, since *G. morsitans* has not involved the game destruction policy, it is not likely to be successful.

Dr. Lewis, the chief research officer in Kenya, is not in any way at the moment an advocate of game destruction. Should he become convinced as a result of further research that game should go in certain areas, he would, I am sure, put forward such a policy clearly, resolutely, and forcibly, but would always be anxious to work in the closest co-operation with the Game Department.

National Parks

I attended a meeting of the trustees of the national parks, and also had an interview with Colonel Marchant, then Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya. From the latter I realized the great difficulties that the park trustees are having to contend with in their negotiations for the proposed main park in the Voi area.

The Chief Native Commissioner stated that he needed every inch of land for land-hungry Natives; that he was reduced to "groping about in deserts" (his expression) to get more land; and that he would not agree to any bit of land which might possibly be of some use some day to some Native being earmarked for a national park. The weight carried by his views is considerable, and makes agreement difficult.

One of the reasons for the popularity of the Kenya Game Department is its readiness to assist in control of game and destruction of vermin in European or Native areas. The department has a warden, four assistant game wardens, and six control officers who are kept fully occupied.

Usually the amount of killing necessary is not great, but I was shocked at the destruction of rhinoceros which has lately been necessary in the Kamiba country. Owing to overstocking and subsequent severe erosion, the tribe are seriously short of grazing. It was suggested that they should move into an unoccupied area of dense bush country in their reserve, but they refused to accept it on account of the rhinoceros therein.

The Game Department then agreed to do their best to get rid of the latter and set up Mr. J. A. Hunter, one of the control wardens, to do it quite impossible to drive them off, and he was obliged to shoot them. During the short time of 12 months he killed over a 100 rhinoceros and cleared the area completely.

Had he not done me that that number of rhinoceros existed in such a small area I would never have credited it. The only comforting thing is that only a small proportion of the rhinoceros bush has been cleared (about 400,000 acres), and there is reason to hope that most of the rest of it is equally heavily stocked. This means that the rhinoceros population is much greater than we had believed.

Game in Northern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia was always famous for the wealth and variety of its fauna, but the amount left to-day is only a very small part of what existed 30 years ago, and even during the last 15 years a great diminution is apparent.

The reason is not far to seek. Natives who are natural hunters will, if uncontrolled, soon clear their tribal areas of game, and then go further afield to hunt. Their motto has been "the moral kill the more I benefit." When Colonel G. E. St. Pitman made his report on Northern Rhodesia some 15 years ago he estimated that at least 5,000 head of game a year were killed in the Colony by Native firearms. This figure is exclusive of what is killed in Barotseland and of the tens of thousands of lechwe and other ungulates done to death in snares, pits, traps and the like.

The lechwe destruction on Lake Bangweulu is an illustration of what Native hunting can accomplish. In 1904 those who tell us that the lechwe has always hunted and does little harm. In 1904 the number of lechwe in the area was estimated to be in the region of 1,000,000. At the time of Colonel Pitman's survey the number had dropped to 150,000. Today it is hoped that 30,000 remain. A Districtal Commissioner who knows Lake Bangweulu intimately said he was quite sure 99% of the lechwe had been wiped out.

As the ungulates, the numbers of elephant and buffalo are probably on the increase since Native game-loaders have less effect against them.

Colonel Pitman stressed the imperative need for a game department and modern legislation, and I am glad his recommendation has been implemented by the creation of a most up-to-date department which combines game and tsetse control and includes a section devoted to fisheries. Northern Rhodesia is fortunate in having obtained the services of Mr. F. C. G. Vaughan Jones as director of the department. I was impressed with the organization he has created and the lines on which he is working.

Unlike the other African game departments, he is not starved for staff, and the following cadre has been approved: director, deputy director, assistant game warden, entomologist, two biologists, two fishery officers, six pensionable rangers and six non-pensionable rangers. It is expected that these numbers will be added to later. Some, of course, will be employed on tsetse control.

There are now 12 game reserves, all uninhabited, covering 15,000 miles, and, in addition, there are 18 controlled areas, general entry into which is forbidden. The idea of the controlled areas is to conserve the game in them primarily for the controlled use of the inhabitants, who are dependent on it for their meat supply.

