

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Should Gold Be Revalued? The Case for a Free Market

**SHOULD GOLD BE REVALUED?** That question, which is of so much importance to the East and Central African territories, to Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika in particular, was discussed a few days ago by a special correspondent of *The Times* who wrote (in part):

"The most important factor on which currencies are based is the price of gold. Gold as taken at the official price in the United States—\$35 an ounce—and as currencies of the States members of the International Monetary Fund are linked to gold at this price."

"The price of \$35 is necessarily the price at which the United States is prepared to accept gold. But the United States does not sell gold freely at this price. It is normally provided only to central banks. The official price does not represent a free market price. As a result there is no completely free gold market in the world."

### Value Depressed by Controls

"The case, however, of purely free markets in India and the Middle East, and in fact in many other countries, at prices well in excess of \$35 an ounce. In other countries the dealings are illegal, but in fact substantial amounts are dealt in on the so-called black markets at approximately the same price. Nor is this a solitary case. In ordinary goods during this year, the prices of most other commodities have risen in the same ratio. The value of gold alone is often by as much as one-half the prices which the public is prepared to pay for it legally or illegally."

"It is the advantage of this system? The price of \$35 an ounce was the price of gold before the war, and although in all commodity prices have changed gold is worth as much as it was before war values. In other words the effect of Government control is to depress the value of gold below its value in relation to other commodities. As gold is a standard measure of all values, and particularly of international exchange transactions, it is desirable that its price should be fixed in relation to the principal currencies, but to depress the real value of gold—i.e., the price it would have to be resold for where gold could be bought at a profit without restrictions, so that its value could not be artificially fixed, is not artificially."

"The best that can be said for the present system is that it is not so badly designed that what levels it sets will eventually be abandoned. But something in the nature of production and distribution can be restored by the basic economic equilibrium cannot be restored by the present system."

"The effect of fixing the price of gold at the pre-war figure, while the prices of almost all other commodities, the price of labour and supplies of the governing industry have risen above that level, is to reduce mining loss and less available with a consequent depression of gold output. Under the old gold standard the output of the gold mines directly affected business activity throughout the world. Unless this view could be held with the increase of production and a rise in prices and a consequent depression ensued. This was one of the factors which led to the great depression of 1929."

"Since then the technique of monetary management has been developed and the volume of credit is no longer so closely related to gold holdings as it was when most countries maintained gold reserves at a fixed percentage of their note circulation and to the deposits in their banking systems. Hence the output of gold still has a substantial influence on credit systems, and production in the output of gold will tend to cause restriction of credit and deflation of prices. In other words the fixing of the price of gold, by discouraging output, may far from realize the benefits of the more elastic methods of credit control which have been developed since 1929."

"It may be hoped that the authorities of the International Monetary Fund will tackle the question as soon as practicable. Under the Bretton Woods Agreement they have the power to decide upon a general revaluation of currencies in terms of gold. If only no step would do more to facilitate a restoration of exchange stability. The authorities of the Fund will, however, have an extremely difficult task if they attempt to revalue gold without the existence of any truly free gold market."

"They might attempt it, but a rigid 10% readjustment in the hope that by trial and error a new equilibrium would be found which corresponded with equilibrium in other systems. It would prove costly and bring credit of the wrong systems. It would be preferable either for the Fund itself or for one of its member States to restore a free market."

"When the free market is restored, it is to be ascertained that serious differences will have to be adjusted to that price in the appropriate party. It is not the fixing of a currency which is that is dangerous. Indeed, only by such a link can the dangers be safeguarded against the illusion that perpetual prosperity can be obtained by perpetual inflation. The important thing is that the currency should be fixed to what is the appropriate price, and, again, it may be necessary to allow a period to permit provisional parties which could be revised in circumstances to occur, and the International Monetary Fund could fulfil a very important and laudable task if these parties should be."

### Market in Middle East

MR. H. J. D'AVIGNON GOLDSMID, of the well-known firm of Messias and Goldsmid, replied:

"It is incorrect to say that gold is dear in India and the Middle East. It is dearer than from \$60 to \$90 an ounce. Gold is dear in the Middle East at \$42 an ounce, i.e. at a premium of 20% above the United States official price, not 100% as is often stated. The gold price that it is dear in sterling is 20% above the price that it is dear in gold, i.e. \$90 an ounce if the buyer could get done. It is dear at the official rate of 40%, but this is the price of sterling weakness in the Middle East, not of gold's strength."

"Your correspondent suggests that there is a free market. In the Middle East, the price of gold is higher than the official price. Against this contention in Switzerland the dealing is virtually free, the official price is very high, and the parity of the Swiss National Bank."

"The fact that the price of gold is high in the Middle East and India is not a sign of a free market. It is a sign of a free market in the sense that the commodity is being sold to the highest bidder, who is not the Government. The price of gold is high because it is the most effective buyer of the commodity, as there is no one else with sufficient means to maintain the price above this platform."

"The common prices ruling in the Middle East are based on the virtual prohibition of imports which insulates these

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only some of the possibilities and has been mostly on the Mukwamba side of the main area. A little underground work and some surface trenching has been done on mineral veins in the Southern Area. Geophysical and geological surveys are being made, chiefly to cover the whole area of the mines.

The underground development at Mukwamba totals some 10,000 ft. on the levels 470 ft. apart vertically. Four veins are being sunk from the lower level, all of which are situated on the steep being 120 ft. below the level of the 450 ft. surface. The orebody extends along the strike and within the shear zone for a distance of 1,100 ft. and runs down to 470 ft. A so-called leader orebody occurs as an offshoot from the main vein, all side of the shear zone. Within a small north-south vein starts 300 ft. south of the shear zone and is taken down to contact with the main distance of 300 ft. at least.

**Great Deposits of Lead Ore**

Galena (lead sulphide) is the principal ore mineral associated with copper minerals, silver and gold.

Based on this development, a quarter of a million tons of ore can be classified as probably having contained 400,000 lb. of lead, 4 ounces of silver to the ton, 3 awt. of gold to the ton and 1% of copper. Further development work will be required, however, before any close estimate can be made. One-third of this tonnage occurs in the weathered zone and shows various degrees of oxidation.

Diamond drilling to test the extension of the orebody has shown that the mineralization continues to a depth of at least 500 ft. vertically below surface. Four holes intersected the orebody at a depth of 750 ft. vertically below surface and two intersected it at a depth of 1,200 ft. This drilling has not been sufficient to show whether the area of grade of the orebody changes in depth, as a substantial tonnage may possibly be inferred down at least to the level of the deepest borehole.

Preliminary metallurgical tests have indicated that the sulphide ore is amenable to treatment by flotation. Further tests will be required before a commercial size plant can be erected. Preliminary smelting tests are also being made.

The branch railway should reach the property by the end of 1947. It is expected that a concentrating unit to test the mining and marketing of the ores will be in operation as soon thereafter as possible. Further on the Mukwamba side of the main area, it has been possible to show that the whole area merits investigation.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines, Limited  
Prospects in Tanganyika Examined**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held in London by June 12.

The Hon. A. J. FRASER, D. S. O., Chairman of the company, was asked to attend owing to indisposition.

MR. ALTHUR I. E. FRASER, president, said inter alia:

"We were not in possession of the complete accounts to June 30, 1946, in time to permit of their issue to the shareholders within the prescribed time. The Board decided to have the accounts made up to December 31, 1946."

The sale of a small quantity of bullion obtained from treating ore at Chausu during that period realized £339 after deducting royalties which is returnable to claim for refund of royalty up to June, 1945, & credited to revenue account.

**Prospecting**

Receipts from sundry operations and interest, etc., brought the income up to £6,829, which met all ordinary costs in running the properties. In addition there was a net item of £1,489 for prospecting, and the work we hope will result favourably for the company at an estimated loss in the account of £719.

The inquiry in the circular of May 1946, in which we have been examining certain gold properties in Tanganyika which seemed to offer attraction. The area over which an exclusive prospecting licence was taken was examined and sampled by our engineers. It has merits but is not in a condition to justify the expenditure of this company's resources in large-scale development. However, further work is being done and the licence has been renewed.

It had been the intention of the directors to call a meeting of shareholders on receipt of the report, but as the conclusions were definite and an opportunity had arisen to consider another property, it was decided to postpone the meeting and proceed with the negotiation of other property.

**Further Inspection**

The further inspection and sampling of the property reported upon by our representative, and the directors are inclined to favour a discussion of terms for the acquisition of the property. Definition of terms will be on the completion of our examination of all aspects of the case. It is expected that a decision will be reached in the near future and will be reported.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, M. S. O., Chairman of the Board, the real estate agency of the company's business in East Africa. He has been acquainted with the mining and geological aspects, and is now acting as our adviser on the Tanganyika strike to record our appreciation of the value of the property to the company, the staff at our properties who have, as Mr. Hughes has been careful to mention, been the most efficient in the most efficient manner.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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**Development in Rhodesia**

SOUTH AFRICA'S Rhodesia has received £8,943,534 from loan funds in the current year. The capital of the second and agricultural Bank is to be increased by £1,000,000. £1,500,000 will be advanced to the National Housing and Housing Board; the Government schemes received £1,187,600 and the other banks have £320,000. The miscellaneous Government of £1,100,000 includes £200,000 for a scheme to supply Commission and £386,000 to the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, £328,000 to the Cotton Research and Industry Board, £250,000 to the Cold Storage Commission and £150,000 to the Central Labour Supply Commission.



# The Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd.

## Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in London on July 9.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.A., Chairman of the company, writes in the course of his review circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:

Operations for the year ended December 31, 1946 resulted in a profit of £133,746, to which has been added £44,651 brought forward from 1945 and £18,644 set aside for tax in respect of past years. An interim dividend of 3% has been paid, and after providing for the proposed final dividend of 3% and bonus of 7%, also adding £75,000 to reserve, there remains to be carried forward £60,154. The income included profits on realization of securities which had previously been written down. For this reason the profit figure cannot be regarded as normal, and your directors carried a substantial part of the reserve.

Your Company is a finance company and profits losses on investments are only treated with for taxation purposes when the investment is realized. Owing to realizations of investments which took place some years ago the company has accumulated losses for income tax purposes, as a result of which it has not had to pay income tax in recent years on profits on realizations. In the accounts for this year you will notice that we have an income tax refund of over £13,000. After taking into account the profit made for this year the company still has income tax losses which can be carried forward to future years, but when these are exhausted the company will have to pay tax at the standard rate on any profits it may make, and the distributable profits will be affected accordingly.

### Interests in Union Mines

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD.—The Tanganyika Company's principal holdings consist of shares and debentures in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the Bembeza Railway Company, Kintan Gold Mines Ltd., and the Geita Gold Mining Company Ltd. A payment from the Bembeza Railway Company of £78,000 has been received by the Tanganyika Company on account of redemption of Bembeza Railway debentures and was applied in writing down the book value of the debentures which hold the shares, standing in the books of the Tanganyika Company at £1,617,680.

For the year ended July 31, 1946, the results of the Tanganyika Company's investments are shown in profit and loss account of £41,653. Net transfer of £250,000 to reserves, which now total £1,000,000. Dividends of the Union Minière preference stock, of the order of £100,000 and £100,000 per annum of the ordinary stock were paid after tax.

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA.—The following dividends were declared by the Union Minière:

Year	Balance	Profit	Total
1942	75.00	175.00	250.00
1943	67.50	175.00	242.50
1944	67.50	175.00	242.50
1945	67.50	175.00	242.50
1946	67.50	175.00	242.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>337.50</b>	<b>875.00</b>	<b>1,212.50</b>

The accounts for 1945 and 1946 will be presented in July. The copper output for 1944 was 745,424 metric tons. Deliveries of cobalt and of uranium-radium ore were maintained at a high level.

KINTAN GOLD MINES, LTD.—The Kintan Company owns 27,500 of the £350,000 of the 5% debenture stock outstanding and an 89.9% interest in the shares of the company. The Kintan Gold Mines Co. Ltd.

owns and also holds shares in the Uruwira Minerals Ltd.

GEITA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.—The operating profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, was £67,726, against £11,806 for the previous year. After charging depreciation, debenture interest and the year's provision for debenture redemption premium, the loss for the year was £66,462, reducing the credit balance on profit and loss account to £50,154. The gold production was as follows:

	Year ended June 30, 1946	Six months to Dec. 31, 1946
Tons of ore milled	46,725	46,725
Fine gold recovered (oz.)	32.83	33.54
Operating cost per ton of ore	—	—
Estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1946	1,033,840 tons of an average grade of 4.40 dwts per ton	—
as against 1,392,208 tons of an average grade of 4.40 dwts per ton at June 30, 1945	—	—

Developments at Geita.—Some improvement in the labour position has taken place during the current year and the daily rate of milling for the six months to December 31, 1946, was 47 tons, compared with 46 tons for the previous 12 months to June 30, 1946. The capacity of the mill is 500 tons per day, the output being 400 tons per day before the end of 1947, but until operations actually reach 1,000 tons per day and the development of the Geita mine is further advanced no reliable estimates of the prospects of the Geita Company can be formed.

Dr. W. S. McCann, Ph.D., M.Sc., M.M., in the capacity of consulting engineer to that company, made a report on the prospects in January 1947. Reference is made in that report to the temporary financial assistance which is being given to the Geita Company by your company and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the principal debenture stockholders, and the situation of the Geita Company is clearer and it becomes appropriate to put forward a long-term financial plan. The amount of the loan from the Zambesia Exploring Company is now £67,500.

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD.—Uruwira Minerals Ltd. has made recently a rights issue of 100,000 new shares for every share held at 5s. 6d. per share, part of the conditions of this rights issue was that holders of the old shares could purchase the new shares when a quota of new shares was obtained on the Stock Exchange. The Zambesia Exploring Company has therefore subscribed for 127,111 new shares at 7s. 6d. per share as rights and for 236,000 new shares as cash subscribers of the issue, and sold 49,029 of these shares at 10s. 6d. per share. The company now holds 163,147 shares of Uruwira Minerals Ltd. Dealings in the Stock Exchange, London, in the shares of Uruwira Minerals Ltd. began on May 1, 1947, at a quotation of 7s. 6d. per share. The authorized capital of Uruwira Minerals is £1,250,000 in shares of 5s. of which £1,000,000 is issued and fully paid.

### Uruwira Mining Leases

It holds two mining leases comprising approximately 47 square miles for the purpose of mining gold and platinum, copper, silver and tungsten in an additional area of 24 square miles lying between the two leases. The leases have been granted for 50 years if granted, they will be a compact lease area of 60 square miles. The Government of Tanganyika Territory has agreed to construct a branch railway from the Geita Mine to a terminus in the vicinity of the company's property. An Advisory Committee, headed by the Union Minière, has been appointed as technical managers of Uruwira Minerals Ltd. Investigations have been made of the shear zones and fractures in the granite, and the mineralization which occurs in these zones. The work is being carried out which can be expected to go to a depth of 100 feet. Such work as has been done up to the present can be regarded as indicating

## Taylor Woodrow, Limited

### Mr. Francis Taylor's Statement

THE 12TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TAYLOR WOODROW, LIMITED, will be held in London to-morrow.

MR. FRANCIS TAYLOR, Chairman and managing director, has circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the 14 months ending December 31, 1946, a statement from which the following passages are taken.

Members will note that the work in progress is still high, standing at £7,184,098. In four experience that the various Government departments with whom these accounts have to be finalized have recently expressed a desire to have them completed. We are continuing our concentrated efforts and expect that this year will see nearly all of the accounts relating to past contracts, which form so large a part of the work in progress, brought to a conclusion. In valuing the work in progress the assessors and surveyors have in their opinion made adequate provisions for any possible loss which might arise when settlement of all the old contract accounts is reached.

#### Capital Increased by £255,125 0

In February of this year the Capital Issues Commission granted permission for the issuance of capital to be placed upon terms which you will be familiar. The new issue was successful, of the 600,000 shares placed only 200 were not taken up. This additional capital amounting to £255,250, was needed for purchases which have been made of large and valuable machines essential for the coal production, and for the expansion we are making in our ballast business.

Last year your company's investments in the United States of America were increased and the remaining resources will assist in launching the newly formed subsidiary companies in South Africa, East Africa, and in Taylor Woodrow (West Africa), Limited, which has been formed on an equal basis with the Taylor Woodrow Company, Limited.

The past year has been one of much difficulty due to the shortage of supplies and inadequate production of machinery and the labour force as was available to me and personally I cannot see that the programme of rebuilding the coal industry in this country as a whole will make any appreciable progress if both these factors are remedied.

The Joint Council of the Building Industry have considered the question of production and your directors have submitted evidence and views upon the desirability of providing incentives and bonus for workmen. Timber, steel and other products of the light casting industry remain in short supply and the production of cement and bricks is seriously affected by both the quantity and quality of cement available, and much electrical equipment is passing to the export market. It is hoped that little real progress will be made in the availability of these commodities to industry until their manufacture is free from restriction and control.

#### Company's Shares and Interests

During the past year the Constructing Company has been engaged in the production of factories, power stations, railway sidings, gas houses, roads and sewer works on civil airports and water stations, and docks, and in open cast coal sites. We have completed many contracts during the year, and this subsidiary company has several important contracts on hand.

The subsidiaries engaged in quarry and stone plant have done a valuable part with the organization and their stocks of materials and spare parts and plant and equipment wherever possible to meet the growing demands of an industry which tends to expand increasingly mechanized.

Our quarry and woodworking company has enjoyed a successful year, and despite the limits of the timber situation has orders booked to keep it producing to capacity for several months to come. Our ballast business is working to capacity and is proving a most satisfactory investment by your company.

The subsidiary engaged in asphalt and farm business is producing in steadily increasing quantities, and as soon as the long-awaited road programme is announced, it is expected it will obtain valuable contracts.

#### Big Share in Housing Programme

Due to restrictions and controls details of which have been much publicized, the building of permanent houses by your company has been most disappointing. We know from the millions of inquiries which have been received where we have erected show houses that we have a first-class staff engaged to meet the needs of the home-seeking housewife. We are geared and equipped to produce this house in considerable numbers, and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the planning will be taken out of the stream of the political arena and handed over to those in the industry who along the hard road of experience have aquired skills and knowledge in estate development. Until such time I cannot see that the housing needs of the country will be adequately met, of the burden of taxation and the recent alarming increase in local authority rates will be alleviated.

In the temporary housing programme your company has played a leading part, of the first 100,000 houses produced in Great Britain and in Ireland to date, your company has been responsible for the management, storage and distribution of no fewer than 40,000 bulk and 52,000 sets of commissioners' forms, and we feel that the B.A.R.C. organization has performed a very worthwhile and valuable undertaking.

After reports and tours of inspection and investigation in Africa by members of your board, decisions were made to undertake building and civil engineering contracts in that continent. In conjunction with the United Africa Company, Limited, Taylor Woodrow (West Africa), Limited, was formed and several valuable contracts have secured and are on hand.

#### Formation of Subsidiaries

We have also been instrumental in the formation of a subsidiary company in the Union of South Africa, Taylor Woodrow (South Africa), Limited, and negotiations have been completed with clients for contracts in that territory. I expect that shortly this report appears in print negotiations for the formation of Taylor Woodrow (East Africa), Limited, will have been completed.

The company has valuable and important connections in each of these territories, and it is the belief of your directors that these ventures abroad will be successful and to our mutual benefit. But we must not look in the immediate future for profits and returns from these companies.

In conclusion it is my opinion, bearing in mind the difficult days through which we are all passing, that the result of the year is working as shown by the accounts is unsatisfactory.

The responsibility rests on the directors and executives, considerable, and I am confident and cannot be explained, stressed that the best results will only be achieved by skilful and scientific management. It is the duty of your board to place the reports and appreciate the staff for their efficient services rendered by the staff and work which have been done in the field, and I am confident wish to announce to my colleagues on the board and to you, my appreciation for the help, full co-operation and wise counsel in our undertakings.



# Selection Trust, Limited

## Mr. Chester Beatty's Statement

THE 14TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, will be held on July 3. The following is extracted from the statement dated June 30, 1947, of the Chairman, Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY, circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1947:

Gross revenue amounted to £136,921 and was substantially greater than that for the previous year. The increase was partly due to a larger income from dividends, but mainly to an exceptional increase in the profit on realization of investments. Profit before taxation was £851,602, compared with £177,503. Taxation required £24,600. £851,602 less £24,600 has been transferred to general reserve and £30,000 to exploration reserve. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 2s. and a bonus of 6d. making a total of 2s. 6d. before income tax, compared with a dividend of 1s. 6d. less income tax last year. The balance carried forward is increased from £19,010 to £24,427.

### Northern Rhodesian Copper Interests

Our chief interest in copper continues to be through the American Metal Company's holding in Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Rhodesian Selection Trust. As I stated to the shareholders of Roan Antelope and in fulfilment some months ago, the Rhodesian copper mines experienced a strike of five weeks, duration last July and August. Since then there have been no major interruptions to production, but the mines have been forced to shut down for a few days from time to time due to the shortage of coal, which continues to cause all companies much concern. There has been no improvement in this respect, and the outlook is obscure.

When I made my statement to the Roan Antelope and Muldena shareholders towards the end of last year, the world price of copper was rising steadily. At the end of last December this price stood at 47.70 cents per lb. of electro f.a.s. New York, equivalent to 11.12 3/8s. per long ton of electro c.i.f. U.K. The price continued rising this year, and reached a figure of 52.75 cents per lb. of electro f.a.s. New York, equivalent to 12.46s. per long ton. This is due to the unusual position of the copper market, aggravated in my opinion by the bulk-buying policy of the United States Government.

The high price which this metal reached, carried with it considerable dangers to the future of the industry, and I am glad to say that expectations of a more balanced statistical position have recently brought about a recession in price. Within the last week the world price has moved downwards to around the 21 1/2 cents per lb. level, equivalent to 5.22 1/2s. per long ton c.i.f. U.K.

### Confidence in the Future

On the production side of the copper industry there has been this year, generally speaking, a freedom from these strikes which crippled the industry in many parts of the world last year, and also a considerable increase in the amount of scrap coming into the market. On the consumption side, there is a view that the so-called pipelines are full, and accordingly a certain amount of "hoarding" has been developing among buyers. The optimism which I have expressed in recent years as to the future of the Rhodesian companies remains unchanged, and I believe will be increasingly justified as these companies become of greater importance to the Commonwealth economy.

During the year we added to our base metal interests by participating in the financing of the Tsamboko concession, which was formed to create a large German-owned lead-copper mine at Tsumeb, South West Africa. This interest has interesting possibilities and

good progress is being made in the arrangements for rehabilitating the mine, which had been closed down since 1940. It is expected that the rehabilitation of the mine will be completed before the end of the year and that the first mill unit will be completed early in 1948. In the meantime a start has already been made on sorting and milling the surface dumps from which a substantial amount of lead and copper is being produced.

### Diamonds

Consolidated Sierra Leone Selection Trust, with its subsidiary, Sierra Leone Selection Trust, completed a successful year of operation in 1946, and the results for their current financial year have permitted an increase in the interim dividend.

The selling prices for gem diamonds have advanced since those for industrial diamonds, which were stabilized throughout the war, they moved upwards in conformity with the general trend for raw materials. As the demand for industrial diamonds may be expected to be subject to wide variations than that for gem stones, the larger volume of industrial diamond sales provides a useful stabilizing factor in the market.

As was expected there are signs of a recession from the very high level of sales of gem diamonds reached in 1945 and 1946. This variation in the demand for gem diamonds is characteristic of the market, and a return to a more normal level of trading was to be expected and is welcomed. I see no reason, however, to anticipate a reduction in our income from this investment during the current financial year.

### Coal and Oil

Our interests in the new goldfield of the Orange Free State, comprising a section of the other indications of a striking and satisfactory prospect which are being taken up, are these responsible for the general opening up of the new mining field are the announcement of the start of construction of a railway line by the South African Railways and the announcement by the South African Government of their plans for a 50-mile water pipe line from the Vaal Dam.

Our company has an interest in the new oilfield of the Western Company, a further interesting and valuable development of our oil arrangement with Crown Oil Corporation is our 10% participation in the subscription rights over the remaining part of the Western Company's Second Lease Area. We have other participations in this developing new field which we anticipate will, over the 10-year period, yield profitable opportunities for the employment of our own resources.

Development of the Venezuelan properties in which the Petroleum Company is interested is proceeding satisfactorily, and we look forward to its steady expansion into an important oil producer. Steps are now being taken to arrange the further finance necessary to bring the business to the production stage, which is expected to be reached in the second quarter of 1948.

### Capital

Our principal interests include copper, diamonds, gold and silver. Some of them are still developing and will not arrive at a dividend-paying stage for some years, until they do our own income is derived from companies with the value of our assets.

The general world situation has not improved since the end of the war and is still full of uncertainties. Nevertheless, we are now, nevertheless, seeking opportunities for new mining business, which we will place in our hands, and we look forward to the future with confidence.

## Company Meetings

### The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd. Statement by Mr. S. S. Taylor

THE 27th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in Bulawayo on July 8, 1947.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, M.C., B.A., Chairman and managing director, has been asked with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946, a statement from which the following are extracted:

During 1946 the capital expenditure programme upon which we were engaged throughout the year was virtually completed by the starting-up of the sulphide concentrator, the first smelter and the zinc flash-roaster. The complete new plant was available for a few less hours than the year, and of this it is more than a fair guess that the output was lost by the strike of artisans to which I referred last year. In these circumstances, the results of the year may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. As soon as the preliminary figures were available in 1946 the board decided to declare a dividend. The terms of the announcement indicated that there would be no further distribution for the year.

**Zinc and Lead Production.**—Production and sales of zinc and lead have been proceeding very well. Our output figures, as published in the Press each month, show the totals for the 12 months to 31st December, 1946, are 3,771 tons of zinc and 443 tons of lead. Recently we arranged for production of molybdenum to be restarted in view of the somewhat improved demand. The necessary arrangements will be completed in the near future and we estimate that production will be about 100 tons a month.

The balance sheet at December 31, 1946, shows certain changes in the valuation of the fixed assets. In 1927 a revaluation was made of the item property and of the Mulungushi installation, as a result of which property was written up by £10,000 odd, and Mulungushi written down by £221,000. The difference between these two figures was used to wipe out the debit balance of profit and loss account and certain balance sheet items not represented by tangible assets. The board have now decided to revalue the item property to its cost figure by reversing the appreciation referred to which has been deducted from the capital reserve account. We have also decided to value Mulungushi at its written-down figure but have shown it in the balance sheet at original cost with the depreciation deducted therefrom. We have also shown the depreciation provided on buildings, machinery and plant up to 1936, since when no further depreciation has been charged. The balance sheet therefore shows the original cost of all our fixed assets.

#### Dead Wood Cut Out

We have also written off £224,372 in respect of assets demolished, scrapped and obsolete. This amount has also been deducted from the capital reserve account. When our new plant started and treatment plant came into operation we instructed our consulting engineers to report to us what items of the old plant were scrap or scrapped. We were advised that items originally costing £224,372 had been rendered obsolete or scrapped. We have deducted the whole of this amount from the item machinery and plant, but have not taken credit for any of the depreciation which may have been provided in respect of these assets in the past. We have thus cut out all dead wood and retained the full depreciation reserve. We also have the new obsolescence and renewal reserve.

Considerable increases in the values of stocks of mineral and of stores are due to our increased scale of

operations and a temporary accumulation of stock in Beira at the year end owing to lack of shipping. These have all cleared early in the new year. In all, profit and loss account the total mineral royalties is substantially greater owing to the increased production of the year and of the higher values of the products. Taxation is very much larger on account of the increased profits.

For some time the board and the management have had in mind the provision of a bonus scheme and a provision of shares for the European employees at Broken Hill. The improved position of the company has now enabled us to go forward with these proposals and a bonus scheme was introduced as from March 1, 1947. The amount of bonus is calculated on a reference to estimated monthly profits and is allocated between a monthly cash payment, leave bonus, Christmas bonus and savings credit. Formation of a pension scheme for the mine staff is also well advanced; it is expected that this will be introduced to be effective from July 1, 1947.

#### New Plant Being Designed

The new plant has been in full operation for nearly a year and a staff of experienced men gained the consulting engineers are now considering means by which the recovery of metals may be substantially increased from the same tonnage of ore mined. Questions of design and cost are being being put into and we expect to receive at a comparatively early date our consulting engineers' detailed recommendations with estimates of cost. The board will then come to a final decision and determine if any additional finance required is to be provided. Meantime, it was felt that by fortifying a general meeting with the convenient opportunity to invite the members to increase the authorized capital so that if an issue of shares is decided upon it can be met without delay, the necessity of raising a further £200,000. The resolution proposed would increase the authorized capital from £500,000 to £750,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of 3s. each and would authorize the directors to issue all or any of such shares on such terms and conditions as they might see fit. Full details of any issues based upon tonight's proposals will be sent to stockholders as soon as they are available.

#### Voluntary Reduction of Directors' Remuneration

The proposed alteration to Article 26 of the Memorandum of Association which deals with directors' remuneration, does not affect the fixed remuneration of the directors but only the additional remuneration which accrues upon payment of a dividend. The present article provides that when a dividend of 10% or more is paid in any year the directors are to receive an amount equal to 2% of such dividend. There is a maximum figure for this additional remuneration. This article was adopted in 1926 when the capital of the company and the scale of operations were very much smaller than they are to-day. The additional remuneration which would accrue from the scale of dividends now likely to be paid would be very large. The board feel that the provisions of this article were not applicable to present circumstances and therefore suggested that additional remuneration should accrue at 5% upon the payment of any dividend in excess of a dividend of 10% or more as formerly, but that there shall be an upper limit of £15,000 in any year. This alteration, if approved by the stockholders, will not be effective in respect of any dividend declared for 1947. The directors have, however, decided voluntarily to restrict the additional remuneration for 1946 to the same figure and instead of issuing the £24,975 due under the present article, they have agreed to accept £15,000.

Our thanks are due to our consulting engineers—the Anglo-Soviet Corporation of South Africa, Limited—and to the general manager and the staff in their helpful and efficient services throughout the year.



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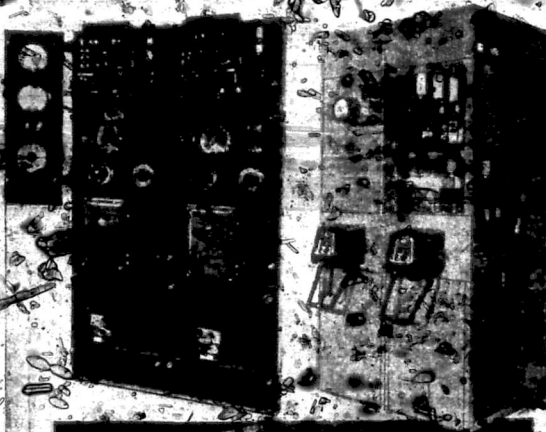
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### Taylor Woodrow (East Africa) Ltd.

#### New Civil Engineering Company Formed

TAYLOR WOODROW (EAST AFRICA) LTD. was registered in the new company with an issued capital of £25,000.

Mr. John Macdonald, a director of the parent company, Messrs. Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., is Chairman and the managing director is Mr. H. G. B. ... were sent to East Africa from the United Kingdom.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the text of the annual statement of Mr. Francis Taylor, Chairman and Managing Director of the parent organization, which has many subsidiary and associated companies engaged in civil, mechanical, electrical and analogous industries.

They include Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd.; Taylor Woodrow Plant Co., Ltd.; Taylor Woodrow (Plymouth), Ltd.; Taylor Woodrow (South Africa), Ltd.; Taylor Woodrow (West Africa), Ltd.; Greenham Plant Hire, Ltd.; Greenham Plant Disposals, Ltd.; Greenham Tire Co., Ltd.; Greyfriars Macadams, Ltd.; Queen's Valley Development Corporation (New York); Green Park Homes, Ltd. (New York); Bay View Homes, Ltd. (Norfolk, Virginia); and now Taylor Woodrow (East Africa) Ltd.

Taylor Woodrow Ltd. have issued a total of £100,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £150,000 in ordinary shares of £1. The present issue is £40,000. The balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1946, shows investments in subsidiary companies at £2,672 and associated companies at £27,795, amounts the same subsidiaries at £25,938 of which and leasehold properties at £1,197 and cash at £32,500. The trading profit for the 14 months ended last December was £39,505, and the contribution to the ordinary shareholders for the 22 1/2%.

The directors are Mr. Francis Taylor, Mr. A. E. Aldridge, Mr. J. Patton, Mr. J. Manson, Mr. A. J. Pitt, Mr. ... and Mr. H. J. ... The secretary is Mr. L. Dan...

### Standard Bank Commercial Report

#### Very High Prices for Kenya Land

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA state in its monthly commercial report:

Trade. The shipping position has become easier, although long contracts are to be still unavoidable. On the railways, main lines are always heavily loaded.

There has been a good demand for all types of centres for standard cotton piece goods, of which there is a shortage. Several packages of blankets and piece goods arrived from the west coast 650 packages from inland states. Imports of blankets from Belgium are still in progress. Large consignments of cashmere goods are on order from Japan.

Cash transactions are still the rule, but money circulation is slow, sluggish compared with war years, and the stocking of stores and shops will mean the resumption of credit trading in the near future.

Weather conditions during the past month have been favourable for planted crops. Some parts of the Colony are still experiencing heavy rain which continues to hinder preparation of the ground, in other parts dry spells for a few days at a time have assisted planting operations. As heavier rains have fallen in the higher altitudes there is still the hope that most farmers will be able to complete their planting programmes.

#### Outlook for Pyrethrum

The outlook for pyrethrum at the moment is gloomy. It has not been officially announced that the world market must fall very considerably in view of the accumulation of stocks. The United States have been holding off the market for some months, and the demand from other countries is not yet sufficient to take up the surplus. It is likely that pyrethrum production will be severely curtailed in future.

In the main coffee areas the recent rains have been the heaviest and most beneficial for many years. Preliminary market place, the Kenya, value of £22,000, of which 6,000 tons have been sold forward to the British Ministry of Food. Very large areas of the high altitude lands have been or are about to be put under cultivation of black coffee. The demand for wattle, exterior and most tanning materials continues very strong.

There is a growing number of farms, smallholdings and residential plots by the numerous immigrants from India and Europe. The price of land has risen to very high figures in some of the better areas and that the limit has been reached.

Ambitious schemes for new public buildings, hospitals, water provision, native welfare, educational, railway improvement, agricultural and veterinary research will remain for the time being in the blue-print stage. There exists an acute shortage of building materials and stone and timber have reached new high prices.

Uganda. With the end of the cotton buying season, trade has slackened. Stocks of cotton piece goods are sufficient for current needs, with the exception of American which is in popular demand. The financial tone of the business beyond the cotton crop for the 1946-47 season is expected to realize 228,000 bales. A considerable drop from the official estimate of November-December. Unfortunately the so-called short rains were less short than usual, and their prolongation helped to mar a very promising yield. The season for the harvesting of maize and beans will shortly begin.

The crop of Uganda Rotunda coffee, which should begin in June, is expected to reach considerably over 10,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons have been sold forward to the Ministry of Food. This is between 100 and 200% more in Tanganyika, when business is slackish. Stocks are not large and cotton piece goods are at a local, in short supply. Heavy imports are on order from the United States, India and Europe.

#### Good Food Crops

Native food crops are reported in good crops upon a plentiful scale. The rice season opens in June and also the Tanga groundnut season. The British Government's groundnut scheme has already started, cleaning and ploughing operations in the swampy districts, while survey parties are working in the hills. Routes of the Lindi and Bagamoyo heavy rail in coastal districts during the rainy season, railway and food services and interlinking with sisal production. African labour continues in short supply.

The Blue Coffee crop is estimated at 7,500 tons, of which 4,500 tons have been sold forward to the British Government. A Bureau Native Coffee Board has been constituted, and some changes are contemplated in the production and handling arrangements. A programme for erection of hulleries, etc., is in progress. Conservative estimates for the Northern Territory are 4,300 tons K.N.C.U. and 2,000 tons plantation. Heavy rains have interfered with mining operations. In all parts we had slackened off before the end of the month. The Luwero lead, old and new, near Mt. Mpanza shows signs of increasing activity under the technical management of the Bureau. Exploration of geological areas in the area south-west of Tabora in conjunction with the Geological Survey is also being started. This area is reported as a promising mineral province. Only about 100 tons of cloves were exported during the month. Overseas buyers are holding off, and the Far East is not yet in the market. Exports of coffee to India and the African mainland have been considerable. Business is already without any break or movement in any direction.

#### Sudan Trade

During 1947 the principal imports into the Sudan were coffee, £1,642 tons, most of which came from the United States, value £110,836; cotton piece goods, 141 tons (mostly from the United States), value £83,374; and tea, 21 tons (half from Kenya, a quarter from Ceylon, and the rest from India and Uganda), value £56,408. Exports for the same period included ginned cotton, 7,938 tons, value £1,246,699; gum, 1,682 tons, value £103,300; maize, 2,396 tons, value £57,790; and beans, 2,097 tons, value £40,374.

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# Tanganyika Debate on Paper 210

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 1074)

MR. J. H. FRANTER said that none of the criticisms by Indian members recognized that the Central Board already in existence, the Governors' Conference, had failed and that some more realistic set-up must take its place. The Indian member, Dr. Mwanza, feared that Kenya would take the cream. Surely the fact that Territory had such vast potential wealth was a strong argument for unification of essential services.

If any community in East Africa was organized, it was the Asian community. If any community was vocal, it was that community. He could see no danger even if it had but one voice in the new Assembly, for that one voice of dissent would be strong in the interests of that community as any other several voices of other communities.

MR. D. PARKER also strongly supported the caption. CHIEF MINISTER SHANGALI did not oppose the paper, but complained that he had seen a Swahili translation only the previous day and that Africans had not yet had time to study it.

MR. KIDAPA MIKWAIA also asked for postponement.

MR. J. G. CHOPRA, an Indian member, opposed any form of union with Kenya.

MR. V. M. NAZERALI, having explained the general opposition of his Indian constituents, proposed that the railway headquarters under unification should be at Nairobi, not at Tanganyika since a trust territory should have a moderating influence.

### An Attitude of Compromise

MR. SUTCLIFFE, the Chief Secretary, said in his reply that members of the Legislature would be chosen for the first three seats in the Central Assembly, but as regards the fourth member, he said that all members can choose to represent them, either one of themselves or any body outside.

He concluded:

The European members are clearly very much in favour of 210. The Africans certainly do not oppose the proposals, but have asked for further time to discuss them with their brother Africans. They are afraid we cannot give them the time now for the position of the two Asian members—it is a pity that the African member was not present for he is prepared on occasions to take an independent line—is beyond my comprehension. They welcomed the proposals in the Bill, but categorically reject 210 and everything to do with it, as if they were entirely different documents. The only major change is that the constitution, so far as non-official membership is concerned, in place of two, two, two on a racial basis, we have one, one, one on a racial basis, plus one on a territorial basis. As a result of this change both members now say the proposals are entirely wrong. That is beyond my comprehension. So long as we studied carefully the past misery of their unhappy country with its communal disorders, may be able to supply the answer. Frankly, I can't.

An African Industries Fair is to be held in Nairobi this month. Rhodesia expects to build 500 *pisé-de-terre* and 1,000 other houses this year.

Mr. W. Hardy, manager of the Grand Hotel, Bulawayo, has bought the Beif Bridge Hotel for £20,000.

More than 1,000 wagons of South African Railways are now in use on Rhodesia Railways compared with a normal average of between 200 and 300.

Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd. will open a second sugar refinery in Umtali as soon as sugar quotas on the free market in India and machinery can be obtained.

A local African company has applied for permission to operate an air charter service in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar for a period of five years.

To provide 20 assistant agricultural instructors, tools, dams and cattle dip with the Fort Hall district of Kenya, a sum of £4,300 has been made available from the funds of the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

A feature of an air rally arranged at Kumalae, Gwelo, Bulawayo, for August 2 and 3 will be an air race over a 540-mile course starting and finishing in Bulawayo and passing Fort Victoria, Harare, and Gwelo.

Arrangements have been concluded, according to an announcement by the Board of Inland Revenue, to avoid double taxation between Great Britain and a number of Colonies, including Northern Rhodesia, the Seychelles and Mauritius.

The Soil Conservation Service of Kenya reports that though its African members, for the most part, worked cheerfully and well when under the immediate supervision of a European, a falling off was at once noticeable when that supervision was withdrawn.

Ngoimastea Estate, Ltd. has recently been established in Kenya with a capital of £40,000 in shares of £1 each. The company has taken powers to produce coffee, maize, pyrethrum and fruit and to engage in animal husbandry in the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for March were £510,935, compared with £512,338 for the same month in 1946, and for the six months to the end of March £1,792,108, against £2,994,622. Returns of the Beira Railway for the month and six months were £19,000 and £41,334, compared with £80,726 and £352,622.

To deal with residential settlement in Kenya a sub-committee of the Settlement Board has been established consisting of the Commissioner for Settlement, the Commissioner for Lands (or his representative), a representative of the member for Health and Local Government, Colonel W. Blundell, Captain Vaughan, chequists and Captain H.S.G. Brettingham.

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### East African Sisal Industry

#### Mr. Hitchcock on Labour Shortages

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, left London last week-end on his way back to East Africa after a brief visit, during which he had important discussions with Government departments and the leading sisal interests in this country with regard to the future of the industry.

Before his departure Mr. Hitchcock told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the dependence of the world's food supplies, and economy, upon sisal was more clearly evident now than ever before, and that there is so serious a shortage of sisal and other hard fibres that it will be difficult to provide in 1948 the supplies essential for the gathering of the world's fishyests, fishing nets and lines, marine cordage and other high priority purposes.

The only source of sisal in the Empire and the sterling area is East Africa, especially Tanganyika, and recent developments in that Territory, including the abundant home, have had more serious repercussions on the sisal industry than had been expected or were yet realized, especially from the standpoint of supplies of labour. Representations have been made on a high level.

### Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

OUR REPORT of the annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation stated that "the Colonial Office had undertaken to provide half the capital expenditure for the cotton research station in Uganda, contributing £25,000, and that the balance would be found by the corporation." The facts are that the Colonial Office have undertaken to provide half the capital expenditure (their share being more than £25,000) and that the trustees of the Cotton Trade War Memorial Fund are contributing £25,000. The balance will be found by the corporation.

### Natives Refuse Interim Award Mombasa Trade Disputes Tribunal

SOME HUNDREDS of African labourers in Mombasa have refused to accept the interim award of the Mombasa Trade Disputes Tribunal and returned the money which they had received. Describing this as a childish exhibition, Mr. Justice JACKER, Chairman of the Tribunal, advised the Native Advisory Council to persuade their fellows to play a more adult part.

Mr. Chege K. K. K., president of a so-called African Workers Federation, said that he had told the members to boycott the award because the executive committee found it unacceptable. He denied that the strike leaders had ever used that expression, "the people's Government," he had not heard it before, and knew nothing of people's courts, and would not adopt such a system. He had had nothing to do with the strike in Kisumu.

#### Interference with Native Liberty

His reason for boycotting the State Shops was that no African could buy there without producing his own tax receipts which interfered with the Natives' liberty. The District Commissioner who had given the order insisted that it was necessary to have some method of identification and that the award could not be enforced. The witness said he had read Karl Marx.

Mr. Hope Jones, Economic Adviser, commented that it was curious that the organization suggested by the witness was an exact copy of a workers' council, described in Communist literature.

Later Mr. Kibachi said: "Striking is not the weapon to use. It does not tend to increase understanding between employers and employees. It is harmful both to employers and employees. I would prefer an appeal to the industry councils." He urged equal pay as being a strike and a risk.

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### Trusteeship Council for U.N. Obituary

#### Sir Henry Burns's Appointment

Sir Henry Burns, who has just retired from the post of Governor of the Gold Coast after six years in that office, has accepted the appointment as permanent United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. He will take his seat when the Council meets in New York in November. Sir Burns, who showed himself a strong Governor in East Africa, is considered by good judges to have been one of the ablest men in the Colonial Service in recent years. His appointment should give confidence to Tanganyika that its interests will be well represented in the United Nations.

#### From Nyasaland to Kenya

Mr. S. INGHAM, who has been in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland since 1920, is, we understand, to be transferred to Kenya as secretary to the department of the Member for Agriculture, Animal Health and Natural Resources. Mr. R. B. ARVILLAGE, who has filled that office for the past year, is to become Administrative Secretary in the Secretariat. Mr. Ingham acted as secretary to the recent Nyasaland Land Commission, and Sir Sidney Abama has stated in his report that the solution offered of the problem of Natives on private estates is due in large measure to Mr. Ingham's grasp of its essential features and his suggestions for dealing with them.

#### Colonial Officials on Leave

The following Government officials have arrived in this country on leave recently:

- Kenya: Mr. A. N. BARNARD, Mr. R. O. BOLGER, Mr. E. J. COWEN, Mr. Northey, Mr. J. M. ROBERTS, Mrs. D. W. GRAVES, Mrs. E. S. THORNTON, Mr. H. YARF.
- Mr. C. W. WAGLEY, Mr. H. A. ROBERTS, Mr. J. S. SIMMONS, Mrs. L. J. ST. CLAIRE, Miss H. SMITH and Mrs. J. M. GIBSON, Mr. D. A. CHAMBERLAIN, G. C. FOWLER.
- Mr. W. A. GYLES, Mr. J. LAMB and Mr. J. B. WHITEHEAD.
- Somaland: Mr. J. CHAMBERS, Tanganyika: Mr. D. W. WILSON, Mr. J. BURBROOK, Mr. F. G. BURFORD, Mr. J. W. HILDY, Mr. L. CLARKE, Dr. P. J. COWIN and Mr. E. WALKER, Zanzibar: Mr. J. E. BAKER.

#### East African Office

RECENT CALLERS at the EAST AFRICAN OFFICE in London have included the following:

- Mr. M. BRIMBRIDGE, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. BUCHANAN, Mr. E. E. CUNSELL, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. CRAMB, Mrs. W. G. EDWARDS, Mr. W. FEAR, Mr. W. A. GRINSTEAD, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. HARRIS, Mr. L. HOPCRAFT, Mr. L. B. HANMER, Mrs. JORDAN, Miss C. KELLY, Mr. H. H. LOWE, Mr. and Mrs. ROSE, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. PATEL, Miss S. W. PEMBERTON, Mr. J. M. PEPPER, Mr. S. G. PITCHFORDS, Mr. V. A. PRYDE, Mr. W. N. RAGENT, Mr. M. J. RAY, Mrs. C. THORNTON and Colonel F. K. WILSON.

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### Sir Henry Chapman

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the sudden death at his home in Radlett, Hertfordshire, on Sunday, at the age of 71, of Sir HENRY CHAPMAN, C.B.E.

Born in this country, he was for some time on the staff of the Midland Railway, which he left in 1904 to go to Rhodesia. He became successively chief accountant, general manager and resident director in the Colony of Rhodesia Railways, and then a director and technical adviser on London. In Rhodesia he gave more than 40 years of his life to the development of the Rhodesian transport system. His services were recognized by the award of the C.B.E. in 1933, and of a knighthood four years later.

He was also a director of the British South Africa Company and of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd. He was a past Chairman of the Railway Club. Lady Chapman, a son and a daughter survive him.

### Mr. Charles Gordon Stanning

MR. CHARLES GORDON STANNING, youngest and last of the three Stanning brothers, has died in Nakuru at the age of 61 as a result of an accident during blasting operations. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, he went to Kenya in 1910 and settled with his brother Duncan in the Lower Molo District some 30 miles from Nakuru. For many years maize was their main crop, but about 10 years ago they turned their attention to sisal of which they became large producers. In the first world war Mr. Stanning served with the East African Mounted Rifles and later with the East African Service Corps in what was then German East Africa. Coming of a cricketing family—his father and both his brothers were well known Lancashire cricketers—he was a cricketer through the life of an outstanding player. He married Joan Nwidge, of Lumbwa, who died in 1943, and leaves two sons and a daughter.

The death is announced of MRS. MARSHALL HOLE, widow of Colonial Marshall Hole, one of Rhodesia's pioneer officials.

MR. ALFRED EDEN NOLSON, of Nairobi and Esher, Surrey, died of a stroke last week while passing through the Red Sea.

MR. P. H. A. SIMMONS, son of the late R. C. Simmons of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in this country as a result of an aeroplane accident.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR CLAUDE EDWARD WARDORF BARKER DANSEY, who has recently died at Bath at the age of 77, served in the Matabele rebellion of 1896 and in Somaliland in 1907.

CAPTAIN NEVILLE FREDERICK JARVIS WILSON, C.M.G., C.B.E., formerly of the Royal Indian Army, who has died in Sidmouth at the age of 82, served in the Suakin expedition in the Sudan.

The Rev. H. HERRAY, from 1894 to 1937 a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church in Nyasaland, has died in Worcester at the age of 81. For his translation of the Bible into Chinyanja at the University of Stellenbosch awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

MR. GLEASON CORBET, who had been in Kenya 16 years, has died in the Protectorate at the age of 81. A qualified chemist, he served in the 1914-18 war in the East African Medical Service. He then joined the Government Service in which he continued until his retirement to Mombasa. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

# PERSONALIA

MR. JOMO KENYATTA has been elected President of the Kenya African Union.

CAPTAIN A. H. G. HAMPSHIRE is acting temporarily as Comptroller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

COLONEL J. S. CHAPMAN has been appointed Commander of the Military Forces of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. F. BLACK, a director of Messrs. Smith & McKenzies, Ltd., has been elected Chairman of the Atlas Assurance Company.

MR. J. E. C. TROSCHEON, Financial Secretary of Kenya is regret to learn, is hospital in Nairobi suffering from stomach ulcers.

SIR THOMAS PERCY WALKER, legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, is to become secretary to King College, London, from the beginning of next year.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, unveiled a stone from the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which has been built into a pillar of Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala.

MR. MARSHON LOGAN has left the Seychelles on temporary assignment to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. F. D. TAKEWAY, Acting Governor of the island, has announced the arrival of Dr. ELLYWN CLARKE, whose appointment was recently announced.

MRS. F. LIVINGSTONE DUNN is returning to East Africa by the SANGOLA. Mr. and Mrs. Diggins were in Switzerland during the winter, but Mr. Diggins had to return to Nairobi by air in April on urgent business.

MR. GLENITH BRADLEY, formerly Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, and now under-secretary to the Government of the Gold Coast, broadcasts on that Colony in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Sunday evenings.

MR. G. G. RUSSELL has been appointed Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council following the resignation of Mr. H. S. HOKINGA. COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN has been appointed a member in place of Mr. B. G. DERRY.

MR. HENRY COLEMAN, of Marim, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for the rescue of six persons, who had been caught by rising flood water when crossing the Murrumbidgee in January.

DR. G. D. CURRIE, DR. D. G. DAVEY and DR. T. I. ROSE, whose joint researches disclose and explain the anti-malarial drug, in which high hopes are entertained, have been awarded the gold medal in their honours of the Society of Apothecaries.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN HENRY BOLSON ARMISS, of Op Jomo, Kenya, has become Flag Officer Commanding British Naval Forces in Germany and Chief British Naval Representative on the Allied Control Commission. He follows Vice-Admiral Sir T. C. Walker.

MR. R. E. IS. DRISCOLL, who is on leave in this country, has been elected Governor of the Victoria Nyandarua District. Other candidates for the ensuing year are MR. J. P. GIFFITHS, of Kamome, MR. P. R. B. EVERETT, hon. treasurer, and MR. J. THOMAS, hon. secretary.

MR. SHERIF ABDEL RAHMAN YOUSIF EL HINDI, a leader and a rich landowner of Bura, near Khartoum, is staying a month's visit to the United Kingdom. The British Council, which is sponsoring the visit, hopes to arrange for a profitable business connection with way to Great Britain each year.

MR. HENRY WALKER, who served in East Africa during part of the war, rejoined the B.B.C. after the war from the Army, and has since given news on the "Calling East Africa" programme. He has been appointed assistant head of programme operations in the New York office, and will leave in air for the United States in July.

CAPTAIN DERRICK BRADLEY and COLONEL KANTZKE, East African Military Nursing Officers, and W. H. Kointz, Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Vice-Chief of the Staff of the British Commonwealth, have been awarded the Honorary British Southland Medal.

MR. A. H. LEITCH, who has arrived in London to take up his duties as assistant to the public relations officer of Rhodesia House, won a Rhodes Scholarship in 1938, but on account of the war spent only about a year in Oxford. He was on the staff of the Native Department in Southern Rhodesia before joining the Army, with which he served in East Africa, the Middle East and Italy. Mrs. ELOYD has arrived with her husband.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LAURENCE HOLBECH, who has just retired from the post of Comptroller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, on appointment he had held for rather more than 15 years, has arrived in London. He was a member of A.C.C. to the Government of Kenya and in 1942 staff officer to the G.C. Troops in that Colony. During the recent Royal visit to Rhodesia, Colonel Holbech was made C.B.E.

## Air France

MR. DESBRUNES, director general of Air France, said when he passed through Nairobi on his way to Madagascar from Paris that the voice of Skimmers on the 3-hour flight might use Kampala instead of Nairobi in the future as that would enable the load to be increased by 800 kilos. The Nairobi Paroisse on this weekly service costs £15.

## Africa Literature Committee

MR. R. A. SNYDAL has been appointed Chairman of the Uganda African Literature Committee, formed to publish approved works and to be a link between authors, publishers and printers. It will also advise writers as to books suitable for translation and criticize original writing. MISS NICHOL SMITH is secretary. The committee is encouraging the translation of Homer's Odyssey by Mr. Kaimowitz of Kampala.

## Dramatic and Musical Society

MOSH is now a dramatic and musical society. The first production is Mr. J. F. Strachan's Mr. Sandford is honorary secretary and treasurer. DR. H. N. DAVIES and MR. R. M. F. THORNE have been elected producer and assistant producer. MR. T. I. ROSE is in charge of public and to Mr. L. W. FOX fall the duties of stage management. Mrs. M. M. COOK and Miss G. H. MUNDAY are the other two members of the committee.

## Mr. H. W. Foster

MR. H. W. FOSTER, one of the discoverers of the Rosteria gold mine in the Kakamega district of Kenya, and at one time a farmer in that Colony, will shortly leave London by air in order to see his wife and see something of the developments of recent years in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and to pay his first visit to Southern Rhodesia. He is going to East Africa and Rhodesia, because he considers that the greatest mine of the day is to see other man's point of view. Mr. Foster is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and a director of the Tangani Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. and other companies.

The "paid" charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 10/- per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENT  
A qualified teacher of 10 years' experience from 1940 to 1946, with experience in primary and secondary schools, seeks a position as a teacher in Kenya or Southern Rhodesia. Please reply Box 222, East Africa and Rhodesia, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.



# TO THE NEWS

marked. "Britain is on the verge of its greatest economic crisis."—The Earl of Rosebery.

"My wife has taken off the tails of my shirt to put them on the front of my collar."—Lord Ashton.

"The British press is the best informed."—Mr. R. A. Henderson, Chairman of the Australian Associated Press.

"Is the occupation of Hungary anything more than a bridge of the alliance between London and Washington?"—Sir Charles Peirce.

"During the year ended May 31, 1947, British ships carried 134,000 passengers, 1,395 tons of cargo, 100 tons of mail, and 200 tons of diplomatic mail."—Air News.

"Now is the time to come to realistic terms with Egypt before the words are used by public and the existing friendship gives way to rising enmity."—Mr. George Birankin.

"Since 1945, I have earned enough for the year's maintenance tax to pay the Chancellor's salary (£5,000 a year) for the next 10 years."—Mrs. E.P. Smith, a play-wright, under the pen-name of Edward Per...

"The 'mistaken' of course is the Coloman Empire for the encouragement of agriculture, and other developments in the secondary industries. Is one of the golden keys by which we can unlock the prison gates."—Older Lytton, M.P.

"The Soviet system of payment by results is based on a supply of goods for each article produced above an agreed minimum. Russian industries could actually be congested here."—Mr. Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

"The Government can no longer rely on the co-operation of the people simply by explanation of its aims and the publication of an occasional report. The Government of their component ministries must explain not only what they do but why they do it."—Mr. Walter Effott, M.P.

"The rates of a certain facet only, which were fixed in 1945, represent a loss of about one-twenty-fourth of the admission price of a shilling, at one-fifth of the price of a half-penny, and about one-quarter of the price of a rat, or half a crown."—The Chairman of the Executive...

"When the full employment of our employees in a business like ours should be regarded as the best method of the public, large numbers are occupied in feeding the insatiable appetite of our legislators for completed schemes."—Mr. Harry Salmon, Chairman of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

"We have a wish in two days the accumulations from hundreds of years of effort in defending ourselves from our terms, but our soul and the liberty of the world. But in his... that Britain is slow and... please... We have genius, science, and productive capacities, and... have paid the price... prophecy that in... years we shall be... we have been... Britain... Foreign...

"We call this an economic crisis, but fundamentally it is a moral crisis. The world has no economic covers, all we get the moral basis right... we are frustrated and bewildered, uncertain, and disappointed, are drifting towards defeatism. We need conviction and encouragement. Shall we remain faithful to the true... or follow other... and serve them... till we can the inevitable consequences... that is a question which cannot be evaded."—The Bishop of Southwell.



## BEDFORD

Efficient chassis covers every load capacity from 1 to 8 tons, with a choice of every size of engine. This is the Bedford range.

- MC—Wheelbase 74 in.; max. gr. wt. 1,750 lb.
- MD—Wheelbase 105 in.; max. gr. wt. 3,610 lb.
- ME—Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 4,960 lb.
- MF—Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 4,960 lb.
- MG—Wheelbase 143 in.; max. gr. wt. 12,650 lb.
- OLA—Wheelbase 157 in.; max. gr. wt. 16,800 lb.
- OLB—Wheelbase 157 in.; max. gr. wt. 19,480 lb.
- OSS—Tractor Unit for 8 ton articulated units, gross train weights up to 46,900 lb.
- OLA—Wheelbase 120 in.; max. gr. wt. 12,320 lb.
- OSA—Wheelbase 111 in.; max. gr. wt. 6,000 lb.
- SPB—Wheelbase 111 in.; max. gr. wt. 19,480 lb.
- OP—Wheelbase 174 in.; max. gr. wt. 26,000 lbs.

### TRUCKS

### TIPPERS

### BUSES

## BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 111 NAIROBI

Sales and service throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart... in... Eldoret, Kisumu, Nairobi, and... Samaki.

# BACKGROUND

**The American Plan.**—Mr. Marshall's insistence that Europe should set up its own plan, without a dollar for America indicates a readiness to welcome the only kind of plan which can set Europe on its feet and thereby limit American liability—a plan of effective regional co-operation and co-ordination. American insistence upon the applicability of the unconditional most-favoured-nation clause, has hitherto made such a plan impossible. To meet Mr. Marshall's wishes Europe is bound to be free in the future, at least of that has weather may at last be changing. In the Dominions and in general, the need for such change has been much more clearly recognized than in England, and has generally been regarded (with good reason) as vital to the life of the formula. For that reason the Dominions of Europe have called their special bodies the Dominions because they wish to escape Imperial Preference without antagonizing America. Europe has been a champion of the American formula constitutes the only hope of a plan of economic union in which the parties of the Left and the Socialist Union are required to cooperate. In France the governing factor is particularly evident. Lord Alton's term, is no exception.

**The French Party.**—Development in the Labour Party is a "recoil" from the extreme Left. Mr. Morrison is following up the bid for the support of the so-called "middle class" which he made at the party conference. He has returned to the subject at a recent meeting of the Independent Party. Secondly a movement which is working strength in the Party is to nationalize agriculture. It is a present programme to encourage instead of marginal private enterprise, and establish good will and a working partnership between it and the Government, and to safeguard reasonable land against undue bureaucratic encroachment. The leaders of this movement are opposed to Mr. Sturwell and his dictum that the organized workers of the country are our friends—the rest don't matter ainker's cuss—a statement which I understand, made by Mr. Sturwell in a private proof from the Prime Minister. It has been borne in upon Ministers in the last few months that the full socialization of the so-called middle-class employees, managers, technicians, mechanics, members of the professions, men and women alike is essential to economic recovery. A development which is a mark of opinion in favour of a more balanced class system since Mr. Dalton gave it the Government's approval at the conference. Mr. C. E. Gavron, political correspondent of the *Sunday Times*.

**Incentive of Service.**—We are moving into a new term of social and economic change. We are removing the incentive of private profit, important as it is, especially in the younger generation, the incentive of social obligation and service to the community, which should be present in all our work. You if the young men, are now working for the nation, not for the nation. You have no incentive of outside profits. But you have another powerful motive. You must see an example of how when an industry is turned over from the hands of private profit to that of the community, it can be more powerful than the old incentive of the past. It is for you to make this a reality. Mr. Attlee.

**Duty.**—This country means of escape from dangers lies in a broadening of vision, perhaps in a change of outlook on the part of many people. The greatness of our country did not derive from the carelessness or the careless use of words which lay in the heart of the people who gave expression to it. To-day we face a new challenge and the answer must come from the part of us which has the desire, conscientiously to work better, well in mind and heart, in the kind of industry or other activity the elements which contribute to the greatness of our country cannot be achieved. Every section of the community must give of its best, yet the last of our future must fall upon us. We are all workers, whether we be a pick of a person, a crowd of men, a ship, a must work, and as separate and united, the sense of selflessness and pride in our labours, that which brought us through the trials and difficulties from 1939 to 1945. The dangers of to-day are the same in essence. Let us all, then, be imbued once more not only with the spirit of 1940, but also with the spirit of our country which passed on to us a great heritage. Let us not forget the purpose which inspired the many of our countrymen who gave their lives and who were their duty as been done ours we hope to perform. Mr. F. Hoshnack.

**Next year**—In the next three years there will be an economic crisis, not throughout the world, particularly in Europe, there is profound faith in the future of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth. Viscount Templewood.

**When Privilege Now Lies.**—The House of Lords becomes an obstacle to the people of the country. Those who want to change socialism or the nation, their discussion of details naturally rests in the great work recently done by the able and vigilant minority who are now carrying on the work of the Upper Chamber. Will there be an effort to mend the House once more and to give it the chief object of the nation's regard? The House, however composed, would have to have some real powers, whereas the present House can only recommend and delay. How many Labour M.P.s. can a safe Senate? Probably the chief object of the House is to raise a howl of "privilege" if the House proposes a measure which is perfect in its nature that privilege now lies in the all-powerful National Board of Bureaucratic and appointed Controllers of industry. These latter set themselves up in a villa and on salaries and expense accounts whose figures Socialist Ministers dare not mention. Power, privilege and wealth are the main things in the stately homes of England, but there they are the servants. *The Observer*.

**British Government.**—The buying, like the Socialist movement, has been a failure. Not to recommend it out the are the over-whelming headwinds. Really, when this kind of Government can't break the gang against us, which is what a sensible person would expect. The Argentine Government has done with British bulk buying, though, when we get our fair share, we should be able to sell it to us at the Secretary when Government start to trade with each other, all sorts of political considerations come into the deal. When the British Government buy from America they must not be reminded that we owe America a lot of money, that we need their diplomatic help in Europe, and that we do not want to stir up the world about it. They are, before reluctant to drive a hard bargain. The third advantage is that the Government will not be in any way. Mr. Strachey pretends to publish a plan would be in the end for his buyers. The plan is to be a permanent transaction. There is no reason why we should not have the Times published at regular intervals, I suspect that the whole business has been a failure of millions of money has been lost and that to publish the failure will exploit yet another talking socialism. Mr. F. D. Commons is in the *Evening Standard*.



### East African Section in London Tribute to Sir Humphrey Leggett

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry at its recent meeting at the great services of the late Sir Humphrey Leggett, its Chairman from 1938 to 1946.

Mr. J. DENT, chairman of the Chamber and Mr. Sir Humphrey had been a tireless worker for the good of East Africa and had lost no opportunity of developing British trade with the Territories. A resolution expressing high appreciation of his services was put and carried as the members stood.

The Chairman said that since the fuel crisis there had been no allocation of Lancashire textiles for export. Through the Board of Trade was anxious to increase overseas sales the Government had decided that the most useful business workers in this country would be cotton goods. The Board of Trade had bought 44 million yards of Japanese piece goods distributed within the Empire. East Africa's share being 13 million yards. Whereas East Africa would get the quality she needed had had to be discovered.

#### Cloth from Japan

Mr. ROGER MORTIMER, East African Commissioner in London said that there was a lot of opinion that piece goods among the cloth and textile industry were most urgently needed were to be sent to London. The supply was very short and apparently only a few and, usually, of inferior quality, had come from the Japanese cloth.

Mr. R. S. LEGGE suggested that the average of English cloths was the Government buying from spinners did not receive the types of cloth necessary for their purposes. He criticized the failure of the authorities to submit proposals to experts in this country and elsewhere for those ex-emergencies were allowed to sell their production. Prices should have been agreed in advance with the industries chiefly concerned.

Mr. LEGGE pointed out that Japanese cloths had been acquired by the Americans, who were using Japanese labour and Japanese raw materials. These were the American corporations on Japanese soil. The real question was whether the vast supplies which would soon be available were to be sold at the expense of the United States or whether Great Britain and the Empire were to share in producing such cloths.

Mr. LEGGE said that his recent visit to East Africa had convinced him that there was no great handicap to production there. A shortage of trade goods, by means of providing facilities for the Natives would make a real contribution to East African economy. The Government's invoicing procedure, if further improved, it had hoped that the authorities would meet most of the requirements of the section.

### Ethiopia in Transformation

#### Autocracy in Limited Monarchy

PROFESSOR H. ANTWERP, an honorary member of the Ethiopian Association, who has just returned from the East African continent.

Ethiopia is in the process of transformation into a limited monarchy by the Emperor's voluntary surrender of powers in a limited state. The Emperor of Ethiopia is no longer a nominated body but indirectly elected. Every law must be considered by both Chambers. There are frequent debates on laws touching the people, and the results are referred to the Emperor and the Council of Ministers, who frequently amend or draft the recommendations by the legislative Chambers, which also consider the budget and have had their suggestions accepted.

Direct elections are held to the Adama Guma municipal council. It is the Emperor's right to appoint the prime minister by parliamentary method, and gradually to transfer power and responsibility to his ministers.

Evening in the reformed system of taxation is proving elastic. Greatly increased customs revenue is anticipated when the goods needed can be imported from Europe. As it is, the Ethiopian Government is able to employ about 400 Europeans and Americans as advisers, technicians, executive officers and teachers, a higher proportion per head of population than in any other British Commonwealth country. In spite of the fact that the country has been ravaged by the Italians, it is not such a backward country that most of the people should take care of their own affairs.

### German in Tanganyika

#### Protests from the Moshi Area

AT A PUBLIC MEETING reported to have been held by representatives of the non-official public of the Moshi area of Tanganyika, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting condemns the betrayal by Government of its duty to all the inhabitants of this Territory regarding social and democratic advancement by establishing a German community which, although perhaps not a Nazi, has given its allegiance to conform to the State's interests and has during the period between the two wars done its utmost politically and economically to bring about the peace and stability of all the other inhabitants of the Territory. It was a meeting demanded by the Government for the repatriation not only of the German nationals, but also those who had been allowed to remain during the occupation of the territory.

#### Restatement of Alien Rights

Further, the meeting is shocked at Government's failure in retaining enemy aliens on land in this Territory, and neglecting the interests and welfare of the alien community and without the Territory failing to provide land for permanent settlement. Government's delay in this matter can no longer be excused in the circumstances.

In retaining Germans on their estates, whereby the members of His Majesty's Forces are having their Cultivation Licenses, Priority Licenses, terminated in favour of these Germans or their dependants (some of whom were one-time officials of the British Empire), the meeting regrets the Government's action with British settlement and demands that any such settlement has its lease terminated as soon as any enemy alien is further in view of Government action, this meeting has no confidence in its speed procedure of European settlement and proposes that certain especially suitable groups of enemy estates previously recommended for post-war European settlement should be enemy aliens be retained for this purpose without delay.

Over 12,000 acres have been registered in the Moshi section of the British Legion in Kenya.

*Free Press*

**LAYERS**

**Country Life**

**CIGARETTES**

Parliament

Food from the Colonies  
Demand for Further Development

INCREASING INTEREST in supplies of foodstuffs, especially cotton from the Colonies was evident at question time in the House of Commons last week.

MR. DE LA BERE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken to develop cattle-rearing in East Africa with a view to making this country less dependent on the Argentine and other non-Empire sources of supply.

MR. CRECH JONES: In regard to East Africa and Northern Rhodesia, increasing quantities of meat and animal products have become available in recent years both for local consumption and export, but increased production depends on many factors, including greater control over diseases, improvement in pastures, etc., and these are being tackled. The provision of additional facilities for marketing and processing or refrigeration are also receiving consideration. In some areas much depends on the willingness of African owners to cooperate with the technical advice of the local Government or to sell their stock to the local Government, which continues to be actively pursued. We do not all we can to increase the export of meat from East Africa.

MR. BOPPS-PARK asked what action the Minister was taking to persuade the people of Africa to go for quality rather than quantity in their cattle, and what steps had been taken to encourage export supplies of meat from East and Central Africa.

Quality in Native Cattle

MR. CRECH JONES: The Minister is not, rather than quantity, quality, is based upon the fact that sheep which are bred in accordance with the standard of the British breed are bred, but in general it has not increased rapidly. In some African territories there is a steadily increasing demand for meat and this is absorbing available supplies. A grazing industry is being established in Tanganyika. The possibilities of increased production in Africa of meat of an annual product for the United Kingdom market are being actively explored at the moment.

MR. DE LA BERE asked what steps were being taken to develop the grazing industry in East Africa with a view to making this country less dependent on supplies from the Argentine and other sources.

MR. CRECH JONES: The whole meat production of East Africa is likely to be required for local consumption, and it is maintaining a high level during the winter months in common and the Government will not limit the export of high a level as possible.

MR. WINTERGOTT asked the hon. gentleman if it clear that in the case of Northern Rhodesia there is a great deal of opportunity for further fattening and all that is required, which I understand the Government that provided is a guaranteed price over a number of years.

MR. CRECH JONES: There is a guaranteed price and the whole problem of maize production and the production of other crops now receiving the Government's attention.

MR. DE LA BERE asked the hon. gentleman whether it had been in use in the colonies and there was a large storage of dollars, the Minister would give an assurance that money from the Colonial Development Fund would be put at the disposal of an "A" class of individuals to help the output of such agricultural products as tobacco, maize and other crops to relieve the strain of dollars required to purchase these commodities in the U.S.A. and the Argentine.

MR. CRECH JONES: The Colonial Governments have been encouraged to give full place to agricultural and primary products in the development of their lands and such financial help as has been made available to the colonies in equipment and technical aid for this purpose. The Government consider very sympathetically any proposals for assistance towards the particular development mentioned in the question which falls within the scope of the Act.

MR. DE LA BERE: Is the hon. gentleman aware that never in the whole history of this country have so many helped from the Empire, which we are to say, and that, though I am not helping us? Can we have an assurance that there will not be a disappearance and development by lack of income in any shape or form.

MR. CRECH JONES: I think the Government are doing all they possibly can in the direction of the development of the hon. Member in the 10-year plan.

Nigeria, to the value of £300,000, is being put on one side for veterinary development to the value of £100,000 for agricultural development, and £78,000 for the development of agriculture.

MR. DE LA BERE: Does the hon. Member mean that the £300,000 is being put on one side for veterinary development, and the £100,000 for agricultural development, and the £78,000 for the development of agriculture? When does the hon. Member propose to make a decision on the house given information of the vast new plan for agricultural development which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced last week during discussion of the Finance Bill?

MR. CRECH JONES: There will be an opportunity on a supply day for a full statement to be made, but I hope that before then a statement can be made to the House.

No German Missionaries in Tanganyika

MR. BOPPS-PARK asked the hon. Minister whether he had allowed to some missionaries to work in Tanganyika, and what conditions were attached to their residence, and what precautions had been taken to ensure that they would not be on propaganda.

MR. CRECH JONES: No German missionaries have been allowed to return to Tanganyika.

MR. BOPPS-PARK: The announcement had been made by the Tanganyika Government for the restoration of African self-government setting out the conditions which certain Germans were being permitted to return to the Territory and the conditions under which they would settle.

MR. CRECH JONES: I have not the information available to me at the present time to answer the question, but will inform the hon. Member when the information is received. As far as I am aware, no conditions were attached to the permission given to certain Germans to return to Tanganyika. Only 47 families (comprising 102 Germans) have been allowed to return there from Southern Rhodesia, and the people were either refugees from the Nazi regime or have been cleared of any suspicion of having held Nazi or double-cross positions.

MR. BOPPS-PARK: Is the Minister aware that if these Germans were returned to Tanganyika, and I do not wish it to be thought that I am against the return of non-Fascist Germans, the Natives, especially the African self-government, should be given clearly to understand how it is that these men are allowed to return?

MR. CRECH JONES: The Government have given special instructions to their Commissioners in regard to that point.

MR. BOPPS-PARK: The Minister has said that he would be guaranteed a House for himself, and that he would be allowed to lease estates previously owned by Germans, will not now be ejected, and any compensation if they have spent some capital in improving the properties.

MR. CRECH JONES: I would give notice of that to the hon. Member in a reply full of difficulty.

MR. BOPPS-PARK asked the approximate coal resources of the British Colonies, and what steps were being taken to assist their development with a view to assisting economic growth in the Colonies and in Great Britain.

MR. CRECH JONES: British territories which are rich in coal are Nigeria, the Malayan Empire, British Somaliland, Kenya, and the West Indies, but only the deposits in Nigeria and the Malayan Empire are being worked. The full extent of coal deposits in all the territories mentioned has not yet been determined, but geological work for this purpose is now proceeding and will be arranged.

Future of Jubaland

MR. BOPPS-PARK asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would consider in connection with the future of Italian Somaliland, the return of the land to Kenya, of whom it was ceded to Italy in 1927 without the consent of the local inhabitants.

MR. MAYHEW: The question of the final disposal of the former Italian Colonies is governed by Article 23 and Annex X of the Peace Treaty with Italy, and can be decided only jointly by the four Powers represented on the Council of Foreign Ministers, namely, that to the General Assembly of the United Nations. His Majesty's Government do not propose at the present stage to ask for the return to Kenya of Jubaland, which was ceded to Italy under this treaty signed on 10th February 1947. Should the inhabitants of Jubaland wish to do so, they should to them to voice their views on the future nationality of their district and Zone Council. So far as I am aware, no such views have been expressed. In the event of a change of investment, the right to Somalia under the United Nations Peace Council, the right to commission their wishes with regard to their future.

MR. BOPPS-PARK asked if it was possible to have an assurance that no compensation would be paid to the East and West African States if they were to be given, and if any notices had been given to the hon. Member in the year 1948 that this compensation was to be illegal.

MR. FREEMAN: I am afraid that I cannot say to my hon. friend.



### Protests By Colonial Press Demand for Equal Facilities

It was widely reported that at a Press conference at the Colonial Office in connection with the work of the new Colonial Primary Products Committee, Mr. F. S. Coe, the Director, was actually agreeing the holding of the conference three days after similar information had been given to Lobby correspondents and that the views were strongly supported.

#### World Press News has now written:

Simultaneous and equal information facilities for Colonial Press representatives is coming now with important Colonial news were demanded at a Press conference on the subject of the Government's new Colonial development plan.

Some protests were received by correspondents at the Press conference which has been allowed to elapse since the Lobby members were officially briefed on the subject. It was emphasized that, as far as the Lobby were concerned, such news was being given to the press available for the Colonial Press it represents an important part of the day-to-day routine to operate from London.

#### Row Deal for Correspondents

Correspondents did not see why they should be expected to make do with second, third and fourth-hand information. Although they appreciated that they could not be present at Lobby correspondents' briefings, which were subject to Parliamentary privilege, they did not see why they should not be given simultaneous, separate briefings, or alternatively similar briefings immediately after the Lobby brief.

This was not the first time the Colonial Press has been given a row. A similar protest regarding the treatment meted out to Colonial Press correspondents was registered at the time of the announcement of the Government's sponsored round-trip scheme.

At the Colonial Office it was stated at Tuesday's meeting that no machinery existed to enable similar facilities to be granted to Colonial Press correspondents as to the Lobby brief. While no firm assurance could be given that the position could be improved it was agreed that the whole question could be examined officially to see what could be arranged at the time.

### Surveys of Sabi and Lundi Valleys By Leading British Consulting Engineers

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT have recently turned their attention to the possible development of the lower reaches of two of the most important rivers in the country, the Sabi and the Lundi, which join each other in the south-east corner of the Colony.

This area of low-lying country is believed to contain potentially valuable irrigable lands, and there are considerable areas of fertile land available for intensive cultivation if adequate water supplies are made available for irrigation purposes. The area is at present sparsely inhabited and almost entirely lacking in communication.

Before embarking on large-scale development the Government have decided to secure the economic and engineering problems involved and have called in British firms of consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners to study the project and submit a report, which will be hoped will be the basis of a future programme of work.

East Africa is also pushing ahead with a number of important schemes in which the same firm of consulting engineers are engaged. We learn, for instance, that the Government of Tanganyika are taking positive steps to improve communications in the country and that work on the Arusha-Taveta and Dar-es-Salaam-Tanga roads is to be put in hand without delay.

### £32,000,000 Loan for Rhodesia

THE COLONY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA is to raise £32,000,000 loan by means of 2½% stock, 1945-70. The issue is expected to be £10 million. This is the first post-war issue by a Government to be underwritten in the City of London and of in March 1947. The main object of the loan is to provide funds for the purchase of Rhodesia's railways and replacement of the outstanding

### Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council Surplus Balance Exceed £7,000,000

IN PRODUCING the supplementary estimates, the Chief Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia showed that final revenue for 1946 was £3,362,141 and final expenditure £2,272,100. The Budget was thus 9% above the estimate and the expenditure 9% below, leaving a surplus of £463,000 as against £36,576 estimated. With an exception of the payments of £1,867,200 surplus balances including the total amount of £2,150,000 totalled £1,277,000 at December 31, 1946.

On the debt which follows Mr. F. W. Welensky showed that more would be made to put Northern Rhodesia on the map. There was a great lack of knowledge about the country. He asked that the Government should give more attention to the European children holler at the moment.

Mr. C. W. Serpell said he had a suggestion that the present purchase of maize at 10s. per bush for maize would be accepted by farmers only under protest and would not encourage increased production. Since farmers had suffered from bad weather some form of bonus should be granted for areas stipulated and cleared.

Mr. E. J. Smith spoke strongly about jute supplies, which were essential to the territory. Last year the tobacco crop had yielded value of £300,000 and this year it would be a great inconvenience and in some cases losses had been suffered as growers had not been able to obtain supplies of jessian and jute. An inquiry should be made to see as it is possible if anyone was to blame it could be clearly stated. Every effort should be made to secure supplies for the coming year.

#### Trading on Sterling Basis

He considered that the Government were playing with the present possible dollar exchange, all trading should be kept on a sterling basis. It should be done in stages. At present non-sterling goods were not allowed into the country from open stock in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia and higher prices were being paid than if the goods were imported direct from dollar countries.

Southern Rhodesia had undertaken to apply for permission to establish a dollar exchange in two parts of Northern Rhodesia. He asked the Government to come to any decision on the subject and suggested that the Government should be the situation in the region in such matters.

Mr. R. C. Campbell suggested an inquiry to discover better methods for controlling foot and mouth disease.

Mr. R. Welensky was told that the duties performed by the newly appointed female administrative officer were not similar to those of administrative officers in general, but they were similar to those of junior administrative officers while they were in the same grade.

Mr. Welensky was asked that with the Emergency Power Supply Board Regulations of 1944 the Supply Board was required to meet at least once every three months and its last meeting had been on October 1, 1946. The Board had been constituted had been primarily set up to carry on the business of a wholesale dealer in cotton piece goods and cotton blankets. At its last meeting the Board had decided that its trading functions should cease and that any objection to trading necessary could be done by the Supplies Department. It was suggested that the regulations in question should now be revoked or amended. With a return to commercial importation of all goods, it was doubtful if such a body was now necessary.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Growers

INQUIRIES from progressive tobacco growers have been received in large numbers by the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Advisory Board since the last tobacco auction was held in Salisbury. It is expected that the registered growers will increase by at least 300 before next season but the Board hesitates to register farmers who have no previous experience. The importance of training is constantly stressed for progressive improvement is essential if Rhodesian tobacco is to keep its place in the world market. For this season 50 acres is held to be the limit which one European can adequately supervise. Mr. D. D. Brown, the Chief Registrar, said that the policy of the Government is to expand the industry gradually. In the 1943-4 season there were 1,000 growers including 25 ex-Servicemen and in the following year the number per acre (including ex-Servicemen) was 1,200. It is necessary to be a good grower and to have had experience in tobacco growing.

# Tanganyika Europeans Support Colonial Paper 210

## Opposition from Asian Members of Legislature Only

THE HANSARD REPORT of the recent meeting of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, which was read in London by air mail, shows how the non-official members supported Colonial Paper 210.

The Rev. G. DONALD GIBBONS declared himself warmly in favour of the proposals for organization in East Africa. He said he had, always found it pleasant to sit down in the basement listening to the boogies up in the office where the girls were found, and to go up and go up and face the boogies, which generally proved to be energetic boogies which disappeared with a piercing cry. The boogies about reorganization would be equally easily disposed of.

Though there was no present question of political union, "for heaven's sake don't let us rule it out for ever to say to-day what ought or ought not to be done in five years. We don't know how possibly we don't want it ever. But at any rate we want to make a step towards fuller understanding and discussion of our common interests."

### How to Overcome Racism

It is good pretending there are not race asperities and distinctions. They all have got to be in this world probably for some time to come, but we can remove individually and as a body of us that they can be minimized to the utmost possible extent. There are three ways of doing that: first, by having no secrets, abolishing lobbying, secondly, by having no really big deals, and thirdly, very rare virtue, by publishing our records. It is not doing that that an excellent record of business minutes, a minimum of this racial business. Let us see what influence we can on our fellows in the other territories to see that it is accepted and killed.

"I thought that such a much better system for the Central Assembly than has been produced. I had hoped that it might have been possible for the three territories to sit together so that the whole legislature in each country should really be the fullest possible decision even in the common services. I should have loved to see the three territories sit together in a central staff, even shared (which is not central)."

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS affirmed that many of the schemes of the past five years would have been avoided if there had been a central authority with executive powers.

The Kenya member was often damned for matters with which he had no concern, and an Indian member had alleged that the Europeans of Tanganyika sympathized with the actions of Kenya Europeans. He must have a very short memory or be using political bias for propaganda purposes. The attitude of the European non-official members of the Council of Tanganyika made quite clear when Colonial Paper 210 was published.

### Influence of E.A. Indian National Congress

The influence of the European non-officials had led to the co-operation of the Indian community in regard to inter-territorial organization, but most unfortunately it had been withheld because the actions of the Indians were governed by the East African Indian National Congress. That Congress, dominated by the Indian political element in Kenya, appeared to be able to set its policy to India as engaged in public life outside Kenya also.

When Colonial Paper 210 was discussed by the East African Indian National Congress, with representatives from Tanganyika and Uganda present, several of the inter-territorial organizations proposed, the inter-territorial conference was essential, and the acceptance of 191 was qualified only in certain respects. The representatives of the Indian communities categorically refused the proposals. The more so, the more the Indian members had indicated a complete break with Kenya, which meant an equally complete break with Uganda. In other words, isolationism.

A prominent feature was that they have advocated, which means that the inhabitants of Tanganyika, and even in some instances will be denied the antiquated and antiquated.

the neighbouring territories, the economic and social matters of common interest. We shall have to face much heavier tasks of work, though a timely one. We shall have to face racial and economic relations between ourselves and the other territories. Freedom of trade will be ordered. There will be no free movement of persons between the territories and there will have to be, control of immigration between the territories. The present geographical boundaries of some territories, in a real sense, I cannot regard as a retrograde step of one likely to bring more benefits to Tanganyika. Unless Colonial 210 goes through, and we all share the team spirit as opposed to the party racial spirit, we shall be faced with even greater difficulties. All matters that must be dealt with on an East African basis.

### Team Spirit Essential

The constitution of the Central Assembly would be all right if every one realized that the five members appointed to each territory, that is, four non-officials and one official, were a team. I should be glad to be pleased to vote for an Indian or an African if I was satisfied that he would be the most suitable person to represent adequately the interests of Tanganyika. It would be a team for an Indian who would be appointed to the Central Assembly to represent the East African Indian National Congress or who would stand in the direction from that body, which controls the political and economic life of the territories in all the East African territories.

Considering what I happened in India among their own compatriots, I was surprised to hear from the Indian members of this Council such bitter denigration of the politics of the Kenya Europeans. Kenya politics are wild, unless compared with those in India, they are also peculiar to Kenya. There are no concerns of ours and we do not have the slightest effect on the working of any inter-territorial organization.

Let us forget the political red herring that I have seen used to obscure the fundamental issues and concentrate on the over-riding importance of replacing the Governors' Conference by a properly constituted East African Council, with our common problems being dealt with in a more effective manner, and the constitution being a team.

MR. L. S. WILSON declared that Tanganyika would not throw itself into the arms of the neighbouring northern territories, but join in a three-way partnership to improve the cumbersome Governors' Conference. He believed the White Paper an honest endeavour to provide modern machinery to administer the services essential to the three territories. It offered a tremendous opportunity to quicken the pace of economic development.

### Territories Interdependence

MR. J. R. LESTIE said that this paper had been under consideration for 18 months but that the general plan had been canvassed for 18 years, and that throughout that period the European non-official members of Council had always favoured some form of economic partnership, co-partnership or closer union.

The economic structure of East Africa was already interdependent, continued Lestie. I mean the commercial firms, like the Liverpool Uganda Company, who have been operating in Tanganyika for years and are now operating in Kenya. In the absence of our non-friend from Tanganyika, I may be allowed to state his firm, which originated many, many years ago in Tanganyika, has been operating in Tanganyika for two or three years, and he had an office in Mombasa since before 1914. These are concrete instances. Most of the commercial firms of Tanganyika have connections directly or indirectly to the East African territories. They are already planning an invasion of Kenya. It is not an empty one.

I am not afraid of political domination over Kenya. By the plan we shall get to know that Central African States, we shall have them on the other side of the table, and we shall instead of waving telegrams, which are sometimes caustic, they shall come and see us. Very often they do not understand. If you own land, if you are first to occupy it, you have various statutory phrases. You have an interest in the territory, you will never accumulate as a passing customer. You understand of you can, and forgive the people who are proud of their holding. It is not as if we should, but we all have some of our interests in favour of this land of ours. The local politicians are not enough. We should have a team spirit. All Africa, I submit, is in a position to be a team spirit. It is the dear object of all our hearts. The interests should be developed in a broad and high way. (Continued on page 1672)



The worst navigational alignment, such as that between Tororo and Kisumu, could no doubt be remedied by substantial capital costs and a more scientifically designed tariff could be devised and applied. The hard fact remains that the existing standards will, so far as can be seen, have to continue to be developed more than 300 miles by rail before the line can be opened to overseas markets. This is naturally limits the scope for rail traffic to be grown and a type of export goods produced to those which are in a position to begin this inevitably heavy cost of transport. But although comparatively little can be done to check and improve communications with the coast, a good deal can be done to improve the inland communications which to-day directly or indirectly impose an oppressive tax upon the profits of production. To this end an ambitious road program has been drawn up, which aims at greatly improving both the surface and the alignment of the existing inland road system.

**Opportunities for Tourism**

A secondary industry which is properly developed and organized might bring substantial benefit to Uganda is the tourist industry. Uganda has unrivalled scenery, a profusion of protogenic wild game, and a temperate climate. It lacks good roads and comfortable hotels. Both these deficiencies can be made good, and as regards hotels it is to improve the accommodation for travellers is already in progress.

All that is for progress and prosperity can be largely realized by passive resistance, ignorance and inertia. This is where the Medical and Education Departments must do their part, assisted by the new Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare for Uganda and Rhodesia. There are still two great obstacles to human progress. This aspect is considered in our treatise on financial emphasis in Uganda's Post War Development Plan.

Unfortunately, a country can have in the long run only the social services that it can pay for and in their making enthusiasm for special health and education throughout Uganda the committee charged with the preparation of the development plan allowed themselves to be led into recommendations for extension of services far beyond the foreseeable means of the resources of the Protectorate. Health and education ultimately produce rich dividends, but they are difficult to finance on the dividends and tax available nationally and especially on the tax derived from the Protectorate. The Government of Uganda with only a small part of a £100,000,000.

That a great expansion of health and education is infinitely desirable is beyond question, and that such an expansion will in due course become financially practicable one can be reasonably confident; but meanwhile the revenue for that expansion does not exist, and, failing large additional taxation which is not practicable at present, our only course is to try to obtain the maximum of national health and means to finance the expansion of social services within the limits imposed by the funds that can be made available. But although the social services cannot be allowed to outrun the resources that does not mean that they are to stagnate. The progress will be rather slower than was originally contemplated, but the end will be the same, as it is a question of policy, but of time.

**Attention Must Be Paid**

With this general direction in mind, an attempt has been made to work out the average revenue of the Protectorate likely to be during the next 10 years, and provisional allocations from that revenue have been made to the Medical and Education Departments so that they can frame their more realistic plans of development. In framing their revised plans both departments have been encouraged to seek to apply every practical means of greater efficiency to the greatest number of the latest non-ferrous metals and necessary machinery, and to use these as they can to achieve economy without seriously impairing performance; and to try to meet the temporary lowering of standards in order to achieve this purpose. Such a lowering of standards would indeed seem particularly justifiable in the matter of health care, where a cheap, medium, than high, and a high, is being sought, an experiment and must be tried. Everybody would like to go to hospitals, and schools which compare favourably with the best in the Empire, and it is not surprising that the standards of the Protectorate for centuries to come will not be attained. But Africa, at the beginning of the 20th century, did not expect to have all the amenities and standards of the modern world. They have got to be earned, and the only way to do this is by re-examining their plans from this angle and are not in hopes of a new economic methods of operation on certain parts of the Medical Department is also examining the possibility of placing a greater emphasis on preventive rather than curative measures. Too much money is being spent to pay on curative measures, in which they must inevitably continue to gain directly or indirectly from the hands of a few individuals, but of little benefit to the masses. In the future, the must be eradicated from the mind.

The Medical and Education Departments should receive good help from the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department. But apart from their departmental function of disseminating the facts of the north demonstration, it seems agricultural, health and educational propaganda and from its purpose as a two-way news service between Government and the people, the department will have the world difficult and vital task of keeping in touch with the educated and semi-educated youth of the country and directing the thoughts and aspirations along healthy channels, in effect, taking over what the Education Department stops.

On its success or failure must largely depend the social and political future of Uganda. It is hoped, with the hope to have in Uganda a friendly, co-operative and progressive people, bound to Britain by ties of gratitude and common purpose. If we fail, Uganda's future, social, political and economic, will indeed be black.

**Sir Stewart Gore-Browne  
Visit to West Africa and Katanga**

COLONEL SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, since his appointment as a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and since 1938 a prominent member representing Native interests, left England a few days ago for West Africa.

Long ago he visited EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he was impressed by the arguments which he has often advanced editorially for wider travel and contacts by public leaders, official and non-official, in the territories, and he therefore decided to return from Northern Rhodesia to England this year through East Africa and to go back via the West Coast.

When invited to represent Northern Rhodesia at the Colonial and Aviation Conference recently held in London he left Lusaka to ear at short notice and, after calling at his estate at Siaya-Ngandu, motored through Tanganyika Territory, Kenya and Uganda to the Nile at Fuka, where he took the steamer to Kosi. Owing to the need to reach London by a given day he was unable to take so long over the journey as he would have wished, but he met a number of the leaders of the different Dependencies and saw as much as he could of Native administrations. On his tour he met a number of African authorities who were met in Uganda and the north Sudan.

**Impressed by the Sudan**

Sir Stewart was greatly impressed by the efficiency of the transport system in the Sudan, and by the refusal of two Sudanese, one a high official on the steamer and the other a porter at a portmou railway station, to accept gratuities for services rendered. Both replied politely that they had done no more than the duty for which they were paid by the Government. The Sudan Railways, he says, are the cleanest, most comfortable, and most moderate public transport system which he has found anywhere at any time.

During his stay in England of 10 weeks Sir Stewart has discussed Northern Rhodesian affairs with many friends and critics of the Protectorate. He has had many talks at the Colonial Office, with members of the Houses of Parliament and in the City and Fleet Street. His main purpose in visiting the Gold Coast and Nigeria is to get some idea of conditions, policies, finances and administrative, political, administrative and commercial there and see how they compare with those in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

After spending some weeks in West Africa he will fly to Ellisfries, in order to acquaint himself with labour conditions in the mines of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo. Thence he will fly to Lisala, where he is due about the middle of the month.

the present rail-head as to discourage commercial development except in the unlikely event of present-inflated world prices being maintained. The same consideration applies to waterways.

The discovery of gold or other precious metals in quantity and of sufficient size for full-scale development would greatly simplify the economic problems of Uganda, but thorough research and investigation by the highly efficient Geological Department will eventually pursued, as well to realize that the prospect of such a discovery is now regarded as remote.

The general disposition of exceptionally high quality lime at Mutukya seriously suggests the possibility of promoting the manufacture of cement on a large scale with a view to capturing part at least of the expanding East African market. But here, as in the case of copper, the long road haul to the coast interposes a serious obstacle to commercial development.

**Road-Header and Landrail Change**

It is very probable that a railway to Uganda railway system can be profitably extended to Fort Portal, then serious consideration must be given to the possibility of continuing the Fort Portal-Kitumu branch of the escarpment to the east by the southeastward extension of Lake Abari, where a road can be provided with the lake steamer service. But even if the distance involved in haul would be reduced, the handling charges at Ndiza, Busabizi, Masaki Port and Masasagi would remain a major part of the total saving.

The existence of natural mineral deposits in Lake Kivu and neighbouring crater lakes, now the basis of a phosphate Administration salt industry, undoubtedly offers opportunities for further development. This matter is under examination by the East African Industrial Council.

In the Lake Albert region the geological structure is favourable to the presence of oil and there are definite indications that oil exists. Here exploration on a commercial basis was undertaken for a few years before the war, and although this was abandoned in the outbreak of war without it being commercially viable, it was not struck, the search must obviously be pushed forward, if not by private enterprise, under Government auspices, because of the presence of quantities which would repay a serious exploration program. It will change the entire industrial picture of Uganda.

It is now to the lake of Uganda as a potential source of wealth. A lot must be done to better the habits of the fish, their breeding and feeding grounds, their seasonal movements, their habits of greatest concentration, their numbers and what is increasing or decreasing and why. All this information, and much more is needed if a greatly expanded fishing industry is to have a solid and enduring foundation. That this fishery should be a cash station with headquarters in Jinja is already planned and approved. There must be effective fishery control to regulate the number of boats, which will be fitted with efficient nets, means of gear used and properly equipped fishermen. The income from the fishery and the other fisheries in the area should be already assigned.

**Economic Fishing Craft**

As in agriculture, so in fishing, the human factor can determine the best and most scientifically devised schemes, and unless the Uganda fishery improves its present primitive methods no amount of research or control will get us anywhere. We are working with those methods, mainly, I suggest, the type of net used, which, in Lake Victoria and Lake Edward, is a dug-out, soon cance and in Lake Albert a primitive form of dug-out. The former is a useful net, while more than 6 months, it is like a sieve from the moment of casting and needs a crew of some 10 men paddling and baling. Amongst this formidable number, the 2000 men are to be distributed, and not infrequently those who are providing nets for purchase are the cause of the nets claim a substantial share also. In this case fishermen rarely get a venture for from the shore. The lands of the market, never remain out of a fisherman's hands, subject to the risk of disaster from the frequent storms on the lake. The dug-out is more lasting but is more efficient, it can be successfully operated singly. Consequently the use of a dug-out vessel over the lakes are completely neglected and the shore.

The fishermen already have been organized into co-operatives and this tendency will be encouraged. We need the formation among fishermen of these co-operative financial and legal bodies, and with proper supervision and stimulation, it will become possible to provide the funds, cash or bank credit, to enable these fishermen to craft to be used. Something like the case of the American fishing industry, which is a well known and understood by the fishermen of Kisumu, would be a valuable model.

At least these craft could be used under sail, but later, if a motor should be added.

To improve the fishermen in this type of craft, arrangements have been made for the Sese Islands, and the fishermen on the lake should be benefited by a visit to Kisumu in one of these boats. These visitors may for three months in Uganda waters. A boat-builder from Kisumu, called in the construction of these craft, will also pay a three-month visit to Uganda so as to interest and instruct the Uganda craft-builders in the building of this far more seaworthy and faster fishing boats. This is a mere beginning which is intended to lead to the development of this type of boat at the Government Technical School, in the hope that the building of these craft will become a valuable secondary industry on our lake and inland waters.

The marketing of fresh fish and dried fish will have to be most carefully and intelligently supervised on a co-operative basis, probably with European advice and supervision. There is a need for a standard of quality and in the Belgian Congo which is the main producer of a dried fish industry, the standards are set by Albert and Edward.

The need for fish proteins is medically apparent throughout the country and except in Toro that need is accompanied by a fairly acute public demand. Moreover, with the passage into law of the new Employment Ordinance, employers of labour will be practically compelled to provide the labour with meat or fish, and dried fish is likely to be the cheaper way of satisfying this need. There is also the perhaps remote possibility of (a) developing a fish export (b) canning the fish, which is a highly profitable and highly regarded delicacy by the African population, and (c) the production of a compound meal of fish oil and meal.

The use of the Kipon or Owen Falls as a source of hydro-electric power has already been the subject of expert examination and favourable reports, and is shortly to be re-examined by a technical commission. This project, if it materializes, should encourage the grouping of possibly the expansion of secondary industries in the neighbourhood of Jinja.

**Limitations of Local Industries**

What is the prospect of the establishment of new secondary industries in Uganda? In the writing of these notes I have limited this prospect to secondary industries dependent on the soil and water of Uganda and their products, and I see no good reason to qualify this limitation. Without adequate fuel, and with cheap and efficient means of transport to the coast, and without an intelligent and industrious population, it is not a product of establishing a heavy industry in Uganda for one of the secondary industries that serve and supplement the heavy industries of Europe and America, nor any of them will depend upon a high degree of skill of a substantial part of the labour force.

But there are a number of secondary industries, mainly of the processing variety, that benefit from proximity to the source of their raw material, and this is particularly true where the bulk of the finished product is much greater than that of the raw material. Examples of this can be found already in Uganda in the cotton ginning and the tobacco industry. Where climatic conditions are favourable to producing a crop with a surplus of supply, as is the case in the small tobacco industry of Uganda, this tendency to locate secondary industries in the producing county is strengthened, if it is also in the case of a crop in which theinery can largely be used to reduce dependence on inefficient local labour.

But there are a number of those secondary industries that are not already operating in Uganda to-day. That many of them are inefficiently operated at present is obvious to the most inexperienced observer, and these must be given every encouragement and assistance to improve their plant and their technique. The present inefficiency is a drag on the economy of Uganda, but for the most part these undertakings are not capable of expansion unless the crop which provides their raw material also expands, and with it the absorptive capacity of the world market.

The establishment in Uganda of two new industries of some magnitude, under Government auspices, is first of these is to be a cottonseed oil expression plant to be operated by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd. In connection with the manufacture of soap, the oil will be the by-product. The second is to be a large scale factory for the production of cotton gins, to be established in Jinja. The latter will not be practicable unless cheap power is provided by a hydro-electric plant. Both these undertakings, if they materialize, will be on a large scale and may be expected to benefit the economy of the country, although both will have an adverse effect on the revenue. There seems to be little prospect of the establishment of other new industries on a similar scale, with the possible exception of a cement works, of a cement industry in Toro, but there should be a venture for a number of small industries aimed at satisfying the local demand.

Small industries, from being a source of employment, and from the fact that they can be done in part at present.



All Empire countries, especially Australia, in an expansive world trade. The British Empire, without such a framework cannot expand exports to a level that will enable her even to maintain much less her standard of life. The Dominions need the assured market which only Britain has been able to provide for their primary products, while the growth of the secondary industries gives them an increasing interest in international commerce.

The Empire, therefore, is not in any sense seeking to be restrictive or selfish in refusing to yield nothing on preferences except in exchange for positive counter-vailing advantages. We want to see an increasing volume of world trade, but we do not intend to abandon preferences until we are assured that the alternatives will in fact work.

The dollar shortage is not the only concern of the Dominions, particularly the West Indies, which are important to them. The dollar shortage and when we are compelled to cut down our imports owing to lack of dollars, we must have, under the terms of the American Loan undertaken not to discriminate. That is to say, we cannot cut imports from America only, but must reduce all round *pro rata*.

It is to be hoped that, in any reduction of our imports, we will be excluded from this requirement, for the economic reform of our ideas, and the resumption of the economy of our own countries, should be disrupted through no fault of their own, or enforced cuts in shipments to the United Kingdom.

**THE EMPIRE PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION**

The British Empire Producers' Organization (B.E.P.O.) with offices in London, is the vital center in the current issue of its journal, which states:

The preferences which have been granted to most of the Empire since the United States' Tariff Reduction Act have largely benefited surplus-producing countries, and have not benefited the deficit-producing countries, which are largely dependent on these areas. That the situation clearly leads to a re-orientation of our economic policy.

Empire producers should realize that tariff agreements reached in Geneva should be presented to the Commonwealth Parliaments for ratification as a whole, and not have to be considered on a piecemeal basis as any part of

the contents. The battle was fought in Geneva.

The Sino-Soviet Charter in its present form contains a good deal that requires drastic alteration if it is to be a constitution which can be used with effect against certain important Empire industries. The Charter will be subject to further revision at the forthcoming Nations Conference which will be held towards the end of the year if the Geneva meeting succeeds in reaching agreement on the draft to be submitted. It is not a full-scale international conference.

On the subject of preferences, it is being pointed out that producers should understand that any stabilization which may result from the contents negotiated in Geneva will be for a limited period only. It is suggested that the currency of such arrangements should be the year, and it is to be expected therefore that preferences will in future be expected to periodic attempts at further reduction or elimination.

**IF GENEVA FAILS**

Should the Geneva negotiations fail completely, the British Empire should be open for a fresh effort to develop a common economic policy for the Commonwealth and Empire in which internal preferences would be as firmly upheld as those of the Great Britain, Canada and her Colonies, the recently formed customs union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg (shortly the Benelux) as well as those in force between the United States and the Colonies, Empire of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Samoa, the Virgin Islands and various island possessions in the Pacific, and to be extended to States such as Cuba and the Philippines.

Lord Cranley, Lord in Waiting, told Viscount Elbank in the House of Lords last week that there was no truth in the report which had appeared in some newspapers that, during the Empire trade talks held in London in March a British proposal was made to abandon Empire preferential markets, and that this was only after the Canadian delegation had put up a stiff fight against it, that the British agreed to abandon the

Lord Cranley added that at no time did the United Kingdom make any proposals inconsistent with the Prime Minister's statement of December 6, 1946.

He said that the question of elimination of preferences would be considered only in relation to and in return for a reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to world trade in general. That remained the policy of the Government.

**Sir John Hall on Uganda's Economic Problems**

Governor's Foreword to Dr. E. B. Worthington's Report

DESERTIFICATION IN KARAMOJA and the economic possibilities of swamp drainage have been exercising the Government of Uganda for some time. A good deal has been written about the alleged progressive advance of desert conditions in Karamoja and of the imminent danger of those conditions extending south into the rest of the country. Most of hysteria has crept into the discussions.

I am persuaded that the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The cause of the desertification, both in Karamoja and western Turkana, is bad husbandry, and the only answer to the problem is not, as has been suggested, immediate vast expenditures and drastic reclamation on the American model, but a long-term policy of regeneration employing a number of correlated well-established methods of conservation, aimed primarily at the progressive development of mixed farming and the restoration of vegetation and soil cover.

The introduction of primitive measures of irrigation, those which are successfully used in the Sudan, might well help to assist the process.

But although no rapid advance of desertification is to be feared, a rapid advance has occurred in the Karamoja area and has been allowed to continue.

Extracts continued on page 1068 of June 22

checked. This constitutes a real and continuing danger, for it has had the effect of restricting still further the pasture land, already overgrazed, available to this primarily pastoral people.

On the question of marsh drainage, the Government has recently had the advice of a specialist in irrigation and drainage, Mr. E. Griffin. He has recommended cautious preliminary experiments and research into the hydrological and climatic problems, rather than any extensive programme of marsh drainage, which is being given to this advice, but in the meantime some controlled marsh drainage has been carried out with marked success in Kioga, where the nature and altitude of the country seem to afford a fine margin against any adverse effect upon climate and rainfall.

The range of precious and semi-precious metals in Uganda, but as yet no serious research has generally speaking disclosed traces only of these metals and unless conditions which in normal times would be unlikely to repay large-scale commercial exploitation, the heavy tin deposits are already, under the stimulus of war-time prices, believed to be nearly exhausted. Apart from a very limited area of chromite in the north-west, the only mineral deposits of any value are believed to be copper, but at so great a distance from

welfare work of the various agencies of Government much well-mentioned labour will be lost. The younger generation, Dr. Vorster says, is beginning to revolt against dullness and this department of social service will help to provide a new social system to replace the old one, which is losing contact with the people. Much of the work will be experimental for several years. It will include courses for influential members of the community, providing a series of lectures of a simple and unadorned character which should be self-supporting except for some capital expenditure on visual propaganda, preferably of a simple kind, and publicity. The main service should help greatly to the production drive as well as to hygiene and other important aspects of the standard of living. But perhaps to correct the misconceptions which are prevalent in some quarters, we also have to say that the

year should be devoted to a production drive while increasing social services at a rate greater than the population increase. If success is achieved the country will be able to support mass education and mass health services during the following boom years. The passage will doubtless shock many readers, but even if finance had to be considered it would be years before the large numbers of African teachers and sanitarians could be trained in the great campaigns which must await their appearance. British workers of all classes are being sold day after day that they must accept much more in order to justify the higher standards of education, health services, pay, leisure and pensions which are the urgent basis of politics in British Africa. If that is economically and morally right and who will deny it, there can be no doubts in following a policy of home production.

## Importance of Upholding Imperial Preference

### American Demand Which Involves a Touch of Trusteeship

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE between the members of the British family of nations has not a restrictive effect on world trade and is not a discriminatory discrimination against the trade of other nations.

That was the main claim of LORD BALFOUR in a presidential address to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire meeting in London last week.

Lord Balfour continued:

Imperial preference is on the table for bargaining at the discussions now in progress in Geneva preliminary to the World Conference on Trade and Employment. Ever since the conclusion of the American loan agreement there have been expressions of anxiety in many different quarters both in America and in the process of bargaining we should abandon the substance of the

country's policy. Sir William Gordon, chief American delegate to the Geneva talks, has said that the United States was interested not in the continuation of all our Empire preferences but in their reduction or elimination in respect of a large number of commodities. It would be like to regard this as a simple tariff reduction. Mr. Walter Dill Scott, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, and a leading businessman of the International Chamber of Commerce, told British business men that they could disabuse their minds of the wrong impression that Imperial Preference now means a reduction of our preferences may mean can be judged only when what is asked for and what is offered can be compared in detail. It is clear, however, that the American demand means making of Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the United Kingdom Government at the opening of the session at the Geneva Conference a special case for the United States' statement on other special relationships between countries.

The Commerce Department does not derive from the American system a model for a system of general trade and political relationship. It is the expression of the economic policy of the economies of the United Kingdom and the other members of the Commonwealth have to be interdependent. That is a fact and history. Our Commonwealth economy is subjected to the most violent stresses and strains in the past three decades during two world wars, but we have made it possible to stand and to save ourselves. Others through the critical periods, he added, later. Without the trade with Commonwealth countries it would be quite impossible for us to maintain our trade with the rest of the world. It is our trade with the rest of the world we could possibly be cut off. Our trade with the Commonwealth is two-way complement.

### Faith of Imperial Business Men

It is good to know that the official views of the Government on Imperial Preference put before the conference can be whole-heartedly endorsed by the vast majority of members of the British Empire. It is also good to know that the business men of other Empire countries have not been behind in supporting the preferential system. If the Government will but show that unanimity and confidence in preferences which has been shown by the business men of the Empire through our lips, then we can have more confidence that the reduction and reduction can be made only if it is really worthwhile and agreed to by those that will really increase the flow of trade.

### Heartening Signs Throughout the Empire

Recently there have been heartening signs of greater appreciation throughout the Empire of the vital part these preferences play in the economic relations of our country of nations and of realization in America that they are not mere obstructions to the free movement of commodities, which should be swept away relentlessly. Constant official assurances have been given that concessions would be considered item by item, only and that concessions would be made only when they were balanced by concessions accepted as of equal value.

The American inter-relationship of the loan terms regarded as a plea to abolish preferences, we cannot but have misgivings of our own. It is a plea based on the pressure to secure some sort of agreement on a system of world trade. These fears have not been dispelled.

The introduction in America of the Bill into the House on wool at a moment when there are in progress has raised new doubts about the American attitude towards the United States, for making the

in her own words:

The American problem is brought on a number of occasions in recent months to put a different complexion on



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IMPORTANCE of the scientific approach to East and Central African problems has been emphasized in these columns and in Washington, not least by the scientific secretary of the East African Conference. The conference has abundantly justified our confidence in the character of the proposals for development in Uganda during the next ten years. The report—which ought to be read by all engaged in public life elsewhere in East and Central Africa—both practical and imaginative, is a masterpiece of judgement to varying circumstances. The main requirement, by stresses production, which, which alone, can be financed the expanding social services which are desirable and necessary. There is a blunt assertion that adequate resources are scarcely to be expected from any source for greater production. The report suggests a compulsion of individual owners, perhaps equivalent to that which is being imposed in other nations are being warned. Socialist Ministers and much greater efforts by the whole population are needed to maintain the present mode of war standards of life. In many methods of direct and indirect pressure have been employed in this country for years, among them the levying of income tax in any important state, swindling

and alcohol, drinks, drastic rationing of food, fuel and other desperate measures of hoarding and rationing, immovable. Some of these penalties are the inevitable consequences of the war. Many might have been alleviated or abandoned by better management. The point in the present case, however, is not whether the nation's leader, have, in fact, all that they might have. The Mother Country has also suffered compulsion, and deprivation, in comparison with which any measures introduced in Eastern African governments to stimulate production and employment could be relatively mild. It is strange, but true, that many people who regard it as a duty to drive the individual person or what they regard as the general good consider it highly immoral to impose any compulsion upon the African for the same purpose. The Government of Uganda has been the first in East Africa to establish a joint Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare. Note, moreover, that public relations are given precedence in the title. With of social welfare from the title. (Great Britain) that is still a source of if the sole attitude of mind and action expressed nowadays by the words "public relations" is content in all the

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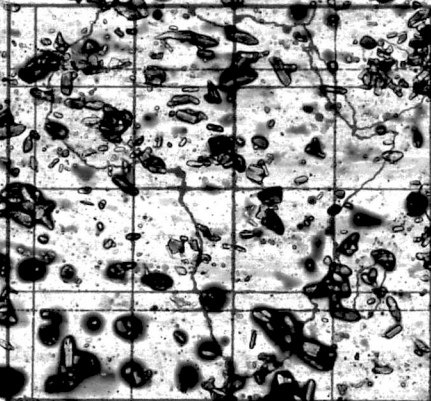
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... in which sisal has remained the principal part of Tanganyika. It still holds that sisal has too, although exports of sisal and coffee have been well maintained during recent years. Sisal remains an important staple as a result of war-time demands, cultivation of tobacco has increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in production of coffee.

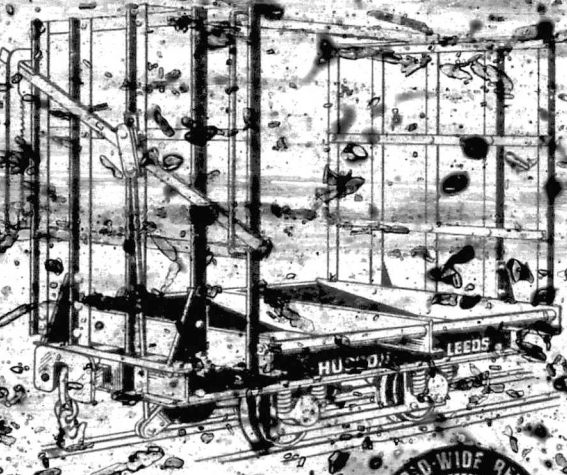
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### Standard Bank Economic Report

The Standard Bank of Southern Africa State interest allocation plan may result in a... Unusually heavy rain has been widespread in many districts have already recorded a greater rainfall so far this year than fell during the whole of 1946. Wheat farmers would welcome a dry spell, those who were able to complete their ploughing and planting early have not suffered, but others with land still to be prepared may be late in getting the seed into the ground, the prospects of the coffee crop are very promising, and the early estimate of 12,000 tons may easily be realized.

Business has been quiet and is expected to continue so until July, when it is to be placed on the S.A. as expected on arrival. The demand for rice goods from up-country countries has fallen further since the lines has slightly increased. However, the colony, has particularly in the towns, business and commercial properties are in short demand. Building activity is costly owing to high prices, rising wages and the shortage of materials on the free market. In the high altitude and well-watered districts of the Colony sales of land for small holdings have been brisk.

#### Uganda Cotton Crop

The result of the cotton season is expected to be 2,900 to 3,100 bales. Buying has now almost finished, and a general food position is expected to be good.

#### Tanganyika

There was little activity in the bazaars during the past month. A small complement of rice goods is expected from the U.S.A. and Japanese cotton pig goods has also been expected to Tanganyika. Heavy rain has been general, and in the coffee growing districts has considerably enhanced the prospect of a good crop this year. Food crops are doing well, and the unofficial estimates in the Mwanza area are a success, the local figures should be about 100,000 tons.

#### Malawi

Malawi was a good crop, 27,754 bales (of 40 lb each), value £2,775,000, and the 10,091 bags (of 45 lb each) value £2,749,000. The Malawi Growers' Association withdrew their 10% quota of exports as from the end of May, and future shipments will be 100% provided by exporters.

### Motora Gold Mining Company

MOTORA GOLD MINING CO., LTD., will hold its first ordinary general meeting in Bulawayo on June 30. The company was formed on October 20 last with an authorized capital of £100,000 in shares of 5s. only, of which £1,200,000 have been issued. Of 20,000 shares totalling £1,000,000 from the Gold Fields Mines Development Co., Ltd. amounted to £500,000. The company has at present floating assets at £1,810,000 and preliminary expenses at £1,470,000. Development up to December 31 has cost £607 ft., most of it in preparation for mining operations. The total in the eastern section was £597 ft. x 94 ft., and in the west £102 ft. x 102 ft. The staff of 100 includes 20 Europeans and 80 Africans.

The directors are Mr. E. F. James (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Cooke, Mr. C. H. Dick (alternate), Mr. J. Cornhill, Mr. S. H. Fischer (alternate), Mr. E. W. Wardlaw, Mr. W. H. Rawson and Mr. W. G. ...

### Kavirondo Gold Mines

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES LTD., incorporated in 1919, for the 18 months ended December 31, 1946, and after allowing for depreciation on bank buildings and a depreciation of £13,300, the debit balance carried forward was £2,600. The net capital consists of 20,000 shares of 10s. each. Claims, licences, and machinery, plant and buildings are valued at £1,200,000 and other assets include £2,200,000 in East African Bonds, £100,000 in cash, debtors for goods sold, £1,000,000 and £1,000,000.

The report states that the property in Tanganyika mentioned in the company's circular of May, 1946, has been found suitable for the present conditions. The company's available resources. A report on another Tanganyika property is under consideration.

The directors are: Mr. T. J. Fraser (Chairman), Mr. J. Ganahl (alternate), Mr. S. E. Fryer (alternate), Mr. A. H. E. Poyton. The general managing director of the company was in London on Tuesday.

### Dormant Mines in Rhodesia

DORMANT MINES in Southern Rhodesia which have been owned by ex-Servicemen are already producing 28,000 a month, according to the reports of the Mining Settlement Committee. Expenditure on mining operations to March 31, 1947, totalled £78,225, of which £50,000 has been repaid. A total of £141,464 has been expended on mines which have proved unprofitable, while a further £165,144 is outstanding on mines which will be operated. Of these £165,144 is invested in plants which will be provided for a total of 179 ex-Servicemen who have been placed on dormant mines, 100 are still being assisted, seven have repaid their loans in full, two have died, and 25 have retired.

### Tanganyika Gold Production

During the first six months of 1947 the gold production of Tanganyika totalled 10,283 oz., compared with 11,161 oz. in the corresponding period of 1946. 2,241 oz. (21.7%) were from reef workings. The Mwanza district head office with 4,158 oz. (35.19 oz.), followed by the Lupata with 2,355 oz. (4.962 oz. Muesama with 1,834 oz. (1.542 oz.), and Kafama with 221 oz. (72 oz.). The value of the gold output for January to June inclusive was £98,754 (£97,723).

### Gold Mines

MOTOR GOLD MINES, 1946 in a report covers the period January to May 14, 1947, that at the Daily mine the orebody has been tested for a length of 650 ft., of which 390 ft. are 65% proved. The mine has an average of 5.78 dwt. over 189 ft. At the Sun mine the ore body has been tested for a length of 308 tons average 6.4 dwt. At the Bay Horse mine the reserves are estimated at 22,000 tons worth 50%.

### Dividends

SHEKWOOD GOLD MINING CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 2% for the year to the end of 1946. CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO., LTD. have declared a dividend of 6% compared with 10% for the year to the end of 1946. The total distribution of 46% compared with 12% against 46%.

### Company Progress Report

Broken Hill. Output for May was 1,810 oz. zinc and 1,330 oz. gold. At the Daily mine 208 oz. gold were recovered from 3,700 tons of ore crushed. At the Sun mine 221 oz. gold were recovered in May from 1,000 tons of ore with a working cost of £12,000.

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### German in Tanganyika British Legion's Strong Protest

STRONG RESOLUTIONS against the return of enemy subjects to the Tanganyika Branch of the British Legion. The resolutions follow:

- (1) That this Branch considers that its duty towards ex-Prisoners of War and women and the memory of those who gave their lives in overcoming our enemies to protest to Government against the return of enemy subjects to Tanganyika Territory.
- (2) That in regarding its intention to resolve that the Government are militating against the well earned honours of Servicemen and the British and other national honours of members of the Legion.
- (3) That this Branch is of the opinion that the motives, dispassionate and otherwise, which actuated the granting of permission to enemies to return, wrongly urges that any return shall not exceed the value, as at September 3, 1939, of the assets they then possessed.

### Bewildered Kenya Ex-Servicemen

That some statement requires to be made, particularly to the thousands of African ex-Servicemen, as to the position under which these enemies are allowed to return to Tanganyika.

(5) That the British Legion in Tanganyika is very concerned over Government's delay in making an offer and settlement scheme, and submit that Government has in fact given the appearance of a leading preference to enemies even though the news thereof is assigned.

That if it will be the understanding is to be that the Government should forthwith publish its decision in the matter of the vesting of enemies.

That it is the considered opinion of this Branch that these resolutions are of Empire importance to the British Legion as a whole, and that such resolutions are made in sincerity, tolerance and in due regard to the circumstances which actuated the permission of these enemies to return, shall be communicated to the Governor of Tanganyika, the National Council of the British Legion in Kenya and Uganda, branches of the Legion, and also the National Council of the Legion in England to communicate and give publicity to these resolutions in all parts of the Empire where the Legion exists.

### Empire Tobacco Federation's Reply Chancellor Very Badly Briefed

THE FOLLOWING is a reply by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been issued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Empire.

This Federation represents growers in the Dominions and Colonies, has been in existence since 1928, and is now being formed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the course of the Committee stage of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons on June 10 relating to United Kingdom duties of Empire grown tobacco and a number of other duties which have had been levied on tobacco imported into this country by tobacco growers in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dalton reiterated a statement made in a recent speech up all the Empire tobacco which is in the market. It begins that it is of interest to point out that there has always been more Southern Rhodesian tobacco of a type suitable for the British market than United Kingdom merchants and manufacturers have been prepared to buy. The fact is that they are buying as they have done for many years the quantities they decide to purchase. The quantities have been rising in the past and there had been an assurance that they would be progressively increased. Southern Rhodesia would have been contributing a substantially larger percentage of United Kingdom requirements of tobacco and would not have found it necessary to develop markets elsewhere.

### Growers' Fixed Maximum Price

Mr. Dalton said: "I do not quite know why the price of tobacco has fallen so steeply on some of the Empire tobacco since the outbreak of war. The price has in fact risen steeply about 20 per cent in the last few weeks as a result of a vigorous competition on the part of representatives of United Kingdom tobacco growers and clients - and not as might be inferred from Mr. Dalton's remarks - for the attention of the Government."

Since then prices have risen steeply, by about 1s. 6d. per lb. as a result of the growers agreeing to let the buyers fix a maximum price of 2s. 6d. per lb. for the current season. Under the new British system, should any of the United Kingdom growers suggest about exploitation would seem there to be not only a ceiling for but unfair to the grower.

It is pointed out that in a bid for about 10,000,000 lbs. of tobacco the United Kingdom buyer has a duty little more than 2d. per lb. on the import of tobacco from the United Kingdom and about 1s. on the import of tobacco from other countries. It is pointed out that among these the price of tobacco is the best exploiter?

Empire tobacco growers have the best of the commotion in the Dominions and Colonies have voluntarily taken care of themselves to the extent of the United Kingdom. The accusations of exploitation, which will be true if they are entirely without foundation, may cause justifiable resentment. It is pointed out that the Government has stated that he was in favour of Empire tobacco to have been very badly briefed on this occasion.

### Kenya Cricketer

THE BEST CRICKET averages for the past season have been collected by the Kenya Cricket Club. The list, admittedly incomplete, is reckoned to show day matches and over. In the batting Mr. G. E. Krauss, of Parklands, tops the list with 1,313 runs and an average of 68. Mr. R. R. Singh of the Railway Indian Institute follows with 1,285 runs and an average of 51. Mr. D. Chambers, of the Nyanza Sports Club, is third with 590 runs and an average of 30. Mr. G. N. Shah, of the Railway Indian Institute, is the most successful bowler with 46 wickets at a cost of 63 runs apiece. Mr. D. Corrie, of Parklands, follows with 26 wickets at 10.10. The highest total of wickets was taken by Mr. R. W. Smith of Loufan (10 at 10.60) and the highest individual score recorded was 158 by Mr. Krauss.

### African Settlement Board

THE African Settlement Board has now been reconstituted. The Commission for African Land Utilization and Settlement (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, A. H. Mason B.Sc. (Chairman), Mr. A. Hamilton (Member), Mr. V. S. M. G. (Member), Mr. E. Lambert, Colonel V. Merritt, Commandant, Mr. G. H. C. R. Phillip, Captain F. O. B. Wilson, Chiefs Mijiga, Kipera, Watesha, Meago, S. M. O. K. and Jonathan O. M. W.



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# N Rhodesian Legislative Council Complaint of Government

Mr. T. S. PAGE moved during the session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to keep the Council informed of all international or inter-empire conferences or representative meetings held by the powers of interest to the Protectorate.

His motion, said Mr. Page, arose from his observation and his trip in London preparatory to the International Conference on Trade and Employment in Geneva preparatory committee had met in 1946 and dealt with matters of vital importance to the territory, including the principles governing the international conference held later (which had itself dealt largely with the Southern Rhodesian delegates) had the report of that committee, but the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council had unfortunately not been informed of the report at the time. Though the preparatory meeting had been attended by 30 representatives of 18 countries, one from each of the Colonies. Various questions of tariffs and preferences which materially affected the territory had been discussed.

Mr. Page gave other examples of important conferences held in the past of which members knew nothing, but of which they should have known.

### Secretary's Direction of Duty

THE ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the Government would pass on the request to the Secretary of State who had always kept the Government informed of such conferences, including the preliminary committee to which Mr. Page referred. Matters discussed at such conferences during the preparatory stages were often secret and it was a time last year when the Government concerning the tariff was confidential. But Board of Trade memoranda of the meeting had been passed to the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines in order to obtain their views. A complete memorandum on our own problems concerning the rubber industry (which Mr. Page had particularly mentioned) had been sent to the Secretary of State with another memorandum concerning arrangements with the Congo. He himself had attended the meeting in which Mr. Page referred.

Mr. WINSKY charged the Government with a serious dereliction of duty in not keeping the majority of the Council about the meeting. He lodged the strongest protest at the hands of action in the local Government, not the Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL moved that the Government revise the control of dogs regulations in order to minimize the risk of rabies which has spread of itself. The regulations give natives of the Southern Provinces permission to hunt

with dogs had led to a great increase in the number of deaths and there had been a great increase in rabies from which an African died in China.

Mr. C. B. BECKETT supported the motion, said that rabies was the scourge of the rural areas and that it was now doing a great deal of damage in the spread of itself. It was a very infectious disease transmitted with dogs.

Mr. WINSKY moved an amendment asking for a committee to be set up to revise the dog regulations.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that Government would give the matter favourable consideration. He stated that records from 1946 showed only a few cases of rabies in human beings in the Protectorate. No human being who had developed rabies had ever been known to recover.

### Representation on Land Board

Mr. BECKETT asked that the representation of the farming members of the Land Boards should be increased from one to two members.

The Government accepted the motion subject to the present plans of voting being maintained by giving the chairman a double voting vote as well as giving voting rights to the non-official members. Mr. BECKETT said that they would be happy to accept any nomination, especially if it was recommended by the Farmers' Union.

The track between the Government and Northern Fisheries, Ltd. and a report on possible areas with 30 miles of the railway for road production were also on the table.

The number of Government employees in the Protectorate was 723 Europeans and 3,006 Africans; in 1946, 631 Europeans and 4,829 Africans; and this year, 527 Europeans and 5,878 Africans, excluding casual labour and the Labour Corps.

He was told that a number of cases of fines given to the Government by civilians at the beginning of the war had not been returned nor had compensations been paid, and he would be glad to refer the matter to the appropriate records if not available. A committee would be set up to consider the question of compensation.

### Price Control Criticized

Mr. H. F. BARGEN, Chairman of the Commercial Board, an advisory body to the Government, made an outspoken criticism of the structure of the department at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. He said: "The whole set-up is rotten. It is useless and dangerous to the economy of the country as a whole in East Africa. He added that the Price Controller in Kenya could do nothing unless the controllers in Uganda and Tanganyika agreed with him and that Mr. Bargen had very little contact with them. He suggested that the margins of profit were too small.

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Imperial Preference on Tobacco

(Daily Commercial Appeal, p. 2, 1047)

the imperial preference proposal merely because of what America might gain.

COLONEL CHARLES THOMPSON, who mentioned his interest in Chairman Sir George Giffard's Committee for the Tobacco Federation, emphasized the need for a long-term study. Under the Ottawa Agreement, the tariff on the product was to run for 10 years. This greatly encourages the growers who had to plan far ahead and spend considerable capital. In 1938 the amount required to develop a tobacco farm, and the overhead, etc., came out from the value of the land, was approximately £100 per acre on a small plantation. A great deal of skill was also necessary.

I would impress on the Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade that it is essential, when the Geneva conversations are out of the way, that if they are to ask the Empire to produce a considerable amount of tobacco, they should give a good long guarantee. The producers concerned will then be able to settle down and work their schemes and properly as long-term policies are very necessary, and urge the Chancellor to take into the future when he makes his plans.

Removing Trade Restrictions

MR. DONNER regarded the Chancellor's exercise for doing nothing as very disappointing. The talks in Geneva were intended to remove trade restrictions. If the Chancellor thought it worth while to reduce the duty on imported tobacco or abolish it, he would not be doing anything that would go against the trend of the Geneva discussions. It could be argued that he would be increasing imperial preference, but he would be reducing or abolishing an existing duty of the Chancellor was not willing to treat tobacco in the same way as other goods, the problem of a few minutes, why should he not

turn his mind to the subject of restoring or abolishing the duty on Empire tobacco.

SIR STANLEY BOND, Chairman of the Chancellor's Committee for the Tobacco Federation, said he was leading to a large increase in tobacco production in the Empire and the sterling area on the assumption that there would be an easy market for the whole of the increased production.

Mr. Dalton's Reply

The Chancellor said in this reply to his reply:— I have been asked to explain the long-term programme of policy for our Commonwealth resources for the production of tobacco. We have given an example of our desire that the undeveloped resources of the Commonwealth should be developed, and this has been illustrated by the tin and tungsten schemes, and this is only the first and, in the capacity for the more intensive development of the resources of the Colonial territories in order to raise the standard of living of the people there and at the same time supply the necessities of necessary goods for ourselves. In that scheme tobacco would have a place, but to emphasize a place as compared with more genuine needs.

"Good before fags" must still be one of the mottoes of our economic development, and although we would not exclude the possibility of further plans by which we would get additional tobacco supplies from various parts of the Empire, I am more interested in getting something which will benefit the prosperity of the country and in getting more goods and bacon. We must have priorities in this matter, and that we are going ahead, and in due course from time to time proposals will be put before the House of Commons by the Government for stimulating the production of all necessities in our Colonial territories.

Within that limitation, tobacco has its place, but not a very prominent place. Southern Rhodesia can grow tobacco and maize, but I would suggest that it grow more maize than more tobacco. I hope that will be regarded as a perfectly normal arrangement of our policy towards the development of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Dalton added that whereas he had appealed to the country to reduce tobacco consumption by 25% the figures for the past two months showed that the public had done rather more than he had asked.

K.A.R. and E.A.F. Dinner

A DINNER for those who have at any time served with the King's African Rifles, in other units of the East African Forces will be held on Friday, October 11, in the Grand Hotel, Room 10, at Queen Street, London.

General Sir George Giffard, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, who suggested this reunion, intends to propose the formation of a regular K.A.R. and E.A.F. Dinner Club. Lieut. Colonel K. MAC MURRAY, meantime acting as honorary secretary.

Barclays Bank (D.C. 4830)

BARCLAYS BANK, Dominion, Colonial and Overseas, have issued a statement of accounts as at March 31, 1947, showing capital and with bankers and gold holdings at £24,427,943; money at call and short term at £9,830,000; advances on current at £1,201,661; bills discounted at £61,107,488; investment at £117,425,412; holding in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. at £1,250,000; loans to customers at £65,834,169; liability for acceptances at £19,075,170; and bank deposits at £1,940,000. The balance sheet also shows deposits and other assets including securities at £1,940,000; and balance of profit and loss at £1,130,550.87; acceptances and other liabilities and accounts of customers at £129,170,000; and capital at £7,134,000; and reserves at £7,560,000.

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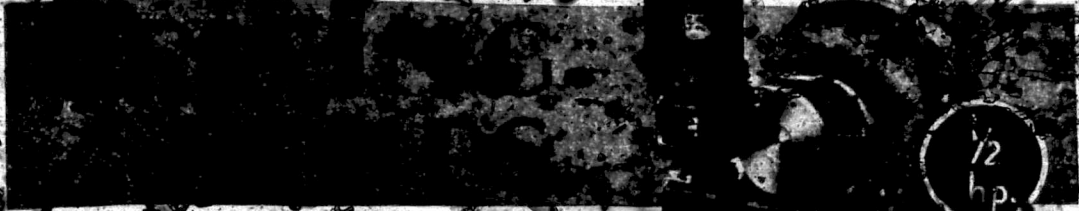
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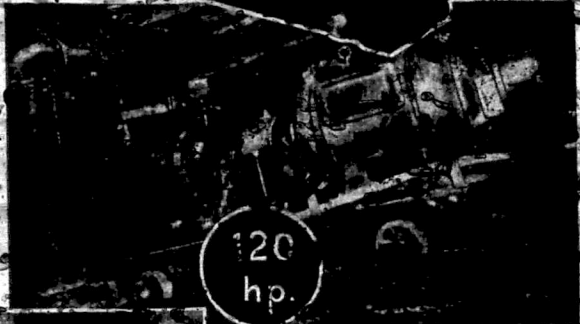




1/2 hp.

# METROVICK MOTORS

*of any size*  
*and*

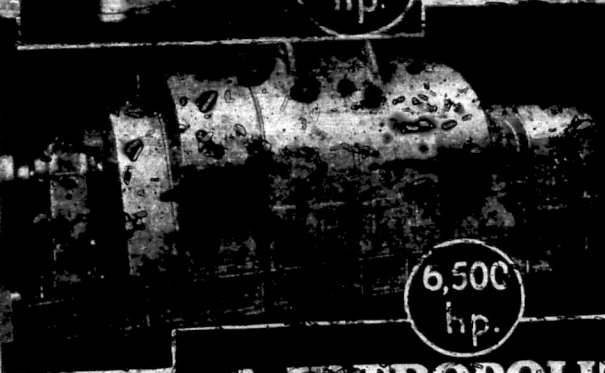


20 hp.

*at any angle*



700 hp.



6,500 hp.



Photo by Dowling

(1) A Metrovick fractional hp. motor drives oil pump for an Sinclair hydraulic coupler.

(2) A Metrovick totally-enclosed fan-cooled motor drives a turbine pump for de-watering a 600 ft. shaft.

(3) A squirrel-cage Metrovick induction motor drives a pressure boiler for pumping Fuller-Bowes Sump.

(4) A large Metrovick motor drives a pump for the 20,000,000 gallon capacity Rand Water Board.

# METROPOLITAN Vickers

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### Leprosy in the Empire Work of B.E.L.R.A.

LORD WILKIE opened an exhibition of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association at the London headquarters of the Overseas League last week, and called for the elimination from the Empire of "this disabling, distressing, lingering, humiliating disease. Half of its victims were, he said, within the British Empire, which ought to remove that approach."

Mrs. Frances Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said it was of vital importance to develop the idea of nationhood among the peoples under British control unless the political institutions were underpinned by sound social conditions. "The task of administrators, doctors and other technicians was to control the environment so that life would be more livable."

Leprosy was one of the problems in which Colonial Government had given sufficient attention. Now they were more alert to the needs of the case, which B.E.L.R.A. so well represented. Great work had been done by devoted missionaries, but was worth a cause public opinion and he wished the exhibition all success.

Baron Gourdon and Sir Stephen Thomas also spoke.

The exhibition will continue until Saturday next. Admission is free.

### Two Non-Official Speakers

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA predicts that no more than two non-official speakers of the Legislative Council of both Kenya and Northern Rhodesia when those Chambers are reconstituted in accordance with proposals already under consideration in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. G. A. Page will be the first occupant of the speakers' chair.

### Rhodesian Defence Plans

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, outlining the Colony's defence plans at a special at the annual conference of the British Empire Service League in Bulawayo, said that in the matter of Empire defence the Colony could best contribute by training men as leaders, particularly for non-European troops. "Africa had become an important source of manpower, and India might also be a reasonable ground for recruitment." The Defence Act provided for two battalions of The Royal Rhodesian Regiment, one for Matabeleland and one for Mashonaland, with detached companies or platoons in the smaller towns. "Artillery, signals, engineers, reconnaissance and medical units would be included. Cadet training would be extended to preparatory training for the battalions."

### Major Joseph C. Adamson Award of American Decoration

MAJOR JOSEPH C. ADAMSON, who had a distinguished war record with the Special Task Forces in Norway during the German occupation, and commanded a parachute detachment behind the enemy lines in the winter of 1944-45, has received from the American Consul in Dar es Salaam the United States Distinguished Medal with Bronze Palm.

The citation reads: "Major Joseph Adamson, British Army, for exceptionally meritorious achievement which aided the United States in the prosecution of the war against the enemy in Continental Europe from November 1, 1943, to May 8, 1945. Major Adamson displayed exceptional courage and initiative while a prisoner of war, achieving outstanding results in the execution of his tasks. His diligence, perseverance and energy under the most difficult circumstances contributed greatly to the success of the Norwegian resistance movement and to the success of the war effort, reflecting high credit upon him and the Allied Forces."

Major Adamson was last employed manager in Tanganyika Messrs. Bealesworth & Co. (Africa) Ltd.

### Sudan's Self-Governance

THE SUDAN ADVISORY COUNCIL should be converted into a legislative assembly with legislative powers, it recommended in the report of the Sudan Administration Conference, and this proposal has now been unanimously endorsed by the Advisory Council. At the close of its recent session the Governor-General referred to "the value of the experience gained in this Council as a first step towards the setting-up of that representative and responsible body which will in time assume the full control of the government of this country on behalf of the Sudanese people." He said it might not be possible to prepare the necessary legislation and present it to the Condominium Powers of Great Britain and Egypt in time to set up the new body before 1948.

### Kenya Development

THE REPORT for the first quarter of 1947 issued by the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya announces that 17,065 acres of land were bought for European settlement at a cost of £48,537. Candidates who have opted for the settlement schemes now total 203 and 20 farmers have already taken up farms of 200 to 300 acres. Other European settlement of 20 square miles has been cleared in the 47,000-acre northern section of Makindu, and another settlement area of 280,000 acres is receiving attention. The future of Oluengone is uncertain; most of the inhabitants have refused to accept the conditions laid down for land utilization in that area, and a warning has been given that no one will be permitted to remain unless he conforms to the conditions.

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Births and Honours

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

DEACON, M. D. F. O. H. (Continued from page 1044) staff major, D. O. M. E. M. E. Health, Southern Rhodesia.

DUNCOMBE, CAPTAIN JOHN, British South Africa Police, in connexion with 4th of August's visit to Southern Rhodesia.

FLENNY, F. H. F. A. S. Assistant Commissioner, Russian Consulate, Rhodesia.

FITCHENY, MISS MARY, Commissioner of welfare services in Northern Rhodesia. She was a member of the Public Works Department, she has done much work for the Guides in the organization of leaving classes and camps for African women, was welfare organizer during the at the war evacuation camp, etc.

HINDE, PERRY RICHARD BURT, Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Lands, and Commissioner and Settlement Board, Southern Rhodesia.

INGHAM, JOHN HENRY, Colonial Administrative Service, Assistant secretary of the High Commission, Sydney, Australia, during recent visit as deputy commissioner.

JONES, ERNEST OSWALD, engineering inspector, Town Agents for the Colonies.

KARANJA, SHRI WA. CH. J. For Hall, Kenya.

KESNER, MISS ALICE, clerk, grade 1, Kenya.

LEITCH, MISS ANNE ISABEL, senior health visitor, Tanganyika Territory.

MACAEDY, MISS KATHLEEN, voluntary organizer, Empire Service Club, Kenya.

MC DONALD, JAMES STENSON, commandant, British Refugee Settlement, Koro, Uganda.

MILLER, MISS ALICE, Chamberlain, lately on leave, Zanzibar Hospital.

MORGAN, MISS JESSIE DOROTHY, lately an inspector in the Department of Education, Southern Rhodesia.

PARSONS, THOMAS REGINALD, staff officer, Colonial Office.

RICHENS, CAPTAIN ERNEST WILLIAM, British South Africa Police, for services in connexion with Their Majesty's visit to Southern Rhodesia.

SMITH, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, formerly private secretary to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

STAN, VINCENT, pilot, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Tanganyika Territory.

WISS, MRS. MAURENCE MCGIBB, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

WYLLIE, MISS ELEANOR, for services in the Seychelles.

HONORARY C.B.E. (Civil Division)

EGAL, HAJI IBRAHIM, for public services with the British Somaliland Military Administration.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

ORMAN, DONALD, regional director, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya.

BRITISH FORCE MEDAL (Military Division)

WARRIOR, C.S.M., for services in the Somaliland Military Administration.

ROYAL EMERALD MEDAL (Civil Division)

WILLIAMS, JAMES, for services in the Education Department, Tanganyika.

WAL, KARIONAWA, chief warder, grade 1, Probation Department, Kenya.

WARETH, MICHAEL CAPELLANO, clerk, grade 1, Kenya.

WUKU, JAMES, for services in the Probation Department, Tanganyika Territory.

WYLLIE, CECIL ERNEST, for services in the class I, Post Department, Kenya and the Kenya Railways and Harbours.

KENYA POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE MEDALS

FRISER, MARGARET, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

ALLEN, ALBERT EDWARD, Superintendent of Police, Seychelles.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDALS

WILLIAMS, JAMES, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

WYLLIE, CECIL ERNEST, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

WYLLIE, CECIL ERNEST, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

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WYLLIE, CECIL ERNEST, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

WYLLIE, CECIL ERNEST, for services in the Kenya Police, Kenya.

trade mission from the recently arrived in Salisbury.

Water rationing must be introduced in Salisbury.

Capital of Southern Rhodesia.

There are now 1232 members of the African Section of the British Legion in Tanganyika.

It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 bags of maize a year are normally fed to livestock by Southern Rhodesian farmers.

A record number of immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia during March. The total of 1,111 included 529 for the Salisbury district.

It faces a crowd of 5,000 persons on Bulawayo a modern football eleven drew with the visiting Clyde Soccer team. The goal was one and the star Alf...

Star Alf... process of formation... Tanganyika...

Between Dar es Salaam and Manda-Ujuni.

Malindi. Popular Kenyan... resort has had 12 inches of rain in one month, a record for the locality. Much damage was done to crops, roads and buildings.

Grant of £200 has been made by the Council of the Royal Society towards an early expedition to explore the mountain deposits in Kenya. The African Khan...

to the end of 1943 the Southern Rhodesian Land Settlement Board had dealt with 1,037 applications of whom 607 were accepted. The original expense of participants in the scheme was £50.

£100,000 on twin-screw motorship. The ship has just been built for the British-India Line as the first of a class of ships to replace war losses. She is to be used in the company of the H.M.S. "Heron".

Immigrants entering Southern Rhodesia during March numbered 1,092, of whom 346 were British and 518 were African. Of the total of 529 adult males, 454 are going to the employment.

Recruitment of non-Sudanese officials on pension terms has, with a few minor exceptions, ceased in the Sudan because the currency is controlled by the Government to be consistent with its policy of Sudanization.

More than 200 tons of cattle were moved by the Livestock Drought Relief Committee from drought-stricken areas of Southern Rhodesia to the Kenyan coast during the first two days of February. Some 150 of these were carried by 152 special trains.

A powdered milk factory will shortly be established in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. The dairy industry of the province has a daily surplus of about 100 gallons of milk. Powdered milk for other parts of the Colony has been imported from South Africa.

An okapi, caught in the Belgian Congo by a Danish expedition was to have been taken to Copenhagen last month in a chartered plane. It then transpired that the animal could not leave without the consent of the Government of the country, which withheld its consent.

Northern Rhodesia's wheat output last year is reported at 23,000 bags produced for sale by European farmers and 183,000 bags for sale by Native cultivators with 273,000 and 240,000 bags respectively the previous year. Wheat production totalled 24,750 bags in 1943.

The portage of the Atbara, which runs between Dar es Salaam for the United Africa Company in connexion with the country scheme, has a Russian captain, an Egyptian chief officer, a Maltese chief engineer and an Italian second engineer. The vessel had travelled some 120 miles under her own steam.

# Plan for the Colonies

## Colonial Primary Products Committee

SIR SYDNEY CAINE told a Press conference at the Colonial Office on Monday evening that the task of the new Colonial Primary Products Committee was to increase the wealth of the Colonies in order that standards of living and social services might be raised and world shortages alleviated. Many primary products would, it was clear, be in short supply for many years, and long-term plans are therefore necessary for the sake of the Colonies and of the wider world. The new committee will be under the chairmanship of Sir G. Eastwood, but there will be a sub-committee set up. Among its permanent members would be representatives of the Board of Trade, Ministry of Food and Treasury. Other departments would be called upon as necessary.

Public corporations might deal with some matters existing, commercial agencies might be stimulated in others, and long-term contracts for the purchase of the output were likely with some commodities. The aim was to deal in the most businesslike manner with each project and to co-ordinate joint action with colonial Governments and various departments of Government in the U.K.

### Interests of Colonial Peoples

The overriding consideration would be the protection of the interests of the peoples of the Colonies, who were to benefit equally with the peoples consuming their products.

Specific results were not expected for many Colonies were not fertile, many were short of labour, and all the world was short of machinery. But hard, wise work adequately financed could, Sir Sydney believed, increase production in many ways. It would be taken to avoid the duplication of existing industries and the loss of development plans already initiated by most Colonies. While primary products were the mainstay in the foreground of the picture, nothing need be excluded. In particular cases hydro-electric works or processing industries might need to be encouraged.

No limit had been set to the amount of money to be spent on these purposes, but £100,000,000 was one of the widely varying figures tentatively mentioned.

MR EASTWOOD said that the Committee would work in the closest contact with territorial Governments and Colonial agencies.

### Press Conference

MR EASTWOOD'S press conference was held against the holding of the Press conference on the day after similar information had been given to Lobby correspondents and pressed, not for the first time, that representatives of the Colonial Press should be given no less favourable consideration than any other group of journalists.

The Press was strongly supported, and Sir Sydney Caine undertook that the matter should be promptly and sympathetically examined with a view to the future avoidance of all possible discrimination. He promised that every practicable step should be taken by the Information and Press sections of the Colonial Office to give the maximum of information to the Colonial Press at the earliest possible moment.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSMEN, in this country, are given prominence in its news columns in the last few days to the plan for greatly increased production of primary products in the Colonial Empire.

The present article on the subject in the Daily Telegraph, which we have seen, appeared in the Daily News of Britain, and is arising from the economic partnership with the people of the world.

possibilities for the future of the whole world. In the immense expansion of industrial production that has taken place in the course of this century in many countries, including the British Dominions, it has become apparent that nothing less

than a comparable expansion of world trade area could restore to this country her old prosperity.

It has become necessary to apply the principles of the nineteenth-century expansion to new fields and in new methods. The problem is to raise the standard of living of the world's backward peoples in a way that they can absorb and benefit from it, and industrial production has seeking markets.

This could be done only by a development of new methods among peoples like these by the application of their old and simple methods of winning a living from the soil. It is now a prospect of a surplus to be invested in the products of modern industry. The shortages of primary products of all sorts, but especially of foodstuffs, timber and coal, which now afflict us, have made this reversion economically feasible.

### Remodelling African Life

An enormous capital outlay is needed to launch these plans, which will at first be a process of remodelling the economic life of a continent. Once moving, they will be momentous and cumulative in their effects. The vicious circle of peasant poverty having once been broken, new forms of enterprise will be drawn by the centrifugal attraction of a new spiral of living standards. An arduous scheme visualized eventually the work of processing the primary products will be carried out on the spot, making an industrial development which in the course of time will stem off on its own.

Development on this continental scale must not bring consequences not immediately apparent. The world's eyes are turned from experience in other parts of the world is the great increase in population likely to follow on a rise in the standard of living. Among peoples who must remain comparatively primitive for many years to come, it is vital that the plans for production and employment, public health and social welfare, should be drawn on a scale sufficiently ample to allow for this.

Nothing could be more abhorrent than a suggestion that these schemes are merely exploitative of the "our own immediate difficulties." Yet there may be some men who will undertake such charges. It would be well to provide for their rebuttal in advance.

### Creating a New World Prosperity

The *Sunday Express* wrote editorially: "We have shamefully neglected our own inheritance. The British Empire contains more raw materials than either the United States or Russia. It has more consuming power and more skill, initiative and energy. Our aim should be to bring these factors into their proper relationship and use them to the fullest advantage."

The Dominions and Colonies are a united continent of seas which divide us without barrier and we need to see ourselves in the outlook that they are foreign lands. They are to be our most work and trade together for a common purpose and our security and happiness. We applaud the re-organization of our Imperial responsibilities.

Americans have been jealous of our Empire because they see its vast potentialities in the world of trade and fear that they may take a part of it from them. So they attacked and tried to take the American loan of 1947, which was intended to be used within the Empire. They need have no fear of our trade and more trade. These new proposals will create wealth and prosperity in which all can share.

Editorial comment on the new plan appears in *Matters of Moment*.

## Sir Edward Mellamy

SIR EDWARD MELLAMY, Chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee and a member of the Colonial Research Committee and the Colonial Products Research Council, was the recipient of the week of the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Cambridge University. He was described by the author as one of the half of whose exploits and times human voice of strength must fail to express. He had professed medicine in many directions for use in war as well as in peace: in medicine by proper food, treatment of the wounded, examination of physical effects of flight at high altitudes. *Tactus prohemis exatit femine inferos, quae conitunx versillumque ut gaham...*

"I feel sure that in Africa the desire to achieve and maintain a higher standard of living, where it has been firmly implanted, will provide the stimulus for greater energy, industry and initiative. Given a strong incentive, the African will find the will to work." — Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.





# PERSONALIA

A son was born recently in Tabora to the wife of the HON. A.D. COMM. BRUCE.

MR. S. WELDON has been reappointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. LIEUT. COLONEL H. R. BRIDGES, of Nairobi, and Mrs. E. S. WILSON, of Baringo, have announced the birth of a son.

MR. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, a director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., returned to his country last week from Rhodesia in the Castle of Castles.

MAJOR and MRS. ERNEST WALKER have moved to a new house, Perthshire, which is their permanent address until they return to Kenya in the autumn.

CANON W. H. SMITH, priest-in-charge, of the Cathedral Church in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and editor of Church News (the local diocesan magazine) is on leave from this country.

MR. JOHN MALL, Governor of Uganda, has laid the foundation stone for the first of the new block buildings of the Mengo Hospital jubilee programme. A short concert in honour of the hospital, was presented by the choir of the hospital, was presented by Mr. E. A. VAN DER LINDEN, who is to arrive in London from Kenya on Saturday. MR. J. WOODLEY, Deputy Mayor of Nairobi, will accompany the Legislative Council during his leave.

MR. E. D. CROLEY, who recently retired from the Colonial Service in Kenya, where he had served since 1921, has been appointed executive officer of the recently constituted Resident Settlement Board.

MR. T. D. WELLS, who entered the Kenya Legal Service in 1934, and became Attorney-General in 1938, has been married to Miss M. C. Pearson in Roundwood, London. His wife is now Attorney-General in Rhodesia.

MR. H. S. FRANTER, an official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1944, has been provisionally appointed a non-official member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Territory of Mr. E. Phillips. MR. C. W. CARRIE-BROWN, in accordance with Mr. Phillips on the Legislative Council.

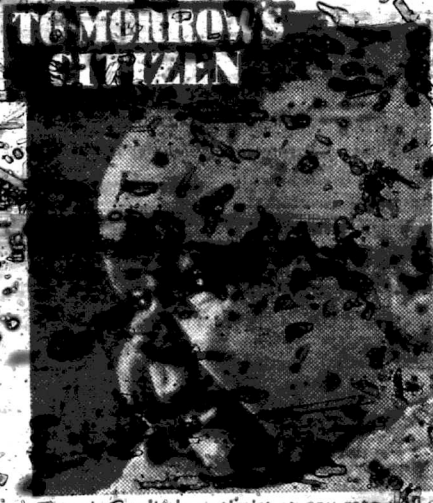
The members of the Executive Committee of the East African European Electors' Association for the current year are: MR. E. WATSON, MR. HOBDEN, MR. C. R. PEMBRIDGE, MR. T. LAW, MR. C. J. PEARSON, MR. C. J. ROBERTS, MR. GORDON BOOTHBY, MR. J. PETER, MR. J. MOUNTAIN and MR. L. B. WOOD.

The engagement is announced between MISS JOAN HUGHES, of C.B. School, Nairobi, and Mr. Dudley Waudon, son of the late A. E. Croft, of Bulawayo, and of Mrs. Glagole, of Annapolis, Onchan, Isle of Man. Miss MARGARET JESSIE COLEMAN, daughter of the late J. D. Cowley and of Mrs. CONNOR, of London, England, is the bride.

MR. JOHN JACKAY has been elected Chairman of the Rift Valley of the Farmers' Club, of which the Vice-Chairman is MR. W. D. JACKAY, the secretary, Mr. J. S. STANTON, and the Treasurer, Mr. J. STANTON. Other members of the committee are Miss J. SCOTT, Mr. N. COOPER, Miss S. NEYLAN and Mr. FERGUS DAWSON. MR. J. S. STANTON, of the Egerton School of Agriculture, is a member of the committee.

MR. J. S. STANTON, Under Secretary for the National Service in Southern Rhodesia, retired last month after 27 years' service in the Colony. From 1910 until 1941, when he accepted his last appointment, he worked mainly in the Native Affairs Department, in which he was promoted commissioner in 1930. At one time he edited the Public Service Record and is now vice-president of the African Affairs Department Annual, of which he is now the chief editor.

In order to establish close contact on matters of common interest between the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in London and the recently established University College of the West Indies, Dr. R. F. PRIESTLY, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University and a member of the Academic Council of the University College, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Academic Committee of the Governing Council of the Imperial College.



## TO MORROW'S CITIZEN

This cherry little optimist at any rate will face the future with courage and energy. He is a COW & GAIN baby - one of the better men we shall need. If regular feeding is impossible, or difficult, practicable, give your baby, too, this famous Milk Food and equip him with health and vitality for the coming years.



## East African Service Appointments

The total list of appointments to the Colonial Service includes the following:

- ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: *Somalia*—Lieut. F. E. J. Curran. *Kenya*—Major J. Wood. *Northern Rhodesia*—Captain J. K. Melville. EDUCATION SERVICE: *Kenya*—Captain J. H. Boleman. *Miss E. M. Young*. *Northern Rhodesia*—Captain A. D. W. Jones. Major M. C. Mortimer. *Kenya*—Mrs. M. Fuller. ENGINEERING SERVICE: *Kenya*—Major W. H. Austin. LEGAL SERVICE: *Northern Rhodesia*—Major T. D. B. Kimpton. *British Somaliland*—Wing Commander J. L. Ward. MEDICAL SERVICE: *Kenya*—Captain P. Harris. *British Somaliland*—Captain P. W. Adamson. *Northern Rhodesia*—Major R. S. MacKendrick. *Tanganyika*—Major H. B. Hudson.
- NURSING SERVICE: *Kenya*—Mrs. M. A. Bell. *Northern Rhodesia*—Miss M. Keith. *Miss D. M. Martin*. *Miss E. M. MacLeod*. *Miss J. A. Murray*. *Tanganyika*—Miss J. Smith. MISCELLANEOUS: *Kenya*—Mr. F. Bellman, assistant engineer. K. U. R. G. G. G. Hamilton, junior officer, Tanganyika. Surgeon-Major-General C. B. Hilton, dental surgeon, Tanganyika. Major D. G. Collins, veterinary officer, Uganda. Mr. J. Patrick, labour and trades union officer, Kenya. Pilot-Lieut. G. H. Payne, assistant Government chemist, Tanganyika.

CAR FOR EXCHANGE Hillman 1936 car, excellent condition, in England for exchange for suitable car in Kenya, September or October. Please apply Box 837, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1.



# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market look upon British rule as a safer guarantee of peace in the world than the United Nations," General Sautis.

"It is not the intention of the government to introduce a double summer time in 1947. The Home Minister.

James A. Beale, friend of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Pepsy, with more wit than either of them possess."

The Weekly Review was bombed out of its offices on 13 separate occasions during the war. In 1942 the total of wheat collected and sold by local authorities was 43,000 tons. Last year it fell to 221,315 tons. — Mr. Belcher, M.P.

The trouble with Europe to-day is that there is too much talk of the hammer and sickle and insufficient thought of either implement. A British capital in a European capital.

"I have never understood yet, and am not going to be a party to, voluntarily putting British interests in the pool, while everybody else looks to his own. I could not carry the Commonwealth as such a policy if I tried." — Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

"I have not had butter or margarine on my bread for many years. That used to go for cooking. Now the price is 10s. 6d. per lb. — Mr. Hartley Shawcross, M.P., Attorney General.

Visitors to the country are now exempt from the need to obtain ration cards during their first four weeks of their stay in hotels or other catering establishments. — The Minister of Food.

A 10% increase in output would solve all our problems; and every plant in the country could increase its output 7% by eliminating waste of time and material. — Mr. E. P. Hargree, of the Trades Union Congress.

The "Muscovites" were in Germany as a privileged and dominate in their sphere of power. This policy would prove fatal to them, and in our joint interest we must find an alternative. — Lord Vansittart.

Exports of United States goods and services during the first quarter of 1947 reached a new post-war record at 4,900,000,000 dollars. Imports during the same period totalled 2,900,000,000 dollars, leaving a trade surplus of about 2,000,000,000 dollars. — U.S. Information Service.

One of the major objects of the Transport Bill is the establishment of separate services for roads, docks and canal, which will confine the Minister in charge of the road to the roads. — Lord Galloway of Warley.

Whether we can reach the target of 175% of the pre-war level depends entirely upon general world recovery. To reach that figure we should have to supply about 35% of the post-war market. That was too much for a nation of 45 million to be able to capture. — Mr. Oliver Wyton.

There is no large country in Europe whose diet is as good as well-balanced as ours. We have 90% of the meat used to have.

We have more flour and bread and less than before the war. We have less, but taking the whole population only one ounce per head per week less. And we had half a pound of milk again. — Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General.

Britain sometimes grows a little tired of the advice given to her by the United States. Sometimes Britain is a little mortified at the quarrel notices of the British Empire in the United States. But, if there should come another crisis of great magnitude we will find ourselves with the United States fighting for the same ideals of freedom and justice. — Dr. Garbon, Ambassador of Yagu.

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# BACKGROUND

**Miracle of Faith.** "Our Commonwealth is not so much a mere act of statecraft as a miracle of faith. I do not think we in this country fully realize the respect, admiration and affectionate good will in which we are held by the people of the Commonwealth, suffering as they are from the wounds of war we naturally incline to be a little introspective and unselfish. But to hear the praises of our land and of our people sounded sincerely and so constantly as they are throughout the Commonwealth to realize that we are still looked up to and revered for our achievements, should indeed make us proud to possess and resolve to preserve the qualities which they admire." — Princess Elizabeth.

**The Nation's Food.** "Sir Hartley Shawcross, the learned law officer we know, Sir Hartley Shawcross, the eminent nutritionist, is a good figure. He has said to the nation's food are well known. Sir John Orr, in 'Food, Health and Income,' gave the consumption of the lowest fed group in Great Britain as 2,317 calories a day and of the next lowest group as 2,767 being the standard requirement at 2,810 calories. We considered those two groups to be undernourished. As for the rest of the nation, about 50% he considered they were living at a level of nutrition 50% high that on an average no improvement can be effected by increased consumption. According to the most recent statements by the Ministry of Food, the average intake of the nation is now 2,900 calories for meals eaten at home. To this a figure of 200-300 calories may be added for meals packed out. So have reduced the whole nation to the level of the lowest two groups, admittedly undernourished in 1936. Is an achievement for the 50% whose nutrition is inadequate it may well appear to be a collapse. Even the groups to whose standard the rest of the population has been brought down it can be described as a triumph." — The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot.

**Our Tariffs.** "Our tariff acts and various laws, strange and awesome, crevice Congress spasmodically gives birth to new tariff acts, piled in a bedlam of log-rolling, clamouring by pressure groups, and hanging by special interests, and under the counter deals. Many provisions of the tariff act are less to do with logic and sound economic sense than with who gets the firmest grip on a Congressman's ear. There is probably no other set of laws so studied with care by Congress members, as the tariff act, and plain howler." — Saturday Evening Post.

**Departmental View.** "I suppose that a public opinion poll on its operations solely or even mainly from the public point of view is to ignore what is surely one of the most prominent features of public administration—the system of departmentalism. Those who have practical experience of planning during the war will recall that the departments involved were primarily concerned with safeguarding their own position—for example, 'imputing' forward their claims for man-power, and there is no reason to suppose that this attitude can be changed in the future. The manager of each industrial corporation would naturally tend to be more interested in the prosperity and security of their industry than in the welfare of the consumer, and their outlook would not indeed be so vastly different from that of the private monopolist." — Mr. T. Wilson, in 'Time and Tide'.

**We Live by Exports.** "We face the task not only of rebuilding the pre-war standard of life but of attaining new standards of health, housing and education, greater comfort in our homes and better conditions at work. For all that these plans which we need more imperatively even before, and these can be paid for only by the skill and productive ability we put into the goods we send overseas. The future of this country lies in our own hands. Production can bring us prosperity, lack of it will mean failure and the disaster of trade depression. It is a tribute to the resilience of our industries and the perseverance of our people that in spite of every difficulty our volume of exports has already surpassed the pre-war level. To reach our target of a 50% greater output will be a hard task, but I am confident that given understanding of the task and a spirit of active co-operation towards its fulfilment, we shall be successful. Exports must now pay for more than three-quarters of our import needs, compared with just over half before the war. Our target for the end of 1947 is to raise exports to 50% above those of 1938. The further target yet to be attained is that of 75% above the 1938 level. By a 50% production, re-equipping of industries, and by planning jointing with other nations, the general level of world trade will be raised." — Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, in 'We Live by Exports'.

"An age that tends to see the spiritual as the unimportant is inevitably hostile to the moral and the temporal." — contributor to 'The Times'.

**Guarding of U.S. Shipyards.** "The American economy is the most serious potential threat to the stability of other nations. America's problem arises from the danger of over-production leading to mass unemployment. It can be solved only by a basic redistribution of the national income in favour of those in the lowest income groups. There are indeed many signs that a growing number of Americans are coming to see what is needed. The question still in doubt is whether effective action will be taken in time. A slump comes, it is likely to be short and sharp, though not perhaps a succeeding one."

**Britain should give the greatest possible support to international plans for full employment, to stimulate a high and stable level of world demand, and consequently stable employment in Britain's export trades. If these international plans are successful, we should be ready with our own arrangements.** — Practical and Economic Planning Report.

**Appeal for Greater Efforts.** "I want to tell the country that we are honourably and economically in a jam and that the next months will be vital. We have to get through the next 18 months somehow or other or we shall smash. As I sound the cry and appeal to all people for greater efforts than ever for more production, for a greater flow of goods from our factories, so that we may expand our exports and thus be able to purchase the necessities of life. This appeal directed primarily to winners, but it is also directed to every other person in the country. We are living on the tick, that tick is running out very fast. I am not just kidding. If the production drive fails our food rations may well be cut by half." — Mr. R. G. Stand, M.P., Paymaster-General, addressing a Labour rally in Gloucestershire.

**Trade Barriers.** "The United States, loudest in its protestations concerning the freening of trade barriers in post-war commerce, is the worst offender when it comes to using the customs machinery as a lead-on barrier to other people's goods—so great an offender that unless something is done about it there seems little purpose in talking of another 10% cut in the United States tariff rates, since the use of a low tariff and customs administration acts to shut out imports with nifty skill." — Mr. Kenneth Wilson, in 'Financial Post-Toronto'.



pass the supply of Empire tobacco in the national interest... whether it means to be the judge as a constructive instrument for bringing the situation of British imports and exports... their only remedy when they find that it is not possible for us to become a nation which we are... we should have been in the United States... to tell us to touch our noses and consume... attractive terms... That is to make arrangements for supplies from other sources... The purpose of the amendment is to draw the Government on the subject... have they not any long-term plan for tobacco... The Chancellor could argue that it would be wrong to limit the expansion of tobacco growing in the British Empire if the shortage was a purely temporary phenomenon... the shortage of dollars... Does anybody think we are going to have so many dollars as we want in the next 10 or 15 years? The second shortage is that occasioned by the desire of the British people to smoke like chimney... is that likely to disappear? I hope the Chancellor will tell us in terms which will lead the public clearly to understand that he does not intend simply to sit still because he has... at different agreements made in America a long time ago."

MR. DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he could not accept the amendment but would say something about the Government's attitude to supplies of tobacco. He said:—

"We are buying up all the Empire tobacco on the market... of it is rather highly priced. I am not quite happy the price has risen so steeply on some of these Empire tobaccos in the last month or two. We must reserve our right if prices rise unacceptably to raise our present practice of buying all that is available abroad. The smokers of this country must not be expected even by parts of the British Commonwealth. None the less, up to date the undertaking to them that we will purchase whatever is available from the Empire supply."

"The original preference for Empire tobacco was introduced in 1919. In 1938 there was a trade agreement with the United States of America... that this preference would be reduced to 12.61d a lb. in 1940 and to 10.5d a lb. that was entered into in 1938 with Mr. Oliver Stammers, President of the Board of Trade and a Parliamentary member... a criticism of what has been done in these conditions."

"That undertaking given in 1938 could not be brought into effect until 1943. It was not until the summer of 1943, when at the Annual Address of the President of the Board of Trade... that the preference was to be reduced to 10.5d a lb. at which time the Government was opposing to vary the price."

"And difficult as this undertaking is, it is not having regard to the fact that we are given the fact that there are now proceeding in these discussions... although there is no one who is obliged to bring to a conclusion... the Government are committed to... they do with them... this would not be an... of which suddenly to go into reverse... of this matter."

"Therefore, apart from the undertaking of 1938, in the light of the discussions now proceeding, we must let these go a little further before we could accept the amendment or do anything else which might seem to throw doubt on our hope... as a result of the discussions in... it may be possible to break down a number of the barriers which have been erected against British exports in a number of markets, not only in the United States, but throughout the world... the preference particularly as it is... the undertaking that we will buy any Empire tobacco available... at the current prices though we hope these will not rise any further."

"I hope this amendment will not be insisted on. I am not of course an... change in the material... but I say that this is an appropriate moment for the reasons I have given, to press the matter."

MR. OLIVER STAMMERS said that the arrangements reached in 1938 were satisfactory in the conditions of that time, but were now completely out of date.

"For many years tobacco manufacturers had encountered considerable sales resistance to Empire tobacco"

amongst smokers in this country, but that had been largely overcome by 1938 and it was felt that it was quite safe to reduce the preference without... the sale of Empire tobacco, but no one... could expect the enormous figures to which... on tobacco... to be raised and the consequent savings percentage that the fixed preference now represented in the total price."

"I am sure that the Chancellor's... in discussing at that moment the possibility of... imagine could only be made... a decision in the agreement with America... whether it is not possible for us to... a little something in the background when it appears that the United States are doing a very great... to be prepared to accept that for the time being, but it raises the important question in view of the long-term problem and the difficulty of buying as much American tobacco as necessary... the needs of smokers in the long term... to increase the supply of... "

**Tobacco Growing on Groundnut Model**

"When I was at the Colonial Office certain investigations were made into the possibility of increasing largely the growing of tobacco, particularly in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland... those who were considering the problem at that time had not fully foreseen the gravity of the problem of the American exchange, and... those circumstances the report which I received as to the possibility of a long-term expansion of tobacco growing in those areas was not very encouraging. That seems to me now to be completely dead."

"I have seen a case for some kind of... in those territories with regard to tobacco that has been taken and all of us hope taken with success... After with regard to groundnuts... if it is not possible... anything more... the moment... as a means of increasing... We should like an assurance from... that the... really large-scale... from the same kind of Government assistance that has been given... the groundnut scheme is being considered and that there is nothing of any... which would... and in the way of development of that kind if it were found for other reasons to be practicable... economically desirable."

"I see... that... that... times that we... hope to find some relief... in this country and those who... have listened to the Chancellor's... may find... the sacrifices which he has imposed upon us."

**Chancellor Makes Real Point**

MR. MARLOWE said that it was beside the point to stress that all available Empire supplies were now being bought by the Government. The real point was that the supplies could be increased by an... margin of preference... the Chancellor... not dealt with that aspect."

He quoted from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA... what we should like to see... a really substantial increase on Empire tobacco... Southern Rhodesia, which now... security with one twentieth of the annual consumption... double her output in three or four years... and... without lowering the... if they were granted guaranteed markets and her... requirements in fertilizer and a few other lines."

MR. MARLOWE continued—

"The preference for which the amendment asks would give a guaranteed market, and... the... authority would... increase output... that... more available in future. To say that we are... that... to any principle underlying the amendment."

"The other... I am bound to agree... with America... that... the Chancellor is not... from... a... saying... the... 1943... in... to the... instances, and... wanted... to approach the Americans? What was a preference of 22% is now one of only 3%."

"We shall do ourselves and the... at you... as... I do... the... of... unless... conversation... in Geneva. That does... in America... to... say... We... the... tariff... conversations... the... Geneva. I do... the Chancellor... himself... to... a... and not feel himself... "

(Continued on page 105)

Even in war-time the only Governors whom I did not meet personally for long confidential talks were the Governor of St. Helena and the Falkland Isles. All senior officials when on leave used to receive a personal invitation to visit the Secretary of State and all officials were invited to call at the appropriate Department of the Colonial Office. Similarly every effort was made to note the arrival of prominent non-officials and get into touch with them.

PERSONAL CONTACTS

I hope that now the war is over, visits of Colonial Office officials to the Colonial territory with which they are chiefly concerned are being made more frequently. Such personal contacts are of vital importance, and although there is always room for improvement, I believe the personal relations between the Office and the Colonies are better than they have been for years.

One word on Paper 191, which Lord Rennell cites as an example of lack of consultation. It is only fair to remind you that Paper 191 was stated to be issued as a basis for local discussion. In other words, it was a step in consultation, and if it was a clumsy step, there is no

evidence that the blame for that must lie solely on the Colonial Office.

Let me sum up the case, however, to make Lord Rennell quite right when he considers a decrease of Colonial Office control and an increase of Colonial Office consultation as being the two most important changes which have to be made. It is wrong when he paints a picture which, in the last 20 years or so, and ignores all the good steps which have been made within the last few years. It is vitally important that you, the Colonies, who rightly attach the greatest importance to your increasing responsibility for your own affairs, should not think that you have in Whitehall a small body of stubborn officials who, whatever the public opinion may be, are going to do their best to keep in their hands all the power they once possessed.

You should realize that the officials of the Colonial Office are not only the supporters but are largely the inspirers of the new policy of Colonial administration, and you will find them loyal and enthusiastic friends, ready and anxious to help you along the road which you are now travelling.

# U.K. Will Buy All Available Empire Tobacco

## Government Attitude Stated in the House of Commons

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT will purchase whatever tobacco is available from Empire sources. This undertaking was given in the House of Commons last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who hinted broadly that the rate of importation of Empire-grown leaf will be increased. The international trade negotiations now proceeding in Geneva do not succeed.

By Mr. Dalton's remark, it is implied that the Government will buy Rhodesia grown tobacco in preference to other sources.

MR. COVENEY STANLEY suggested large-scale expansion of tobacco growing in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with the same kind of Government assistance that has been given to the groundnut schemes.

MR. DAVID STACLES had raised the issue by asking for a margin of preference sufficient to stimulate a large increase in Empire supplies. He suggested that the present rate of 1938 be paid.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stacles said:

"The problem of finding tobacco substitutes on all other continents was the Chancellor's phrase in Margate. It is a pity that the purchases of American tobacco are a little more on one continent than the other, but that we could increase the supply of sterling area tobacco would correspondingly reduce the demand for American tobacco."

### Preference Reduced to 30%

The preference rate established by the tariff of 1938 for the difference between 54s. 10d. on foreign tobacco and 65s. 3d. on Empire tobacco—is a very small encouragement to the production of tobacco growing in the Empire. This margin of 1s. 6d. comes to us from happier days when the preferential duty on any foreign import was 25% and when the rate of duty on foreign tobacco was under 10s. per ton. In those pre-war days, when the production of tobacco was lower than they now are, a preference of 10s. per ton was of real assistance. We have to ask ourselves whether this preference is of real assistance in present conditions.

"I am sure the Chancellor will feel that he cannot accept the amendment because His Majesty's Government are bound by the terms of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of 1938 and by various other agreements. We need and that we are sure to need more than a mere tariff concession. We would not increase the tariff margin from 1s. 6d."

"Our financial and economic situation in 1947 is not as it was in 1938. Now our basic standard of life is in danger and we are fighting for our mere subsistence with ammunition that is rapidly running out. The tariff concessions were given expressly for the purpose of providing a breathing space during which we could reorganise our economy from the straits of debtors' bankruptcy and from the dislocations of war. Is there any chance that we can make that adjustment in post-war

conditions that the situation is being imposed for dollar shortages? The Government know very well that this would make it impossible, if that were so, for us to balance our account."

"Why are the Government financing a large expansion of groundnuts in East Africa? It does not increase the supply of available food, the Government must mean that it will import the extra tons from America."

"If the Government had a scheme of that kind for cattle fats into operation by subsidies, why cannot they operate a similar scheme by a method of preference or by some other method for tobacco? The Americans are not so stupid as to think there is any real difference between supplying their exports of raw wool as we previously got from them by import from Africa and the scheme that we know of and a scheme for another year's supply of tobacco by the same method."

### Trade with China Should Be Denounced

"The present of the tariff on the wool is a fine denunciation of the imperial method. It should be modified in any way if the tariff is to be killing to make it a modification. It does not His Majesty's Government pay a visit to Washington for a modification of this agreement with regard to the supplies of tobacco? The Americans are business men. They know that they have no chance of being repaid. All the dollars they have borrowed will be used for their arms and they will have to balance their accounts. They must not do it. They must take the practical steps which would give this equipment. If the Americans were in the position of the Empire, I am sure they would not hesitate to act on the lines of the amendment."

"I take the case of wool. The Americans have the equivalent of an empire. They have a union of 49 States that stretches from one ocean to another. When they desire to reduce the imports of wool coming from the sterling area to that union and to assure to the producers of wool inside the United States a greater proportion of the home market, do they hesitate to use the tariff weapon? No at all. They bring a Bill into Congress which will put up the duty on wool. If they were in our position they would do the same thing now with tobacco. The fact is that our good friends in America are good business men and His Majesty's Government ought to be more respectful to their interests. They would talk to the business men as well."

"I hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when replying will not regard it as an argument to be put upon the report made to the Select Committee on the fact that because we are now buying all the tobacco which the Empire produces, there is no point in raising the preference. That is merely a cowardly get-out from the rather difficult proposal of going to Washington and making a case for revision. There is no doubt in the matter of agricultural crops that it is desired to stimulate a further supply on a sure way is to guarantee the market for a considerable period ahead and give a good price. Plantations are being started and must be given time to grow to fruition. If we meant to ex-



# How the Colonial Office Operates Nowadays

## Mr. Oliver Stanley Reply to Lord Rennell's Criticisms

LORD RENNELL was highly critical of the Colonial Office in his recent broadcast talk. Now criticism from Lord Rennell cannot be ignored. We know him to be a member of a famous banking house, but he practices five or six years ago in British East Africa and the contacts he then had with neighbouring Colonial Governments give him an added authority in such matters.

The foreground of his picture was a Colonial Office, overshadowed and superseded by Colonial Governments, ignoring local legislatures, controlling in a busy fashion the day-to-day expenditure and policy of the lives of millions of inhabitants of over 30 odd Colonies. I had some difficulty in recognizing in this picture the work which, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, I had been doing for three sporting years.

Lord Rennell makes these definite charges, that there is too much Colonial Office control and too little Colonial Office consultation. If these charges are true they are serious, because I can imagine nothing more harmful to the proper development of the Colonies than a central and aloof centralization in London. But whatever may have been the case 10 or 12 years ago, I don't believe that there is any truth in the charges now.

Lord Rennell has seen these things from the outside, a long way outside. I have seen them for three years from the inside. I have no axe to grind, it is my business to defend the Socialist administration of the last two years. On the contrary, if I were perhaps a party politician I ought to rejoice at attacks, however unjustified, on the administration of my successors. So the opinions I give are in any rate opinions which I sincerely hold.

### Men, Money and Material

First, do disassemble the minds of the Ministers in possession that all Colonies of the world and all their Ministers think they can "go" to the Colonial Office and request from the Colonial Government any experience was exactly the contrary. The sole desire of every Colonial Office official is to do what the Colonial wishes wherever it was possible to do so. Of course it could not always be done. Ninety per cent. of Colonial demands depend on men, money and material, and although for the first time money was in a reasonably plentiful supply, my means of men, men and materials were exceptionally scarce.

Secondly, there is the picture Lord Rennell draws of junior officials turning down on their own initiative the reasonable requests of experienced Colonial Governors. This I assure you is equally fantastic. No request of such importance as to merit the personal interest of a Governor would ever be refused except on the express authority of the Secretary of State himself.

Lastly, I never came across the idea, which is popularly supposed to permeate the Colonial Office, that the people there know a great deal more about the Colonies than the men on the spot. In point of fact there are very few Colonial Office officials who, in fact, either by direct service in the Colonies or by long visits to them, have acquired a Colonial administration on the spot to be able to deal with difficulties and to respect the judgment of those engaged in it. On the other hand, the Colonial Office has access to many sources of information which are not available to the men on the spot and which may of necessity override purely local views.

Ninety per cent. of the business of a Colonial Government does not come to the Colonial Office at all, but is dealt

*In a broadcast talk in the "Commonwealth Africa programme of the B.B.C." on 10th June 1947, Mr. Oliver Stanley said: "I have been somewhat abbreviated"*

with, which inside the Government. The business which does come fall roughly into the following categories:

First, routine correspondence with regard to recruitment, staff, and promotions and so on, where the Colonial Office, with its responsibility for a unified Colonial Service, must be brought into the picture.

Secondly, conduct of the external relations of Colonial territories, whether in the sphere of international relations generally or of trade and economics, where other departments, such as the War Office, Government have to be brought in. But it is quite true to suggest that in these matters the Colonial Office is only a post office. Its role is more that of a messenger who fights the battles of the Colonial territories and the other departments in Whitehall.

### Technical Advice

The third section, which has been growing most rapidly, is the appeal to Colonial Governors for help and advice on technical matters. The Colonial Office, as a result of great public spirit and a great interest in Colonial matters, which are to be found in all technical professions to-day, is able to call on the assistance of technical advisers far beyond the capacity of the smallest Colonies, and in many cases beyond the capacity even of the biggest. I have not mentioned the volume of such business, I regard it as a thoroughly healthy sign.

So of all the business going through the Colonial Office there remains only a comparatively small section which can be described as Colonial Office control over Colonial administration. Its volume it would amount to an infinitesimal proportion of the business of a Colonial Government, though it is mostly business of the highest importance.

Lord Rennell will suggest that until the Colonies attain full internal self-government it would be possible to shift to the Colonies the responsibility to divest himself of responsibility for making decisions which by himself remains responsible to Parliament for their consequences. Even so, this kind of control is not the rigid, one-sided kind which Lord Rennell would suggest. It is a matter of great importance on which there was real divergence of opinion the wishes of the Colony would not be turned down without personal consultation with the Governor or a high official.

### Power in Sanction Expenditure

The common charge that Lord Rennell has appropriated the budget and disposition of the Government's power sanction expenditure. He may walk out of a Minister's office would suggest. Except in the case of great-aided Colonies they were in my time recognized as pure formalities, largely designed to keep the Colonial Office in touch with the financial situation of the Colonies. I wonder if Lord Rennell knows of any case where these files have resulted in the forced amendment of the budget or the turning down of a Governor's request for expenditure.

In regard consultation as the key to successful relationships between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments. Air travel has given the administrators of to-day wonderful opportunities which their predecessors never enjoyed. A two-way traffic between the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments should be so frequent that all major decisions can be reached by joint personal consultation, not by letters, telegrams or dispatches.

It is vitally important that the Colonial Office should get over to the Colonies the idea that they are not officials and non-officials when they are in the country, and that such visits as most valuable contributions. On the top level, relationships between Governors and Secretaries of State are much closer than they have been

**K.C.V.O.**

**WHITE SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY ELLIS YEO**  
C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D. Accompanied the Royal Family on their recent African tour.

**D.S.O.**

**HARLECH, BARON** Visited the King and Queen in waiting to the Queen during the Royal visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

**PEEL, LADY DELIA ADLEIDE MARGARET**, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen during the recent tour of South Africa and Rhodesia.

**TOWNSHIP WING COMMANDER PETER WOODRIDGE**, D.S.O., O.F.C., Royal Air Force, accompanied the Royal Family on their recent African tour.

**OFFICERS OF THE KING'S FLIGHT** during the Royal visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

**M.V.O. (Honorary Class)**

**ASHMORE, LIEUT. COMMANDER JEREMY WILLIAM**  
LEWIS, D.S.O., Royal Navy. Accompanied the Royal Family on their recent African tour.

**WING COMMANDER ERNEST WILLIAM**  
D.S.O., D.F.C., R.C.A.F., Royal Air Force.

**M.V.O. (Hon. Class)**

**KNAPP, FLIGHT LIEUT. ARTHUR ERIC**, Royal Air Force.

**RAYNE, ACTING SQUADRON LEADER HAROLD**  
FREDERICK, Royal Air Force.

**PEARSON, ELTON**, LIEUT. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Royal Air Force.

**REED, FLIGHT LIEUT. LEWIS GEORGE ALFRED**, Royal Air Force.

**WRIGHT, ACTING SQUADRON LEADER HAROLD**, Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
G.B.E.**

**CHANCELLER, LIEUT. COLONEL SIR JOHN ROBERT**  
O.M.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O., for services to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sir John, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, a past Vice-President of the Royal Society, a member of the General Council of the Rhodes Fairbridge Memorial College, and a director of various Rhodesian companies, including the British South Africa Company.

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**SANITARY OFFICER GEORGE RITCHIE**, O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference for many years.

Joined the Colonial Service in 1915 and in 1923 he became Deputy Treasurer in Tanganyika in 1936. Financial Secretary in the following year, and Acting Chief Secretary in 1939. He was in Palestine for four years during the war and then returned to Tanganyika as Chief Secretary. He acted as Governor for a short period in 1945.

**C.B.E. (Military Division)**

**CUSACK, LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN WINDBER**, General List, African Colonial Forces.

**C.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**BROWN, WILLIAM FEARON**, M.T.N., M.I.M.A.E., chief superintendent engineer of the East Line Steamers, Ltd.

**CUSACK, HENRY VERNON**, Deputy Director of Colonial Trade Department.

Served with the Civil Affairs Branch in Mosadishu.

**FLETCHER, WALTER**, O.B.E., M.P., for special services in connexion with Far Eastern affairs.

Was in business in East Africa for several years after the 1948-49 winter. Was in 1945 for the Conservatives against Labour and Liberalism. Chairman and managing director of Hecht Lewis & Co., Ltd.

**MCINTYRE, DONALD**, M.P., Mayor of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Former municipal and political leader.

Has been for many years a Labour MP in Southern Rhodesia. Was Mayor of Bulawayo in 1937-38 and 1940.

Chairman of the Rhodesian Football Association, past President of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society, and Chairman of the Rhodesian Investment and Trust Co., Ltd.

**ROBERT THOMAS SPURGEON**, M.B.E., public health officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Born in London in 1879, he went to Nyasaland in 1902 and to North-Eastern Rhodesia in 1907, planting tobacco and cotton. In 1930 he inaugurated regular air transport between Bulawayo and Southern Rhodesia. He has been a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for some 10 years, and a member of the Executive Council and during the war the Price and Inflation Control Commission.

**SILVERSTONE, NOEL**, Mayor of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Born in London, he served in the South African War and in East Africa in 1918. He was resident in Kenya in 1904-06 and in Rhodesia in 1908-10, and the B.S.A.P. and is a past President of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Rhodesia. He was Deputy Mayor of Salisbury for four years and Mayor for the past two years.

**WISDOM, ROBERT JERRY ALGER**, Director of Education in Nyasaland since 1951. Also Information Officer. Was in the Education Department of Kenya from 1926 to 1939.

**O.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**CHAMBERS, LIEUT. COMMANDER FERDINAND**, M.B.E., Royal Navy, Colonial Administrative Service, District Officer, British Somaliland.

**DRYDEN, ALEXANDER HENRY**, M.B.E., senior superintendent of the Kenya Forest Department.

**HARRISON, LIEUT. COLONEL AUSTIN THOMAS**, M.C., Deputy Postmaster General in Southern Rhodesia, where he had served since 1910.

**HAKIM, MAHMUD ERNEST SIRDEFIELD**, Hon. secretary, British Empire Service League.

**HOEKING, GUY HENRY LEAF**, senior entomologist, Kenya, and a member of the Colonial Service as an entomologist in Kenya in 1942 and was transferred to Uganda after the war.

**ROBB, COLIN**, M.B.E., M.A., National President of the British Empire Service League, Southern Rhodesia, and a solicitor in Bulawayo.

**KING, HERBERT EDWARD**, manager of the Shell Petroleum Corporation of Southern Rhodesia, and a past president of the L.C.E.S.

**LUCIF, WALTER HENRY**, M.B.E., Chief of Police, Southern Rhodesia.

**MAGAZIE, MASTERMAN DAVID**, M.B.E., Ph.D. (Ed.), Director of Medical Services, Bechuanaland.

**NOBLE, EDWARD WALTER JONEL**, M.P., Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, Southern Rhodesia.

Born in South Africa in 1888, he settled in the Mazoe Valley in 1904, and was a member of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union 1922-31, when he ended his career. He represented the Union in the Legislative Council, and was deputy provincial commissioner in the Northern Territory, where he has served since 1932.

**ROSA, SERIO NOCCHI**, M.B.E., administrative officer, Colonial Office. A member of the Wakefield groundsmen's mission to East Africa for many years.

**SMITH, WILLIAM THOMAS**, secretary, Department of Justice, Southern Rhodesia.

**SUTTON, JOHN HENRI**, for public services in Kenya. A member of the Agricultural Production and Land Control Board and of the Urban Cattle Production and Man-Power Committee. He also acted as voluntary whole-time executive officer in the Forest Service. Mr. Sutton is a director of Kawa Co. (Pty.) Ltd., Creameries, Ltd.

**M.B.E. (Civil Division)**

**ADALJA, DR. KRISHNALAL VITHALDAS**, M.B.E., for public and welfare services in Kenya. A member of the Nairobi Municipal Council and chairman of the Public Health Committee. Has given much time to social welfare work for Indians in Kenya.

**CLINE, MRS. IVY MARY**, for public services in Northern Rhodesia. The wife of a solicitor in the Witbank, Natal, was secretary of the war charity organization in the Witbank. She did much work at the welfare centre for groups of children.

**CONROY, MRS. LESLIE**, M.B.E., a qualified nurse and social worker in Southern Rhodesia. For services to the South African community.



# Sir Godfrey Huggins Made Privy Councillor

## Birthday Honours for East Africans and Rhodesians

**SIR GODFREY HUGGINS**, Minister of Southern Rhodesia since 1942, is to be sworn a member of the Privy Council. Sir Godfrey Huddleston becomes a C.O.G. as Sir Sydney Caine is made a C.O.G. and Mr. G. R. Sandhu receives the K.C.E.

Those are the chief awards to East Africans and Rhodesians in the Birthday Honours List, by which Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Nigeria, is raised to the peerage, being the Colonial administrator Lord Lugard to become Viscount Lugard.

Hereunder we list the honours from well known in East and Central Africa.

### PRIVY COUNCILLOR

**HUGGINS, SIR GODFREY ALAN, C.H., K.C.M.G.**, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Born in England in 1883, he qualified as a medical officer in 1906 and became a general practitioner in southern Rhodesia in 1911, was Surgeon-General (except for four years with the R.A.M.C. during the war), and has since practised in private as consulting surgeon. Entering public life in 1923 as M.P. for Salisbury North, he became Minister 10 years ago and he became Governor of the Colony on his adoption for six years of a similar position in 1942.

### KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

**KERR, SIR ISAAC**, Chief Commissioner of the East African and Rhodesia Affairs Division.

**PLANT, PROF. J. B. MONROE**, Professor of Government Departments.

Professor Plant, B.Sc. (Ed.), is a member of the Council of the Royal Society and of the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine.

### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**WILDER, SIR JAMES ULICK**, Chief Commissioner of the Privy Office and Treasurer of the East African and Rhodesia Affairs Division.

Sir Ulick is Director of the East African and Rhodesia Affairs Division, Zambesi Exploring Co., Ltd.

**COMMISSIONER (Military Division)**

**DIWANE, W. J. G. G. G. G.**, General, C.B.E., in the East Africa since 1942.

He commanded the Northern Rhodesia Regiment before the recent war, the 26th Brigade in the Madagascar Campaign, the 22nd Brigade in Madagascar, the 28th Brigade, and later the 13th (East Africa) Division in Burma, and led the Colonial Contingent in last year's Victory Parade in London.

### STAR OF INDIA

**MESSEURY, LIEUT. GENERAL, SIR ERIC WALTER**, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, G.O.C. of the Northern Command in India. Commanded the 1st Indian Division in Egypt in 1941.

**ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE**

**G.C.M.G.**

**HUDDLESTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT JERVOISE**, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., recently Governor-General of the Sudan.

As Governor-General from 1946 to 1947 General Huddleston did great work in a critical period, as the leader of the Sudan during the war years and after from the British in Eritrea he played an important part in the progressive development of the Sudan. He was repeatedly abused by Egyptian politicians and journalists for his policy that the Sudan must in course of time be free to decide its future in their country, which critics in Cairo interpreted as implying an Egyptian bias.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**ROBERTSON, DOUGLAS WILLIAM**, D.S.O., M.A., Colonial Administrative Services Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Mr. Robertson was born in 1898, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1921, and in 1946 seconded for special duty as civil reabsorption officer. Last year he was promoted to Barotsche, following the disturbances and handled a difficult situation with great skill and tact. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Military Division)**

**ROBERTSON, DOUGLAS WILLIAM**, D.S.O., M.A., Colonial Administrative Services Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Mr. Robertson was born in 1898, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1921, and in 1946 seconded for special duty as civil reabsorption officer. Last year he was promoted to Barotsche, following the disturbances and handled a difficult situation with great skill and tact. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**MUNDY, JOHN CLAYTON**, Commissioner for the Inland Revenue in Kenya and Commissioner for the Inland Revenue in East Africa.

Mr. Mundy was born in 1900, and after spending some years in the Inland Revenue Department in Great Britain, went to Kenya in 1937 to introduce a new tax, which was introduced in 1945. He has been financial secretary in Kenya and has sat as an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**RANKINE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM**, D.S.O., M.A., Colonial Administrative Services Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Mr. Rankine was born in 1901, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1921, and in 1946 seconded for special duty as civil reabsorption officer. Last year he was promoted to Barotsche, following the disturbances and handled a difficult situation with great skill and tact. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**RANKINE, DOUGLAS WILLIAM**, D.S.O., M.A., Colonial Administrative Services Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Mr. Rankine was born in 1901, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1921, and in 1946 seconded for special duty as civil reabsorption officer. Last year he was promoted to Barotsche, following the disturbances and handled a difficult situation with great skill and tact. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**THORNTON, EDWARD**, Commissioner for the Inland Revenue in Kenya and Commissioner for the Inland Revenue in East Africa.

Mr. Thornton was born in 1900, and after spending some years in the Inland Revenue Department in Great Britain, went to Kenya in 1937 to introduce a new tax, which was introduced in 1945. He has been financial secretary in Kenya and has sat as an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

**COMMISSIONER (Civil Division)**

**FRANKLIN, DOUGLAS WILLIAM**, D.S.O., M.A., Colonial Administrative Services Secretary for African Affairs, Uganda.

Mr. Franklin was born in 1901, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1921, and in 1946 seconded for special duty as civil reabsorption officer. Last year he was promoted to Barotsche, following the disturbances and handled a difficult situation with great skill and tact. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Empire.

Lord Rennell that it oblige Colonial progress. One of the things which might be made would be an abundant good will was not an insufficient end of our efforts, especially when the Creech Jones would have been a great vigour, not vision, but a fortunate, the present Minister has added vigour to his sincerity.

There is now evidence that the Cabinet recognizes the need for the colonies to make a far greater contribution to the requirements of Great Britain in food and raw materials.

Colonial Primary Products Committee ideas of finance are not to be allowed to obstruct possible and desirable developments. A Colonial Primary Products Committee with representatives of the Colonial Office (which has supplied the chairman), the Ministry of Food, the Board of Trade and the Treasury has already begun to investigate the practicability of increasing the supply of colonial products in the interests of the Colonies themselves, in the light of the world supply position, and bearing in mind the dollar situation. Products in the most urgent category in which East and Central Africa may make their contribution are groundnuts, of course, and such heavy tobacco and products as sisal, cotton, rice and other cereals. These cereals will be primarily for local consumption, so it is far more that the territories should fall year after year to feed themselves and have to import mainly from the Argentine at prices up to 100 per cent above the pre-war market value in Africa. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, only a few days ago that he would place Southern Rhodesia to grow the maize than most tobacco. That was an equally emphatic reference to this need for greater local food supplies for Rhodesia has already planned to grow two million bushels of maize and on the average output of an acre and to achieve a higher yield of tobacco than

Indecision in the United Kingdom, not in Rhodesia, has been the limiting factor in tobacco production. Sir Godfrey Huggiss, British Minister of that in Rhodesia, has again and again emphasized the output of Rhodesian tobacco can be progressively increased this spring the drain on Britain's fast diminishing supply of dollars, if the Mother Country will not guarantee to take

the crop for a period of years and supply the requisite quantities of fertilizers. Without risk of loss of quality, Southern Rhodesia could double her output in three or four years, and then it in two or less. Further, the fear of offending the United States has been the main cause of British hesitancy, which has permitted the whitening of the preference on tobacco imports from European sources from twenty per cent a decade and a half ago to a miserable three per cent today. Is the time now to go to the Empire that this country badly wants all the tobacco it can supply? Value of years have been lost, and the dollar position is now so acute that something must be done. The Chancellor has him a higher preference rate. Does he expect as we do that the present discussions in Geneva will fail? If so, the British Government will certainly be encouraged to buy the suitable Empire leaf they can obtain in the United States will have to be to the fact that can be no question of curtailing imports from other sources because of the dollar position.

It could be greatly to Africa's advantage to build up a large trade in animal products. Two things need are reduction in the population of cattle and goats in order to prevent disease and to improve the yield of milk and meat. Drive at last, a quality of livestock as at present.

In the case of Kenya there will be need for more scientific work in regard to settler production in the Kenya Highlands, for questions of social customs, hygiene and refrigerated roads, and so on, which have an important bearing on the prospects. Health and eggs, which are also needed, should be more promptly available and rice could be grown in considerable quantities in Kenya. Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Other products, perhaps including minerals, will doubtless be demanded later, and where necessary, a team of experts may be flown to Colonial territories to make investigation on the spot. That real development of the Colonial Empire for which we have been pleading for nearly a quarter of a century is, it seems to be set in train at long last. If the underlying incentives are the world's malaise and the desperate need of the United Kingdom and the Colonies themselves, the determination to safeguard Colonial interests is the less genuine. Indeed, we understand that the overriding instruction to the investigating committee is that the well-being of the peoples of the Colonies must be given first consideration.



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

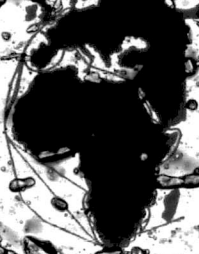
**PARTY POLITICS** have never been allowed to influence the editorial views of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which always sought to judge according to the strict merit of a proposal, not the office whence it sprang. What a measure of success has attended that policy our regular readers are in a position to assess for themselves. We have been severely critical of different lines of statements, views or actions of both Conservative and Labour leaders; of course, we have supported proposals made from both quarters. The test which we have consistently applied in any case of doubt has been that of asking whether the idea was calculated to serve the best interests of East and Central Africa as a whole. If the answer seemed to be satisfactory, we opposed the plan whatever its nature, origin and backing. On the other hand, we have campaigned—on all one subject alone and for years—for what we believed to be an essential safeguard of the Empire in Eastern Africa. That lone fight was to awaken the British public in this country and in Africa to the nature and the danger of German designs upon Tanganyika. Perhaps with only few exceptions, Labour leaders were uninterested as their party, the country as a whole and the Germans assumed that

socialist had no objection to the disruption of an Empire which it noticed at all, was denounced by its spokesmen as a rather shameful intention. Two years of power have wrought a wondrous change of outlook. The responsibility of office, and the knowledge that has supplanted preconceptions which were often misconceptions, have caused socialist Ministers to adopt a completely new attitude.

The attitude which they accepted individually and collectively is now recognized to be the major objective of the Colonies are viewed objectively as a challenge to our Moral Courage, friendship and Vigour. It has needed great courage for the leaders of the party and in particular for Mr. Alex. H. Jones, now Secretary of State, to set official affairs as they have done during the past two years. It is a period in which more has been accomplished, even the optimism would have expected, and perhaps we are convinced, than would have been done by a Conservative or Liberal Government anxious not to tell the Socialist chief in the House. In a statement elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Oliver Stanley describes the work of the Labour Office and refuses the criticism

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late July

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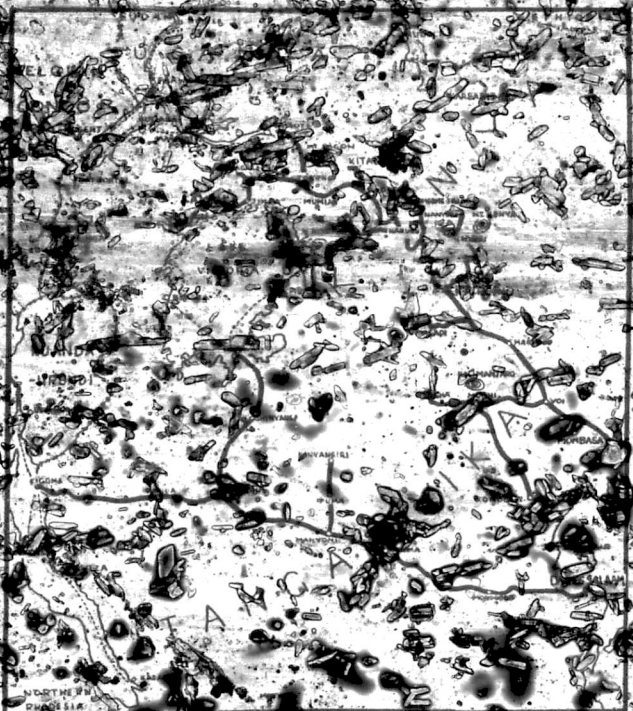
Early July

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

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In addition, they are linked in a strategic part and provide lines with the Sudan and the Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of acute difficulty, the railways carried the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the normal 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 in the years to come will be their part in bringing about a smooth return to peacetime conditions.

## RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA