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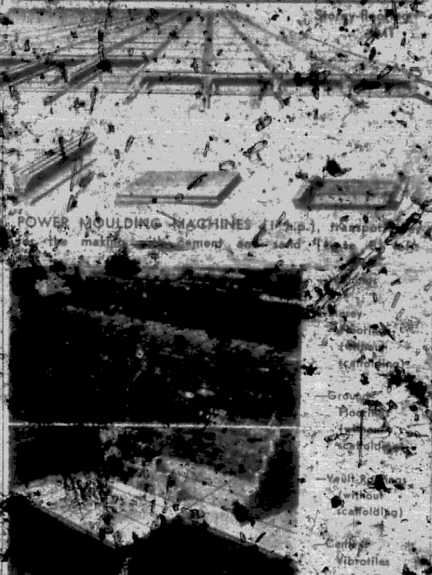
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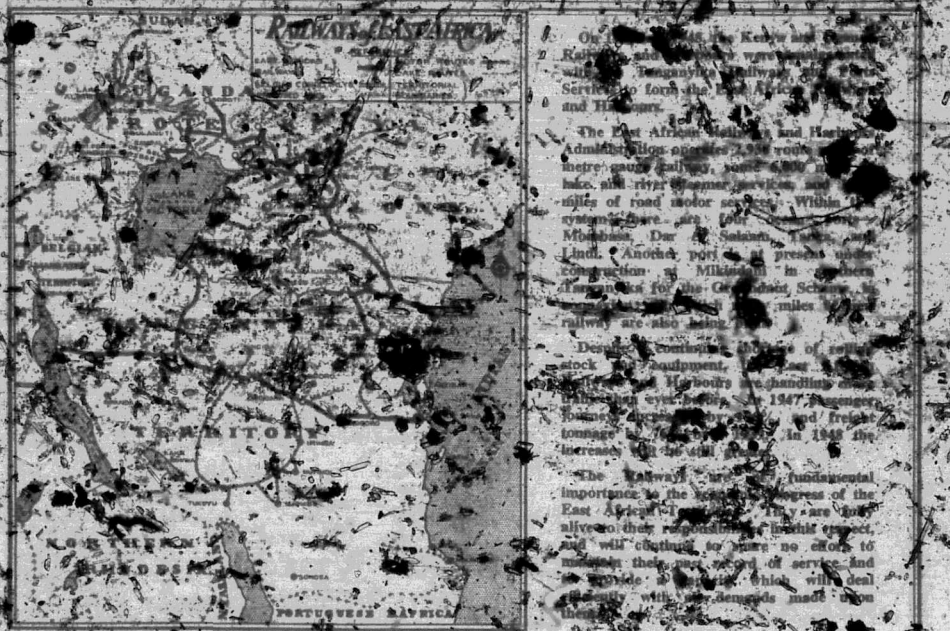
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On the map, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railway are shown with solid lines, indicating they are fully operational. Dashed lines represent proposed or under-construction routes. The map shows a dense network of lines connecting major ports and inland hubs across the region.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,300 route miles of metre-gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of road motor services, and 1,500 miles of road motor services. Within the system there are air services from Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, and Zanzibar. Another port of great importance is Milikiani in northern Tanganyika. The Great East African Scheme is being carried out, and 1,000 miles of railway are also being built.

Despite the considerable amount of rolling stock and equipment, the use of the railway system has not increased proportionately. In 1937 passenger tonnage was 1,000,000 tons and freight tonnage was 1,000,000 tons. In 1938 the increase was 10% and 15% respectively.

The railway is of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African countries. They are not only alive to their responsibility to the masses, and will continue to have no other to maintain their services and to provide a service which will deal efficiently with the demands made upon them.

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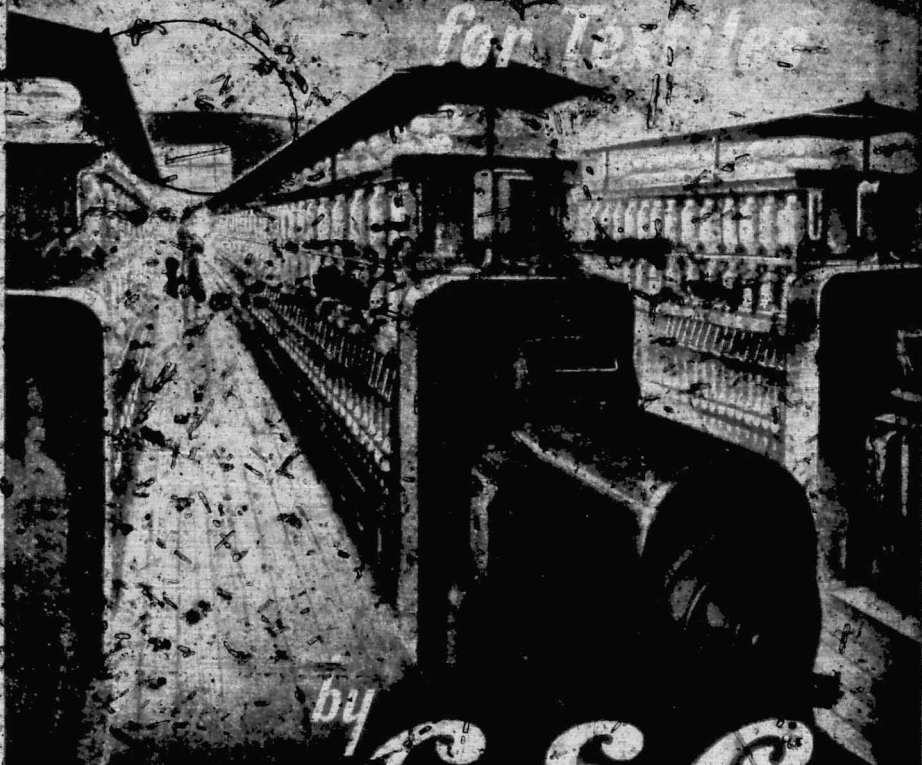
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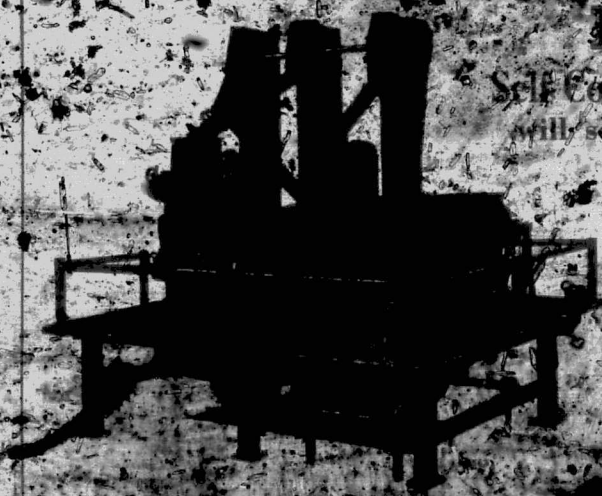


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MAIN LONG TERM FINANCIAL PROBLEM of Southern Rhodesia, as disclosed in the Budget Statement of the Minister of Finance, Mr. F. W. Whitehead, is the proportion of capital expenditure to be met out of current revenue and the proportion to be met out of loans. Hitherto the Government of Southern Rhodesia has relied to a large extent on borrowing outside the Colony, but Mr. Whitehead believes that the time has now come when an increased proportion of capital development will have to be met each year from taxation, the savings of the people, or "special devices." In general it is a sound principle that capital development should be met by abstention from current consumption; that is, either by voluntary savings or compulsory taxation. But a reasonable balance must be struck. The resources of Southern Rhodesia are great, and its prospects correspondingly brilliant, and it would be a great pity if this brilliant development should be held up by a rigid puritanism in finance. Borrowing for capital development is not unsound provided that the assets are reproductive and cover the service of the loans (including

re-payment). There is, of course, no room for borrowing or means of expenditure, but borrowing for sound capital expenditure, such as the development of Southern Rhodesia's coal and gold resources, is not only justifiable, but the only method that will secure sufficiently rapid development.

The difficulties of alternative proposals are well seen in the recent proposal for a tax on exports of tobacco. All taxes are injurious; if, would be, in all this Gladstone's "old man" were again introduced—but of all taxes none is so injurious as a tax on exports, and this is, particularly the case in a territory with a growing adverse balance of payments on current accounts. Southern Rhodesia needs more exports, not less, and an export tax could not fail to have a deterrent effect on exports. In the long run they are always paid by the consumer, and Mr. Whitehead reveals that it was expected in London that there would be another hardship on the backs of the set of cigarettes. These London fears may be the main reason for the dropping of the tax and the substitution of

compulsory loan of 25 per cent. of the proceeds of sales. This is suggested by the Government as one of the "special measures" for financing capital development. It is not ideal, but it enables the Government to abandon the proposed tax without excessive loss of revenue.

It is a pity that the need for secrecy about the contents of the Budget prevented consultation with industrial beforehand, or this ill-considered proposal might never have been made, and it is to be hoped that the introduction of a tax on undistributed profits

Undistributed Profits Tax.

shows equally little signs of full consideration. The United Kingdom has some experience of such a tax, and business opinion is unanimous in condemning it. Even if there is a case for a tax on distributed profits, additional to the heavy broads of income tax and surtax, there is no case for a tax on profits placed to reserve. Owing to the present high cost of capital replacement, most firms are finding the sum they have to place to reserve really inadequate, and firms should be encouraged to place more profits in reserve. The case for such a tax in the United Kingdom is really without a determination on the part of the Socialist Government to prevent the accumulation of reserves which might later be distributed under a Government more intent on business—and it is a pity that the Government followed this bad example. While Southern Rhodesia needs to give the industrial community an incentive to enter business, it should cease to be a Colony, and then take care of its financial problems.

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES, recently, Sir Harold Michael went right to the heart of the problem of government in East and Central Africa. He pointed out that the boundaries have not been drawn according to geographical, ethnic or economic facts, but according to the course of relations between European Powers, and consequently there is no "material incentive to loyalty on the part of the Native towards the Colony in which he lives." The only local loyalties, he points out, are tribal, and these are being weakened rather than strengthened, by economic, educational and administrative factors. He asks that more important should be attached to the preservation and utilization of the ancient loyalties of the tribesman, the Village and the townships; he wants more vocational training, very tran-

spiring, and he desires that less encouragement should be given to the individual to become a professional man. It is extremely good sense, and it is to be hoped that seriously those in authority will be able to make the subject of another African Conference, drawn this time not only from the British Colonial territories but from all the territories of the continent south of the Sahara.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH PROPOSES in connection with the building and treatment of tropical diseases were referred to in these columns on February 17

as a "sprinkling scheme" and he was exhorted to think again. He has certainly thought more fully, and the statement which his Parliamentary Secretary made in the House of Commons last week goes some way towards implying the demand then expressed. It is a great pity that a means cannot be found for the next departmental committee's vision of a tropical diseases hospital within the area of the University of London, where treatment, teaching and research could be carried on in one building under its own board of governors. Not only the present difficulties of London are not to be recognized, and it is said that we know that a proposal is being considered by a number of the University College Hospital group to set aside a plot in the Strand for the hospital, this would not meet present needs adequately and perhaps the "Marston ideal" may be realized at some future date when building and staffing are less serious problems.

"British Empire" Retained

THERE HAS BEEN NO AGREEMENT between Commonwealth Governments to put an end to the ancient use of the expression "British Empire."

This assurance was given in the House of Commons on Monday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, who told Mr. Walter Flegler.

Terminology, if it is to be useful, keeps step with developments without becoming rigid or doctrinaire. All constitutional developments in the Commonwealth, the British Commonwealth or the British Empire—I use the three terms deliberately—have been the subject of consultation between His Majesty's Governments, and there has been no agreement to adopt or exclude any one of these terms nor any decision on the part of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to do so.

Mr. Fletcher then asked the Prime Minister whether being aware as he was that the use of the words "British Empire" was held in high respect by a great many people, he (the Prime Minister) would see to it that they are not by daily use pushed out of the current and other phraseology adopted in their place.

Mr. Attlee replied that opinions differed in various parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth, and he thought it best to allow people to use the expressions they liked best. He denied that the British Government took every opportunity to cut out the words "British" and "Empire."

with a desire to improve his own neighbourhood for the politically minded townsmen aspiring to national leadership. The slogan of social progress must be made to appeal to the general feeling, for this is a deep seated feeling. It is not confined to the educated classes and is readily spreading among the masses which must be based on their own progress. The arrangements of agriculture are more successful in practice and the pace of social and political change. We are also appealing to local patriotism and the desire of each family to village communities to improve its lot.

Some of the features of the remarkable experiment in the development of the program known as mass education or better, community development. This movement is designed to promote better living for all the members of a local community, propelled by their own enthusiasm, sustained and carried forward by their own effort and industry.

The whole community goes together to learn to read and write, to learn about the outside world to imbibe simple lessons in health and sanitation. They rally forth as a team to build for themselves, from local materials, the schools and dispensaries which are urgently needed, and they often construct with their own hands, low cost irrigation canals, minor irrigation schemes, for which governments as they might have to wait a generation, if they have been obliged to rely on the overworked staff of the central Government, and the available supplies of expensive equipment.

Another tried and tested aim of African government has gradually been to free the African from the status quo to which he is bound by the traditional African social and economic changes. The new aim requires a corresponding change in the methods of his administration of Africa. Let me deal first with government as an instrument and the need of economic development, whether it be directed actively or passively, or by lending assistance and encouragement to other colonies occupied in the same task.

Thanks to the funds allocated by Parliament for Colonial welfare and development, we have been able to invite the Governments of our African territories to prepare 10 year development plans, financed partly from these funds and partly from their own resources. These plans are designed to improve the capital equipment of the Colony, the expenditure on roads, harbours, railways, and other works, to enhance their husbandry of agriculture, water mining, and to expand social services to match the rising standard of life.

Territorial 10-Year Plans

Each African territory has submitted a 10 year plan which has already received the Secretary of State's approval by its power, and now passes thereon in full and without reservation throughout West, Central and East Africa. All these social and social activities are being supplemented by the operations of the Colonial Development Corporation and the African Development Corporation, which have the powers and funds to undertake large scale commercial ventures which lack the quick returns or substantial profit usually necessary to attract private investment.

Public corporations have also been set up by African governments under local leadership. But in the long run the functions of government, whether in research, marketing, and the fostering of a peasant agriculture may prove even more beneficial.

If we are to make full use of the economic resources of our African territories, we must have a greatly increased knowledge of what these resources are. The first essential is therefore a much more adequate provision of surveys and research. In East Africa, agricultural, forestry and veterinary research institutions have already been established, and are operating on an inter-territorial basis. Trypanomiasis research organizations are already functioning actively in both East and West Africa. Increased provision of help made for scientific research, and zoological and geologic surveys are being undertaken. Close contact has been maintained in the pursuit of these research activities with the continuing work in other British and Foreign African territories. Provision already made by research in Africa suggests that it has long been before, but by no means sufficient, as it has long been before.

Orderly marketing of African produce is another prerequisite of prosperity. Being given the help they need to such organized industries, such and by whom in East Africa for the purposes of marketing their goods. Government endeavours to establish satisfactory marketing arrangements for peasant crops, and with this end in view local marketing boards have been set up for a number of products such as cotton in Uganda and cocoa in West Africa. These boards give the necessary confidence to the producers by ensuring price stability over long periods, and their accumulated funds are invaluable in providing research and development, as well as providing a cushion against fluctuating world prices.

We recognize, of course, that whatever large schemes of agricultural development may be undertaken, it is on the activities of the millions of peasant farmers that the future pro-

gress of the African territories will depend. We would not wish to minimize the contribution made by the State, but to stress in partnership with the peasants in the development of their own progress. We have had forest reserves, improved roads, and organizations to assist them in their development of live stock, to introduce modern methods of agricultural methods and organization, to improve their methods, and to give them easy access to markets on reasonable terms. We cannot expect to do this, but we are bound to recognize that it is on the shoulders of the millions of peasant agriculturists that the future prosperity of Africa will mainly depend.

African Social Representation

Let me now deal with the official side. What we have to do there is to ensure that the African, as well as the immigrant communities in Africa, and in particular Africa, are adequately represented in their respective Councils. In these cases, representatives are associated with the executive and administrative work of government and in the case of services to industry and agriculture, the African, as well as the immigrant, will have to create an institution, a responsible public authority which will act as the sheet anchor of genuine democratic control. These requirements obviously cannot be met except as a result of the holding of a series of experiments during which political machinery is developed to give Africans the necessary machinery of representative government on a territorial, as well as on a largely local scale. But what can be done, and what is being done now, is to establish machinery of government which is capable of development towards fully representative and ultimately fully responsible government. This is a political and administrative corollary to the economic advance and the expansion of social services which are the basis of civic maturity.

This does not mean the premature abandonment of our own responsibilities in Africa. We are fully aware of the serious dangers which attend our governmental responsibilities, were handed over without adequate preparation to those unaccustomed to such interests.

Political advance must be fast enough to give more African representatives experience in large scale administration, yet gradual enough to allow the usual political time to learn to control their representatives in their own interests. It is no part of a truly progressive policy to hand over the responsibility of government to inexperienced African oligarchs of the moment. The policy that we have pursued has been a deliberate one with all concerned in the last three years as being the content and comprehensive plan for an evolutionary, and balanced political advance of the whole population of the British African territories.

During the last 10 years much progress has been made in developing the non-official side of Legislative Councils in Africa. In most territories now have non-official majorities, or that Legislative Councils, majorities consisting almost entirely of Africans in West Africa, and of Europeans, Indians, and Africans in East Africa. These non-official majorities exercise a very important influence on policy through their powers in legislation and finance. It is essential that non-official members of Legislative Councils should be closely linked with public opinion through a system of representation.

Provincial and Regional Councils

In relatively undeveloped areas, public opinion tends to be more effective than nationally. Hence it has been necessary to set up a system of representation limiting the non-official members of Legislative Councils with local opinion in the towns and rural areas. It is to meet this need that in most African territories a system of indirect election has been built up, starting from the Native authorities, through provincial and by some cases regional councils, to the Legislative Council at the centre.

We are thus ensuring that the Legislative Councils are not merely representative of the more advanced and politically minded members of the capital cities and some other main centres, but they also include the great bulk of the population spread over the territory as a whole. We are already in a position in which constitutional reform is not merely a matter of the educated element of the population, or for the cities and Native authorities, but one which closely concerns the ordinary people who form the bulk of the population of each territory. This leads naturally to the conception of sound local government institutions in Africa as the only healthy basis for political advance.

This aim is to secure an effective system of local government not only in the towns but in the rural areas, and representative of the vast majority of the population but also of the traditional elements of the population but also of the educated minority and of those who are in a position to play an effective part in the growth of their institutions. It is in this way that we will have a system of Legislative Councils representing

New Tax Measures in Southern Rhodesia's Budget

Rapid Development Demands More Public Expenditure

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN BUDGET was introduced last week by the Colony's Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD.

His chief tax proposals for the coming year are as follows:—

(a) A tax on undistributed profits, details of which were published recently and appeared in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The rates will be 1s. 6d. for the first £2,000 of chargeable profits and 3s. per £ for the remainder. The Rhodesia Railways, insurance companies, co-operative agricultural companies, and companies which are liable for super-tax will not be liable for this new tax.

The undistributed profits of a company will be calculated by deducting from its taxable income one-third (minimum £2,000) to allow for reserve, the amount of income-tax and gold income contribution payable, and the amount distributed by way of dividend during the "specified period" (12 months commencing six months before the date on which the company closes its accounts).

(b) Increase of duty on imported spirits to an amount equivalent to 3s. a bottle from the United Kingdom, the same amount less the normal rebate from the Union of South Africa, and a proportionate increase on the export on locally manufactured spirits.

(c) Increase of surcharge on cigarettes by 2d. for 10 cigarettes.

(d) Reintroduction of the 2s. postage for letters within the Colony etc., doubling the present rate, as from June 6.

(e) Doubling of the rate of transfer duty on transfers of immovable property exceeding £2,000 in value.

(f) Increase of duty on petrol to 3d. per imperial gallon.

Tax on Native Servants

(g) Introduction of a tax on native labour employed in non-industrial occupations, the rate of 5s. per male Native servant per month. The tax on domestic servants will be exempt from the tax on the first male servant they employ, and it will not apply to female servants. In the following industrial and occupations will be exempt: the Government and statutory commissions, municipalities and local authorities, agriculture, the mining and manufacturing industries, the building and building material industries.

(h) Increase in the rate of entertainment duty from 20% to 30%, and extension of its operation to include certain entertainments such as race meetings.

As already announced, the Southern Rhodesian Government's original intention to impose a tax of 20% on Virginia tobacco exports has been dropped, and has been replaced by a compulsory savings scheme by which 15% of the proceeds of such sales will be taken as a five-year loan, free of interest for the first year and then bearing tax-free simple interest at the rate of 2½%.

Tobacco growers whose sales do not exceed £2,500 will be exempt, and those whose gross sales total more than £2,500 but less than £4,500 will not be liable in order to save the full 15%. A committee will be established to recommend relief when it is satisfied that, owing to circumstances beyond the grower's control, the profit is unduly small. The compulsory loan will not be deductible for income-tax purposes.

The total of these proposed increases in taxation and new taxes, said Mr. Whitehead, is expected to reach £1,390,000 during the current financial year, leaving a prospective deficit on the year's working of

£26,000. It is proposed to transfer £700,000 remaining of the accumulated surplus to loan account, and to carry forward the balance of £21,000 into the next financial year towards meeting the prospective deficit of £24,000.

The final result of the financial year 1948-49, said the Minister, showed a surplus of £29,000 of revenue over expenditure, thereby increasing the accumulated revenue surplus as at March 31, 1949, to £74,000.

The following is the report of the Committee's statement which included the financial survey proposals for the ensuing year.

Financial Capital Development

Last year almost the whole of the national income was expended on current goods and services, and the investment reached in the history of the Colony when an increased proportion of capital development will have to be found each year from taxation savings by the people of the Colony, such as in the levy on Native products or the proposed liquor tax. The advantages between revenue and borrowing will be carefully balanced and not carried too far in either direction.

This year the estimates provide for an extra 500,000 additional for service of loans which include provision for the cost of raising loans for the year. It must be obvious that to adhere rigidly to the old plan of finding all funds for development expenditure from borrowing (an only result to ultimately reduce national income) by increasing the service of loans will prove a failure.

The approximate balance from revenue funds during 1948-49 was £1,36,000, which is £77,000 less than the amount budgeted for 1948-49. These estimates add £1,40,000 less than the last year, or £1,36,000-£1,40,000=£4,000.

The principal saving is on account of £308,000 in the price subsidies vote, which is due to the importation of maize being less than the subsidy because of the local crop yield and carry-over from the previous year, which were better than originally expected.

A further substantial saving is on the pensions vote, due to the fact that the sum required for pensions was originally estimated as being over-estimated to the order of £1,000,000.

Mention has been made of savings in establishments during the past year, but these savings were by no means in any measure. Certain important work was delayed by shortage of staff, and the situation in certain Departments such as Income Tax and Posts and Telegraphs reached almost crisis proportions and affected the efficient working of the Government. The position was reached in which there was a total of 1500 vacancies for European civil servants on the fixed establishment.

Shortage of Government Staff

About 1000 of these vacancies were filled by temporary civil servants, policemen, nurses, clerks and others. Reorganisation was on a scale which could not be regarded as satisfactory in the long run. In these circumstances, the steps were taken by the Government to improve the position and avoid a breakdown in the administration.

Revenue proved to be somewhat less buoyant than expected, and while it was the estimate for the year of 1948-49, and while it was a shortfall of £325,000 below the estimate. The main deficiencies occurred in Customs (£205,000), the shortfall was mainly the result of the extension of import controls to additional hard currency countries during the year, the countries involved being the Argentine, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The switch to sterling means of supply automatically involves considerable quantities of reserves owing to the preference accorded.

On account of the supply of the gold industry contribution being in short of the estimate by £303,000 which was the extreme extent of the shortage as qualified assessors in the Income-Tax Department.

Revenue heads which show the largest increases over the estimates were 200,000 for £600,000, which resulted from extreme activity in the strictly market-driven areas in the tax, £55,000 resulting from an unprecedented increase in the registration of new motor vehicles, mining revenue, £300,000 resulting from great activity in base mineral production, and death duties, £230,000.

The final result of the financial year 1948-49 shows a surplus of £29,000 of revenue over expenditure, thereby increasing accumulated revenue surplus as at March 31, 1949, to £74,000.

will now turn to the prospects for the coming year. The estimated expenditure for revenue total after all possible economies had been effected, was £2,016,250, or an increase of £1,787,000 over the amount appropriated for 1948, and the increase of £2,935,000 over the actual expenditure for that year.

The real increase is even greater because of the change which has been made in the presentation of the estimate in respect of the item Sinking Loans. A further change has been made in showing Sinking Fund contributions as a separate vote from interest and management expenses. The final results disclosed are now as follows:

Of the total amount of £3,092,587, £2,474,075 is in respect of interest and management. Of this amount, 1,771,750 is provided by the Rhodesians, £702,562 is provided by public utilities, and £800,663 by the general taxpayer.

It will be apparent that there is a wide difference between the estimate of National Revenue through the expansion of the public utilities, which imposes a burden on the taxpayer, and on the other hand the expansion of the non-revenue producing national debt.

In regard to the Sinking Fund of the total amount of £614,312, £300,000 is recoverable from the Rhodesian Airways and £314,312 has to be found by the taxpayer.

Increased Expenditure

The result of these changes is to show an increase in expenditure in the past year for maintenance, fuel, and depreciation of motor vehicles of £200,000, although the total cost has been a gross saving of £200,000. There is a number of reasons for the large increase in expenditure during the current year. First, the favourable season for maize production has necessitated provision for the importation of maize with a consequent increase in the food subsidies vote of £274,000, including the provision of a new Agriculture Vote for the "Good Farming" bonus.

Secondly, provision has been made to write off the Southern Rhodesian share of the accumulated losses on Central African Airways, which amounts to £150,000. An additional £20,000 is absorbed by the Post Office owing to the very rapid expansion of postal and telegraphic services which has not taken place.

An additional £434,000 has been provided under the Agriculture, Irrigation and Native Affairs Vote for soil and water conservation. This is in accordance with the Government's general policy of undertaking a special drive for soil and water conservation, in order to ensure the future food supplies of the Colony, the opening up of waterless areas, and the prevention of further destruction from soil erosion.

Increases in education, public health and other essential services amount to approximately £500,000. These increases are inevitable and are due to the rapid expansion of the population of the Colony. No new services are provided in the current year. It had been hoped to institute a new Railway Service in the current year but unfortunately the financial position for this service in the estimates has not been made good.

Under the Native Affairs Vote there is a special item of £200,000 to provide for the payment for the Native Development Fund of profits made by the Government in the purchase and resale of Native piglets last year.

As in the case of the Eastern and the Native population, an increase in family and personal and Native education and Native agriculture are inevitable corresponding to the increase in population.

Public Utilities

There is provision for an increase of £200,000 in the revenue of the public utilities in 1949 over the current year. This is due to the purchase of new equipment for training aeroplanes and the purchase of a mobile crane and other equipment.

The total revenue in the form of licence fees is consequently increased on the establishments and in the case of the Government for accounts over and above the balance of the increased expenditure for the current year. No hopes can be entertained of a general reduction in Government expenditure, so long as the present wide increase in population continues and accompanied by immigration, but the Government will continue to search for all possibilities of obtaining non-current expenditure and improving efficiency.

On the existing basis of taxation a very substantial increase in revenue is anticipated for the year 1949-50. Direct taxation will benefit from the prosperity conditions enjoyed by the Colony last year, and an increase of approximately £2,000,000 in receipts is anticipated. The previous year's collection suffered from the effects of the drought in 1946-47 and the great activity in import and export business activity during the past year would contribute a large increase in the national income, which will be reflected in the coming year's tax receipts.

The increase in probable receipts from customs has again to be taken into account in the effect of the new Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa which came into force on April 1,

likely to produce a net loss of customs revenue of approximately £1,000,000 in the coming year. The benefits of securing a better rate of exchange are essential for the growth of the country and the importation of essential goods and the maintenance of imports from the "free areas" are not affected, for the whole of the production of a year and may also produce some loss of revenue. The reduction in the estimates of customs of £2,000,000 has therefore been made.

The removal of the interest receipts paid by public utilities from ordinary revenue to a credit-in-aid against the Service of Loans Vote will have the effect of reducing the estimated revenue by £801,000. Other taxes have been assumed to produce normal increases in keeping with the general expansion of the Colony.

The prospects for the year 1949-50 have now become clearer. The estimated expenditure, after all possible economies have been made, is calculated at £16,481,000, and the estimated revenue on the present basis of taxation at £15,659,280, leaving a gap of £821,720 to be filled.

It will now turn to the results of our taxation and loan account during the year 1948-49. The total amount raised for the year was £13,240,000, and expenditure was £10,267,000, a saving of £2,973,000 on the total loan appropriation. Despite the fact that a large number of projects financed from loan account were delayed, expenditure showed an increase of £1,643,000 over the preceding year.

Total borrowings during the year were £13,249,000, representing the combined total of a number of different operations. In addition, £1,000,000 was transferred under the financial adjustments Act from the revenue surplus to loan account and loan recovered amounted to £574,000. Temporary borrowings, mainly in the form of tax reserve certificates, amounted to £454,000.

The year opened with a deficit on loan account of £306,000. In view of the tightening up of money in certain directions, and the impossibility of trying to obtain a liquid position in view of the fact that the loan commitments were orders for plant and machinery have to be placed far ahead, it was decided to raise the rate of interest for the local loan term issue of 3 1/2% and also to endeavour to secure a loan on the London market primarily to meet our obligations for expenditure in the United Kingdom on new capital goods.

Loan Heavily Over-Subscribed

Both these endeavours were successful. The local 3 1/2% loan, which was closed on March 31, realized £5,339,000, while the £5,000,000 4% loan for which permission was given in London was over-subscribed in five minutes application totalling just under £12,000,000. This result indicates the strength of the Colony's credit in London.

The net result of the year's operations were to turn a loan deficit of £308,000 with which the year began into a credit balance of £4,438,000 at the close of the year.

The current year's estimates represent the first year of the Government's four-year development programme. A large part of the provision represents a carry-over from last year, the breakdown is as follows:—

£2,000,000 for loans to public utility bodies; £1,310,000 for loans to local authorities and Road Councils; £403,000 for other loans under the "Service-men's" schemes; and £625,000 for other loans and advances. Total loans for all these purposes would be £4,014,000, and the interest bill of £424,000 to be met by borrowers in due course.

Capital expenditure may be broken up into the following main groups: £1,256,000 for the purchase of construction plant and transport vehicles of which £700,000 is a carry-over from the previous year of vehicles and plant already ordered; £2,070,000 for buildings for Government purposes; £2,000,000 for the Public Works Department and the Public Works Corporation; £2,000,000 for a variety of other public works and transport plant and equipment; £587,000 for other development services, mainly irrigation and Native development.

A saving is necessary that the Government has raised in the past year, raising more than £2,000,000, and this is a very exceedingly significant result. It was fortunate that the Government had a surplus of raising in the current year, and the rate to which it was taken has been one of the lowest and raised their year and net with a substantial margin of excess in attracting funds from the Union and overseas. Second, it is by no means certain that approval is below for the four-year plan on the London market will include approval to the new August the current financial year. Borrowing on the London market will have to be undertaken at a time when the British Government had to be very careful to secure a loan.

There has been recent publicity in regard to the question of the prospects of a high rate of interest on the loan account.

(Continued on page 10)

The Tsetse Fly Is Now in Retreat

Significance of Modern Methods of Control

TSETSE, OR TSETSE FLIES, are biting blood-sucking flies found widely in tropical Africa. In sucking blood they may transmit certain protozoan parasites called trypanosomes. There are several different sorts of trypanosomes, some of which produce fatal diseases of cattle and horses, others attack man and produce sleeping sickness, which has been a scourge in Africa. (And, by the way, Africa's sleeping sickness has nothing at all to do with what's sometimes called "sleepy sickness" or encephalitis.) You understand the position? No tsetse, no trypanosome diseases.

In Africa human sleeping sickness has been an immense medical problem. In Nigeria, for instance, in the last 15 years they have treated just about 500,000 cases—that is in a population of little more than 20,000,000 people. Years ago in Uganda they had an epidemic which killed two-thirds of the people of a large fertile province. But this menace of sleeping sickness is much less than it was because we can now check the disease by drugs. Several very effective drugs are now known. They are used in the villages by travelling medical teams, who find the cases and treat them. So epidemics of human sleeping sickness are no longer feared. We can scotch them. Sleeping sickness is a disease which has been brought under control in the last 25 years by the use of modern drugs, what was a common fatal disease is now of secondary importance. That is a considerable achievement.

Farming Without Cattle

The diseases of cattle known as trypanosis are caused by the microbes which told you about, they are much more serious. With a few exceptions, no domestic animal can be kept where tsetse occur. The less is therefore made of such in formal districts of cattle, but in the absence of cattle. There are enormous grass lands there is no milk, no beef, no draught animals, which cultivation depends on the labour of a man with a hoe and where there is no manure and no mixed farming.

These cattle diseases are still very serious indeed, though in some parts the veterinary people have been treating them with considerable success. Until recently one particular trypanosome, the one we call *compensans*, defied treatment. This particular microbe is an important killer of cattle and you could not cure the disease it causes. But within the last few years chemists and biologists have discovered several new types of drugs, the newest is anticydine about which you may have heard a good deal in the last month or two.

I have just been attending an international meeting at which what we know about anticydine was discussed by experts. So far as curing *Agona* is concerned, this new drug is far better than anything we have had before, its effects are remarkable. It has also a considerable power of protecting an ox. You can inject some of the drug into the animal and then expose it to tsetse flies in a fly belt without the animal becoming sick. We do not yet know how long that protection lasts so the experts are not satisfied, and are rightly insisting on more thorough and prolonged tests.

But it certainly looks as if the preventive effect may be permanent. We shall probably be able to keep cattle in places where we could not before owing to the tsetse, but we shall have to move carefully and slowly because there may be risks and difficulties there. For instance with insufficient treatment it is likely that strains of trypanosomes able to resist the action of the drug will

be produced. It would be a disaster if they were spread by the tsetse.

Now to the tsetse fly itself, or rather I ought to say flies, for there is quite a number of different sorts or species of tsetse flies. Between them they occupy an enormous area in tropical Africa, very many times the area of the United Kingdom. One of the interesting things about tsetse flies is that they are often strictly localized in particular spots.

The early European travellers in tropical Africa, people like Dr. Livingstone and the early hunters and explorers, found that tsetse flies, like their horses and draught animals, soon learned to avoid the spots with particular types of bush and thicker than man with open grass. One calls those places where tsetse live "fly belts".

Variety in Vegetation

The relation of tsetse flies to vegetation is often very precise. One of two of the sorts of tsetse for instance, was only to be found in a strip a few yards wide stretching for many miles along the edge of water. On the other hand several kinds of tsetse, including the very troublesome one which we call *mositans*, occupy immense fly belts which stretch in all directions and may contain many different types of vegetation. The area of one of these big *mositans* belts may run into several thousand square miles.

A lot of good work has been done on the scientific study of the tsetse flies and their choice of particular types of bush as a home. For instance, an entomologist in Tanganyika has developed a new method, which tells us the exact number of tsetse in an area. It is based on marking a large number of tsetse with spots of painty resin, and then finding out the proportion of marked flies in a sample which is recaptured later on. With this method you can estimate the number of flies per square mile, and distinguish births from immigration and deaths from emigration. So we think about our flies very fully as the Registrar General thinks about his human beings.

How to Prevent it to Be Copied

With this immense amount of knowledge about tsetse flies, we need to attack the fly belts, clearing particular spots as to chase out the insects. For instance, the Mosquito Service of Nigeria picked out a place called Ancha. Sleeping sickness was very rife there but the clearing of vegetation along the banks of a stream, and the use of completely rid of tsetse, and sleeping sickness was considered to be a success. On that land they now have 50,000 healthy people with cattle. With cattle this is a very important part of the story because people sometimes live in contact with tsetse flies, but generally speaking cattle cannot.

So the fact that they have healthy cattle at Ancha means that they have completely exterminated the tsetse. These people are then contented with better types of village, but it is not the only trial line and under their own chief's eyes a great importance. All this has been done in a simple way suitable to the life of simple country people. We have seen this place myself and I regard it as one of the most remarkable developments in Africa. The local African Government have given it enough attention. They ought to be copying it elsewhere, and indeed, more than the plan with due regard to the local conditions of each area.

Under certain circumstances the African cultivator will hold his own, it is necessary by tests of eye and nose to detect the tsetse fly. With certain sorts of tsetse, the cultivator can do a great deal. The African cultivator has the advantage of individual maintenance

Being a slightly abbreviated report of a lecture by Professor P. A. Buxton, Director of the Department of Entomology in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in the Home Service of the B.C.

out of the question at the present time. We shall have to be prepared to do that kind of thing, for it is essential to the success of the scheme to have a certain number of beds available for the reception of patients from the tropics. It has been assumed that the existing institution, but I am not sure that is the question to which we should refer. I am particularly concerned and interested in the number of tropical medicine. I would like to say that the scheme outlined by the hon. member is impossible of realization at the present time."

Chairman's Proposal

MR. HAYDEN DAVIES: "We should like to see this matter developed to the very best possible degree, but I think the figures which Mr. Thomas has given are completely exaggerated. They have no relation to the number of beds required or occupied. I am also certain that some of the things which he has proposed are the wrong way in which to achieve the end."

DR. STRAHAN TAYLOR (Labour): "I was recently appointed as a governor of University College Hospital, and that one practical difficulty which the hospital had been experiencing was the collection of tropical cases."

"Until recently, the problem in receiving temporary hospital were nothing like filled, which was partly due to the fact that many medical officers and specialists in London had been in the Forces, had had experience of the treatment of tropical diseases, and were anxious to use that experience in the treatment of cases in non-tropical district hospitals and general wards in London. Perhaps Mr. Thomas is thinking on too big a scale, certainly with regard to the number of cases available apart from anything else."

"I am assured by the officials of the governors of University College Hospital that it is our desire to see a really worthy tropical dispensary built and well developed as part of University College Hospital. The hospital had a very great research record, perhaps it is in many ways the best research hospital in London. I feel that the study of tropical diseases will benefit greatly from the intimate association of the general medical school which was founded by the Rockefeller Foundation in the inter-war years at University College."

Government Reply

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, MR. A. BLENKINSON, said that it had been decided that it would be best to develop not so much a completely new and separate hospital, but a separate unit which was in the closest association with one of our large teaching hospitals.

The suggestion was that there might be utilized in the old St. Pancras Hospital a modern block which was not distant from the rest of the buildings, but which would have the advantage of the facilities of a great hospital on its side. That proposal was now being considered by the University College Hospital group.

"I am quite satisfied," Mr. Blenkinsop went on, "after seeing the premises and meeting some of those who have been concerned about it, that the University College Hospital is just as anxious as we are to see that proper facilities should be made available, and to ensure that everything possible should be done as rapidly as possible."

"We realize the very good work done in the past in the Army, and though it has always been felt that the best conditions for students for the next development we want. We hope that as it becomes possible to undertake other building projects other schemes, a desirable one will be chosen."

"We appreciate very much what has been done in difficult circumstances. In rather difficult circumstances in Wimpshire Street, and that both the directors of the Army and those who work in these difficult circumstances have done very much which we believe, maintain the continuity of the conditions for service in tropical medicine."

British Are

WHEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, Geoffrey Jones, met the Paramount Chief of the Bechuanaland at Mopung during his Central African tour, the Chief spoke of how Lewanika made the first contact with the British. "By the help of the missionary Colquhoun, there were suggestions of other Europeans coming to Bechuanaland who were not British," said the Paramount Chief. Colquhoun then told us, although he himself was British, that the British Government and the issue for us."

**Conference Statement
Constitutional Position**

THE CONFERENCE, which was held in Prime Minister's House in London last week, issued the following statement, which is reproduced:

"During the past week the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, have met in London to exchange views upon the important constitutional issues arising from India's decision to adopt a republican form of constitution, and her desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth."

"The discussions have been concerned with the effects of such a development upon the existing structure of the Commonwealth, and the constitutional relations between its members."

"They have been conducted in an atmosphere of good-will and mutual understanding, and have had as their historical background the traditional capacity of the Commonwealth to strengthen its unity of purpose while adopting its organization and procedures to changing circumstances."

Statement by the Commonwealth Council

AFTER THE discussion by the representatives of the Governments of all the Commonwealth countries have agreed that the conclusions reached should be placed on record in the following declaration:

"The Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, whose countries are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and whose common allegiance to the Crown is also the symbol of their free association, in common with the Government of India, have declared and announced that the Government of India has informed the other Governments of the Commonwealth of the situation of the Indian people and that under the new constitution which is about to be adopted India shall become a sovereign independent republic."

"The Government of India has, however, declared and announced that it continues to desire full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations, and has accepted of the King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and, as such, the Head of the Commonwealth."

"The Governments of the other countries of the Commonwealth, the status of whose membership of the Commonwealth is not hereby changed, accept and recognize India's continuing membership in accordance with the terms of this declaration, accordingly the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, hereby declare that they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth, and will continue to cooperate in the pursuit of peace and good government."

Control of Nile Waters

DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON, Scientific Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, told the Nairobi Rotary Club at a special meeting that the Owen Falls power scheme would be built. Dr. V. V. P. told the largest gathering in the field. He recalled that before the Second World War he had a plan to irrigate the dry lands of what is now Tanganyika from water supplied by comparatively simple works. Such a plan could not be considered at the present time, but if there came a day when there was a dam and a river in the Nile basin, and Egypt that such as might be used for irrigation in East Africa. When all the schemes for the control of the Nile waters were completed, Dr. Worthington looked forward to an international Nile Board for discussion of all problems.

The general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association of the Empire (the Empire Parliamentary Association) is to meet in Ottawa to draw a constitution. It is hoped to give fresh impetus to the association's work by bringing closer contact between those engaged in Parliamentary work in various parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth conference has ended with everybody satisfied. It is irony that this culmination of the long history of the United Kingdom and India should come in the same month as the final secession of Ireland from the Commonwealth. How easily India might have followed the same path. When India's independence was declared many people assumed that it was only a matter of months before she would leave the Commonwealth. Instead, India is playing a leading part in its counsels and shaping its future. The week's events are the result of the radical decisions made by the Government in 1946 and 1947. For these Mr. Jinnah was ultimately responsible and a great deal of the credit for the successful issues due to his wisdom and tolerance. The present problems in the social and economic spheres have affected workers in India, unable to its workers but its political structure casts of a vote as long as the economic structure continues to show signs of vitality. The Commonwealth has a new vitality and this impression brought about by collaboration between India and its friends in the *Manchester Guardian*.

Instead of leaving special cases, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers so widened their decisions that other Commonwealth countries are free to go the way India has gone, for this will lead to a more natural evolution. Was a leap in the dark such a decision should not be made to them in the deliberations of a body of states however able and amiable as it was in London for a few days. While none hopes their guidance will prove correct, I for one do not feel that grave risks are nothing new. — General Smuts.

I cannot say that either the majesty of the Crown or the personal dignity of the King is impaired by the conditions under which India remains in the Commonwealth. — Mr. Churchill.

Germany. "Even if the Americans failed to hold their hand, the much needed new capitalization of German heavy industry can only come in the present circumstances from the old monopolies. It is they alone in Western Germany who command the necessary resources. In one way or another the men who have been helped to climb back on the saddle. From these monopolies, with the help of the Government in the technical and economic administration, we can expect only a limited recovery in the near future." — *Statesman*.

Collectivist Socialism, human enjoyment, which capitalism and Communism appeal to envy. Is there no leader who will carry the flag of the new order at us. Let us abandon the experiment, at first certainly inspired by worthy motives, but of which envy has become the driving force and frustration the outcome. Instead, let us set out to create a code of law which shall protect the weak from the strong without imposing restrictions so all-pervasive that to break them is thought to shame, and the law-breaker flourishes at the expense of the honest man? Is not collectivist Socialism or collectivist Conservatism the disease of this country? Inevitable, but to those who believe in freedom will advocate it fearlessly, they will not with a response which will astound them. — Mr. Richard P. Pott.

Banking. Critics of our banking system endeavor to create the impression that the bank resources, which have expanded out of all knowledge over the past decades, are an accumulation of ill-gotten gains by which the bankers, instead of forwarding the country toansom. They ignore the fundamental fact that bankers are no more than temporary custodians of the resources for the resource which they lend. They forget that bankers can survive only so long as they foster the trade and prosperity of their customers. And, in fact, in these latter days the banks have become the servants of the biggest customer of all, which is the Government. Its control of the main processes of banking has been an inevitable development. The bankers, even if they had wished, could have been powerless to resist it. The demands made upon the banks, like those upon every branch of the community since the war ended, have been extraordinary, but the system has not failed or faltered at any time. Under the impact of events it has become more closely welded, and has still retained its flexibility. It has extended its facilities and services. Never was so much expected of a banker as now when he is the watchdog of the Treasury and the protector of his customer. But the sphere of banking is not widening. While its limits must depend to a great extent on the Government, there will still be scope for the exercise of judgment which the builders of our great banks always exercised to a surprising degree. — *Financial*.

As soon as the designers were allowed to choose designs and some competition was granted in the use of materials it was possible to find a way of working into the utility range more popular designs, and better materials and so sell the product free of purchase tax. The resulting drop in price was almost fantastic, and of this the outstanding example is an uncle-modette three-piece suite, which a few months ago we were obliged to sell at £170. We can now sell the same suite in a better design for £69 9s. 6d. This freedom of design encourages competition between manufacturers, and this in itself is a factor of efficiency. A three-foot oak veneered bedstead, selling last year at £10 16s. 8d. now sells at £6 6s. 6d. As soon as goods were removed, the effect of competition, but a more especially the opportunity which the more efficient producers were then given of planning production on a larger scale, and lower prices in spectacular fashion. These examples represent a real contribution to the problem of reducing the cost of living, and they have not been brought about by any bureaucratic interference, by subsidies, and all systems of the retailer's permitted margin of profit. They are the result of producer and distributor carrying on their business according to the ordinary principles of free enterprise. — Mr. W. J. Wainman, chairman of Lewis's Investment Trust, Ltd.

Great Shortage. The reduction in meat supplies, is due to the enormous fall in home production and to the very considerable fall in imports from foreign countries. If the right policy had been carried out in the pre-war years, Empire production to-day would be much higher and that would have been mainly due to our own production. Of course, our own production has been adversely affected by the lack of animal feeding stuffs, and for that to a material extent the policy of bull purchase has been responsible. It is manifestly absurd at a time when world stocks of cereals are much larger than they have ever been before, that we in this country should be short of them; and I do not believe that the only explanation is to go on saying we are short of dollars. What is wanted is a system of preferences, which by means of tariffs permits freer trade, and at the same time promotes the essential process of obtaining our supplies from our fields at home or from the fields of the Empire. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, in the

PERSONALIA

MR. EVERARD KING, has been elected president of the Southern Society of East Africa.

MR. A. M. BRUCE HURT is president of the Tanganyika Society in Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. R. G. O'BRYEN has been engaged as golf professional at Karen Country Club near Nairobi.

Mrs. DONALD TAYLOR, senior assistant editor of the Crown Colony, has been on a visit to the East African territories.

CORONEL D. B. MUI, medical superintendent, Mulago Hospital, has been for 23 years in the East African Medical Service.

THE RUBIN has published a picture by Mr. FRANK DUNBAR, painted during his recent tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mrs. A. W. JAVAGE, who has been appointed Governor of Barbados, served in the East African Command from 1921 to 1935.

Sir FRANK H. NIXON is the new president of the London Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Sir FRANK NEWSON-SMITH.

MR. R. GARLAND, formerly Director of Customs and Excise, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia as a chief person officer.

MR. EDWIN H. REEDALL has been appointed Vice Consul of the United States of America at Johannesburg with jurisdiction including Northern Rhodesia.

MR. T. P. O'BRYEN, a well known zoologist, who has carried out extensive explorations in Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere, has been appointed to the Kenya.

MR. E. A. STAFFORD, representative with the National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., who has been on a visit to East Africa, has returned to this country.

MR. D. R. HONE, the eldest son of Sir William Hone of Singapore and Mrs. E. D. Hone of Darlington and Mrs. MARY PATRICK, NIDREY, has been appointed to have announced their engagement.

MR. L. W. NEALON, for several years past general manager of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., in East Africa, has been appointed general manager of a new company there, in the place of the late Mr. M. C. O'NEILL.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been proclaimed Grand Master for another year of the Grand Festival of the United Grand Lodge at Freemasons' Hall in London.

CAPTAIN A. K. GIBSON is president of the Kenya London Cricket Club for the ensuing year. Captain Gibson, in many years held the record for the highest individual score in the *Sixes versus Officers* match in the Colony.

MR. R. G. POSE, who went to the Sudan in 1917 as senior inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, and from 1929 was employed on electrical installations, has retired. Since 1923 he was deputy manager of the Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd.

CAPTAIN R. S. N. MARSH is now secretary of the East African Rifles and East Africa Force officers' tennis club in London. Correspondence should be addressed to him at the T.A. Centre, 7, Jamaica Road, Portsmouth, S.K. 167.

COMMANDER A. J. COKE and the COKEs have flown from Kenya to this country to catch the first night of Mr. Lytton Strachey's play "The Boy of Green" at the New Hindsay theatre, to which their son, Mr. PERCY COKE, is taking part.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. CHARLES MARKHAM, elder son of Sir Charles Markham, Bt., of Nairobi and of the late Countess Lady de Marnes, and Miss VALERIA JOHNSON, only child of Captain Colonel and Mrs. H. Barrington, of Winkfield, Berkshire.

MR. B. G. HARRIS, M.A., has been elected president of the Rhodesia Association of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. G. G. HARRIS.

Mrs. C. G. NEWELL, a member of the H. S. M. A. A., and Mr. J. R. BROWN, a member of the committee appointed in Northern Rhodesia to consider the constitution of the town management boards of Kitale, Kisumu, and Luanshya.

The marriage took place in Abate, Uganda, last Saturday of MR. GEORGE HUMPHREYS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. HENNINGTON, of North Fitzroy, and Miss MARGARET LOYCE GARRETT, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Garrett and of Mrs. Rachel, of St. Mary, Herts. Messrs. J. F. RUTHERFORD and A. H. WILSON, of Southern Rhodesia; and Lord FRANKS, Bt., and Messrs. ANDREW DYKES and GILBERT WILKIE, from Kenya, will attend the third annual meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Guelph, Canada.

The marriage took place recently in Nairobi of MAJOR THOMAS CAMPBELL MATTHEWS, B.M.S., second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Matthews, of Worthing, Sussex, and Miss DOROTHEA MANQUERITH, second only daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Dawson and of Mrs. M. Dawson, of Nairobi.

Sir GRAHAM CUBBERINGHAM, a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council and of the Economic Planning Board, has been appointed head of his department representing British industry which will work with the Dominion Government in efforts to increase exports to Canada and the United States.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MARSH, youngest son of the late Mr. George Vaughan Marsh, of Suffolk, and of Mrs. L. Marsh, of Colchester, Eire, and Nairobi, was married in Nairobi on April 27 to Miss CAROLINE ADA DINEEN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Townsend, of London, and of Mrs. L. S. Townsend, of Eire.

A list of settlers in Uganda who went to the Protectorate before the 50th anniversary is being prepared by our country for the *Uganda Herald*. So far the names in order of length of residence are: ARCHBISHOP STANLEY (1891), MR. FREDERICK STANLEY (1893), MR. JAMES MOSES, the Rev. Fr. BIR (1894), and MR. ROBERT COOK (1897), and the Rev. MOTHERS KEVIN and MARGARET and SISTER DOROTHEA (1899).

MR. L. S. HOLDS, a graduate in agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed reader in animal husbandry at Makerere College, Uganda. Mr. Holds, at different times, worked in the bacteriological division of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland, and as senior lecturer in animal husbandry at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

MR. GEORGE S. A. SUTHERLAND, assistant editor of the *North Eastern News*, has been appointed assistant editor of the *East African* in Rhodesia, his duties being defined by a Chinese language command in Shantung for publication of a letter report which had not been issued to the Press by the command. He was held for 24 hours, charged under martial law with rumour-mongering, and told that the penalty for this offence was death. He was finally released after representations by British officials in Shanghai. Mr. Sutherland served with the Royal African Corps in East Africa and Burma during the recent war.

THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIAL EXHIBITION, which is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, will have the Colonial Office staff in charge of the East African and the Colonial Education sections. The exhibition will be held from June 1st to June 30th, 1935, and will be held in the Royal Albert Hall, London. The exhibition will be held in the Royal Albert Hall, London, and will be held from June 1st to June 30th, 1935.

Mr. Arthur T. M. Crisp

Devoted Service to E. Africa

MR. ARTHUR FREDERICK THOMAS CRISP, a director and general manager of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., whose death in Nairobi on April 23 at the age of 56 was pronounced with deep regret, was one of the ablest business men in East Africa, and one who was a long record of devoted public service.

The first went to East Africa in 1913, became manager of its Zanzibar branch when the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. was formed two years later, and in 1923 as general manager undertook the major reorganization which transformed the affairs of the company. He was elected to the board six years later and was also a director of the East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and of the East African (East Africa), Ltd.

A hard and able worker in commerce and on public bodies, he was a past president of the Chambers of Commerce of Zanzibar and Mombasa and of the Mombasa branch of the Royal Society of St. George, past captain of the Mombasa Golf Club, and for many years a member of the Harbour Advisory Board and the Mombasa Municipal Board (of which he was deputy chairman in 1914) and for a number of years chairman of the finance committee. He was Hides Commissioner for Kenya and Uganda during two years in the latter country and then deputy controller until the end of his death.

Influence Behind the Scenes

Mr. Crisp was repeatedly a delegate for Mombasa to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, was chairman of the Mombasa Exhibition of 1927, and was asked to contest the Mombasa constituency at last year's general election in Kenya. Pressure of business compelled him to decline the nomination, but he was keenly interested in political affairs and might well have entered the legislature with a few years. He took a broad and tolerant view in major matters of policy, and had much influence behind the scenes.

An enthusiastic golfer, angler and tennis player, he was a lover of country life, a most amiable man with a sense of humour and one whose health and family were never long absent from his thoughts.

Mr. Crisp's sympathy will be felt with his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp, for so long resident in Mombasa, and with his son and two daughters.

His Services

That Arthur Crisp was a man of outstanding personality and ability became evident in business circles in East Africa nearly 40 years ago.

Arthur was a man who was not only uniting in his company's own business activities, but for many years played a prominent and valuable part in the life and affairs in Mombasa.

There can also be no question but that by his precise and logical thinking he contributed to the general service to Government departments, as well as to the firm and skin trade and shipping and commercial interests in East Africa. However he endeavored he always did with vigour, and a sense of humour, never desisting.

MR. EDWARD HEADWOOD, recognized as the best authority in this country on cart maps, and for many years the editor of the *East African Geographical Society* did not only play at the age of 25 a deeply interested part in Africa, but wrote a series of articles on that continent for the *East African* Magazine, and his *Geography of Africa* was published in 1898.

Research in S. Rhodesia

THE BRITISH RHODESIA RESEARCH SOCIETY, headed by the world in the work of biharal research, claimed the Minister of Health Affairs, Mr. T. W. Beadle, when he recently visited a town. The African Schistosome, which is a parasite of the blood, is the cause of the disease, and is made by the British Relations Department, and the film has been produced in the University of tropical medicine and other medical institutions.

Mr. Beadle said that during the occupation of German East Africa, the British Government had acquired the prescription of a new drug, Mafacina, which the Germans had discovered for treating malaria. The British Medical Research Council had supplied to South Rhodesia for experimental purposes.

So promising had been the work of the Mafacina research unit of the Colony's Public Health Department that a research officer, Mr. M. W. Beadle, had been sent from Britain to report on progress made.

A letter had lately been received from Sir John Taylor, of the British Medical Research Council, congratulating the Colony on its efforts and the great contribution to the control of the disease. Far more progress had been made in Southern Rhodesia than anywhere else, Sir John had added.

Mr. Beadle said that as a result of experiments it had been found that 90% of malarial patients could be cured by proper use of the drug within four days.

Medical Survey

MR. J. J. CARLSON, Director of the East African Medical Survey, said recently that there was practically every known tropical disease in the territories, and that little could be done to secure a big improvement in the health of the African until the survey was complete. Statistics of birth fertility and death rate, and a morbidity survey would be carried out by means of interrogation and examinations. The aim was to prevent disease, and when the diseases affecting a particular area were known, mass experimental methods of dealing with them would be introduced. The headquarters of the survey had been started in Mombasa, health centres and hospitals staffed by medical officers would be established, and health workers would be trained and propaganda like.

MR. J. J. CARLSON, Director of the Young Women's Christian Association in Kenya, said at the annual meeting in Nairobi that the work had so greatly increased that the formation of a national association was justified. If this were approved the general and financial policy of the various hostels would be controlled by a central council, but the integral and domestic aspects of each hostel would be managed by its own committee. Once a national association was formed, financial help from overseas would be available. Mrs. H. R. Montgomery, who was unanimously elected president, told the meeting that throughout the year the waiting list of girls needing accommodation had fluctuated between 25 and 75.

Sulphone Treatment for Leprosy

THE RESULTS of the use of sulphone derivatives in the treatment of cases of leprosy have been reported from Cyprus, where Dr. Michaelides writes that the patients gained strength and appetite, and were able to resume their normal activities. The disease is a common one among the natives, and is a serious work-developer. Dr. Shelly, Director of Medical Services, said that results exceeded expectations.

Governor Reviews S. Rhodesia's Progress

The Colony in Many Ways

OPENING THE 1949 SESSION of the seventh Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week, the Governor, Sir John Kennedy, said:

"In many ways the past year has been a record one for the Colony. Imports were 72% higher and exports 42% higher than in 1939. The cost of living continues to increase, but in order to keep it as low as possible it will be necessary to control this year.

The Exporters' Commission for the Colony reached the figure in 1948 of 100% of 1948, and the indigenous population at the end of August 1948, based on the 1948 Census, was approximately 1,607,000. This is a very large increase in the population of the Colony, which has inevitably created a number of social and economic problems. The Minister of Finance recently visited London, where he discussed with His Majesty's Government financial and other matters of outstanding importance.

The Customs Union (Interim) Agreement with the Unions of South Africa came into force on April 1, 1949. The Department of Trade and Industrial Development took over the functions of the Industrial Development Commission on April 1, 1949.

Gold Subsidy

The decline in the production of gold has been checked by the payment of a general subsidy. A method of subsidizing gold, the subject of negotiation with the International Monetary Fund.

For the first time in the history of the Colony the value of the base metal production exceeded that of gold. A Bill will be introduced to amend the Mines and Minerals Act, and the holding of various large mineral conferences in the Colony were held of six years, and the acquisition of coal leases. With a view to encouraging industrial expansion, Ministers intend to present a commission to inquire into the price of coal at the end of the year.

Good crops of maize and tobacco were reaped in 1948 and live stock generally came through the year in excellent condition. The present situation is less favorable owing to the erratic rainfall this year, and arrangements have been made to import maize.

The position in regard to food production is not satisfactory. Greater efforts must be made to obtain optimum self-sufficiency in this direction, and to provide a firm foundation for the development of the Colony and for national security.

Ministers have recently approved increases in the remuneration of all ranks in the public service in order to bring salaries in the Civil Service more closely into line with those of the private sector. At the same time the number of hours of work has been increased from 37 1/2 to 40 hours a week. Although the Services are still much under strength, the improved conditions have increased the rate of recruitment.

Legislation

Under the Southern Rhodesian Citizenship and British Nationality Bill which will be laid before you, the Colony of a self-governing country of the British Commonwealth, will adopt its own nationality law, and will confer upon its people the status of Southern Rhodesian citizenship and the common status of British subjects.

During the year the Industrial Commission and the Natives Employment Regulations were published. The award has, on the whole, been well received by employers and employees alike. It is hoped that the improved benefits to all accrue to the majority of African workers will result in more contentment and better output. Your has committed to see in short supply in many instances, but the effect of the Native Labour Supply Commission should be felt.

The position may be easier this year, but the effect of the before you, particularly affecting African workers, will be prominent to enable certain lands to be added to the reserves.

Parliamentary Councils for African and Native Affairs have been set up in the various districts, and the Native Affairs Act will be introduced. A Bill will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act, and the Public Services Act will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act, and the Public Services Act will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act.

A Bill will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act, and the Public Services Act will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act, and the Public Services Act will be introduced to amend the Public Services Act.

Disorderliness in Uganda

British Troops Deployed

ORDER APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN RESTORED in Uganda after last week's riots. With armoured cars controlling the streets, the rioters have dispersed, mostly in a westerly direction.

Considerable damage has been done, mainly to the property of chiefs and other loyal Africans who, while they continued to work, had their houses destroyed by hooligans in their absence. Looting has also taken place, Indian shopkeepers being the main sufferers. Refugees have been evacuated, and there are many abandoned vehicles on the roads.

Emergency powers have been authorized for the dispersal of gatherings of more than five persons, and leaders of the Bataka Party have been arrested.

Sir John Hall, the Governor of Uganda, on Saturday proscribed the Bataka Party, which is known to have communistic overtones, and the African Farmers' Union. The whole province of Buganda has been declared a disturbed area and local troops were reinforced from Kenya and other parts of the Protectorate.

Communist Inspiration

IN A MESSAGE to the people, the Governor said that a few, and self-styled persons had brought about great trouble and distress in Buganda, and under Communist inspiration they were seeking to impose violence, intimidation, arson, and murder as a result on the constituted authority.

Uganda Africans have not had to suffer for the crime of their own, because they would have to pay for the crime under the police system to recover from the damage caused by compensation for damage to persons and property.

The number of Africans at work has declined, and great anxiety among the Asians in the towns and cities of their own patients in the outlying districts.

At Mulbarre College the European staff find some 200 students evacuated their quarters and collected in college buildings, organizing their own defence. A house near college was burned. Europeans guarded the banks.

Among the demands presented to the Kabaka were permission for the people to choose their own chief executive in an official representative in the Government, and the removal of all controls on the sale of produce.

The latest information is that the Governor has appointed Sir Joseph Sheridan, lately president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, as commissioner to inquire into the disturbances.

Khami in the Days of Henry VIII

KHAMI, THE FIRST CITY OF BUTAWAYO, with its coloured white-washed walls rising in tiers to the secret council chamber, stood on the summit of the Khami hill above hundreds of peaceful huts at the time when Henry VIII reigned in England. This picture was given recently to a women's committee audience in Butawayo by Mr. Edgar Summers, Keeper of the Department of the History in the National Museum.

The walls of the city had been of granite, he said, and there were about 100 settlements. A peaceful folk now known as the Leopard Kopie people lived there until they were enslaved by the Boers. The city was deliberately and systematically destroyed by fire in the 18th century by an unknown enemy.

Changed Attitude Towards Africans

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE of the European towards the African population was one of the things which had impressed him most about Southern Rhodesia since his return after a three-year absence, said Mr. K. V. Goddough, the Colony's High Commissioner in London, who is spending three months leave in Rhodesia. Welcoming the change, he said that unless people in Africa dealt with problems reasonably and responsibly in an objective manner, they would find themselves in trouble. Mr. Goddough stressed the importance of better housing, saying that the worst trouble came from overcrowding and inadequate housing.

European Education in Northern Rhodesia Teachers Need the Pioneering Spirit

AMALGAMATION of the two Education Departments (European and African) in Northern Rhodesia under a single director is recommended by the committee appointed to investigate the best education for the territory, whose exhaustive report has now been published by the Government.

Many witnesses pointed out that the report itself there is now a growing feeling of northern Rhodesian citizenship. Men and women settlers, or are already settled. Whatever may have been the land of their fathers, they feel that Northern Rhodesia is the land of their sons and daughters. It is important that the educational development of the country should take cognizance of this factor.

The increase in the number of scholars has been particularly marked since the end of the war. Instead of the normal expansion of 1500 a year in Government schools, enrolments rose from 10,000 in 1947 and by more than 300 in the first quarter of 1948. It is urged that provision should be made for an annual increase averaging at least 300 during the next 10 years. The number of European scholars in controlled schools at the end of 1947 was 3,751.

In addition to the amalgamation of the two Education Departments, the committee recommends the appointment of Deputy Directors of African and European Education, and that the Director of European Education should be relieved of regular membership of the Legislative Council, but should attend meetings when required.

Discontent among Teachers

The deplorable conditions under which the European Department of Education has had to work in many years in Usaka are stressed, and the provision of new headquarters is regarded as a matter of extreme urgency. Discontent among teachers at their salaries and conditions of service is described as serious to be remedied with complacency. In every centre teachers give evidence on conditions of service and deficiencies in life schools. Their evidence is supported by members of the public who were keenly aware of the harmful effects which such unrest might have on their children.

On the publication of the Fitzgibbon report, say the committee, teachers protested angrily at these suggestions, largely through reliance on inadequate Press reports. A further memorandum was submitted by the Teachers' Association. The committee, after considering the evidence, have made news-salary recommendations, among which are the following:

Starting salaries—In the case of two years approved training, masters, £150; mistresses, £140; three years approved training, masters, £170; mistresses, £156; four years approved training, masters, £182; mistresses, £172.

Progressive scales—Masters, £170 to £390; mistresses, £160 to £472; £20 to £30; £30 to £60; £60 to £75; £75 to £100; £100 to £120; £120 to £140; £140 to £160. The evidence left no doubt that transfer had been made too frequent. This was not deliberate policy, but was due to force of circumstances. When any permanent teachers are available every effort should be made to stabilize conditions so that principals will be able to undertake constructive planning over a reasonable long period.

Shortage of teachers has prevented Northern Rhodesia from maintaining the proportion of scholars to teachers at a figure which is low in comparison with most countries. The present proportion is 24 scholars per teacher, and the report urges that it should be made to maintain this very desirable feature. There are, however, only 22 men teachers and 100 women teachers, this ratio being excessively disproportionate. The aim should be to have women teachers for all infants classes and equal numbers of men and women teachers for the primary and secondary classes.

The number of scholars is expected to be increasing by approximately 300 each year, and it will be essential annually to maintain the present ratio of scholars to teachers, while increasing the number of men teachers by 10 a year. The committee recommend that suitable married women should be asked to offer their services on special agreement as relief teachers.

Of the 120 schools in Northern Rhodesia, 18 are European schools. The majority of these have degrees but not diplomas. The committee recommend that 15 of these schools should be converted into 15 schools, indicating that the majority of these should be that as professional qualifications (degrees or diplomas or diploma) should henceforth be required for all teachers.

"We emphasize the importance of the suitability of teachers. Outstanding qualifications are not enough. Men and women are wanted who have the pioneering spirit, who will not expect merely to transplant what they have been doing in their country of origin, but who will be quick to understand the difficulties and situations as a new, as yet only partly developed territory, and to adapt their experience to these new circumstances."

Recommendations of Committee

Among the recommendations are the following: That the aspect of education in Northern Rhodesia or South Africa should be invited to accompany the Inspector in Northern Rhodesia, a list of the schools and to be the Director of Education.

That in the case of African children, the medium should be used in the earlier stages until such a time as in order to facilitate the child's adjustment to an English medium.

That consideration should be given to introducing an African language in the secondary schools as an alternative to Latin for scholars not following an academic course.

Expenditure on European education in 1947 amounted to £119,624, compared with £82,889 in 1945 and £41,478 in 1939.

The members of the committee were Mr. J. T. Williams, Director of Education, Cape Province, Johannesburg, and Mr. G. S. L. Williams, Director of Education, Witwatersrand (chairman); Mr. J. G. Williams, Administrative Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. Weston, M.L.C.; Mr. G. S. L. Williams, M.L.C.; Mrs. H. F. Grace, and Mr. A. N. H. Maclean, Secretary.

The verbatim report of the committee occupied 1,286 pages.

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Parliament

Food Production in Northern Rhodesia
Main Policy in Tanganyika

A STATEMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORK done in 1947 of overhauling Northern Rhodesia's development plan and setting the country self-supporting in foodstuffs was made recently in the House of Commons by the UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES in reply to a question by Mr. THOMAS REID.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS:

The revision of this plan with the object of helping to secure increased food production in Northern Rhodesia was approved by the Legislative Council last June and it is too early yet to make any detailed statement on the results of the policy thus adopted. The following is a list of the measures so far taken to stimulate food production:

- (1) A guaranteed price for maize grown by European farmers is declared at the beginning of the season.
- (2) By the use of a special seed fund crops produced above the average of the previous five years (the bonus) is not being taxed in 1952.
- (3) Payment of a uniform price for maize is guaranteed to all farmers within the maize control board area, whether on or off the line of rail. This is intended to encourage the development of suitable but more distant maize lands.
- (4) The Government has introduced the grant of a bonus to African farmers, certified as farmers on their own land. Preference has been paid for the best, but this is assessed on the basis of the acreage of the maize and its rotational crops with a view to improving a material of encouragement to the African farmer to improve his methods of husbandry in the maize field.
- (5) Efforts to assist farmers in purchasing tractors, ploughs, and hand stamping machinery are now beginning to be successful, and the necessary machinery is arriving.
- (6) Legislation was passed in 1947 to prevent the sale of furniture and breeding stock, and a bonus on wages for cattle was introduced to encourage breeding and better methods of husbandry.
- (7) The Government has introduced a scheme of financial assistance for settlers of up to £250 to be paid for pound maize, as an incentive to settlement and the bringing into cultivation of more land.
- (8) As soon as means opened up the training of African agricultural engineers and the Agricultural Department has been working to obtain their advice may be more widely available.

Mineral Survey

MR. REID asked the Secretary of State if he would undertake a mineral survey in the belt of living water in the African provinces of Tanganyika to ascertain the position of the living mission of the Trusteeship Council and the information on this subject is available for the purposes of the Bill.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: When this bill is introduced it can be provided. There is no present knowledge of mineral resources.

MR. SKINNER asked whether in view of the importance of mining operations in Tanganyika and the importance of the Territory in implementing any of the proposals of the mining section of the leading nations' declaration, the Colonial Secretary's intention was to give a preliminary opinion on the matter in the Government of Tanganyika Bill.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: I do not agree with a preliminary opinion in my hon. friend's question. The Tanganyika Government are carrying out the principles of the mining law as far as local circumstances permit.

MR. DUNN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied with the working of the development scheme in the Tanganyika trust industry, whereby the proceeds of an increase of £1,000 per ton in the price of sisal would be devoted to welfare measures in the Territory, and what was to be the future of that scheme.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Yes. The Acting Secretary of State consulted regarding the continuation of the scheme and the Secretary of State will be informed as the result of the consultation.

MR. DUNN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of African applications regarding the appointment of African members of the Legislative Council in the Government of Tanganyika, and whether the constitution of the Council would be changed in any way, and if so, what would be the effect of any such change on the appointment of European members, and if he would be pleased to allow the question to be raised.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: The Government are pleased to appoint has not yet been brought into force, provides for the appoint-

ment of not less than two members to represent the interests of African producers in the Supply Corporation. The Secretary of State is aware of the widespread apprehension amongst the African community in Tanganyika.

MR. DUNN asked the Secretary of State the Board of Trade what quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers have been exported from the United Kingdom to East Africa ground and to be used in the new system of crop rotation.

MR. A. G. BOTTLE (SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE): About 1,200 tons of tonnage of ammonium from the United Kingdom have been sent to East Africa for use in the ground.

SIR R. STACE: Does the Minister realize that there is a very great shortage of this product for fertilizers for use in his country and that it is essential for high agriculture?

MR. BOTTLE: There is a general shortage of what we are well aware, but we do our best to apportion it in the required quantities, where it will most help our economy.

Reduced Direct Taxation
Tanganyika Bid for Capital

MR. C. E. TILNEY, Acting Member for Finance, Trade and Economy in Tanganyika, moving the War Revenue (Income Tax) (Replacement) (Amendment) Ordinance in the Legislative Council, said that the initial rate of 10s had been reduced from 2s to 1s. 6d., and that for incomes between £250 and £400 there was no increase in the rate. Thereafter the tax rose one-eighth of a cent of a shilling per £ up to 3s. in the £ on all chargeable income, which was capped at £1,500 a year. There was a further 10s on an income above that amount.

Considerable Relief for Higher Income

The relief was greater than appeared on the surface. To the rate of 3s. in the £ of the total chargeable income would have been reduced to 2s. 6d. on a chargeable income of £2,000. For example, the average rate of tax on the whole income would be about 4s. 1d. and not 6s. 1d. had been the case on a income of £2,000.

The new 10s surtax had been increased from £3,000 to £2,000, but instead of being 4s. in the £, the surtax started with 2s. 6d. and on an income of £3,000 more tax and surtax would be just over 50 cents in the £ less than the present 10s. 10s. surtax. For all practical purposes the maximum rate for incomes up to £4,000 in the £ as against 10s. in Kenya and Uganda.

Explaining the reason for this reduction, Mr. Tilney said: "We require investment of large amounts of capital, and we know that the difficulty of obtaining this Territory, owing to poor communications, lack of water in many places, lack of skilled labour, and the somewhat speculative nature of certain of the enterprises which we want to encourage, make it difficult for those who are investing capital in the Territory to obtain a satisfactory return. These projects are, however, of great importance and will only be undertaken if the rates will be sufficiently taxed."

The division between income tax and surtax was largely financial, which would be the best way to make more equitable arrangements in regard to the tax relief in the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

Cultural Centre

MR. JOHN WATSON, Governor of Kenya, has urged the members of the Kenya Cultural Centre to forward the list of which application has been made for £25,000 for the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The list of societies included in the Centre are: Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society, Kenya Agricultural Society, Kenya Society of Arts and Crafts, Kenya Scientific and Popular Society, Kenya Musical Society, East Africa Conservation Society, Kenya Council in East Africa, Kenya Association of the Blind, Kenya Association of the Deaf, Kenya Association of the Physically Handicapped, Kenya Association of the Visually Handicapped, St. John Ambulance Association, Overseas League Kenya, branch of the British Red Cross Society, and Special-Service League. The Council will consist of the Mayor of Nairobi, the Chief Justice, Mr. E. S. Frost, British Council representative in East Africa, Mr. J. A. G. A. and Mr. Brian Harris.

Future of Eritrea

© MRS. KATHARINE FANNIN writes in the *Times (Inger Alfa)*.

My experience of Eritrea was in 1938 and 1939, at the height of Italian rule, when its people were living under the well-known viceregency of the late Duke of Aosta and more freely under the patronage of a particularly able, scholarly humanist, Donato Giuseppe Daodone.

At that time, unquestionably, Eritreans, with the possible exception of a very few living on the western border, regarded Italian rule in general with dislike and contempt; in no circumstances would they have agreed passively to being amalgamated with them, even administratively, and the Italians were too realistic to attempt any such move.

The traditional enmity to the Ethiopians of the coastal Eritreans, including all Muslims, Christians, numerous Gallas and the wild tribes of the Danakil country, has been maintained for centuries, and even so late as 1938, an example of it in the neutral open-air market at Bati, often across the Danakil Desert to Assab and back before completion of the Italian-built trunk road to that port.

Bati was historically a safe zone to which Ethiopians might descend to trade, and there they still kept to their side of the big market clearing, and the Danakils to theirs, during barter of coastal salt, ivory and kohl for plateau grains, hides and cloth. At the end of the day's trading the Ethiopians mounted their horses and mules and rode back to the hills; the Danakils loaded their camels and returned to their inhospitable desert; there was no fraternization of any kind.

Majority Opinion

To contend that the great majority of Eritreans would view with anything but loathing any attempt to place them under the uneasy alien suzerainty of Ethiopia is to have little regard for fact. It would be equally ill-advised to hope that cession to Ethiopia of Eritrea or of the port of Massawa would be other than a major disaster for Eritrea.

It is fair that Ethiopia should have an outlet to the sea, and also that that country enjoy complete freedom of passage of Assab and mainline to it, the splendid, once Italian-built road from Addis Ababa.

Mr. Wicks states that the inhabitants of Eritrea might welcome a continuation of British administration, it goes without saying to our national pride, but honesty and impartiality impel the view that what is the whole truth, ascertainable

might prove that most Eritreans would welcome equally the continuation of Italian rule, under which they lived peacefully and prosperously for more than 40 years. Common justice accords no undue weight to the political beliefs or past record of individuals in an Eritrean referendum, and it is to an honourable regard for the future of government.

Mr. Humphrey's Reply

In reply MR. E. R. J. HUMPHREY writes in the *Times*.

Mrs. Charles Fannin presumes to speak with unquestionable authority on the views of the Eritrean people in 1938 and 1939 as to union with Ethiopia. The views of the Eritrean people in 1938 and 1939 are a matter of little importance.

As to what their views are now, the special Commissioners have reported, and their findings are in the hands of the representatives of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the fate of Eritrea is likely to be one item among many which will be decided according to the wishes of the respective nations in the play of power politics.

My own experience of Eritrea, it is worth it, is the result of two years' residence in Ethiopia from 1942 to 1944, as an adviser to the Emperor, and a good many Eritreans during that time, including women, who had spent many years away from their country with their white people, not in Eritrea, but in Ethiopia, on the side of the Emperor.

Their view was that Eritrea should be united with Ethiopia, and, far from desiring some form of independence, including the Empire, they wanted complete incorporation, situated as the Empire is, but only with the latter opportunities liberally made available to the masses of the Eritrean people to be given.

Pyrethrum Synthetic

MRS. W. ELLIOTT McLELLAN, chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association at Limuru, says that she has had a letter from the American Government which changed the mind of the grower. She said that the American Government had advised that the doctor would not have advanced the case for synthetic pyrethrum unless she had succeeded in convincing him that the grower could not produce the necessary tests before March 15, 1949.

TILLEY LAMPS

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This introduces THE TILLEY STORE PROOF LANTERN as illustrated which combines all the well-tried features of Tilley Lamps such as the automatic internal cleaning wire and the straight vapouriser, with the most modern and up-to-date design. The Globe is of Durasil heat-resisting glass, and is in keeping with the high engineering standards of all Tilley Productions. Other Models include Table Lamps, Wall and Hanging Lamps and Radiators. There is a Tilley Lamp to solve every lighting problem.

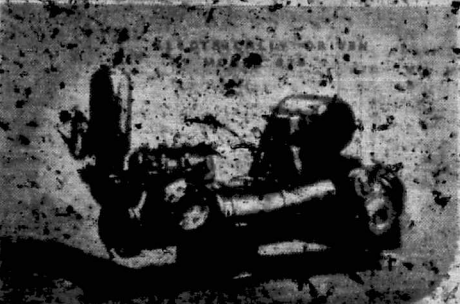
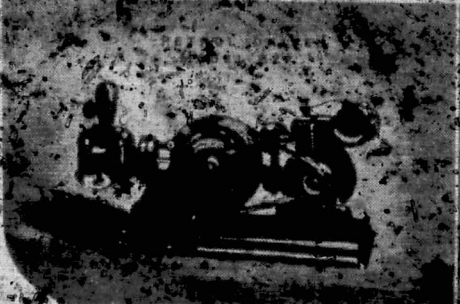
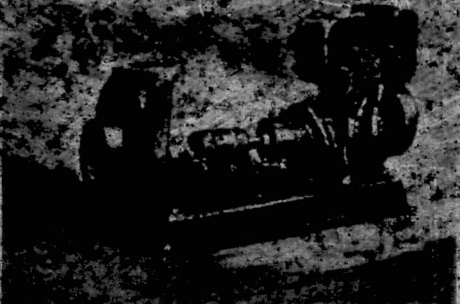
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British Industries in Queens

Record Attendance at Exhibition

The British Industries Exhibition, which opened on Monday, and record attendance are expected.

Over 1,000 exhibitors are occupying 300,000 square feet. The Harbour front 712 manufacturers cover 25,000 square feet, and a Castle Bromwich, Birmingham (Heavy Industry) zone of 100 acres are covered by the record number of 1,000 exhibitors.

A speech at a National Conference on Monday night, given by the British Government to mark the opening of the Fair, showed the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce that this country presented a wide variety of goods, and the primary commodities of the Canadian Fair.

Mr. Irving, in his speech, said that between Britain and Canada, he had seen the spirit of mutual assistance to do much to them.

Mr. Irving said that the Canadian Fair was the first of its kind in the world, and the Canadian Fair was the first of its kind in the world.

The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, suggested that the Canadian Fair was the first of its kind in the world, and the Canadian Fair was the first of its kind in the world.

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Book Reviews in Brief

Our Plundered Planet, by Fairfield Osborn (Faber & Faber Ltd., 10s. 6d.).—This book shows our planet of earth as a beautiful and fertile planet, which has been so badly spoiled by our modern civilization. The author writes vividly of its natural beauties, problems, and the possibilities of its future. It is a book of the future.

The Bible and World Knowledge, by Robert O. Bell (Faber & Faber Ltd., 10s. 6d.).—This book is a well-illustrated and comprehensive work, which deals with the Bible and its relation to the world. It is a book of the future.

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Chief's Rules

The 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V. The Governor Sir John Hall, with a committee of just and able men, and a nation of people.

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Tanganyika Tobacco Board

A proposal for a limited liability company to be formed to undertake the marketing and disposal of all tobacco grown in Tanganyika has been approved by the Legislative Council. The Non-Native Tobacco Control and Marketing Order is based on the proposal of the Non-Native Tobacco Board.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Home Office has approved the proposed new duties on imports of...

The Southern Rhodesian Government's subsidy on milk has been lifted and the price increased by 30 per cent.

The charges on the accused in the murder of Colonel David White have been reduced to 10 years.

The Government of the East African High Commission of Engineers has held its inaugural meeting at Harar, Salama, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mitchell.

The Governments of the United Kingdom and Ethiopia have agreed to raise the status of their respective diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa and to station there embassies.

The strategic importance of Central Africa has increased tremendously since the change in the status of India, said Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinbach in Southern Rhodesia recently.

Plans to improve broadcasting from the High Commission and wireless communication between Kenya and the outside world by means of a new relay station in Kabete at a cost of £100,000 are under consideration.

Leprosy in East Africa

Africans infected with leprosy in Kenya are estimated at 10 per 1,000; in Tanganyika, 40 per 1,000; and in Uganda, 54 per 1,000. Cases under treatment in the three territories are respectively 60, 5,000, and 3,000.

A 23-mile stretch of the Beira Railway, starting from a point 35 miles from Beira, was severely affected by floods recently, causing long interruptions in the service to Rhodesia. Dondo, some 20 miles from Beira, had 20 inches of rain in two days.

Mr. Peter Morcom, the pilot of a Beechcraft Bonanza aircraft, and his three passengers, Mr. George McCulloch, Mr. Ernest Saville, and Mr. Eric Alsop, were all killed when the plane crashed in bad weather recently 30 miles north-west of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

A native of Bechuanaland, Henry Motambi, who died in Heidelberg, Southern Rhodesia, recently was at one time groom to Cecil Rhodes. Speaking English, Afrikaans, Sindebele, and Chishona fluently, he subsequently served his cattle man with the L. ohno company for 28 years.

Roman Catholic populations in East Africa have been estimated by Archbishop Mathew, apostolic delegate for British East and West Africa, as follows: Kenya and Zanzibar, 287,555; Uganda, 913,000; Tanganyika, 664,000; Seychelles, 30,050; Nyassaland, 255,000; and Somalia, 3,353.

As a result of the... charges in the... Cape Town...

As a result of... charges in the... Cape Town...

Death Sentence

A 21-year-old Northern Rhodesian, Frederick Fourie, was recently sentenced to death for the murder of George Clark, 22, a coachman, at a swimming bath. The judge said that the death sentence was the only one permitted under the law, but in passing his heart he would add his commiseration for money to those already made by the passions.

Visitors to the Stoneham Museum in Kilifi, Kenya, in 1948 numbered about the same as in the previous year, though there were no school parties either from the European or the Indian side. The racial percentages have varied greatly over the years, the figures for 1948 and 1947 being respectively: Europeans, 48.1% and 68.7%; Africans, 33.2% and 29%; Indians, 18.8% and 2.3%.

Beira Railway Company

The Beira Railway Company reports a profit of £56,992 for the year-ended September 30 last, compared with £30,087 in the previous year. To the former sum must be added £2,732 for profit on realisation of investments, £50,000 for building provision not required, £146,000 over-provided for taxation, and £170,000 transferred from general reserve. Expenditure in Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., require £380,000, and £784,000 has been written off the cost of the Government securities, leaving £1,332 to be carried forward, against £40,912 brought in. The sale of the railway undertaking is complete, and it became the property of the Portuguese Government on April 7. In its balance sheet the 5% first mortgage debenture stock appears at £1,497,726, revenue reserves at £237,126 and current liabilities at £1,228,597. Fixed assets are valued at £1,809,050 and current assets at £1,387,399, including British Government securities at £756,704 and £327,791 in cash.

In the year under review gross income was £1,412,347 (£1,167,962), working expenditure, £220,030 (£204,960); and net operating revenue, £1,922,211 (£228,042). The Savoy Hotel has been sold for £700,000. All practically all the assets of the company have now been disposed of. Liquidation will be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting which will shortly be called.

The company's directors are Arthur E. Hadley (chairman), Sir Stanley Ashley Cooper, the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Mr. A. F. Gray, Mr. Alexander General, E. E. Langford, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. J. G. King, Sir J. Hay Robins, and Mr. J. L. G. de Saldanha.

The 48th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on May 31 at 11.30 a.m.

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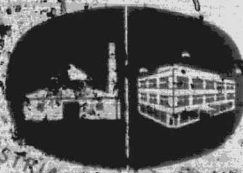
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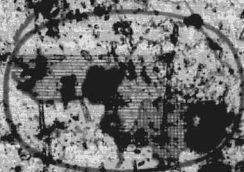
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Electricity Shortage

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. have stated that one of the main considerations in the shortage of electricity in the East African colonies is the enormous increase in the demand for electricity in the country as a result of the services provided by the public utilities. The company's directors have stated that the company will require to build a new power station building which will produce a further 100,000 kilowatts of power, but in many cases only lighting has been installed. It is stated that the company could not supply more than 100,000 kilowatts of power since the output of the plant is 100,000 kilowatts and the number of consumers in Kenya has increased from 4,335 in 1935 to 9,970 in the beginning of this year. Over the whole Colony the increase has been in about the same proportion.

Live Stock Board

THE NEED for the development of the live stock industry in Kenya has been stressed in a memorandum issued by the Live Stock Board, a subsidiary of which is Mr. A. R. Reid, Director of Agriculture. The memorandum is addressed to the Secretary of the Government and is a study of the industry from an administrative, financial, marketing, and production point of view. It is stated that the industry is essential to have the above and the Live Stock Board is to be formed and will be responsible for the production and control of live stock in the country. It is stated that the Government is to be required to legislate on the industry and to examine all aspects of the industry.

It is stated that the Board is being formed to advise the Government on all matters relating to the industry. It is stated that the Board will be required to advise the Government on all matters relating to the industry and to be responsible for the production and control of live stock in the country. It is stated that the Government is to be required to legislate on the industry and to examine all aspects of the industry.

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Local Envoys' Advice

THE ENVOYS of the various African communities have advised the Government that the traditional system of local government is not suitable for the political and economic development of the African communities. They have advised that the traditional system is based on the interests of the ruling class and does not take account of the interests of the masses. They have advised that the traditional system is based on the interests of the ruling class and does not take account of the interests of the masses. They have advised that the traditional system is based on the interests of the ruling class and does not take account of the interests of the masses.

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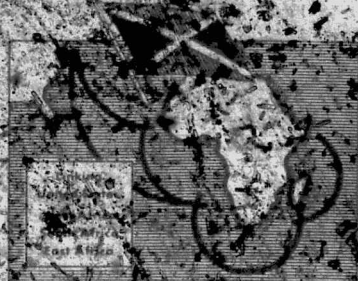
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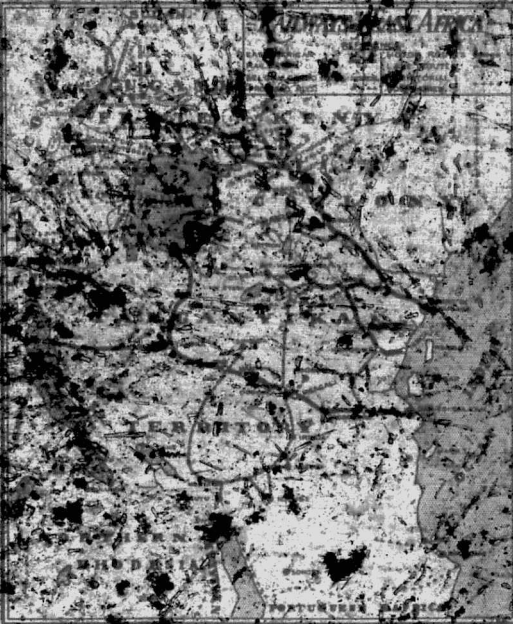
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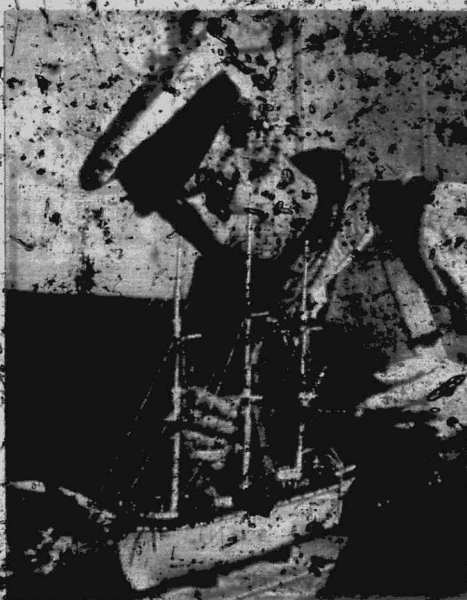
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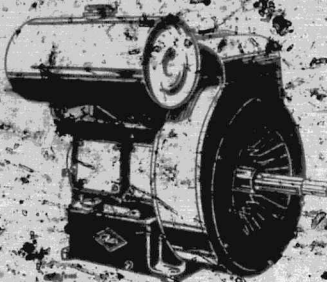
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. CREECH JONES HAS RETURNED TO LONDON from Central Africa amid a storm of controversy about a report which he is alleged to have made in a Press interview in Salisbury.

Mr. Creoch Jones Returns

Mr. Creoch Jones, Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia, to the place of European settlement in the African Colonial territories. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is in a position to say authoritatively that the Secretary of State for the Colonies did not say or imply, in Salisbury or elsewhere, that any change in policy with regard either to European settlement or to land tenure was pending. In his interview in Salisbury Mr. Creoch Jones was in fact making the point that there were great possibilities of European development, both agricultural and industrial, but giving an interview in such circumstances, he felt it proper to remind those who should read his words that there were in existence limitations with regard to European land settlement. This was the only occasion on which the issue of paramountcy was even remotely raised, and no suggestion of a change in policy was made.

Mr. Creoch Jones has reported clearly his position to readers in East and Central Africa, where the issue of paramountcy has caused so many heartburnings since 1923. He may be assured at once that any suggestion of a change in policy is due to misunderstanding. It would indeed be surprising if Mr. Creoch Jones, who so roundly rebuked the Minister's mission recently to the Empire, should find the European settlement in Tanganyika should be curtailed should himself make a similar suggestion during a tour of Africa. What has taken place is the familiar political phenomenon of a storm in a teacup. It is unfortunate, as it may obscure important questions which do not arise out of Mr. Creoch Jones's tour. One of these was the weight to be attached to the advice of the four non-official members of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia. The statement issued in Lusaka makes it clear that the interpretation placed in these columns on the declaration of August 10 last was correct, that is to say, that the Governor will accept the advice of the non-official members of the Executive Council when the four non-official members (representing African interests) are unanimous, except in cases where he would feel it necessary to use his reserve powers.

By the time these words are read, questions in Parliament may have been asked by Mr. Creoch

still more important question and one of fundamental importance to the whole British Commonwealth is the desirability of a Federation of Central Africa which would have Dominion or quasi-Dominion status. It may be presumed that this was the subject of Mr. Strachey's discussion between Mr. Crook Jones and those who took part recently in the Victoria Falls conference. Those who hope to see such a Federation come into existence will not be disappointed if progress in the immediate future appears to slow down. The poetry of the Victoria Falls conference must now be translated into the prose of specialized committees.

The most important of these is the extent of the powers which would be given to the central federal authority and of those which would be reserved to the constituent territories; with them is bound up the vital question of Native Policy. These questions cannot be disposed of in a hurry, but in the light of his busy tour Mr. Crook Jones should be able to make a considerable statement when he comes to open the annual Colonial debate in the House of Commons this summer.

MORE BAD NEWS ON THE GROUND
NET-CAM SUNFLOWER SCHEME
has now been given by the Minister of Food. Owing to the wide spread and severe drought in Langanvika harvesting of groundnuts has had to begin a month before the normal time and Mr. Strachey admits that "this year's crop in the Central Province where most of the acreage already cleared lies, will obviously be seriously affected". Mr. Strachey cannot, of course, control the weather—not even Socialist Governments yet claim this power—but what he can do is to refrain from endorsing detailed plans which make no allowance for the vagaries of weather and unexpected difficulties, and when these arise what is needed is the skill which is seldom shown in Government departments—the power of adaptation and improvisation. The significance of the East African groundnut scheme is that it throws doubts on the whole conception of State planning. Does Mr. Strachey ever recall some words which he wrote in the case of State planning in his book, "The Theory and Practice of Socialism"? He there wrote, "It is impossible to believe that even in the very first year, and even if the planning authority is composed of the most fallible of human beings, it can fail to provide for human needs to so gross an extent as does the capitalist principle of regulating production by profitability." Mr. Strachey's plan

was to have a production of 50,920 tons of sunseeds by this harvest—the total net yield of groundnuts and sunflower seeds in the net-cam area is 22,100 tons. The net-cam area is not yet more than three years old.

SIR PETER WILKINSON
UTTERANCES are a thing of long standing and in his St. George's Day Speech he has maintained his reputation. He brought out with regard to Kenya a point made in these columns last week with regard to Southern Rhodesia and there is nothing glaring in it and he secured approval commensurate with it. He also paid a tribute to the work of the Christian missionary societies in the field of education. He went so far as to say that "the tremendous achievement of this people in these countries in the field of education was almost entirely due to the Christian missionary societies". A mark of appreciation is that the Missionaries are anxious to be Omissions and are becoming African churches. It is almost implying that the Christian bodies had done their job and should be superseded, he urged with all the authority of his position that they were indispensable for the continuance of education in Africa. In the Colonies the missions and the churches to education have happily become a part of the subject in the United Kingdom. Long may they so continue.

Capital Requirements of Colonies
Mr. D. REE WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary for the Colonies said in his address to students at University College, Leicester, on Friday, 11th May.
Colonial capital requirements have now given full consideration and not the least as regards to the needs of the United Kingdom investments have been supplied. The main income of Colonial production within the next few years must come from the expansion and improvement of existing agricultural and other resources. It is important they can yield satisfactory results very soon.
Several factors limit the possibility of altering the level at which levels of production can realistically be set. Droughts, hurricanes, bad harvests, and the long production cycle of many Colonial crops have had to be taken into account. There is always the need in Colonial territories for basic services, particularly transport as a prerequisite to the expansion of production in new areas.
In 1948 the Colonies provided 10% of our country's primary production and took 12% of our exports. The comparable figures for 1938 are 5% and 8% respectively.
"The economic development of production resources is the essential foundation for progress in social and political spheres, and conditions of improvement can be achieved by enabling the Colonial peoples how to make effective use of their existing resources where there are still difficulties."
So far as Colonial Development and Welfare Plans have been approved involving £199,000,000 total expenditure. Of this amount Colonial Development and Welfare Grants will provide about £64,000,000 while £71,000,000 will come from the revenues and resources of the Colonies themselves and £64,000,000 will be raised by loans.

Kenya Is in A Fair and Healthy Condition

The Colony's Tribute to the Work of Christian Missions

THE MONETARY POSITION and the economic and fiscal condition of the Colony are complex matters to which I have given and am continuing to give the most anxious thought for there is much that is, to put it mildly, puzzling. But since in some respects the present situation is unprecedented in the history of the Colony, one cannot escape the certain feeling of anxiety at the magnitude of our expenditure and the imbalance, or rather the apparent disbalance, of trade.

On the other hand, a good deal depends on how these things are expressed. If you say that recurrent expenditure may rise on three times what was not long before the war, it sounds very alarming. If, however, you say that real recurrent expenditure, after deduction of items covered by corresponding revenue and reimbursement amounts to about 23% per head of the population, it sounds rather differently.

If you say that the public debt amounts to the terrific figure of £14,000,000, that sounds a lot of money, but if you add that £9,500,000 or so is on account of the railway, and is in fact a first-class out-dated investment, while the Colony as such has borrowed only £4,500,000 in the whole course of its history, again it sounds a good deal better. In point of fact, there is no doubt that an important part of our perplexities do derive from the under-estimation of the Colony in the past.

Unavoidable Capital Expenditure
 Next, for example, faced with unvarying and increasing expenditure for water supplies and communications, especially in the Mombasa and the coast area, which is not only expensive but wages to exceed £6,000,000, and with a growing demand to have been undertaken to take care of the coast, would there have been been indeed a colony which has passed a Legislative Council Chamber, a new hospital building, and which houses most of its departments in shacks and iron shacks, such as you see in the poorer quarters of towns like Durban, can surely be said to have carried its economy to the limit. In fact, if they're really in a bad way, think that the Colony could well be actually better off in £2,000,000.

When you remember, also, that the large figures and the disparity between imports and exports, you can if you take a parochial view, read into the figures conclusions which seem to show that the Colony is in a position of extreme unsoundness. But if you consider the Colony would be unwarranted and cannot be sustained if you consider that Africa is a whole, and that the main manufacturing centres of the world are in Europe, and that the Government and the recurrent expenditure in the continent of East Africa, and it is quite a possible to compare with any real thing, the figures for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

You can show that even if all the coffee comes from Uganda, the tea from the hills from Tanganyika, and so on, that the present means available are nothing unless you extract the proportion of the value which is represented by certain harbour and other services, mostly rendered in Kenya by foodstuffs, so many of them grown here and consumed by our neighbours, and by the many other innumerable and, indeed, unassessable items that go to make up the sum.

Kenya, after all, remains the head-quarters of the shortest of a sea route to rail and inland water transport.

Being drawn from a speech by Sir Philip Wilson, Governor of Kenya, at the annual dinner of the British Society of St. George's, 1949.

the fact that the activities of all the banks, oil companies, and insurance companies, a large number of the principal industrial concerns, and a fair part of the region, and a host of other things, are necessary to the commerce, production, and prosperity of her neighbours, and they are necessary to the prosperity of Kenya. What ever may be the case in matters of current local politics or local sentiment, East Africa is an administrative, commercial, financial, and geographical unity for geographical, historical, ethnic, and economic reasons, which cannot be overcome, and which in fact are essential basic unity which all the tribes and the United Nations should they ever so land—even to Russia—will never avail to disunite.

Partnership in the Commonwealth
 It has, in addition, a political and spiritual force of incomparable advantage deriving from and developing under the wise, just and generous protection and guidance of Our Motherland, under the rule of law, and with the certain hope of partnership in the fullness of the British Commonwealth of free, self-governing peoples. It would be that perspective and so forth, we can regard our present situation with confidence. We must certainly be on our guard against extravagance and unbalanced expenditures; we feel that we should also regard with the spirit of an agreed and enterprising as well thought-out capital expenditures and those developing services with which we can hope to expand our economy and raise the general standard of living.

The truth is that these territories were ripe for development as early as 1939, and are now advancing to a position of underdevelopment, comparative poverty, and underemployment of their resources and potentialities. It is being thought about the capital investment, and the underdeveloped farm, they are offering in the process of development to a higher productivity and the creation of new wealth in a great variety of ways.

There are good reasons why both the African and ourselves should feel some dissatisfaction with the present situation as regards education, for we should not be that blind us to the stupendous achievement of our people in these countries, in the field of education, and so many others—an achievement almost entirely due to the Christian missionary societies.

A Society in the Melting Pot
 Apart from the devoted labours of Kraft and Newman at the coast and in its near hinterland, it is true to say of the African people of this and neighbouring lands that it is a little more than half a century since they first heard of the Christian faith, and the quantitative and the calendar have been used to gain the best of their things. Moreover, we must remember that for better or for worse, as I think, incomparably far better—the task has not been merely to teach illiterate people to read, write and figure, as it was when elementary education for the masses began in Britain. A whole order of society was in the melting pot.

A host of new facts and new things had to be introduced to a bewildered people who, up to that time, had never seen such elementary things as a wheel, a plough, a saw, a mill, a gun, superstition, slavery, and witchcraft had to be assailed and resisted, and the foundations prepared for a Christian society.

For we must be clear about this. Whether we are good or bad Christians ourselves, regular or irregular, the highest of our profession not to believe at all, our civilization is a Christian civilization, and we have a duty to teach nothing else to offer. When, therefore, the missionary societies pioneered education

in Africa, they were undoubtedly the right and proper instrument for the purpose, just as to-day themselves in a state of transition from missionary societies to African churches—they are indispensable for its continuance.

For it is hardly to be hoped that without their co-operation the progress of African education can escape falling into the vulgaritarian materialism which is the chief disease of the West from which the modern world—and not least East Africa—is suffering.

There is an immense, enthusiastic demand among the African people for schools. Many British people do not realize the great efforts the Africans themselves are making, especially for the primary and even the primary village schools. Quite apart from whatever part of the poll taxes can be regarded as paying for education, in addition to their Native Council rates, amounting in this year to £22,000, which they are levying on themselves, there is, in direct contribution to mission or independent schools in money, free-labour, and gifts in kind, the equivalent of a very large sum indeed, which is hardly possible to estimate, but which, at a guess, is somewhere between £250,000 and £500,000 annually at the present time.

Africans Leaving Schools

But, although there are growing important educational possibilities, numerically almost all Africans live in communities of peasant cultivators or graziers, whose tooling and coats simply have to be made. That accounts for the startling fact that of 295,000 children enrolled in primary schools in 1946, only 20,000 left at the end of the second year, while by the end of the sixth year I saw at about 12 to 14 years of age, the number had dwindled to about 3,500. Still more startling is that by the end of the High Standard Secondary the number had dwindled to 7. Think of it—20 boys and I suppose a few girls, the grand total 46, reach matriculation standard.

Many of the lives, off by then, in technical and vocational training through the Central Post Office, Law departments, and various other means. But even allowing for that, there is, in the major part of the problem as far as we are concerned at this time.

I cannot pursue the subject further, but would just like to refer to those who feel that they must throw up their hands at the "educated Africans," that their target is at present an annual 370,000, that a small group who reach the standard normal to our own children, 15 or 16, and a much smaller number who are able to make the grade to Makerere or to an overseas university. That is a fairly mature age, Spring from which to expect the harvest of a fruit which may seem to drop from it.

Kenya, Sierra and Liberia

It has been at least been said to show that there is a vast amount of energy in the world which like to leave the subject with some words of Oliver Cromwell's spoken in 1647: "Let us be doing, but let us be united in our doing." To which I would add let us be doing quickly.

Kenya is at a fair and healthy condition. Still anxious at this time about the rains, more than a week worried by the cost of living and as there is no present, may I quote to you on that subject some words spoken by one John Woodman in 1782:

"I reminded the women of the difficulties their husbands and sons were daily exposed to at sea, and that the more they and simple their way of living was the less need there would be of running great hazards to support them."

Kenya is at a fair and healthy condition and will, by God's blessing, continue for many years, for I am confident, I may add, Dr. Johnson, that we perform our duty, we shall be safe and steady.

[Editorial Comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

**King to Open Colonial Month
Details of C.O.I. Exhibition**

THE KING in a special ceremony will inaugurate the opening of Colonial Month, which House, Westminster on Tuesday.

London's Colonial Month will be a shining masterpiece of effort. It will include the British interests in the Colonies, the British Empire, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Public Record Office, the Horniman Museum, and the Royal Geographical Society.

Special displays will be staged by the British Historical Society, the International Institute, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal United Services Institute, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and the West India Committee. The Zoo will feature animals from the Colonies. Kew Gardens will specialize in Colonial flora and plant products in two of its museums.

Some of the finest products of Colonial art and craft will be on view at the Royal Anthropological Institute, Bedford Square.

The Boy Scouts Association will hold an exhibition of miniature scouting in the Colonies. Many souvenirs given by Colonial Scouts to Lord Baden Powell will be on view. At the Girl Guides' headquarters, Colonial Day will be celebrated on June 21, when Lady Baden-Powell will lecture on scouting in the Colonial Empire.

London Stores to Co-Operate

The Daily Express will have a "Round the Empire by Car" Exhibition. Many of London's greatest stores and commercial concerns will be holding their own displays.

The Centre piece of Colonial Month will be the official exhibition "Peace and Colonial Progress" at the Central Office of Information, 21, Marble Arch. Visitors, entering through a tropical Africa, but in the traditional style, will find themselves, in the spirit that of the West, entering a world of temperance and humanity, being arranged to study the atmosphere of the Colonies, in which many schools in the Colonial Empire will be their work. The visit, by contrast, will be through a modern world of the latest design.

Colonial stamps will form a special feature of the exhibition. Visitors will see full-size models of many Colonial peoples, and Britain's economic links with the Colonial territories will be illustrated by models and maps.

The Central Office of Information is also planning lectures and film shows at Dister House, Lower Regent Street, St. Martin's in the Fields, Lecture Hall, and Gresham Hall in the City. There will be displays of Colonial film in Trafalgar Square and at the Old Westminster House, for the use of which the new Colonial Office is to be built.

Colonial Civil Aviation Service

The establishment of a Colonial Civil Aviation Service has been approved. The constitution of the new service, of reasonable commercial standards, is to be fixed, and will afford wide opportunities for training and promoting air-minded pilots to be recruited in the service will fill into the ranks. The post will include supervisory posts of special responsibility, which will normally be filled by promotion from within the service, such as directors of civil aviation and their deputies, chief technical training officers, and chief air traffic officers. The second group will consist of entry posts for which technical qualifications are required, such as pilots' officers, air traffic officers, airport managers, senior signals officers, signaller officers, and assistant signals officers. The third group will comprise junior technical posts, such as radio operators and radio mechanics. In all cases, the salary scale will be related to those for posts of comparable responsibility in the Imperial Service. The posts will normally be pensionable. When the full details of the service have been worked out, it will be headed by the Colonial Civil Aviation Service.

Seven Major Problems Facing the People of S. Rhodesia

Solution Essential If Brilliant Prospects Are To Be Realized

THERE ARE SEVEN MAJOR PROBLEMS WHICH MUST BE SOLVED by the people of the Colony if our brilliant prospects are to be translated into fact.

The first of these problems is the adverse balance of payments. Last year drew attention to the fact that an adverse balance of £17,000,000 for the year was definitely excessive. Since then a new basis of calculation has been internationally adopted, under which the unfavorable balance last year would have been £15,800,000.

The country must expect to have an adverse balance during a period of rapid expansion in which there is a heavy import of capital goods. Personally, I do not find an adverse balance of £10,000,000 per annum at the present stage of the Colony's history in any way alarming.

Unfortunately, the results for 1948 indicate that the adverse balance on current business transactions has increased to a figure of £18,800,000, which is far too large, and must be regarded as definitely dangerous. It is imperative that steps be taken now to prevent this balance from becoming more than a transient menace of the currency, and are far from encouraging, showing an adverse balance more than £900,000 greater than in the first two months of 1948.

Last year I pointed to the steady growth of primary goods as a percentage of total imports. The proportion of primary goods in total imports rose from 50.5% in 1947 and in 1948 they reached a proportion of 52.0%. Nevertheless, the total increase in imports was so great that notwithstanding the fall in the percentage of consumer goods it again showed a net increase in 1948 over the previous year. The same difficulty of excessive imports has occurred in other countries.

Import Control

The measures taken in the Colony so far, in an endeavour to correct the unfavourable trend, such as the hard currency import restrictions which have been imposed to bring the whole of our payments with hard currency areas into balance; the steep increase in import duties on luxury and semi-luxury goods; and, recently, a certain tightening up of credit to the commercial banks.

It is quite clear that the measures so far taken, while sound, have proved inadequate to deal with the inflationary pressure, and the Government considered the advisability of extending the import restrictions on luxury and semi-luxury goods to other than hard currency countries, and, in fact, to the Sterling area itself. The disadvantage of attempting to deal with excessive imports by means of general import control is that it is an attack on the symptom, and not on the cause. A substantial reduction in non-essential soft currency imports would merely leave a surplus of purchasing power in search of goods.

The extension of existing import restrictions was discussed with the United Kingdom Government, and it is anticipated that they would be prepared to take action in respect of their exports at the present time. Other methods are therefore accessible.

It is clearly the subject of budgetary policy in the Colony to introduce at least a measure of disinflation by reducing the amount of purchasing power available for imports, and such a measure is the planned abandonment of the export trade certificate system.

The second problem with which we are faced is that of the ever-increasing cost of living, and this problem is of

course, the cost of living in the Colony. Inflationary position since the outbreak of the war. In 1947-48 there was a 10% increase in the cost of living, and during the financial year 1948-9 a further 10% increase. These increases have taken place despite the fact that the Government has endeavoured to keep the cost of living down, as well as extensive suspensions of customs duty on necessities, and the enforcement of price control on all essential necessities.

Food subsidies have recently been moved in some instances, owing to the necessity of reducing Government expenditure. Only two new items, maize and wheat. In the case of wheat, it is anticipated that the subsidy will disappear during the current year when the lower world prices of wheat take full effect.

In regard to maize, the maintenance of the subsidy is absolutely necessary, because a sharp increase in retail maize prices would not only lead to a corresponding increase in the prices of products for which it is used, but would also mean a corresponding increase in the cost of living index as well as a corresponding increase in the wage level for both European and African workers.

The Turning Downward

Events in the outside world make it quite clear that there is a sharp turning downward in the United States which has already occurred. The discretionary measures taken in the United Kingdom and the Colonies of South Africa may be expected to show a downward trend in prices within the next 12 months. It is therefore more than necessary at this stage that strenuous steps be taken to prevent a general increase in the cost of living which would prevent the Colony from maintaining a parity with lower cost areas. The third problem which must be solved is to maintain the balance of payments in the Colony. Last year, home expenditure exceeded the value of our exports to the extent of £1,000,000, and the first year in the history of the Colony.

It is estimated that after having shown a decrease of £200,000 in 1948, the value of our exports was probably invested outside the Colony. It is therefore necessary to do something like three-quarters of the total home investment was undertaken by import of capital. The cessation of the capital inflow could bring the development of the Colony to a standstill within 12 months unless the present adverse balance of payments is so large and so serious that it is so small.

The next problem to be solved is that of the Native labour scarcity. The Development Commission has made in their third report, have drawn special attention to the fact that the increasing production of the Colony is being met by an increasing production of the native labour force. Mechanization of the Colony is an important bearing on the same problem, and it is the hope of the Government to do something about it.

African's Output Must Increase

It is essential for the whole progress of the Colony that the output per head of employee in all industries should increase, and in maintaining the new public works project will have to be studied in the light of the additional Native labour required. Measures will be necessary if the four-year plan is to succeed, to discourage the vast use of labour, particularly in respect of the public works project, to purchase synthetic goods.

The fourth problem is the 12% increase in production of the Colony, and the growth of both European and African workers. It is essential that the Government should be prepared to deal with the demand for labour in the Colony, and it is essential that the Government should be prepared to deal with the demand for labour in the Colony, and it is essential that the Government should be prepared to deal with the demand for labour in the Colony.

Heavy expenditure will be necessary in soil and water conservation, and in working up the areas to expand food production, and it is of the utmost importance that sufficient labour for the essential needs of industry should be found. While the prices are in the hands of the Government, it is essential to prevent the increase in local production of the Colony from being checked at which imported food commodities in the Colony. It is essential that the Government should be prepared to deal with the demand for labour in the Colony, and it is essential that the Government should be prepared to deal with the demand for labour in the Colony.

These findings, which I set out in my speech made at the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by the Colonial Minister of Finance, Mr. G. C. F. Whitehead.

prejudice the flow of export traffic, it has occurred in the recent past, thereby causing further damage to our at present somewhat precarious balance of payments. Intensive efforts will be required to increase production in the Native Areas of the Colony since the population at increasing rate of something like 50,000 per annum and a large of the difficulty of providing funds for the expansion of Native production in the last session of Parliament. It was recommended that the use of surplus on Native Area products to provide funds for development.

The sixth problem which must be faced is that for many years the view has been prevalent in the Government that external development should be financed from the Government's budget. A period of rapid expansion involving both internal and external sources of the Colony.

In the United Kingdom and other older countries the custom is to pay for capital development out of current earnings, and, for taxation to cover all the requirements of the capital budget as well as the revenue budget. This practice was brought to my notice again during recent discussions in London. It is obviously impossible for the Colony with a total income of £60,000,000, and a large investment programme of over £200,000,000, to achieve such a result but this is a view derived from saying that no part of the capital programme should be met from current earnings.

Finally, the problem of housing, both for Europeans and for Natives, remains to be solved. This problem extends to the provision of schools, hospitals, and other essential buildings.

Any one of the several matters remaining unsolved is likely to affect the policy of development of the Colony, and some could lead to financial crisis, failure in which could result in a return to its relation to other countries as a colony. The production in Southern Rhodesia has been increasing.

There has been a great influx of capital from outside the Colony, and the balance of payments in the balance of payments in the Colony commercial balance in London increased by over £100,000,000 between December 31, 1947, and December 31, 1948.

It has been evident for some time, and confirmed by the report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission, that planning in the future will become a necessity during the period of rapid expansion if a breakdown is to be avoided.

There has been proceeding for a long time, and immediately after the general election the Government started in October the preparation of a four-year plan of loan expenditure which would ensure that the development of the Colony would proceed so far as possible in an orderly manner and without undue to correct principles.

A working party has been set up to have drawn up a plan for the next four years, based on a request for such a plan which has been received from the British Government, who, through the kind of Mr. Hanley Auld, has to make arrangements for the allocation of the "four-year" plan. Their production programme will require to be fixed in advance in the London market for long funds.

Development Expenditure

The programme of development expenditure has three parts: first, Government expenditure, secondly, public utility expenditure, third, local authorities, and fourth, railways. The total expenditure on development in the Department is £22,500,000 over the four-year period. This includes £1,000,000 for Post and Telegraphs. These services have been generally planned to balance the low rural services in transport, and the existing needs of the towns.

Provision for loan expenditure on roads has been £200 of £1,800,000. This will enable the appropriate portion of the 10-year road programme to be undertaken during the next four years. £500,000 has been provided for the provision of new airports or extensions to existing airports to £200,000 provided for the railways. Dependent on the balance required for the existing planning scheme and £2,000,000 for agriculture, which covers agricultural land settlement, soil conservation, etc.

£4,000,000 is provided for agriculture, £1,500,000 for general development work in the Native Areas, £400,000 for the construction of Government buildings, and £84,100 for the equipment of the new State printing works.

The Central Mechanical Maintenance and Equipment Department requires £2,000,000, as this department is now responsible for the procurement of earth-moving machinery and motor transport for all Government departments other than Defence, and will, in addition, require considerable quantities of agricultural machinery to enable it to carry out its duties efficiently. Defence will be allocated £100,000 to enable them to build up their stock of mobilization stores. Subject matter items amount to £2,000,000.

The Strategic Commission has a total of £18,000,000 of which £5,000,000 is allotted to the Electrical Supply Commission for the normal expansion programme over the four-year period. £4,700,000 is provisionally allocated to the Southern Iron and Steel Commission for the expansion of the quadrupling of the Omsberg plant, and £8,300,000 is provided by the Development Co-ordinating Commission for the expansion to be carried out. During the last session of Parliament it was stated that a committee would be set up to investigate the possibility of a loan to the Government and its ability to accept the same.

£4,000,000 is provided for the National Building and Housing Board, the construction of their projects will be completed by March 31, 1951, and that the construction of the projects of building will be undertaken by the needs of the Colony. £2,500,000 is allotted to the Cotton Research and Industry Board to enable them to complete their present programme of expansion; £450,000 to the Gold Storage Commission for the same purpose; a major undertaking being the completion of the port at Port Victoria; £1,900,000 for the Land Bank, mainly to afford assistance for loans to farmers and for housing; and finally £200,000 for the Maize Control Board for the construction of maize storage facilities.

The requirements of local authorities are not yet finalized. The sum of £400,000 has been provided for the local authorities excluding Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Progress of Railways

The railway programme is not of course, entirely a Southern Rhodesian responsibility and is not yet finalized for the whole four-year period, but it is evident from advance information received that the requirements of the Rhodesia Railways for additional capital equipment is not likely to be less than £20,000,000 and may well be more.

The House probably wish to know something of the progress made in the railways in the last year. The accounts are not yet ready and the figures I have not seen. The actual accounts will be available in a few days. From the account it would appear that after three months of work at £1,070,000, the total provision for sinking fund is £1,070,000, and the provision for sinking fund is £430,000 in complete agreement between the Rhodesia Government and the British Government. It is likely to end with a surplus balance of about £1,000,000. These figures can only be approximate at this stage.

The main targets which were presented to the Economic Co-ordinating Commission were achieved despite a very small increase in the available equipment. There has been a noticeable advance in the efficiency of the railways.

Letter to the Minister

The Groundnut Scheme

Appeal to Minister of Food

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

So far as I can discover from my reading of the British and African Press, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is alone in its insistence on the term "groundnut scheme" whereas every other paper refers to the "groundnuts" scheme" (the form almost universally used) or indiscriminately to "groundnut" or "groundnuts".

As I know nothing about EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to be in a minority of one, and on all the previous occasions I have thought your view right.

So I go on this occasion. If the plan had been one to increase the production of apples, surely it would have been known as the "apple scheme" and not "apples scheme". By analogy therefore, our politicians, broadcasters, and writers should use the singular and the plural in their references to the great East African venture.

Will the Minister of Food at the House of Commons read the Press? I am sure that he will, and that he recognizes the illogicality of the term "groundnuts scheme" or "Groundnuts" scheme.

Yours faithfully

London MAIN STREET

European and African communities in a fine spirit of responsibility for the benefit of the country.

There are other practical issues about which I will say little, for example the relations of Northern Rhodesia with the Southern Rhodesia. This matter is being widely discussed by both Africans and Europeans, and I have no knowledge as to what will emerge. We live in changing conditions, and continental markets are never static. His Majesty's Government will study any proposals which are put forward. But it cannot be said that it will neglect its own family welfare duties, though it might consider the merits of a subsidiary or second country of origin for the world. There is a large population in certain countries, from immediately across the border, which must be dealt with by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and African population.

Magnificent Loyalty

occupy an important place in the Commonwealth. The white miners who are of the greatest importance in the country, and indeed, in a world economic faculty. The mining community has already shown a great loyalty. Also, I have been impressed by the magnificent loyalty shown by British and the determination to defeat any subversive influences there may be. I have noted the coming of new services which are raising social standards. There is yet unaided work to be done in housing, in education, in public health, in welfare arrangements, and Europeans and Africans must meet these. I welcome the growing sense of social service and public responsibility, and the eager demand for wider education in the field of service to the community.

I have seen and learnt much, and am grateful that you invited me. I hope you understand His Majesty's Government better as a result. Northern Rhodesia has a grand body of officials and non-officials working for its prosperity and advancement. Many of you have been to the great peace conference in London to make our visit interesting and fruitful and I thank you all. Soon, in London, as a result of my visit I hope to be able to do some more serious work.

My pleasure in giving you my best thanks for a most

memorable experience, and our hope that you will find the good and happy life of all of you.

In a leading article on Saturday in the *Times* and in the Salisbury speech, has evidently been read against the background of the proposals of the Victoria Falls Conference for a federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The proposals for a federation of the junior partners will be considered in the light of the proposals for a united commonwealth. The proposals for a federation of the junior partners will be considered in the light of the proposals for a united commonwealth.

At present, even Southern Rhodesia cannot be said to be in a position of native rights without the permission of the British Government which, it should fairly be said, she has not yet had occasion to seek. In the less advanced colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the authority of the Colonial Office and the powers of the Governor are exercised in support of Native rights.

Thus, over all the area proposed to be federated, this country remains trustee for African interests, and if the prospect of withdrawing British control comes into clear view, assurance is needed that these interests shall not be prejudiced.

No Conflict of Interest

"Self-government for a federated Dominion means in effect government by the white minority, even though it may be secured as it is secured now in Southern Rhodesia without a formal colour bar. There is no necessary conflict of interest between the races. On the contrary, the skill and energy and resources of the white settlers are the main factor in the improvement of the African's conditions of life."

All Mr. Creoch Jones has said is that the only present restriction on development and the immigration of Europeans is that of racial rights, and that to Africans. He has suggested no new restriction.

White Rhodesians who look now, with good reason, for greater political power for themselves may not unreasonably be expected to bow that under their feet. Africans can rely on no less solid assurance. The sharp reaction to Mr. Creoch Jones's perhaps hasty words on tour is not altogether reassuring.

Recommendations on Incentives for African Workers

Value of Consultation with Members of Native Staff

OUR ONLY STUDY OF INCENTIVES consisted in an analysis of railway wages. The incentive is one which, on the financial side, prompts men to attain skill, and on the human side, rewards them satisfied in their employment. The railway wage plan, which is administered with thought and care, is capable of meeting the first aim, even though, in fact, it does not quite do so yet. A graded system of time rates is, under proper conditions, a good incentive instrument.

A competitive system must remain feasible. It should reward men on the basis of skill, without regard to any other considerations than justice and efficiency. It must be so arranged that greater skill is seen to be the target for incentive, a condition which entails attention concerning requirements for on-the-job or pre-employment. This may be by graphic devices or by ways simple and direct enough to enable a workman to see what he must himself do to attain a higher grade.

Incentive Payments

Instruction needs to be supported by reviews frequent enough to keep men on the full stretch. In certain circumstances incentive payments of output may be devised to help. These however, are wasteful unless (a) the basic wage paid to the men concerned is satisfactory; (b) methods of training and supervision have been advanced as far as occasion permits; (c) the organization and management have been reviewed with scientific boldness and improved so far as time and circumstances allow.

Potentially beneficial as the grading system may be, administered as it is by the intent of getting the best out of it, it has in fact been used inadequately.

The main incentive for African workers is the prospect of a higher wage. The main incentive for African workers is the prospect of a higher wage.

Figures, even though they show the differential for skill at January, 1947, was much less than in 1939. The explanation of this may be in a low-time wage and salary policy for East Africa, by which the railway as a State enterprise was bound.

The fact does not in any way impair the conclusion that a distinction in the differential for skill is a process conducing to inefficiency. Rather, it gives point to the comment made in the appropriate chapter that freedom to advance rates above the minimum in just proportion to the extra skill, effort, responsibility, or trustworthiness is a condition which the railway should seek to establish as essential to its efficiency.

Human Aspect of Efficiency

This conclusion is strengthened when attention is given to the human aspect of efficiency. The degree of labour turnover is found to be great and largely among the less grade of unskilled labour. While the incentive is available to connect this turnover with long wages, over-education, and the movement and work-wide experience justify the view that some of it is due to dissatisfaction with wages. It is felt that some of it is due to dissatisfaction with wages. It is felt that some of it is due to dissatisfaction with wages.

Comparison could be made with 1939, but only an index that was more relevant to Europeans than to Africans. This justified the conclusion that the minimum basic wage was at least equal in real value to that paid in 1939, but revealed a widening gap in the wage rates for semi-skilled and skilled labour. It is, therefore, with more confidence that the whole survey team, including the medical and nutritional investigators, recorded their reasonable observation that they found much discontent concerning wages in relation to cost of living.

Under the general heading of what more might be done to improve efficiency, the following observations arose out of our inquiry:

(a) There is considerable evidence of the mobility of African labour in Kenya between towns and the reserves, and hence of the loss of the labour in any large establishment which happens to think that it has in the reserve. This mobility is a hindrance to training and supervision, and centralizing security forces which will secure this information. The material

should be statistically tabulated and periodically reviewed so that it may be made the basis of an employment policy which will be the facts of the situation.

One of the basic principles that cooperation is an element in the development of the country. The committee should be representative of Africans and Europeans, have the assistance and given some knowledge of railway policies and some experience of railway engineering. Acknowledgment must be made of the present position of the railways, which includes a staff committee representing African staff, a workshop committee, in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department, and an African Housing sub-committee.

The workshop committee might meet fortnightly, say monthly, and might be the medium through which devices for training in skill could be worked out. Such a committee installed on an operating basis would soon mean workshops equally interested. More substantial would be the establishment of an African Housing advisory committee with clearly defined duties.

Composition of Committee

The impression was an after observation of the housing emergencies was that something could be learned from these surveys. This committee selected by all Africans, literate or illiterate, should be large enough to give adequate representation to all sections but small enough to be somewhat better than a debating society.

The proceedings should be in Swahili or in English translated in Swahili or vice versa. It might contain a small element of European administrators, but not more than say, three out of a possible total of 25. These three should be such as are known to have influence over their African workmen.

Their prime responsibility would be to inspect the railway plant and to express to railway administration's doubts and questions, but they would also have a part in directing African deliberations regarding conclusions. A definite appointment in each location of an African as deputy superintendent would be a corollary of this development.

What has been stated in the preceding paragraphs is no programme or the establishment of African efficiency, but only the conclusions which seem to have been justified by the limited inquiries made. An adequate statement waits upon the opportunity for a longer and more extensive survey, the lines of which are suggested by the gaps in the present one.

There is nothing novel or untried in the conclusions reached in the suggestions made. These have been the common experience of the business and industry in factories and workshops in various parts of the world. The intrinsic chief responsibility of the acceptances, wholly or in part, would be to do the work of the records of a progressive and efficiently conducted establishment. It is not inefficient business which showed zeal for better methods, but those which are wasteful, good and which grow that record with a desire to improve.

Organization

While an organization is a service for better things, health and the measure of its health is its continued use of better methods. Suggestions for improvement do not obviate or even relative inefficiency. Rather do they reveal the need for advance through the exercise of foresight, initiative, alertness of mind and the use of resources. One of the chief characteristics which has a progressive programme of efficiency is a spirit of pride and of heightened morale.

On other occasions, such a programme contains its own justification. It may be expected to call for few but more competent people to do the same amount of work, or to render the same services. This, in turn, entails less demand on space in the workshop, offices, and more accommodation available in the locations for the same turnover.

The result may be work of greater skill and finish, or service which is more accurate and more what is wanted. On the human side, these measures aim to secure more satisfaction in the job, which in its turn finds expression in a smoothly working machine and in greater personal contentment in the worker. The experience of many establishments points in this direction.

Nevertheless the relevancy of these comparisons may be subject to challenge. It may be said that conditions are different, and that what is possible elsewhere cannot be carried out in East Africa. It is important that these contentions should be scrutinized closely by anyone whose executive or official position entails responsibility for African labour. The principles of efficient executive action are the same the whole world over—planning of the work, provision of an adequacy of men, machines and material, control of the conditions of the job, preservation and training of the staff, prompt and just reward for the staff skill.

On the other hand, the primary cause of the personnel available in East Africa is the quality of the personnel available. In East Africa a major difference does not alter the nature of the problem of attaining effective co-operation in work. It requires neither a different number of principles for East Africa nor

application of them along different lines, but only that all the qualities of East African personnel shall be taken into account in any plan of action.

In the conclusion the justification for this pilot survey is a preliminary investigation of the field of African labour and a preliminary programme for a fuller and more extended survey. The survey will give a broader knowledge of the conditions and the needs of African labour, and will give a better basis for the use of resources. It will also give a better basis for any plans for increasing the efficiency.

**Markets for Rhodesian Tobacco
Need to Increase Yields**

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner for tobacco, who is spending a holiday in the Colony, said recently that if tobacco growers wished to establish their leaf permanently on the overseas market they must make every effort to attain a high standard of quality and increase the yield per acre.

With the heavy duty now payable on tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, Imperial Preference had lost much of its significance as an incentive to buy from the Empire. Quality was the one certain way of securing a place for Rhodesian tobacco on the British market in the years ahead.

Target of 75,000,000 lb.

Mr. P. H. Fletcher, the Colony's Director of Agriculture, said that a target of 75,000,000 lb. of tobacco to be imported into the United Kingdom from Rhodesia by 1952 had been set in London and the Southern Rhodesian Government had informed the British Government that it looked forward to a steady increase in production.

The Colony's Government is investigating ways and means of gaining some idea of the productive capacity of Rhodesia in the next few years, he added, and the United Kingdom was particularly anxious to know what the prospects were. In the immediate post-war period the rate of expansion had been difficult to determine. Since then there had been no Government control on production and he did not see the necessity for such control now. The real problem was going to be labour.

There was a healthy indication that the yield per acre was rising steadily, said Mr. Fletcher and as the industry settled down to a steady expansion he believed that the yield would rise appreciably.

Special Training

TRAINING OF NURSES, midwives, and Assistant nurses is being provided at Keenaville, the Director of Medical Services, and local qualifications which it is hoped will eventually be recognized internationally will be granted. Registration of nursing and midwifery qualifications will be effected by the Nursing and Midwives Council, composed as follows: Director of Medical Services as patron; in chief, one person appointed by the European hospital authority; four persons appointed by the Kenya board of the B.M.A.; a person in charge of the Asian Maternity Home, Nairobi; the sister tutor; one person appointed by the missionary societies in the Colony; one person appointed by the Member for Health and Local Government to represent the Asian community; one person appointed by the General Nursing Council of the United Kingdom; and the nurses or midwives elected by the nurses and midwives registered under the Kenya Ordinance.

Land and Registration

ANY PERSON who claims land in Dar es Salaam south of Selandia Bridge, east of Mingo Moya, and north of the harbour must apply for registration before the end of the current year, under the Land Registry (Compulsory Registration) Decree No. 11 of 1949.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked. The boom is off the boom in the United States. — Mr. Denis Smith.

If the Steel Bill goes to House of Lords, it will go to honours, and will be discussed by Mr. Oliver Wyllie, M.P.

It will be that, we have the issue in the Post Office series of three per cents. — *Financial Times*.

The cost of the Berlin air-lift to U.S. taxpayers up to April 25 exclusive of the cost of supplies was £43,374,650. — Information Service.

One of the most depressing things in connexion with the nursing profession is the number of students who never finish the course. — Lord Lewellin.

Between 80% and 90% of the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry is idle for re-employment. — Mr. John Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Expansion of East-West trade can raise standards of living in Europe and reduce the need for external aid. — Mr. Averis, H.M. Ambassador in London to the U.S.A.

The population of the world is increasing at the rate of 50 million a day. — Mr. Morris, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

The big small farmer out of the big city is the big city farmer. — Mr. Bryan, M.P., Secretary of the National Farmers' Union.

Movements of inflation and deflation are a result of psychological and can be accelerated by a panic. — Mr. C. G. Brown, M.P., Secretary of the Ministry of Supply.

The present position of the Bill has gone along a quiet course in the Committee stage. — Mr. G. G. Brown, M.P., Secretary of the Ministry of Supply.

It is not the fanciful of a university to provide industry with technicians, but to be a seat of learning where the habit of exact thinking is inculcated. The man who in industry, the less the technical qualifications count, and the more valuable are the human qualities of character, courage and vision. — Lord Trent.

The character of the American occupation of Japan has gradually changed from the stern rigidity of a military operation to the friendly guidance of a protective force. — General Douglas MacArthur.

The success of the new machinery would be achieved with a comparatively small expenditure derived principally from additional imports of modern steel. — Sir James Lunn, president of the National Farmers' Union.

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It is because the Americans, like the pre-war Germans, have created institutions for the advancement of the number of high-grade scientists, and translate the results of our science into industrial terms, that their output per head and consequently standard of life are so high. It is not surprising that England, which was supposed to be industrialized, has nothing of comparable status. — Mr. Churchill.



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If you cannot boast your knowledge about the sort of service we supply, or you think that our Bedford trucks there is something wrong—and we won't rather know about it.

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Obituary

Sir William Tait Bowie

Many Years of Service

SIR WILLIAM TAIT BOWIE, O.B.E., who has spent many days as general manager in Nyassaland of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., and was for some 30 years a notable figure in the Protectorate's affairs, died recently in Blantyre.

His years in Nyassaland have given as much time to public work. He first reached the country in 1899, shortly after leaving Edinburgh University, but three years later, recovering from blackwater fever, he was elected never to return to the tropics. His idea of compensation was to open up rubber-estate-mining concerns and general trading stations in the Malayan hinterland, where he remained until the call of Nyassaland drew him back in 1913 to establish his own estate.

Later, Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., one of the leading plantation companies in the Protectorate, asked him to manage its properties during the managing director's leave, and in the following year the board invited Mr. Bowie (as he then was) to accept the office permanently.

Numerous Appointments

First appointed a nominated, non-official member of the Legislative Council in 1905, he began a second term in 1931, of which year he was also mayor of Blantyre. His was many times chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, president of the Blantyre Club, Director of the County Club, its first chairman and of Nyassaland Tea Research Association, and second chairman of the Nyassaland Chamber of Agriculture.

He received his O.B.E. in 1930, and in 1931 was made a Knight Bachelor. His services were warmly welcomed by a community which owes much to his broad vision, sound common sense, initiative, and advocacy.

Sir William was nominated five times to a non-official membership of the Nyassaland Legislative Council, was appointed to the Executive Council in 1938, and in 1943 was nominated to be a member of the Central African Council. He resigned from public office last year, when a Government statement put on record his great assistance to official bodies and committees over a very long period.

Viscount Portal

VISCOUNT PORTAL, K.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., who died suddenly at his home near Whichurch, Hampshire, last Friday, at the age of 64, was chairman of the British Economic and Development Council, and had had a series of important positions in public life and in the Government. He was one of the four Commissioners appointed in 1939 to report on relief measures for the distressed areas, and in 1939 was appointed chairman of a public corporation established to deal with the problems of emergency evacuation of civilian populations. During the war he served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, chairman of the Coal Production Council, and Minister of Works and Housing. He had also been president of the British Olympic Association since 1930, and his work as president of last year's Olympiad in this country was recognized by his being made a G.C.M.G.

Mr. E. J. Usher, formerly proprietor of New Atisha Hotel and the Club Hotel, Moshi, who for many years has been a shooting and club sports to the Nyasa Protectorate, and the Soroti Plains, has died in Atisha. He made a number of films, many of game subjects, some of which were shown at the Glasgow exhibition of 1934.

Mr. Gibson J. Morris, of Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia, who was an authority and guide on the Chimanimani Mountains, died in the Colony recently. He was one of two children, born on the same day during the Martin trek in 1895, and had lived all his life at Melsetter. He was a prominent member of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. T. G. MACKENZIE, a member of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Producers' Board, died in the Colony recently. A familiar figure to the many thousands of people who visited the auctions, he had sold more than 10,000,000 sales of tobacco since the auction system was introduced in 1936.

MR. JOHN TATTERSALL, a retired Manchester cotton broker, and owner of an hotel in Thomson's Falls, Kenya, has been found dead in the building. His play is not suspected. His son, Mr. J. Tattersall, is an Army doctor in the Colony.

LIEUT. COLONEL ALLEN KILGORE WALKER, M.C., whose death at his home in Nairobi, Kenya, is reported, was one of the well-known breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Kenya. On his retirement in 1947, he sold his herd to Dr. P. V. Bowie.

MR. A. P. COCKER, at one time an Indian elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council and a prominent figure on the Nairobi Municipal Council, has died in Nairobi. At the time the Government was represented by the Administrative Secretary.

Mrs. MAURICE MURPHY, whose death in the Seychelles is reported, was an indefatigable worker for educational, humanitarian, and club boards, and was awarded the M.B.E. for her services.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. G. HARRIS, a former secretary of a South African Air Force, has died in South Africa at the age of 74.

MR. W. A. LISS, who went to Kenya to farm in the Subulia district in 1920, has died suddenly on his way at the age of 55.

Technical Training for Africans

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL for Africans, now in progress in Kabete, Kenya, which opened in January, 1946, and has produced 2,947 artisans, will close on June 30, and later reopen as the Kabete Technical Trades School. Fees for African students will be waived, but only a very small part of the full tuition, at up to a maximum of £10 will be required. This will be repaid at the end of the course, subject to deduction for misbehaviour or losses, and selected students will be required to sign indentures to guarantee that they will complete the whole course.

Public Appointments

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APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts:

Marine Engineer required by the East African Railways and Harbours, for the Transport and Harbours, for a term of 40 to 48 months with prospect of permanent and responsible employment. Salary £590-£660 per annum. Certain allowances £30. Free quarters and passage for officer, and married for his family, up to a maximum of 33 adult passengers full. Liberal leave on full salary.

Candidates over 35 must hold a first-class Board of Trade or Admiralty Transport engineer's (steam) certificate. Home endorsement desirable but not essential.

Apply at full by letter stating age, whether married or single and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1, Marlbank, London, S.W.1, quoting S.N.21891/33A on both letter and envelope.

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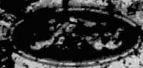
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East Africa Office
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Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3
Telegrams: Burefura, Buref, Buref, Buref, Buref, Buref

Parliament

Questions on Uganda Disturbances

Communist Member Clashes with Speaker

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DISTURBANCES IN UGANDA HAVE BEEN ASKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. HIND and Mr. R. SODEN (Labour) asked for statements by the Secretary of State for Colonial and Malaya, Mr. D. REES-WILLIAMS (Under-Secretary of State) regarding:

Disturbances broke out in Uganda in 1946, with attacks on European Government staffs and workers. Prompt action was taken by the police and military, and the situation is now quiet. Further work should be done while attacking the police and in self-defence by an African, and one in charge of natives now leads a movement.

Mr. HIND also pointed out the Commission's findings and asked whether the original causes and development of the disturbances could be measures that might be recommended to deal with them.

Mr. SODEN asked whether there was any indication of the number of organizations and the proportion of the African population which they represented who were involved in instigating these disturbances.

No Statement While Commission is Pending

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I have some information, but would rather not make any statement on that sort of case while this Commission is pending.

Mr. SODEN: Pending the report of the Commission, could the Under-Secretary of State indicate what were the agencies which were best possible to be concerned, and if there must be some kind of information on that point.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I would like to make any statement at the moment, but will try.

Mr. HIND: I am sure that the Commission's report will be most helpful in dealing with the disturbances.

Mr. SODEN: It is certainly a relief to hear of the disturbances.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS (Communist) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reply he had made to Mr. Semakula Mubumba, the United representative of the "Native People" of Uganda, who proposed to him against the "British People" of Africa, and what reply he had made to the latter's statement on the situation in Uganda, Uganda.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: For a report which he made in reply to a question on November 1, 1948, the Secretary of State is not disposed to accept seriously Mr. Mubumba's views on affairs in Uganda. Mr. Phillips has been asked to make communications about the recent disturbances, which are now the subject of a Commission of Inquiry. I have already given an account of the situation in Uganda in my answer to Mr. Hind and Mr. Soden.

Mr. PHILLIPS: I am glad to hear that the Government is not disposed to accept seriously Mr. Mubumba's views on the disturbances, but I am sure that the Commission will be able to give a fair and balanced account of the situation.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I have said what I have to say on this matter, and I will not say anything more.

Mr. PHILLIPS: I am sure that the Commission will be able to give a fair and balanced account of the situation.

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Uganda Disturbances

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Labour MP Criticizes Welfare Office

Drery Reception in Colonial Students

Mr. G. H. COOPER (Labour) criticized the conditions in the G.W.C. (Government) Welfare Office, he said.

I visited certain offices in Victoria Street, and I was shocked to find that when they arrive in this country, if they have a physical problem, they are sent to the welfare office, and they are not given any attention.

A few months ago, I saw a rather better building, and I was surprised to find that the welfare office, which was very adequate for the purpose, but now their first impression of a building in which they are to live is a very inadequate one for the purpose.

Mr. COOPER: I am sure that the Commission will be able to give a fair and balanced account of the situation.

Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I have said what I have to say on this matter, and I will not say anything more.

Mr. COOPER: I am sure that the Commission will be able to give a fair and balanced account of the situation.

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Mr. REES-WILLIAMS: I have said what I have to say on this matter, and I will not say anything more.

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Ministry of Supply—and most of our tractors carried in this source—strip it completely, fully survey its condition, scrap old parts that reveal the least sign of wear, and re-build it with precision down to the smallest nut or screw. These constructed engines is submitted to the most exhaustive dynamometer tests. The final run alone will last for continuous hours and the test is not complete until an official Certificate of Performance can be issued. The fully assembled tractor endures an equally severe sound of trial before it is passed for use. When finally it leaves our workshop, it is actually, if not literally, a new machine and will be just as new as which is what we and you expect of it.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

• The number of babies born in Kenya last year was 12,880, a record for the country.

• The population of Northern Kenya last year was 12,880, a record for the country.

• A road project is being made on the £100,000 dual free road scheme in Gwele, Southern Rhodesia.

• A new hospital, one of the most modern in the Colony, was opened recently in Chipinga, Southern Rhodesia.

• Air services to Arusha, Tanganyika, have been suspended owing to the bad condition of the aerodrome.

• When the Kenya Regiment is re-formed it will include a cadet detachment from the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi.

• Eight new trunk telephone circuits connecting Nairobi with Nakuru and Morobasa are to be installed at a cost of £20,000.

• A warning that water rationing may be introduced in Bulawayo has been made by the mayor, Mr. H. A. Hogg.

• A bill of law entitled "The Soil and Water Conservation Act" has been issued by the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia.

• The prices of gas, oil, diesel fuel, and furnace oil in East Africa have been reduced by two to three shillings per gallon, or roughly 5s. per ton.

• An area around and including Kampala is to be declared a planning area under Uganda's Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

• The practice of removing periodicals from the Bulawayo public library did not stop drastic steps would have to be taken, the chairman, Mr. Allan, said recently.

• Experiments in "tripping" brown and rainbow trout are being carried out at the Ksham trout hatchery in Kenya. Hitherto, all trout brought in have been imported from Great Britain.

• An infestation of tsetse flies has been discovered in Kenya along the entire length of the Kundu River from Kabigon to the Manki escarpment. The bite is being combated by the local Native council.

• Kenya's Meat Marketing Board reports that few goats are being offered for sale in the Native reserves. The reason is said to be that loans are raised by African for payments of taxes on the security of goats.

• One in every three Europeans in Southern Rhodesia owns a car, or other motor vehicle, according to the Central African Statistical Office. This gives the Colony probably the highest "car density" in the world.

• The Hospitality Register

• A register has been compiled at the headquarters of East Africa Commission in Nairobi of residents in the territories who are willing to receive as guests while on leave, military and R.A.F. personnel and their families.

• The Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia is to recommend legislation of similar lines so that in force in Southern Rhodesia. This would give the Board executive powers in the direction of agricultural operations, both by Europeans and Africans.

• Mr. O. S. Swainson, told a meeting of the United Agriculturalists of Mombasa that an income of £150,000 a year could be earned from coir fibre. The capital expenditure needed was estimated at £10,000, and a further £3,000 a year for three years would be required for recruitment.

• Following a large-scale raid on the Abalozia tribe near Masai in Kenya, an order was made for the cattle by which the offenders were to provide 100 head of cattle. The Masai eventually decided to accept a cash compensation of £2 head. The losses of the Masai about 150 Africans are being prosecuted.

• The Bulawayo District Liquor Licensing Court recently stated that it was not satisfied with conditions at the Game Post Hotel at Dett, Southern Rhodesia, which catered for tourists from all over the country and where the majority of tourists' reports had been received from the country.

• The Cable and Wire Board in Salisbury, Hillside, Southern Rhodesia, was recently taken over by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Board's main job was to hand over to the Royal Air Force General Services Division in the Bulawayo National Museum.

• Although in the Nyanza Province of Kenya has caused the Kabos River, the usual source of Kisumu's water supply, to dry up, and emergency arrangements for the pumping of water from Lake Victoria have had to be used. The sugar factory in Mtwara closed and cattle died of starvation, though not in large numbers.

• Expenditure amounting to £1,213,301 has been recommended by the East African Transport Advisory Council. The major projects are: £1,250,000 for renewal of the track between Nakuru, and Eldoret, in Kenya; £313,200 for new shunting engines; £177,870 for staff quarters; £65,000 for the new Burma Garrett locomotives; £35,000 for six Thames barges for Dar es Salaam; and £32,500 for rebuilding the hotel in Mombasa, Tanganyika.

Science Marches On

• I AM GLAD TO SAY that the great scourge of the malarious, blackwater fever has been held so successfully that to-day the total incidence is only the number of deaths in comparison to blackwater. Mr. J. H. W. Beadle, M.P., Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

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Congress at Makerere College

Apparatus Board Established

THE IMPROVED STANDARDS in the development of university education in East Africa has been reached by the passing of the Makerere College Act, agreed after consultation with the Inter-University Council of Rhodesia and the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and the decision of the government to control and administer Makerere College, was passed by the Southern Legislative Assembly of the East Africa High Commission.

The Act repeals the Makerere College Ordinance of 1938 and the Makerere College (Amendment) Ordinance of 1941, and defines the aims of the college, and reconstitutes its governing body. It also contains staffing and financial provisions.

The aims of the college are defined as the provision in East Africa of facilities for higher education, professional training, and research, either directly or through the medium of connected schools or institutes.

College Council Formed

The Act establishes a College Council, and vests in it all the powers of the college and the government control, and administration of the college generally, such matters as a student's disciplinary powers, the Council will be a body corporate, subject to the overriding control exerted by the college visitor, who shall be appointed under the Act, by the Secretary of State. A special provision is that the Council may enter into relations with professional schools and research institutes, and, further, may make arrangements with London University with a view to enabling students to qualify for external degrees and diplomas of that university.

Membership of the Council will number 16, of whom the chairman and vice-chairman will be appointed by the East Africa High Commission, and the principal and vice-principal will be members. The other 12 members will be composed of representatives appointed by the Inter-University Council, the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and the Academic Board.

The Academic Board established under the Act will consist of the principal as chairman, a number of official members, and members elected by the college staff, the election being to be secure, as soon as possible, adequate, and balanced representation of all major academic subjects. It will be responsible to the Council for the academic management of the college in accordance with the policy of the Council.

Regulations laid down in the Act provide that all the funds, assets, and property of Makerere College shall be vested in the College Council. The existing endowment fund is to be transferred to the Council for investment, and the revenue thereof to be utilized by the Council for the college. The consent of the Secretary of State is required for any revenue account, asset, or liability, and a complete account for which detailed provisions are laid down. The Council will be required to prepare annual estimates, and to submit an annual report to various authorities, including the Government's making grants.

Steady Development

Makerere College, at the University of the Cape of Good Hope, as a Technical College Act 1937. In 1937, the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa recommended that a new Higher College should be created at Makerere to serve the needs of all East African territories, and should be steadily developed upon a university level.

In 1948 there were about 20 students, including 15 (women 12) from British, 78 from Kenya, 31 from Tanganyika, and five from Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. All are in residence. The college offers full university courses, namely, 1,200 students when it reaches full university status. A general course in arts or science is taken by all students in the first two years, leading up to an examination programme, and to the London Intermediate standard, after which professional courses are taken in medicine, education, and other subjects.

There is a staff of about 30 lecturers, including some 15 part-time instructors. Recently several appointments to headships in academic departments have been made, including professional chairs of physiology, anatomy, education, geography, chemistry, and zoology, and lectureships in mathematics and art. Appointments have still to be made to the professional chairs of English and agriculture. Arrangements for departments of social studies and clinical medicine are still under discussion.

Give these Sudanese a fair chance to learn and then let them compete according to their ability." Mr. J. Hill, Director of the Department of Economic and Technical Education,

Transition of Native Housing

Subsidies to Absentees

THE UNION IN ITS efforts to improve the housing of its Native population was made recently by Mr. Graham Ballenden, Director of the Native Municipal Native Administration Department.

Addressing the 20th annual conference of the South African Institute of Municipal Engineers and Accountants in Salisbury, Mr. Ballenden, who has had experience of Native administration work in Johannesburg and Pieterburg, said that the Southern Rhodesian Government had set its face against State subsidies for Native housing in the urban areas, but at the same time had introduced legislation permitting local authorities to balance their native revenue accounts.

It is he said, placed the responsibility for housing the native population below a prescribed amount squarely where it belongs—on the shoulders of the employers.

Salisbury Credit Balance

South African delegates will feel gratified when they find, as a result of this policy, Salisbury has not yet had an annual deficit of more than £100,000 in pounds on its location administration and credit balance.

The Rhodesian Government's policy, Mr. Ballenden went on, was to encourage Natives to own their wives and families with them, to the extent in which they worked, in order to build up a settled community. Strict conditions were imposed as a safeguard.

In the Union, on the other hand, the Government had no such safeguards, and much of the population of the town there was one to the presence of some 10,000 unattached and unattached women. As a result, high percentages of municipal Native accommodation was occupied by women and children, leaving a claim, in many instances, on the Government for accommodation.

Mr. Ballenden also pointed out that the Government had to have housing schemes and subsidies in order to attract the industrialists to the creation of a new town.

The standards set in Rhodesia are a challenge to the Government of the millionaires, and need the regard of the Native community and the Government of the Union's capacity and opportunities in that regard. It will be able to stand on his own feet, and other means of recovering our losses on location housing are being planned.

Slave Pit Discovery

A ROUGH SLAVE PIT has been discovered at Jayangamira, Southern Rhodesia, and is described as an important archaeological find which may provide an important clue to the whole of the ancient culture of the area. Mr. C. D. Dyer, a local expert, said that the people who had once lived there had probably kept their cattle in the flag-stone oval, and (as had now been established) a circular pit, which suggested that the pits were built over or near the shafts in order to cover the sliding traps, which was a general feature of all the pits in the rocky of this tunnel, according to Mr. Dyer. The hole was a hole with a hole reaching from the floor of the tunnel to a point above ground level, where by the shaft's head. If a pole was disturbed the pole would be broken, and the thrust his assailed down the pit.

Successful Sugar-Growing

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S experimental sugar-growing estate at Orange, in the Saba Valley, is proving highly successful, said Mr. K. B. Sinclair, who has recently attended the South African sugar technologists' conference at Durban. These are definite plans for great expansion in the near future, he added. This experiment has proved that it is well worth while to expand sugar-growing in Rhodesia on a big scale, and attract a large British firm of sugar manufacturers to invest in its possibility.

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Company Meeting

Zambesia Exploring Company Condenses in Board of Directors

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY LTD. was held on May 5 at 11, Berninburg, London, E.C.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, the chairman, presided. The following resolutions were presented by the directors' report and chairman's report, together with the report—

Operations for the year under review resulted in a profit, after writing off £1,000 of current assets, of £19,447, to which must be added the balance of £60,296 brought forward from last year, and £24,916 received in refund of tax, a total of £104,659.

Dividends for Year

Out of this sum has been paid the interim dividend of 3%, and after providing for the proposed final dividend of 5% and bonus of 3% (making 9% for the year), a balance of £61,820 is carried forward.

Tanzania Concessions Ltd. for the year ended July 31, 1946, showed a profit of £28,203, after providing £200,000 for taxation. Dividends at the rate of 10% less 5% on the preference stock, and 8% less tax on the ordinary shares, were paid in December last.

The mining company Haut Katanga paid a dividend of Frs. 400.00 net per share for the year 1947.

The copper output in 1946 amounted to 550,840 metric tons, compared with 143,885 in 1946. Besides copper, certain of the ores contain cobalt, zinc, germanium, and silver. Uranium and radium reserves have also been extracted. The production of cobalt has been increased without difficulty.

Geba Gold Mining Company, Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1948, produced 17,440 oz. of gold, as compared with 18,124 oz. for the year to June 30, 1947. The production for the year ended June 30, 1948, was 19,200 oz. of gold, which was a record for the company in January, February, and March, 1948.

Answering stockholders' questions on the report and the chairman of the report and accounts, the chairman said that Geba Gold Mining Company, Ltd., was working at an output of 1,000 tons per day. He noted that the long drain of money, which has been necessary to safeguard the investment, had come to an end, and that the board's policy in maintaining that investment was in the process of being justified.

The report and accounts were adopted, the dividend and bonus approved, the meeting adjourned pending discussion of the ordinary general meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting had been convened for the purpose of adopting resolutions, one of which had been proposed by a stockholder, Mr. H. J. Salmon, by whose resolutions, considered (1) the vote of no confidence in the board; (2) and (3) proposals for the removal of Mr. M. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C. and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, from office; (4) and (5) their replacement by Mr. M. K. Stein and Mr. C. H. K. Hill; and (6) the election of Mr. F. D. Poore as an additional director.

Resolution defeated

After considerable discussion Mr. W. H. Salmon withdrew Resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the election of Mr. F. D. Poore as an additional director. The resolution was decisively defeated on a show of hands and a vote of this result, the proposal withdrew Resolution No. 5.

The chairman disclosed that the directors had received 43 valid proxies in their favour for voting £33,000 of stock, while Mr. Salmon had lodged 421 valid proxies in his favour representing £107,000 of stock.

In conclusion, the chairman, setting aside the contention the agitation might have made on the directors personally, stated that it was entirely damaging to the company and the interest of the stockholders. This was being laid to stop then and now.

At the continuation of the adjourned annual general meeting, Mr. M. H. H. Hutchinson was elected a director of the company with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks and confidence to the chairman and directors.

Accommodation for Africans

FIVE THOUSAND AFRICANS in the city would be unemployed if the provisions of the Native Accommodation Act were enforced, said Mr. C. J. Hughes, the Salisbury City Council recently discussed the measure which compels employers to provide accommodation for their African employees, failing which a contract of service will not be enforced. Mr. St. Quintin expressed his concern that the Act, premature, adding that it would upset the entire economy of the city. Mr. Leslie Gray, however, contended that a State should not be the many employers who did not believe in the accommodation should be told that the council should take steps to improve Native housing conditions. After the town clerk, Mr. E. Elvins, had pointed out that the matter was really a "claim clearance" problem, which could never be solved unless a re-housing project ran parallel with it, and that the council required greater powers to carry that out, it was decided to refer the matter to a special delegation had discussed the question with the Home Minister.

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Of Commercial Concern

Listed Oil Prices Down

The retail selling price of diesel oil in the country has decreased from £176 per ton to £150 per ton, and that of kerosene oil from £148 to £122 per ton. On the other hand, sunflower seed oil rises from £55 to £62 per ton.

Official prices for cotton, groundnuts, and tobacco in Uganda will remain unaltered for crops planted in 1949. Native administrations will continue to receive 1s for each 100 lbs. of seed cotton sold in its area. This fund will be used for local development projects.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Beira Railway Co., Ltd., will be held in London on May 31 to deal with special resolutions in connection with the winding up of the company. Mr. Robert Adams and Mr. John Ross Valentine, members of George A. Touche & Co., chartered accountants, will be present as liquidators.

Several changes in cotton prices have been announced by the New Cotton Commission. East African B.P. 52 is increased by 10 per pound to 26.65s, whilst Sudan prices are generally raised 1s per pound. G.S. types now being listed at 40.75s, H.K. and L types 3 and above at 41.25s, and L types X4 and below at 45.65s.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state that production of sisal is slow for the month of April was 40 tons, making 1,700 tons for the first 10 months of the company's financial year. Production at the Kilosa factory was suspended during the month to conserve fuel reserves.

Stock Exchange Quotation Charges

Corporation of Southern Rhodesia and Colonial will be studied among those in respect of which the Stock Exchange will not make a charge for quotation, if an amount of 10s per share is accepted by the Stock Exchange Board.

The issue of 500,000 new 1% cumulative preference shares to shareholders, customers and employees of the Beira Railway Co., Ltd., and substantial over-allocations to the public.

Final repayment to holders of Victoria Falls and Victoria Falls Paper Company 6% £1 cumulative participation preference stock has now been carried out.

The annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa will be held in Nakuru, Kenya, in the beginning of September.

Arrival of 10 trucks and two Garrett class 15 engines arrived at Beira recently from the Rhodesia Railways.

The Consolidated Coal Barates of East Africa Ltd., reports a record output and tonnage in April of 320 tons.

Central Mining and Refractories, Ltd., produced 213 tons of steel and 100 tons of iron.

Mining

Mineral Concessions in Rhodesia

THE MINES AND MINERALS AMENDMENT BILL which must have been published in Southern Rhodesia, is designed to terminate within six years the mineral concessions granted by the British South Africa Company in its territory.

The Government will be parties, says the final clause of the bill, to any concessionary in respect of termination of his mineral concessions in the terms of this part of the bill. The first mineral concession received by the Concessionaries of Government's Mine Bore was a gold mine when a lease was received from the Secretary of Mines and Metallurgy, Sir Percy Burnett, resident director of London and Rhodesian Mining and Land, which holds three of the six concessions affected, and authorized to approach the Government on their behalf. The bill also provides that the Secretary for Mines, Sir Digby Wright, should be inserted in the bill for the Government to compensate in an amount not to exceed by agreement with mining agreements for the concessions which were granted for a valuable consideration to the original concessionaires, and their successors in title, a sum paid for the grant of the concessions to them. The time has the right of the concessionaires been questioned, in that they have been affected and reformed by successive Governments.

The Government's decision was decided at the recent annual general meeting of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, the Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. de Vries.

Government to Take Six Years

"In the Government's opinion, and these concessionaires were originally granted to themselves to exploit, and I cannot think it was ever intended that they should be maintained in perpetuity. Holders have had something over 50 years in which to do any prospecting that is necessary to exploit minerals and the bodies, and in the Government's view the present way in which the concession is handled is not in the best interests of the country."

It is accordingly suggested that as a concession in the case of De Beers' diamond concessions, the mine will be released annually until after a year's trial, and the mineral rights will revert to the Government, which will be open to public prospecting. Land rights will be preserved and interfered with.

It is hoped that the measures, if adopted by the Government, will result in intensive prospecting by the present holders, who naturally still have the right to peg whatever promising ore bodies they find, but will then hold them under the mineral laws of the country.

The Government is not intending to do this for financial gain, as it has long ago given up charging royalty on precious metals, but is only endeavouring to see that the resources of the country shall be opened to private enterprise in the same way as the rest of the country.

Native Mine Workers' Wages Rise

NATIVE MINEWORKERS in Northern Rhodesia receive an average wage for underground work of 49s 16s a month, compared with 37s 8s 9d in 1947, and an average of 60s underground work (44s 8d).

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