There is only one tsetse fly of economic importance in Northern Rhodesia—*G. morsitans*, the game fly. More than half the Colony is said to be infested by this pest. Southern Rhodesia has cleared it from certain areas by an unpleasant game destruction policy. Alternatively, success has been achieved by the Tanganyika Tsetse Control Department, in what is known as the American experiment by selective bush clearing. Clearing enough bush and only enough to make the country geologically unsuitable to fly.

Rapid Results

In general in Northern Rhodesia a policy of game control combined with bush clearing is being undertaken, and is achieving rapid results, especially when fencing can be used in conjunction with game control.

The importance attached to animal life and ecology in Northern Rhodesia can be realized when it is pointed out that it is intended to spend £80,000 a year on the new department. Only £15,000 of this sum can be expected to be recovered from ivory and licenses, but it is felt that the resulting benefits that will accrue from the department's activities will add substantially, if immediately, to the wealth of the Colony.

The far-sighted activities of the Northern Rhodesian Government is an example to the rest of the territories, which are content to absorb into general revenue the large sums directly derived from game, yet starve the department responsible for producing them.

African Labour in N. Rhodesia Government Views Misrepresented

Misrepresentation of the official attitude towards African workers is alleged in a recent statement by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

African workers had been told that the aim of Government was to suppress the Africans, misinform them generally and impede their advance.

It was further rumoured that a trade union labour officer had been appointed by Government solely in order to induce Africans to oppose the Mineworkers' Union, and that compound managers, mine captains and other officials would work against African interests.

The Government statement continued:

If these reports accurately represent what was said to African workers they indicate that there has been serious misrepresentation of Government's policy, which is to instruct Africans, who themselves wish to form unions along the proper lines, through the advice and guidance of an experienced trade unionist. The labour officer was appointed for that purpose, so that unions should grow up on a sound foundation. In fact the first African union, of the Copperbelt shop assistants, has recently been formed with the aid of this official.

Replying to an allegation that the labour official had been appointed after the Mineworkers' Union had announced its intention of organizing African branches, and that the aim was to antagonize Africans against the union, the Government pointed out that Mr. Comrie, the official in question, arrived in the country in March, 1947, six months before the announcement by the Union.

A record sugar crop, 350,000 metric tons, valued at £2,000,000, is reported from Mauritius.

Rees Williams, the Under-Secretary of State, neglected his opportunity to expose the fallacies of his Socialist colleague, and himself gave the impression that State Socialism is the great hope of the Colonies. In proof of that contention he mentioned the decision to develop hydro-electric power at the Owen Falls in Uganda under Government auspices, as though private enterprise would have done nothing in such a matter. Yet he should know that the East African Power and Lighting Company had applied for a concession to develop hydro-electric power from the water resources of Uganda before the Government of that Protectorate showed any interest in the possibility; and, as a notice printed on another page makes clear, that old-established public company is now to be encouraged by the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika to undertake major developments in their territories because those Administrations find themselves too deeply

committed to other major schemes. Precisely the same pattern of partnership is revealed by the groundnut scheme, the managers of which have found it desirable to employ existing commercial organizations not only for railway and port construction and other kinds of civil engineering, but for the supply of their essential requirements. For instance, there appears to be every likelihood that, under their encouragement, one of the greatest concerns in the world will build a large fertilizer factory in southern Tanganyika. Such partnerships between young public corporations, full of hope and money but lacking experience, and private enterprises rich in accumulated knowledge, are surely wise, and Labour Members of Parliament who purport to be seriously concerned for the development and welfare of the Colonies would do better to support such co-operation than to pretend that the creation of the corporation is tantamount to an act of magic transforming the harsh facts which govern the achievement of great successes in Africa or anywhere else.

Big Game Problems of Kenya and N. Rhodesia

Further Points from Captain Keith Caldwell's Survey

GAME CONDITIONS in Kenya are undoubtedly far better than in any other territories I visited. Here and here only is public opinion really vocal, and public opinion is determined to preserve such game as is justifiable having regard to economic conditions.

There has been through the war years a great reduction of game, amounting almost to extermination, on private land throughout the Colony. The great demand and high prices fetched for game meat, needless to say, brought about the supply, but since it has always been recognized that game on private lands belongs to the owner or occupier, such game would, probably, not in any case have been kept permanently.

Elsewhere in the Colony there has been some diminution, but the amount, generally speaking, has not been great. In the parts of the Southern Masai Reserve that I visited game is on the whole very plentiful. In fact, some control has since been necessary to keep the large herds off the best of the Masai grazing.

Meat and Hiltong

Meat for profit had started on Crown Land, and although sale of such meat is illegal, control is almost impossible. The schedule of game that might be killed was until recently generous on a full licence, i.e., 10, or even 20, of some animals might be shot. Normally nobody used to shoot up to these numbers, although considerable quantities of zebra were shot for lion bait.

The high price of meat made all game worth killing, and parties with lorries used to go down all with full licences, and proceed to do their best to fill and overflow the schedules. The meat was immediately converted to tinned, and it was impossible for anyone to tell how many animals had gone to fill a lorry load of sun-dried meat.

The Game Department acted quickly and cut every schedule to the bone, three being the maximum number

As given in his "Report on a Faunal Survey in Eastern and Central Africa," published at 1s. 6d. by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

of any of the larger animals allowed on a full licence. A bridge control at the entry to the Masai shooting ground was then established, and a copy of the schedules for which they had to sign was given to everyone going in. This considerably annoyed the meat-hunters, many of whom announced that they were going back, since from their point of view it was not worth while keeping a safari going to kill the small amount of game now permitted.

Africa's Largest Elephants

A threat to elephants carrying large tusks also arose on receipt of the enhanced value of ivory. This was met by a sharp increase in the price of elephant licence, so that the expense of a safari plus the cost of a licence were nearly approximated to the cash return. This action aroused the indignation of the money-making fraternity, many of whom had been in the habit of taking along their mothers, daughters, and sisters to act as dummy licence-holders.

A great threat to game in Kenya, as elsewhere, is development. The cry is for land and yet more land, and every effort is made to make better use of land now in occupation. In many cases there is a clamour to get rid of game without any certainty that any good will be attained thereby.

A distant but what may be in the end, a serious threat to the best of the elephant country is in prospect, since a surveying party is now working in the Middle Tana area. This country is practically uninhabited, and is the home of what are probably the biggest elephants in Africa.

The suggestion is that, after the survey, up to 2,000,000 acres might be brought under irrigation. This may or may not be feasible; if it is, presumably it will be undertaken for the purpose of food production. The difficulties that will arise will be considerable, and a heavy campaign of propaganda against elephant and other game will have to be undertaken over a very large area.

ected, it would not be difficult to ensure that that office was held by a man of strong character and discernment. His veto on the ideas of his three non-official colleagues would be decisive, and the Governor's own veto would still be held in reserve. In the proposed changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council a nice balance is likewise achieved by the suggestion that there should be ten European elected members, three Europeans (presumably nominated), to represent African interests, three Africans representing their own peoples (two elected by the African Representative Council and one representing Barotseland), and four officials. In case of a major difference of opinion between Europeans and Africans the ten European elected members would therefore risk finding themselves opposed by the six representatives of African interests (three of them Europeans and three Africans) and the four officials. Since that would mean stalemate, the European non-officials would be under the continuing need to exercise moderation.

Both Councils would, therefore, possess ample checks against impetuosity of a policy which failed to safeguard African interests in every reasonable way. The non-official architects of this plan

Constructive Suggestions.

—who include missionaries, trade unionists, farmers and business and professional men—are to be congratulated on the results of their deliberations. They have evidently sought the best for the country as a whole and resisted the temptation to play for smaller ends. We have read many drafts for constitutional amendment in different African territories in recent years, and some of them have been contributions to Merriment rather than to statemanship. Here, however, are constructive proposals worthy of serious and sympathetic attention. While suggesting a further step in responsibility for the non-official communities, they fully safeguard African interests, provide for the direct representation of Africans in the Legislature for the first time, and hold in reserve all the powers that any Secretary of State or Governor should require.

EXAGGERATED CLAIMS can do little to detract from the British Colonies in East and Central Africa, which will scarcely appreciate some recent statements in the House of Commons. The King's African Rifles Squadron leader King was far too wise to master what Kenneth Pan-ganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland and Southern

Rhodesia with the resources already developed, can easily be compared with their counterpart in the United States of America today. That fantasia, however, was matched by his later declaration that "there is every possibility in the next few years of places emerging like Pittsburgh and Detroit." We do not believe that there is one chance in ten thousand of such vast industrialization in those territories in the next few years. While there will be great progress in East and Central Africa in many directions, the territories are determined to build from the ground upwards, not from the clouds downwards, and not one of them is thinking in terms of Pittsburghs and Detroit to-morrow. They know that those great agglomerations of modern mass production could not have been developed in a few years even though they are within easy reach of America's vast sources of supply of machinery, materials and manpower, and they know that it has taken the Union of South Africa many years to create her iron and steel industry, which is still an infant in comparison with the giants of production in the United States of America. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has always had faith in the development of sound secondary industry in East and Central Africa, but it can find no advantage in flights of fancy that take off from no recognizable features of the African landscape and end in fairyland.

Equally unrelated to the facts was the implied claim that in the last two years the Labour Government has created the Colonial Empire. Great credit is, of course, due to the present Administration—and, in particular, to Mr. Creech Jones and Sir Stafford Cripps—for showing the moral courage to deny by their present words and actions their speeches of the past. Under their leadership, the Government is pursuing a policy of very active Colonial development, and has made £165,000,000 available for the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation. But though the votes for these two bodies are large in comparison with the moneys granted by Parliament for Colonial purposes in the past, they are small compared with the capital subscribed by private investors over the years for mining, agricultural, commercial and other enterprises in the Colonial Empire. A sense of proportion and a sense of humour are needed in these matters, and far too many members of the present Parliament appear to lack both qualities when they talk about the Colonies.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 4, 1948

Volume (New Series) No. 1222

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post-free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jenson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone HOBbott 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page
Matters of Moment	681
Captain Maxwell's Camp Site	680
Mapping the Colonial Empire	601
United States of Africa	692
Mr. Marquand in Northern Rhodesia	693
Proposed Constitution for N. Rhodesia	693
Uganda Legislative Council	698
Parliament	700
Latest Mining News	708

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROPOSALS of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for a further step in political responsibility are based on an Executive Council of Cabinet of seven members, four of whom would be non-officials and three officials, each taking charge of a group of departments. The non-official members of the Legislature, who would include three Africans and three Europeans (officially charged with the representation of African interests, would elect their chairman, who would become president of the Executive Council. The Minister (or Member) for African Affairs would also be a non-official European. Thus the non-official members of the Executive would hold a majority, unless the non-official bearer of the portfolio of African Affairs were to vote with the official members. While the Secretary of State could therefore no longer count on the adoption of his wishes, the European community, on the other hand, would be challenged to find four good men to serve as Ministers, with responsibility not only for groups of departments, but for general matters, being in the majority, they could always insist on having their way when the four were in agreement. But as one of their number would have very special obligations towards the African masses, it

would not be calculated that he would automatically support the views of his three non-official colleagues if a question should arise on which the European and the African viewpoints were broadly at variance. The need to carry the Member for African Affairs with them would therefore enjoin moderation upon the other non-official members of the Executive Council, and bearing that vital fact in mind, there appears no reason why such a constitution should not adequately protect African interests.

Those who fear that the country could not provide four non-officials as Ministers might be reminded of the outstanding success achieved by Southern Rhodesia, which was also cheered by the faint-hearted at the time of the effort of self-government to be incapable of finding enough good men to administer the Colony. Secondly, I might fairly be asked, what more than a few senior officials in East and Central Africa, from governors downwards, have in the past twenty years missed so many opportunities that there need be little anxiety in giving non-officials an opportunity of showing their competence as the safeguard in the discharge of trusteeship, as we have shown that the Member for African Affairs would hold the balance in the Cabinet, and since he would be nominated by the Governor, not

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Royal Mail Service

CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN
with calls at Madeira

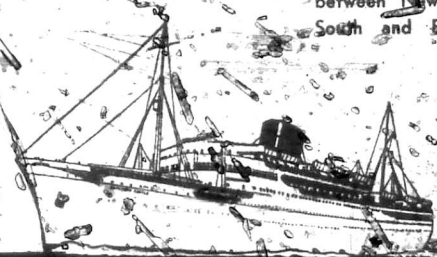
Also Sailings to ASCENSION, ST. HELENA, LOBOS, WALVIS BAY,
SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MAURITIUS and to EAST
AFRICAN PORTS via the MEDITERRANEAN

Booking Agents
for the Principal
Air Lines

Direct Cargo Service
between New York and
South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to

Head Office: 1 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel. MANCHESTER 9550
West End Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
Tel. WITNESS 1079
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester, Glasgow and at Capetown, Port
Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg,
Laurensburg, Marquias, Middeburg, Aden, Suez,
Middelburg, T. A. Brown & Co.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the STANDARD BANKING CORPORATION LTD.,
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the
Governments of S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika)

40 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
67 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65 London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

Men who matter



shave with Gillette

Men who matter know they cannot perform their duties confidently if their appearance is at fault. These men always shave with Gillette, for experience has taught them that Gillette blades give the closest, smoothest, best-looking shaves that they have ever known.

Blue Gillette Blades



BUY A PACKET TO-DAY!

Good Mornings Begin with Gillette

Write enquiries to: BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1938) LTD. G. 111



Plans for a neighbourly world

Marconi's first wireless messages did more than enable nation to speak to nation. They drew closer the world's boundaries, quickened the tempo of existence, brought acquaintances into next-door neighbours. Broadcasting has helped still further to increase our knowledge of our neighbours; wireless navigational aids and radar have brought greater safety and faster travel between Continents. And so Marconi's will continue to pioneer. Their engineers are busy today on developments which will make the world a close community tomorrow.

Exporters

of: Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cayes, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of: Hardware and Building Materials, Gummies, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cash Prices for Native Produce

THE African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

115-116 HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.4

Branches at: — NOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ISUMU, MBELE, UKOBA.

Marconi

the greatest name in wireless

MARCONI'S WIRELESS (REGIONS) COMPANY, LTD., MARCONI HOUSE, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX.

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

Head Office

14 BILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches at

NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR — DAR ES SALAAM
Agencies in MADAGASCAR
TAMATAVE, TANANARIVE, ANTANARIVANA

PRODUCE IMPORTS

COTTON, OILSEEDS,
COFFEE, SPICES, Etc.

EXPORTS

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), LTD.

P.O. Box 1132, NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffee

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.
CUELUM STREET

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP), LTD.

will be pleased to assist

Settlers on their arrival in the Colony

Landship

1935	195
1946	2,000

Head Office

P.O. Box 35, NAKURU

P.O. Box 35, MOMBASA

N.B. BEFORE YOU BUY A FARM CONSULT THE K.F.A. LANDS AND PROPERTIES REGISTER

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

is an experience you will enjoy. There is a wealth of interest for the tourist, including the world-famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the mountains of the Umtali District, the Matopos, Game Reserves and Native life.

Train services are modern with fully equipped dining cars and comfortable sleeping accommodation. The Victoria Falls are less than 3 days from Cape Town, and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira.

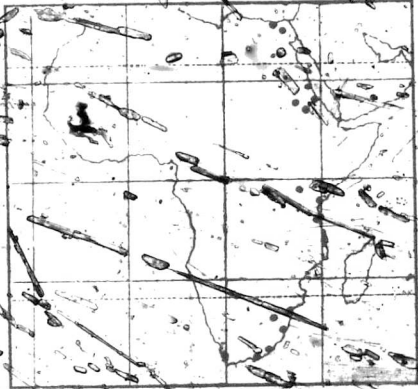
RHODESIA RAILWAYS



MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

I M P O R T E R S



E X P O R T E R S

ASSOCIATED OFFICES

- | | |
|--|--|
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (South Africa) Ltd. | Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Elisabethville. |
| W.M. COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Durban and Point Natal. |
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. | Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi, Malindi, Addis Ababa, Asmara, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria, Aden, Djibouti, Tripoli (Libya), Assab, Port Said, Tobruk, Benghazi. |
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (Middle East) Ltd. | Port Town (Suaz). |
| JOHN ROSS, COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Alexandria. |
| THEISEN'S STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd. | Cape Town—South, East and West Africa Coasting Service. |
| Soc. Ital. MITCHELL COTTS p.A. | Rome, Milan. |
| DINGWALL COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Vancouver. |
| | HOMER & CO., S.S.L. Naples. |
| | DINGWALL COTTS INC. New York. |



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are making an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA
ZANZIBAR**



*For information regarding Trade, Commerce,
Settlement, Travel and General Conditions
apply to*

**The Commissioner, East African Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, S.W.1.**

Telephone:

Whitehall 570/2/3

Telegrams:

Ematters Rand, London

Cables:

Ematters, London

NORTHERN RHODESIA

For Information

apply to

The Northern Rhodesian Representative,

(at his temporary offices)

PALACE CHAMBERS,

9, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

J. G. ARONSON

Limited

Est. 1921

**IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS
REPRESENTATIVES**

*We invite your offers
and inquiries*

**P.O. Box 681, Nairobi,
KENYA COLONY**

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

HEALTH HORIZON

for the Overseas Reader

April issue includes articles on

ALCOHOL

WHY WEAR SPECTACLES

SNAKE BITE AND ANTIVENOM

DIPHTHERIA

illustrated

JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

Five shillings per year

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

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO. LIMITED

Head Office

Alliance Building, Harding Street
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI

Branches:

KENYA: ELDORET P.O. Box 100
 UGANDA: KAMPALA P.O. Box 100
 TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: ARUSHA P.O. Box 100
 TANGA: TANGA P.O. Box 112

MANAGING AGENTS AND MERCHANTS

The Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings are offered by the Company Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & Co., LIMITED
 Plantation House, Fenoburch St., London, E.C.3 Tel. MAN. Hts. 7471

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., LIMITED

Land and Estate Agents

NAIROBI - ARUSHA - ELDORET - KAMPALA - TANGA

BOVILL, MATHESON & Co. (Eldoret), Ltd.

(late A. C. HOEF & Co.)

of Bookstall Service - 1948

BUILD YOUR LIBRARY
 month by month
 for 36/6 a year



Good books are constantly being withdrawn from W. H. Smith & Son's Reading Library to make room for newer ones. The surplus volumes are sold at bargain prices and can be acquired on a subscription system that includes postage to any address.

Rates vary according to the number of books required every month. One novel, for instance, can be sent every month for 36/6 a year (non-fiction, 52/6). The cost of twelve similar books at their published prices would be at least 60/0.

Specified types of books (though not specified titles) can be supplied. Every volume sent out is in good condition and one that during its term in the Library was in constant demand.

No. of Books Per Month	Fiction	Non-fiction
One	36/6	52/6
Two	72/-	105/-
Three	108/-	157/6
Four	144/-	210/-
Five	180/-	262/6
Six	216/-	315/-



W. H. SMITH & SON'S
 Reading Library

BRIDGE HOUSE, LAMBETH, LONDON, ENG.

FISHOLW

22" x 16" WASHBASINS
 COMPLETE AS SHOWN



Stocks held by
 East African Agents
A. BAUMANN & Co.
 NAIROBI, LOMBAKA
 DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA



The WILEYS-OVERLAND JEEP

Proven in Battle
 Now Geared for Peace

Sole Representatives in Tanganyika Territory for Sales and Spares

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. (Africa), Limited
 P.O. Box 416, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA

London, Agencies:
WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Limited
 Port of London Building, London, E.C.3.

**TO KEEP IN TOUCH
YOU MUST READ**

"East Africa and Rhodesia"
regularly

POST THIS FORM TODAY!

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue dated _____ and until _____, and enclose £30s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____

IN BLOCK _____

CAPITALS _____

PLEASE _____

Signature _____

Full Postal Address _____

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF RHODESIAN ENGINEERING

CONSULT

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

BULAWAYO
SALISBURY
GATDOMA
BODA
TIRAN

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA
CENTRAL AFRICA**

AND

NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

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

Local Office: 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866
Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
K. MICHIE, ESQ., Chairman.
A. STUART, ESQ., C.B.E., Deputy Chairman.
R. L. BIRD, ESQ., S. R. H. REID, M.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
W. G. ELY, ESQ., SIR H. PIROUKE, ESQ., C.B.E.
W. H. MILLS, ESQ., SIR B. MONTON, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager: R. K. ALLAN. London Manager: N. W. CHISHOLM.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA	CAWNPORE	MANDALAY	STEAMER POINT	ENTEBBE
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	ADEN	KAMPALA
MADRAS	LAHORE	KANDU	ZANZIBAR	UNJ
KARACHI	TUSKORIN	NUWARA ELIYA	MOMBASA	MBALE
CHITTAGONG	COCHIN	ADEN	NAIROBI	TANGA
AMRITSAR	RANGOON		NAKURU	DAR-ES-SALAAM
			KISUMU	MWANZA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Bonuses, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking Business.

Current Accounts are opened. Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques, available throughout the World are issued to Constituents by the Head Office. Branches, Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken. Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA