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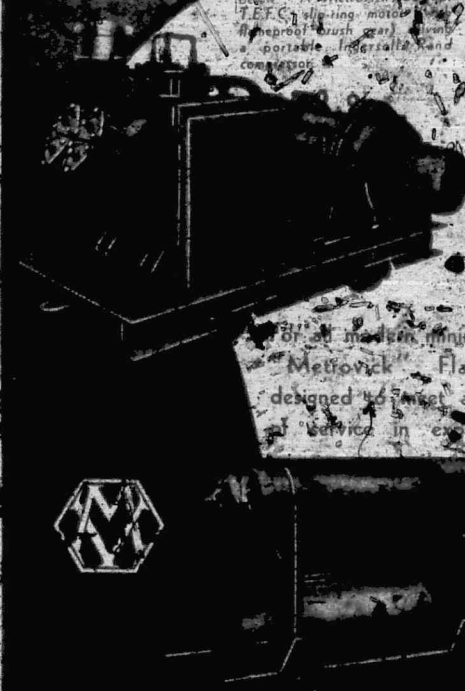
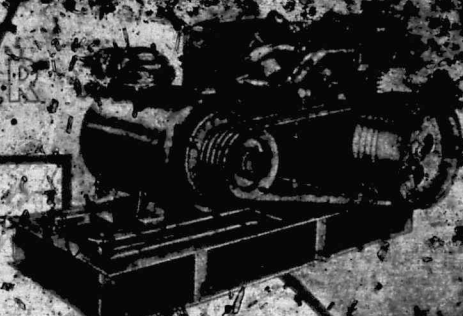
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Importance of Literature in Colonial Development

Partnership of Official and Non-Official Agencies

FOR YOU, 1949 is a milestone in our long endeavor to provide healthy literature which is needed for us also, in Colonial Africa; this past year has been one of solid achievement and far-reaching plans for the future.

For this, do consider that it is an important function of Government to play a part in the production of literature. Moreover, I believe that the challenge which faces us in 1949 to further the supply of reading matter to peoples who lack the resources to supply themselves is greater than ever before. At least we on the Government side look on the existing scale of Government activity with no complacency.

I refer not so much to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as to the Colonial Governments. In territories where for obvious geographical and economic reasons the commercial supply of literature has been sparse, Government must help to fill the gap. In this country it is not customary to associate Government with the production of literature for the entertainment and education of its people. Indeed, I have heard it suggested that an inability to read Government publications is one of the benefits of illiteracy. There are some who regard an epidemic of White Paper as a disease of the body politic.

On the other hand, both H.M. Government and informed persons among the general public share the concern of Colonial Governments to provide reading matter for the Colonies. There are several good reasons for so doing. In the first place, the Secretary of State has an overriding responsibility to Parliament for the welfare of Colonial peoples, and education is among the most important measures concerning their advance-

In Defense of Liberty

Secondly, it is only in this country that we can make valuable contacts as you and I are making at this meeting. Lastly, it is from funds provided by us, the British taxpayers, and made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, that the most clever and biggest Governmental schemes to assist the production of literature in Africa are being financed.

The British people should know that this is one of the ways in which they are assisting to fight destructive forces which attack the values of our European civilization, of which the most important is the liberty of the individual. It is the scourge of mass illiteracy, and yet it can be supplied following the lead of the newly literate; we may be sure that there are millions waiting to respond to books from less developed countries. More Colonial Governments are being urged to take the lead in their behalf. Some have already done so. The conditions and the methods of suppression and censorship are not within the British sphere of influence because of the individual's right to read what he wishes.

Colonial Governments are rightly, therefore, both to the State and to the individual, to take negative action but by positive means to ensure that the individual not only has the right to read but is enabled to exercise it rightly. This positive action is to be seen in the existing supply of literature available in best literary circles as well as in filling the existing vacuum with the fresh air of healthy literature. It is in line with the notorious fumes of dangerous and demoralizing rubbish.

These things are not done by H.M. Government entirely as ends in themselves, but rather as vital contributions to the achievement of a broader programme for community development, as it is better termed in the Colonies. The movement is designed to promote better living for all the members of the local community, to provide their own enthusiasm, to raise their standards forward to their own effort and industry.

These communities must be enabled to learn to read and write to hear, to see the outside world, and to imbibe simple facts of the world which surround them. They will, forth as a result,

to build for themselves from local materials, the schools themselves, the libraries, and the other constructive activities which have their own contribution to make.

For such improvement as these things have to be the general policy has been one of partnership. The few unworked aspects of the Central Government, and the available supplies of imported equipment, it is easy to see, I think, what a great role the provision of the right sort of literature must play in any such scheme, and how much the efforts of the United Society for Christian Literature can do to assist in its realization.

The East African Literature Bureau and the Joint Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Literature Bureau will receive nearly £10,000 and £30,000 respectively from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In Northern Rhodesia, perhaps, more people have become literate since the war than in any other British Dependency, through the great work in the Copper Belt of the team of which your body's representative has been a member and in which Mr. A. H. H. Hay, of the London Missionary Society, has played a notable part.

Functions of Literature Bureau

The new Joint Literature Bureau for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is designed to provide the principal side of the partnership by a variety of means. Its main function will be to produce books of general interest for all, to arrange and the means of doing this will include encouragement to original authors, organization of competitions, selection of works suitable for publication, and editorial assistance, selection of books suitable for translation either by the bureau's staff or by local language experts; arranging for the translation and printing of the production of selected books, and proof reading. In connection with this, subsidies will be provided when required and publicity and marketing arrangements will be made.

The bureau will not have its own printing press, and as far as possible will be made use of Government printers; it is expected that it will be possible from the beginning to place most, if not all, of the selected works with established publishers. In short, the Joint Bureau will act as a clearing house for all who can contribute to increasing the supply of literature in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nyasaland will also be included because where vernacular literature in some degree common to both and where literature in English is needed as well, there is obvious economy in producing larger editions for both territories under a single scheme.

A new mass education experimental scheme was at the time being developed at Mponela in Nyasaland. This experiment has been found suitable for extension on the spot, but which has been learned from this, a further scheme is being planned at a different location, involving the close co-operation of the Ministry of departments of the Nyasaland Government. On the literary side of the new scheme, which would form a pilot project of this kind of most other mass education schemes, we may hope that as a result of the formation of the literature bureau, there will be no difficulties over the supply of reading matter.

East African Library Service

In carrying out the work of the various committees of the literature bureau, the formation of an East African Literature Bureau with similar functions in regard to the four East African territories. This bureau will also have the responsibility for providing a territory-wide library service. For this purpose, a working plan just now completed and proposals have been submitted for a series which will cost £12,000.

Bringing down to the territory to a point where it is going on in the territory, mass literacy and mass education, the centre of the service provided from London and elsewhere can be effective, and in the clearing house of information on this subject at the Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education, under Dr. Margaret Read, we have an officially sponsored organization which is about to be developed to provide a mass education information service to workers in the field.

On the Colonial Department's existing periodical, the *Colonial Review*, can already be found a wealth of good advice and information in a specialized field, as well as reviews which often include your own publications. Similar specialized functions are performed, each in its own field by *Books for Africa*, the organ of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, with which the late Miss Margaret Triggs was so closely associated; and in *Overseas Education*, produced for its own Secretary of State by H.M. Stationery Office; UNESCO, *Fundamental Education Quarterly Bulletin*, first published in January, 1949, which does yet another organ in the field of mass literacy and mass education workers.

Below is a highly abbreviated report of a speech by the Hon. Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, given at the 30th Anniversary of the United Society for Christian Literature in London.

in East Africa was accepted. This implied a continuation of total rule and authority. We in this country, also contributed to maintain the status quo by objecting to sayings in the nature of compulsion.

In fact, it was likely to happen in a few months, regarding "differed longer." It was a business to point out that we were perhaps providing a wrong line, but anyhow we were proceeding bravely, and they came the year and after the war, when people had time to look about and then they found, to their chagrin, that the population had not only increased, but that the standard of living had also increased.

Full Speed Ahead

They found that the policy was no longer "best for the Africans" but "full speed ahead." The new order was changing rapidly; more money was available for development, and everyone was expected to work hard. But it is difficult to change the mind of a people. The African population of East and Central Africa, that is from Senegal to Northern Rhodesia, is at least 16,000,000. It would be hard to do in only 100 years to have changed very little in the last 50 years. They are cheerful, happy-go-lucky, and carefree. They were not for the fur and mink tax they would prefer to work at all, for other incentives are few.

Post-war shortages have made it impossible to supply quantities of consumer goods. It is not so much that there are that these countries have no labor and development resources. It is that they have no money to make the machinery and tools and to buy the raw materials that they need. It is a sad state of affairs.

Realization of Progress

Until the middle of the century, the Africans, who have lived in the past, have lived themselves from the whims of their chiefs, from the discipline of the tribes and the sanctions which followed breaches of discipline. They have advanced in a material way, but what about the spiritual and moral sides? They may have advanced in the material sense, they may desire power over their fellows, but does this give them the readiness to accept responsibility?

All this is vital importance, because the future of these territories depends on the substitution of the European and African and the white and the Indian and the Asiatic that, which is the new order. It is not that we should very definitely think now how we can plan a new step by which these different types of civilization, European, Indian and African, can go side by side in the future.

Possibilities of Expansion in Essential Oil Production

Available Varieties for East and Central Africa

AT LEAST 26 ESSENTIAL OILS are already produced in the Colonial Empire. In some cases, the perfume, dimer and dimer oils, the Colonies are the sole source of supply. In other instances, however, they produce only a very small part of the world supplies. Whilst essential oils can never compare in importance with the major Colonial products, such as rubber, sisal, sisal, they provide a steady and regular line of production and source of income to a number of Colonies, and it has sometimes been suggested that there were considerable possibilities of expansion.

There are a number of oils in demand in the United Kingdom and abroad, of which production in the Colonies appears practicable. The difficulties, however, are that the plants have gone down since war, and the yield remains well above pre-war levels.

If the Colonies are to maintain or increase their share of world markets, they must produce oils of good quality and of uniform standard. To ensure that the raw material from which the oil is extracted must be of uniform quality, it must be freed from extraneous matter, e.g. weeds or dirt, in many cases the oils must be distilled immediately after the material has been collected; the correct kind of container must be used to suit the particular oil, and the oil should be produced as far as possible from the site.

To ensure that the reputation of the oil from a Colony is not sullied, it is often best to prescribe certain minimum standards below which oil may not be exported. Alternatively, it may be purchased at a price that should be sold through a central agency.

United Selling Organizations

There is a great opportunity for co-operation in the Colonies, and the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments would be well advised to encourage such movements. There are very great advantages in having a united selling organization. The initial oil market is restricted one, and could easily be spoiled by weak and unco-ordinated selling by individual producers.

Canada and Ylang Ylang.—Benzol oils are distilled from the fresh flowers of the tree *Cannina odorata*, and are used in soaps, cosmetics and perfumery. The production of these oils might be encouraged in Madagascar, the Seychelles, Borneo, Sarawak, Fiji, Tanganyika and Malabar. The project would be a long-term one, as the plants are large and takes a long time to mature. The tree may possibly be found to be of use as a windbreak.

Being further extracts from the second report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial 238) published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Cedarwood.—The oil is extracted from waste wood of a number of species of cedar, of which the principal are *Juniperus virginiana*, *Juniperus* widely in the United States of America and *J. procera* in West Africa. The oil is used in insecticides and in perfumery. It is used to make the odour and a fixative in perfumery.

The oil is produced in considerable quantities in the United States of America from the waste of oil of the saw-mills. There are several mills which do not at present extract the oil from their waste, and production could be increased.

Orange Oil

Orange (Sweet).—The oil is produced in considerable quantities in the West Indies, *Citrus sinensis*. World production is approximately 1,800,000 lb. per annum. There is a very large production in the United States of America and French Guiana, and also in the West Indies, including Brazil, Cuba, the Philippines, the Southern Rhodesias and Jamaica. The oil is used in perfumery and bakery specialties, and in the manufacture of perfumery soap, soaps and detergents. There is at present over-production of this oil, and increased Colonial production is recommended.

Orange (Bitter).—This oil is produced from the seed of the bitter orange, *Citrus aurantium var. aurantium*. It is used in perfumery, Italy, though about 2% of the present production comes from Jamaica. The oil is used in the same manner as that of the sweet orange, but it is more bitter and renders it less suitable for use in perfumery. There are large supplies of this oil in the Colonies, and production is not recommended.

Clay.—Clay is used in the manufacture of a wide range of products, and is found in many parts of the Colonies. It is used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other building materials, and also in the manufacture of pottery and other articles. It is also used in the manufacture of paper and other products.

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Eucalyptus.—Eucalyptus oils are obtained from the leaves of numerous species of eucalyptus trees indigenous to Australia and Tasmania. The principal sources of supply are the oils produced from these oils in the Seychelles and Newland from *E. cladocora* and *E. stangeriana* and to a limited extent in perumery and perfume. The best species, *E. diva*, has not been grown in the Colonies. The eucalyptus tree is of some value for timber and other purposes, and in the Colonies the production of oil can be regarded as a by-product. The possibility of increasing production in the Seychelles should be considered.

Floral Oils Jasmin, Rose and others.—These oils are produced principally in France, and in French territories for use in perfumery and various toilet preparations.

At present there is an abundant world over-production of these oils which cannot be absorbed at the high prices demanded by the perfume industry. If the Colonies could produce these oils of good quality they should be able to find a market. Small samples of jasmin and rose concrete have been produced in Tanganyika, and have received orders of good quantity. Their

production also in other East African countries should be possible.

Geranium.—This is an important oil crop and there is a constant demand, the annual production being 200,000 to 300,000 lb. It is distilled from the partially dried, fermented leaves of several varieties and species of the plant *Pelargonium*. These are used for perfumery, soap and flavouring. The principal varieties come chiefly from Kenya and Algeria and to a lesser extent from Morocco, Spain and Ceylon. In Kenya the types of oil are produced by the 'A' and 'B' oil of the 'Boroni' type. The 'A' type is of oil of superior to the 'B' type, which finds a main market in the United States.

It is essential that the product should be of uniform high quality to prove readily acceptable. This must be kept in mind when considering extension of production to Kenya but, provided the quality is maintained, the market would probably absorb considerably more of the Kenya geranium oil.

In view of the considerable demand for high quality geranium oil, the committee recommends that experiments in its production be undertaken in other Colonies also. **Juniper.**—This oil is prepared from the dried ripe fruit of *Juniperus communis* and is used in flavouring and certain medicinal preparations. The possibility of production in East Africa and Jamaica might well be explored.

Lavender.—This oil is distilled from the flowers of *Lavandula officinalis* (L. vera). It is used in cosmetics, toilet water, soap, fine perfumes and in certain medicinal preparations. World production is of the order of 300,000 to 400,000 lb. per annum.

There is some production of English lavender in Kenya, but the oil produced therefrom differs in quality from the English equivalent. It cannot be substituted for the latter in the same proportions. A large increase in production will therefore have to be made in other parts of the world. Although attempts to grow French lavender in Kenya have been unsuccessful, the committee recommends that attempts be made to grow French lavender in other Colonies.

Strong Demand for Lemongrass Oil

Lemongrass.—This oil is derived from sprigs of the grass *Cymbopogon citratus* and *flexuosus* about 2,000 lb. of oil is produced in Kenya annually from the former species of the grass.

Lemongrass oil is very widely used in soups, curries and in the preparation of toilet waters and hair oil. This oil is the chief source of citral used for lemon flavours and for the manufacture of linalyl acetate, important constituents used in perfumery and for flavouring. Recently vitamin A has been synthesized in the laboratory from citral and it is this fact which has given it a position of special importance.

There is clearly a very strong demand for this oil and therefore a very high price. Ceylon production has increased especially as the grass can be used in tea and confectionery. This use, of native of Australia, is grown in Kenya and has possibly replaced the grass as a source of citral.

Peppermint.—A variety of this oil is derived from fresh or partially dried flowering tops of *Mentha piperita*. It ranks as one of the more important of the essential oils with world production estimated at approximately 1,600,000 lb. per annum. It has been priced and widely used and there is a particular demand for increased production in the Colonies. Since the principal source of supply is the United States, the committee strongly recommend that attempts be made to cultivate the plant in Kenya but owing to climatic conditions the plants were very much affected by rust.

The committee recommends that investigation be carried out into the possibilities of production in East and Central Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Cyprus, St. Helena, the Seychelles, the East Indies, Mauritius, Fiji, Jamaica and the West Indies also. They also recommend that attempts should be made in Kenya to develop rust resistant varieties, which would enable the plant to be grown in the Highlands there.

The committee feels that the production of oils of *M. piperita* will as of *M. piperita* should be strongly encouraged in those Colonies where it is found that the plants can be grown. Care should be taken to grow the two species together, so as to avoid the danger of hybridization and also the mixing of the oils.

Peppermint.—The oil is extracted from the fresh flowering herb *Mentha viridis*. It is used in essential oil and medicinal preparations, in canning peas and for making chewing gum and capsules. Commercial production is approximately 2,000,000 lb. per annum. It is produced almost exclusively in the United States of America, although small quantities of the plant are being grown experimentally in Tanganyika.

There should be good opening for a self-sufficiency supply of peppermint and the committee recommends that the possibility of producing it in Kenya, Cyprus and Tanganyika should be investigated.

Oil of Citrus.—This oil is produced from the roots of *Citrus aurantium* and *Citrus aurantium*. The main sources

of supply are Réunion and Java. The grass grows freely in the tropics and is already widely grown in Malaya, the West Indies, the Seychelles and elsewhere, where it is frequently cultivated for medicinal purposes. It can be used for many purposes and its oil is an important constituent of many perfumes. The oil is extracted to take place in the preparation of essential oils.

The oil is also used to certain types of perfumes and is used in the preparation of a great many soaps. The production of this oil might well be undertaken in the Colonies, particularly in the West Indies, where steam distilleries can process the roots. Alternatively roots could be shipped to the United Kingdom.

Wormseed.—This oil is produced chiefly in the United States of America from the fresh flowering and fruiting plant *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *ambrosioides*. This oil is used chiefly as a specific against hookworm. World production is to the order of 25,000-30,000 lb. and there seems room for moderate production of this oil in Colonial territories such as Uganda, Mauritius, the Seychelles and some of the West Indian islands.

Prosyndia Exhibition in London
Prime Minister Speaks

AN estimate of the British Empire's contribution to the Prosyndia Exhibition in London, which was opened by the Prime Minister last night, was given by Mr. Attlee last night. He said that the exhibition so far realized was three times that of 1900, 100 million in the world, 3,000,000 of them being in the Commonwealth and Empire.

The object of the exhibition, he said, was to bring home to the people of this country the extent of the evil of the world's unemployment problem, and to assist the Government in their efforts to solve it.

The speaker said that although there are a great number of people in the Commonwealth and Empire, especially in Africa, there is an immense field to be conquered. "As in medical work, there are three stages to be reached. There is first the preventive; this is the scientific investigation of disease and the prevention of its contribution to the world's unemployment problem," he said.

Mr. Attlee said that the Government's work has been to advance the cause of the world's unemployment, but the indirect attack on the world's unemployment and bad conditions of life have been made by the standards are low and employment is low. In this regard, the work of Governments is of great importance.

Improvement of Nutritional Standards

The work now being done by the Colonial Development Fund; to raise the nutritional standards of the Commonwealth and the great variety of world-wide agricultural products which the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization is bringing about, are of great importance in the eradication of disease.

The speaker said that the Government's work in this regard is of great importance. He said that the Government's work in this regard is of great importance. He said that the Government's work in this regard is of great importance.

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New Proposals for the Future of the Italian Colonies

The General Assembly of the United Nations

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED IN PRELIMINARY TALKS

Between Mr. Ernest Bevin and General Sporn, the British and Italian Foreign Ministers, on the future of the Italian colonies, were held in London in 1946. A formal conference at Lake Success took place on 24 votes to 16, with seven abstentions. The proposals will now govern the General Assembly.

Discussions, often acrimonious, had extended over 18 months and the final outcome of this stage of the process, which has caused a prolonged controversy in the United Nations, is widely regarded with much favour. Although the margin for acceptance in the General Assembly is still slender, the deadlock of two months appears to have been broken.

The new proposals allow for the acquisition of the trusteeship over Tripolitania by Italy in 1951. The British administration remaining in control in the meantime; a British trusteeship over Cyrenaica; partition of Eritrea between Ethiopia and the Sudan, with special status for the Galla in Asmara and Massawa; and administration of Somalia and Fazzan by Italy and France respectively.

The independence of Libya would be guaranteed, by treaty after 10 years, unless the General Assembly considered this inappropriate, and the administrations of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and Fazzan respectively by Britain, Italy and France would not prejudice their incorporation into a united Libya.

Only a very brief over the trusteeship of Tripolitania in 1951. The British military administration would be assisted by the British Army, with Italian national representation.

Italy's New Proposal

The proposal to place Cyrenaica under British trusteeship was agreed by 35 votes to 17, with five abstentions (including Israel). On the other hand, the former proposal to incorporate the western province of Eritrea into the Sudan was defeated by 13 votes to 16, with 21 abstentions.

The incorporation of the other provinces of Italian Ethiopia was, however, strongly backed by 36 votes to six, with 15 abstentions.

The Soviet delegates, headed by Mr. Gromyko, protested against the unholy alliance of Colonial Powers, and warned of "the danger of a new embargo on the inhabitants of North Africa." The Soviet proposal for direct U.N.O. trusteeship of Libya, and independence in two years, was widely defeated, as was the plan for the independence of Somalia in 1950.

Mr. Bevin-Sporn talks were severely criticized in the nationalist press of Italy. But Count Sporn, on his return to Rome, commented that he had been reminded of the necessity of "opening up new paths for Italian policy that should have world-wide effect. What we have obtained saves our interests in a clear, indeed, in a certain sense to facilitate them, because it gives us a backing pace, and places us in our in Eritrea."

Earlier proposals for direct, with strong opposition from the Latin American bloc, but the Bevin-Sporn suggestion that Eritrea should ultimately be again administered by Italy, with suitable assurances from the latter, brought about a change in their attitude.

This followed a period last week, when the new proposals appeared, likely to meet with assent. A number of various local political groups in Africa had been permitted to express their views before the committee. The representative of the National Council of Liberia in Africa declared that the British proposals would bring peace in the Mediterranean, and could be imposed only by force of arms.

Condemnation of the proposals for Eritrea was forcibly expressed by a spokesman of the three non-party bloc, Eritrea, including the Muslim League. He asked that a neutral United Nations commission should be set up in Eritrea to ascertain the wishes of the people, who, he declared, were opposed both to partition and to annexation by any country. If immediate independence was not granted to Eritrea, they would ask for direct U.N.O. trusteeship.

The change of attitude of the Latin American bloc from opposition to support of the new proposals was according to the Lake Success correspondent of *The Times*, regarded by many delegates as almost cynical since they were so recently proclaiming that the partition of Eritrea was unacceptable at any price.

In the special committee appointed to prepare a common draft, Egypt voted in favour of the proposed annexation of Eritrea to Ethiopia, the final vote being 10 against three (Poland, Soviet Union, and Iraq). The proposal to incorporate the western province of Eritrea into the Sudan was agreed by seven votes to two, with six abstentions.

Ethiopian Claims

The ethnic, economic, and strategic claims of Ethiopia were supported by the British delegates on the United Nations, who said that the 300,000 Moslems of the western province could not be made a viable independent unit.

Comments on the new proposals are appearing in the *Times*.

Under the new proposals Italy has at last obtained Italian claim to Tripolitania, the British administration, which was not to be continued, and the independence of Libya.

In effect, all the long-proposed arguments by others to Eritrea and were analysed in the position of the Italian, being in Asmara, the city, as determined by agreement between the Emperor of Ethiopia and the United Nations. It was argued that the Emperor, who had a claim to Eritrea, should have close relations with their Ethiopian neighbours, together with a confidence in the Emperor's court, and a tribal system in the result would be separated from Italy and added to the Emperor's territory.

The Emperor, recently attacked by Emperor's losses who was the administrator of Eritrea for three years, it has been reported, has been well in London and, in his own words, "is not at all interested in the future of Eritrea."

British and Russian Views

Comments on the new proposals and from the beginning has been seen that the Soviet solution of this problem would be of little use if the United Nations, in 1946, of the United Nations, and the United States, the Soviet bloc, was not to be taken into account. The new proposal by the Western Powers, and the United Nations, was not bound to express any plan which did not secure complete independence for the Arabs and Somalia. It was apparently the three Western Powers should at once agree among themselves, and that they should be in the support of the large Latin American bloc.

The original British and American proposals which had Tripolitania under British administration, with its future unsettled, failed to do so. France and the Latin American countries refused to vote for a British trusteeship in Cyrenaica or to insist for any partial trusteeship as Italy's claims of Tripolitania were denied. The former of the Latin American bloc were not to be taken into account, the United Nations, and the United States, the Soviet bloc, was not to be taken into account.

Even so, there is no doubt whether the necessary support of a majority against the votes of the Soviet bloc, and the United States, and the United States, the Soviet bloc, was not to be taken into account, the United Nations, and the United States, the Soviet bloc, was not to be taken into account.

Later, The plenary session of the General Assembly rejected by 27 votes to 13 the Bevin-Sporn proposals, the Latin American countries voting against them.

Empire

**White Settlement in Northern Rhodesia
Mr. Crech-Jones Questioned**

QUESTIONS AND SETTLEMENT AND AFRICAN RIGHTS in Northern Rhodesia have been asked in the House of Commons following the return of the Secretary of State for the Colonies from his Central African tour.

Mr. C. HOLLIS asked Mr. Crech-Jones to what extent the pronouncement made by him in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of the need for controlling white settlement in Northern Rhodesia involved any modification of the policy on this matter announced by Mr. R. A. HULL, Secretary of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, in the African Representatives Council in August.

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "I stated in my remarks to journalists in Salisbury the policy as stated by Mr. HULL. There has been no modification or suggestion of change of principle, nor in a number of speeches during my tour, no change to existing land policy or statement of it has been foreboded, if it affects either Europeans or Africans."

Mr. HOLLIS: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that while there may be something to be said for maintaining the present policy and perhaps something to be said for changing it, it is most unfortunate that the principles which have a wide, impressive and a change was initiated when, in point of fact, no change was intended?"

Opportunities for European Enterprise

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "I am afraid I said nothing of the sort. I made it perfectly clear that there was an enormous opportunity both industrially and agriculturally for European enterprise in Northern Rhodesia, but I added the proviso that Northern Rhodesia was a Protectorate, and consequently because of the land laws in Northern Rhodesia there were limitations in regard to European settlement."

Mr. HOLLIS: "In my article I have stated in a position to give a detailed assistance to individuals that there would be no modification of principle, but in this area in respect of this or any other matter without consultation with the representatives of the native population concerned."

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "As the representative of the Africans, serve on the Legislative Council and any change would have to be through that Council."

Mr. HOLLIS: "Mr. R. W. RICHARD, who acted for a year as the British Government's agent in Northern Rhodesia in relation to the proposals for the revision of the Protectorate Statute said—"

"...that it is the Majesty's Government's duty from time to time to consider the present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia and to determine only one policy of wholehearted support for the different sections of the community based on the common interests of both sections."

"The policy is stated to have previously been discussed in Parliament in 1937 and related to the Secretary of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia in August 1945. That is the position as stated. No change in existing land policy or statement of it has been foreboded as it affects either European or Africans."

Mr. HOLLIS: "Is the constitutional change in the Majesty's Government which would transfer responsibility to the African community and full decisions should have to be taken of Africa, and in particular liberating African interests, could be considered?"

Mr. WALTER SMITHERS, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "he was aware that British settlers in Kenya Colony were being compelled, with the coming into force of the National Registration Bill on May 16, to submit to the taking of full fingerprints of both hands for identification purposes, and it is wrong to take steps to see that this practice should not be introduced in Northern Rhodesia."

Mr. REEF WILLIAMS: "The Bill was passed by the Legislative Council in 1947 after a full public discussion, and it is not possible to take any measure comparable with that taken in Kenya for the purpose of intervening."

Mr. W. SMITHERS: "May I assure the hon. gentleman that British settlers would be subjected to such degradation."

Mr. REEF WILLIAMS: "It is not degradation at all. The Committee representing all races recommended this in 1946."

Mr. REEF WILLIAMS: "Does not the hon. gentleman realize the very great resentment against this infringement of civil liberties which is felt by the European population, and will he look into the matter again and do something about it?"

Kenya's Registration Bill

Mr. REEF WILLIAMS: "No. The European population was represented on the Committee in 1946 which made this recommendation."

Mr. BRIGANDIER: "I have raised this subject shortly afterwards when he asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that all natives over the age of 16 in Kenya were about to be forced to have their fingerprints registered, that this included the white population, and why it had been thought necessary to do away with the present method of registration for Natives known as a red book which was an entirely effective method of registration."

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the reply given to the hon. member for Orington (Sir Waldron Smithers). The new system is a more effective and more generally acceptable method of registration."

Mr. BRIGANDIER: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that this system, which is about to be put in effect, is bound to have the reverse result of lowering the prestige of the white population in the eyes of the Native population and of other peoples?"

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "I recently returned from Kenya and I can assure the hon. member that this arrangement is a necessary consequence of which both European and African workers are benefitting. I am confident the policy which has been adopted and which is being carried through in statute in the Legislative Council with the support of European opinion."

Mr. BRIGANDIER: "They must have been South African Europeans."

Mr. F. MALLORY: "The hon. gentleman says that the arrangement was generally acceptable, but does not agree that meetings have been held throughout Kenya, but at which meetings have voted against the policy?"

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "It is true, no meetings have been held recently in a large number of places and that many protests have been made. On the other hand, Europeans on the Legislative Council are standing firm, but the wisdom and rightness of that legislation they have put through."

Kenya Activities

Mr. A. A. H. MALLORY asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that members of the Kikuyu tribe were actively engaged in a campaign in the Kenya highlands, what steps were being taken to protect the property of white settlers and if so would make a statement.

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "The hon. gentleman is Governor on the subject, and will summarize it in the hon. member when his reply is received."

Mr. MALLORY: "When the hon. gentleman is concluding with the Governor will he draw attention to the fact that the white residents in the Kenya highlands are in a particularly difficult situation in Nanyuki. It would be mainly the Governor would be on this matter, if attention?"

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "The observations of the hon. and gallant gentleman will be conveyed to the Governor."
Mr. D. HUGHES asked what agreement had been reached regarding the ownership and taxation of mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "The Government of Northern Rhodesia have not entered into any negotiation with the British South Africa Company regarding the acquisition or the location of mineral royalties in the territory. There is therefore no agreement at present having been reached."

Mr. R. SOWDEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Africans had voted against the Colonial Bill, Mr. Makerere's Bill.

Mr. CRECH-JONES: "The Bill includes two women, and the Africans who voted against it were 43."

Groundnutters Are Making History

Mr. J. A. C. Troughton's Final Speech

Mr. J. E. U. Eschig, Controller of Finance in East Africa for the Overseas Food Corporation, and former member for finance in Kenya, expressed his personal views on the groundnut scheme in a recent address to the Nairobi Rotary Club.

If the scheme were successful, as it must be, he said, the most profound benefits would accrue to East Africa as a whole as a British taxpayer. After reviewing the progress made in the groundnut areas he pointed out the key of the whole business lay in the Southern Province, where the corporation was planning on a grand scale and building up proper supply lines. Lessons had been learned from the many mistakes made in Koga and Sewiba.

Experiences indicated that, provided that prices remained satisfactory, groundnuts and sunflower seeds could be sold on the market at a profit. However, it was necessary to exercise care in marketing these commodities, whether there would be a net economic gain on the net capital expenditure was not yet certain, but could provide a return which could not be measured in terms of cash alone.

There had, Mr. Eschig continued, been allegations of mismanagement, middle and waste—and there had been a threat that it should be remembered that the corporation had been making mechanized agricultural operation of a scale never previously attempted.

He pointed to the private officers who had had to fight campaigns without an adequate organization, a number of which had been done without such expertise as large-scale operations had been collected to start this gigantic scheme. Of course, they had made mistakes, but they were learning. Mistakes which had once been made were rarely repeated.

In the early days the policy had been to push on with the scheme without proper operational research and testing of machinery in view of the paramount need for vegetable oils. Much of the equipment supplied had been unable to withstand the conditions and that had had to be replaced.

Operational Research Unit

But now the best scientists had been engaged with the aim of getting an efficient yield with minimum expenditure. An operational research unit, concentrated on the results and development of machinery and equipment, a benefit was being prepared to control expenditure, which was being cut wherever possible was. Psychologically the war-time mentality of progress at any cost had disappeared, and everything was being measured in terms of money.

Steps were being taken to ensure that the Tanganyika Corporation and the railway administration bore their fair share of expenditure. In the past Mr. Troughton considered the corporation had borne costs which should have been met by others.

There was a suggestion of a reaction among certain quarters, when one saw the scheme with morale and high level. The operation and plans of the scheme had been bitterly criticized by political opponents in the United Kingdom, largely on the ground of cost. It was one of the 1940's and some feelings were strong that they might have had a deserved moral support. They were disappointed that at the great international conference as a speaker himself, Mr. Troughton said that the main reason for support for the scheme from the British Government, about the future of Tanganyika, large areas of the territory were not suitable for European settlement, but that the best way for the development of the area was the raising of supplies only by public enterprise. Such development would provide a way with a strong European settlement consisting of wage earners but nevertheless Europeans—on the door. Their stay in East Africa, was as important to themselves as to the people of Kenya. The presence of a strong European population in the Territory of persons of the best type would be a dominant factor in the future history of East Africa.

He suggested that the time for the investment of private capital in the groundnut plants and cinchona in the groundnut areas was not available, but there was not sufficient confidence in the future of the scheme and the political future of the Territory.

We are convinced with the development of Tanganyika, Mr. Troughton concluded, and we do not have two hoots that the Britishians there. We propose to go ahead with it on the lines of the groundnut, the greatest increase in the regional income, and the greatest benefit to the inhabitants.

Britain's Reply to U.N.O. Report

On the Implementation of the Recommendations

The full text of the British reply to the report on the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Trusteeship Council to Tanganyika is expected to be published shortly.

Some indication of the contents of this reply has been given in a brief summary from the Colonial Office.

"Outstanding features of the reply," reveals this statement, "deal with the need at which special policies are advancing (on which the mission expresses some limitations) and (ii) the extent to which the settlement which the mission suggests should be restricted.

The following extracts from the Government's reply on various leading topics have been published:

Social Services.—The local revenues are being assisted by grants from the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but it would obviously be inadvisable if the Territory were to attain a position of economic independence, to build up a self-sufficient service by such external subsidies to a scale which it would be beyond the capacity of the local revenues to support.

White Settlements.—In vast areas of the Territory there is either no European settlement or, at best, only a limited scale as to the extent of the land open regard to availability of lands for the rest of the Territory's population.

In their comments the mission estimates that a total of 2,500,000 acres under cultivation, of which 1,500,000 acres have been used and the remaining 1,000,000 acres are available, leaving 4,487,722 acres under indigenous cultivation. But this figure of 4,487,722 acres represents only a fraction of the available area for white settlement.

Total area of territory, 220,000,000 acres including forest reserves, swamps, and mineral areas, and other land potential is 91,000,000 acres.

Much of this potentially agricultural land must await development when the need and opportunity arises, as by the operation of the proposed scheme. From the balance of a planned 100,000 acres, 40,000 acres are used annually by the indigenous population for agriculture.

Under the traditional indigenous system of agriculture, the white settlers break new ground each year for the cultivation of all annual crops, such as grain, sweet potatoes, oil seed crops, etc., in 30% of the greater part of the 4,487,722 acres under native crops will have to be set aside for pasture land, while a corresponding area will have to be set aside for crops from the 1948 harvest.

It will thus be seen that the area of cultivable land available to the 1,500,000 inhabitants is many times greater than the area of land under native crops which may be expected to be used in any one year, and it is only a certain very limited area which is under native cultivation.

Effect of Training.—The Government and the long-range settlement and interests of the African people in Tanganyika and the Territory are fully preserved and maintained, and it remains that they are large enough in number to be capable of development within the available area, by using the available area, where there is no such pressure of population, and where there will be no such pressure for many years to come.

It is, of course, inadvisable to take any further practicable steps which to protect the interests of the Territory, especially to finance a white settlement in education, health, and other services, which the Government must be able to meet.

The British Government's reply commends upon the brief duration of the mission's visit, regrets that it should at certain points in its report have quoted inaccurate and demonstrably false statements made to them as if they were of evidential value, and considers it unfortunate that the report should have been made public before the administering authority (the United Kingdom) had presented its observations.

B.O.A.C. Merger

A Bill has been presented in the House of Commons by the Government for the merger of the British Overseas Airways Corporation with the British South American Airways Corporation and to authorize the appointment of the additional deputy chairman of B.O.A.C.

BACKGROUND

Nationalist Forces in China

The collapse of the nationalist armies in China has been dramatic, but expected to certain by all competent observers. The Chinese Red Army, guerrillas, and Chinese mass-arms from a most willing peasantry. We know the general wretchedness of the treatment of the private, the lack of care for sick and wounded, the lack of provision for families of the dead. At the same time, as the farmers have been dragged away to fight a war which is not their war, the burden of taxation on agriculture has been increased to the point where the people welcome any change. But the worst failures have been among the officers, who have repeatedly betrayed their soldiers and their party. This is one phase of the general corruption within the Kuomintang, which has made it impossible for any amount of American loan money, auditors or advisers, to save it. — *Prof. I. C. Chao, in the Christian News Letter.*

Conservative Policy.—The Conservative Party should now give an assurance to the electorate that once Britain's solvency has been rebuilt all subsequent increases in the national income will go, either through expansion of the social services or through tax rebates, to those whose need is greatest. The Socialists have so mismanaged our national finances that the next Conservative Government will have to make large reductions in Government expenditure, and in their early years of office will have to use the revenue that becomes available to stimulate production and revive the export drive. We must also demand a Conservative square deal for consumers, showing that it rests upon a rejection of nationalization, a curbing of competition, a maintenance of collective bargaining, and a steady flow of private enterprise. We must lay down our view of private property in a society of one-head-one-vote. We must not be shy about the fact that universal suffrage is incompatible with great extravagance of wealth; we must state this as our belief and in the same breath condemn the electorate that a property-owning democracy—or, as I prefer to call it, a vulgar capitalism—will bring the opportunities for such respect for personal security and success which under nationalization and State control are disappearing from our society. We must draw a firm, clear boundary between the public and private sector of our economy, and combine the intelligent voter of the sense and justice of our line of demarcation. — *Mr. David Eccles, M.P.*

Japanese Textiles.—Recent years are the worst of the country since the end of the world war, and this is mainly due to war losses by the textile industry, based on a combination of low wage levels and modern mechanical equipment. Japan has, by her conduct before and after her resort to war, forfeited all right to sympathetic treatment by her ex-enemies; nevertheless, she must be permitted to achieve a self-supporting economy, and this is possible only if she can be fitted into the scheme of international trade. The neutral must be stressed, however, for the maintenance of our own economy through our own industries. The problem, therefore, is how to ensure that the importation of Japanese silk will not include the substitution of her textile industries to such an extent as to menace the general economy of the United Kingdom and depress our own standard of living. Japan has a population of some 80,000,000, contained within an island area little larger than our own, and her population is rapidly increasing. To avoid large-scale unemployment it would appear that efforts should be directed at the development of industries requiring a large labour force in preference to those requiring a large investment in machinery. Formerly, in the textile field, Japan had in the production of natural silk an industry peculiarly adapted to her needs. Unlike the cotton and rayon industries, sericulture is indigenous to Japan. It avoids the costly importation of basic raw materials. It is a labour-intensive industry which could bring many workers into employment on the cultivation of the mulberry and in the rearing of the silkworm. In addition, it could re-establish the ancillary industries which deal with the subsequent processes of reeling and throwing, which would be beneficial to the production of yarns for export and for use by a weaving and finishing industry. In all these discussions of Japan's need to pay by exports for her essential imports of food and raw materials little has been said about her capacity to earn foreign exchange by the export of silk fabrics. In 1930 silk represented one-half of the value of Japan's textile exports and as late as 1938 it still represented one-third. — *Mr. James Ewan, Chairman of the Bradford Development Committee.*

Communism and Christianity.—The Communist Party of Great Britain must try to see Christianity in its true perspective when the reality of Communist persecution of Christians and Christians who fully realize that if no Catholic or Protestant ever uttered a political word or did anything that it would not mean the annihilation of Communism, if not Christianity, are in it. Communism must attack, and if possible destroy, Christianity in all its forms. Nations cannot believe in national and moral freedom so long as they conceive themselves to be men possessed of freedom, to be thinking, reasoning, choosing, and caring; the foundations of the Communist State cannot be well and truly laid. Over half the world men took the things that Christianity gave too much for granted. They did not conceive that their freedom, the rights of choice, and the institutions built upon them, which had followed from Christianity, would be overthrown and destroyed. The islands of the world have never renounced. Now the world better believe and mourn the death of a thousand things which, when they possessed them, they valued too highly to defend adequately. — *Diognesius, in Sinn, Christ, Life.*

Channel Tunnel.—Many years ago, when I was a member of a committee charged to sponsor a plan for a Channel tunnel, I was strongly in favour of it. The reasons of two wars have since taught me, as I hope they have taught the people of this country, the terrible danger which such a tunnel would present. Had there been a Channel tunnel in 1914 the Kaiser's armies would have made straight for the French coast in the hope of sealing its southern entrance. They would have done this whether it had been blown up or not in the hope of anticipating its destruction or of causing the damage. There would have been no battle of the Marne, and it is doubtful whether, deprived of the French Channel harbours, as we would undoubtedly have been, we could have maintained in the field the huge armies which fought in France for so long. At the outset of the last war such a tunnel would have acted as a magnet to Hitler's armies. They would have made the Channel as it was but had there been the modern means of reaching the island on dry land there is the possibility that instead of the war being over France they would have made a desperate attempt to invade us at a moment when, as we all know, we were at our weakest. — *Mrs. General Sir John D. Spence.*

TO THE NEWS

ELI A.R. MERRILL. "You don't need the word 'security' in the Christian Gospel." — The Rev. J. H. Elliott.

Britain's scarce farming labour is a first-rate calamity, says a reckless squanderer between the wars. — *The Times*.

"No fewer than 26 British civil aircraft crashed or were ditched in the air lift of one ton of supplies during the past 10 months." — *The Times*.

"It would do us to encourage the Indians that they have entered a new and active community — not to backwater for the purveyors of slogans and platitudes." — *News Chronicle*.

"Newspapers should be given every opportunity of recording the deliberations of local authorities." — Mr. H. D. Palmer, Public Relations Officer of the British Transport Commission.

"I need to fear that there was grave damage to newspaper news presentation. Progress has not now. The public are alive to the dangers of tendentious presentation of the news." — Sir Harold Shawcross, Attorney General.

"American visitors arriving in Kenya in 1948 increased by 200 per cent over the last year." — *Kenya Times*.

"The realization of the industrial revolution is not only our interest but the international trade and business indicates a reckless disregard of the country's true interests." — *East African*.

"It is an article of faith in this country that the fire brigade is ready to extinguish a conflagration in any circumstances can it make good its peacetime deficiencies." — *East African*.

"It is possible that Dr. Ianian will have to go to the country at some stage in order that he can proceed with the next stage of his programme on the colour question." — *Nairobi Times*.

"The skill of the British Government is at least equal to and perhaps rather above that of the American workers." — *The Nation*.

"The reason that mechanization does not keep the same quality of workmanship." — *The Nation*.

"Mrs. H. B. Jones, chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of N. America Board of Directors." — *The Nation*.

"It will be neither safe nor wise to have a national committee, and not associated with common international order, under a common international law, controlled by a common flag and common institutions." — President A. J. A. of France.

"A committee whose members have completely opposed conception of life is unlikely to produce more than vituperation." — *The Nation*.

"Committees set up, for example, to do such vague things as formulating human rights or to discover the causes of war are not likely to produce anything very useful, even if they agree. But committees to share out coal and wheat, for example, seem to do very well." — *The Nation*.

"We must convince the United States that it is as much in the interest of American security and American long-term interests to enable us to develop our resources." — *The Nation*.

"To help to finance the European recovery programme." — *The Nation*.

"The Geneva-Havana conference was born. The world is now in the throes of a new era." — *The Nation*.

"The two sides are soon to face that fact that the United States is not." — *The Nation*.



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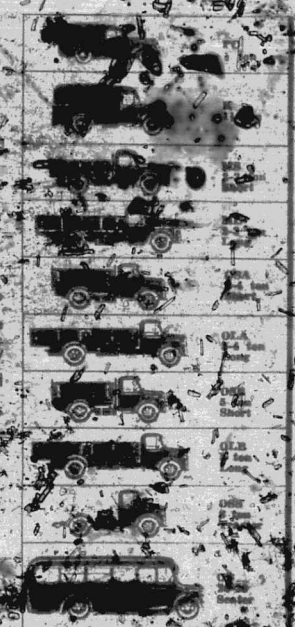
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MR. R. W. FEINT, general manager of the Shell Co. Ltd. in East Africa, has been appointed to undertake the formation of a road federation in the territories for eventual affiliation to the International Road Federation.

MR. CHARLES LE WATTS, South Africa's ambassador extraordinary, is visiting Kenya this month for discussions on the proposed Africa Pact, embodying coordination of African policies throughout the continent.

Public Appointments

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY
STRUCTURE IN SWAZILI**

APPOINTMENTS are invited by the University of Oxford in Swazili. The appointment will be for a period of more than three years in first instance, beginning in 1949. Salary is £1,500 per annum, plus out-of-pocket expenses. Details from Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

**OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES
AFRICAN ASSISTANTS**

OXFORD and Cambridge Universities wish to appoint office Aides to their faculties in Swazili. Men should be graduates of English Schools. Salary £450 per annum plus out-of-pocket expenses. Applications for two or three years from 1949 to 1951 should be sent to the Registrar at Oxford, by 15th December, 1948. Applications and inquiries should be sent to the Registrar at Cambridge. Salary £450 per annum plus out-of-pocket expenses. Applications for two or three years from 1949 to 1951 should be sent to the Registrar at Cambridge, by 15th December, 1948. Applications and inquiries should be sent to the Registrar at Oxford.

Riots, Inspired by Communists

UGANDA HAS BEEN REELING from the effects of several days of disturbances, which began on August 23, and the British Government has sent a strike and demonstration in Kampala. The Governor, Sir John Hall, said in a message to the people:

A comparative evil and sad sect have brought about great trouble and distress in Buganda. Acting on Communist inspiration, they are seeking to impose violence and intimidation on the Government, and on the authority of the British Government, the Government of the Protectorate, and of the King. The usual pattern of Communist agitation, with which people in Europe and the Far East are already familiar.

Their attempt was preface by a long campaign of lies and slander aimed at deceiving the people and gaining their confidence in His Highness's Government and the Protectorate Government. This all follows the usual Communist pattern.

The great mass of the Buganda, conscious of the wrong which has been done to their welfare by their own Government and by the Protectorate Government, were deceived by the lies and slanders, so falling in with their campaign, these wicked people have had a resort to violence.

In this they will surely also fail because their dupes and supporters are few and the forces of law and order are strong, and will be successful in bringing until the wicked are crushed, for peace and security are restored.

Disorderly Crimes

Many disgraceful crimes of savagery have been committed. Innocent people have been killed and nearly a dozen public property and the lives of many persons have been destroyed by fire, and innocent passengers on the roads have been assaulted by hoodlums.

Most of those responsible will no doubt be brought to book and condignly punished through the processes of justice, but all Africans in the areas of disturbance will suffer for the crimes of the Communist. The Government has power to recover from the community the full cost of compensation for the damage to persons and property.

That power will be exercised and I fear that the cost of compensation will be high and the Communist penalty imposed will be heavy.

Intimidation prevented nearly half Kampala's labour force from reporting for work, and several cases of the looting of cotton ginnettes and stores were reported. Heavy losses were also sustained from the cessation of production, while urgent demands were received from British insurance companies for information.

Offences committed were also making it difficult for the Government to collect tax. In Kampala, the Government had a road block set up in the city, and several persons were subjected to violence. In the city, the Government had a road block set up in the city, and several persons were subjected to violence.

The Government has a road block set up in the city, and several persons were subjected to violence. In the city, the Government had a road block set up in the city, and several persons were subjected to violence.

The G.O.C. in Charge East Africa Command, on his return to Nairobi after a visit to attend a conference in Kampala, said that he had found a three-palmed tower 250 feet high and built of rather Malabar concrete for 10 to 12 miles round Kampala. The tower is under control.

Normal publication of the Uganda Herald was suspended for several days, but a single page newspaper was issued. Some 300 acres have been burnt.

Obituary

MR. GEORGE CECIL ROBERTS, well known pioneer dairy as an attorney in Bulawayo, died in Klysna, Cape Province, recently, at the age of 82. He was born in Southern Rhodesia at the time of the war and carried on partnership with the late Mr. P. A. Letts the late Mr. Cecil Roberts and Letts, which celebrated its 50th anniversary last year. They also owned and operated a farm in the heavy district where at one time they owned the finest herd of short-horn cattle in the Rhodesias. In 1932 one of their prize bulls won the Bulawayo Agricultural Society's 100 Guinea Trophy.

WHEREVER YOU GO
THERE'S



WHEREVER YOU GO
THEY'RE GOOD

Debate on Racial Relations Opposition to S. African Policy

Mr. GIBSON (Labour) on the motion criticized the question of race relationships within the Commonwealth, which he described as the problem of the century. In many parts of the world, he said, there was a ferment of often rather raw nationalism. Millions of people were suddenly awaking to race-consciousness and political self-consciousness. The attitude of the Western Powers would decide whether there would be an epoch of harmony, true progress, and partnership, with a new diversity within a fundamental unity, or whether existing divisions and differences would be perpetuated.

The success of the present Commonwealth Conference had shown the potency of the ideas and practice of treating peoples and peoples as equals and partners. The declaration of *apartheid* was contrary to equality and to the declaration of *apartheid* which would mean, in its persistence in some parts of the Western world, provided the conditions with their best and truest propaganda, though there was not the chief sponsor for tackling it. The solution should not be underestimated.

Policy of Segregation

The British Government had committed strongly and irreversibly to the policy of segregation as opposed to segregation. The South African Government's policy of segregation of the problem of their action in the world-wide solution of the problem and to a less extent in the country. Mr. DUBOIS referred to an incident in Durban in which coloured employees had been dismissed because the remainder of the staff refused to work unless a separate canteen were provided for the coloured men; and in another case, a restaurant had refused to serve coloured customers.

The unilateral policy of the Government was often in conflict with the retrograde prejudices of people on the spot, not necessarily Colonial Office employees, but business men, settlers and others. The Secretary of State in a recent speech in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had said that for the economic well-being and social development of the territories the European must have permanent ideas and that while the increasing African interests, a degree of European development would be encouraged. But, because he had said that there must be some central or permanent white settlement in Northern Rhodesia, and that African rights must be guaranteed, there had been a storm among the local white inhabitants.

Both in the Colonial Empire and at home it was largely a matter of education. Sir R. Acland had said, an attempt must be made to educate the people of this country in the possibly unpopular lesson that we had no right to expect a better living standard in this country until the rest had been raised to the standard of living of the millions of people overseas to whom our nation in the past owed our comparatively high standard.

Effects of Malignant Malaria

The forthcoming Colonial exhibition might be a useful medium of education, but could it dramatize the extent of the problems of health, nutrition, and education which confront us? There should be a few "black spots" in the exhibition. He referred to the Northcott report with its disclosure of malignant malaria, sign of which will be present in a year of food. As yet, malaria is not curable on a short-term basis. The main reason for the inherent illness and irresponsibility of the Negro, which quickly could be cured by dealt with in Africa and by what means? Time was not for our own.

He urged stronger action by the British Government in the United Nations in opposition to South Africa's Native policy. He said there was conflict between that attitude and the Colonial Office policy elsewhere in Africa. Schemes for development in African dependencies, which depended so much on the cooperation and good-will of Africans, were hampered when the news arrived of even further South. He instanced the terrible conditions of thousands of workers in Nyasaland to look after whose interests a special representative had had to be appointed in Johannesburg. He said he had been in the borders of South Africa where he would find a large part of the good-will of Natives in the territories.

Mr. GIBSON, in support, said that there were those who were cynical about the nature of the Commonwealth, and others who hoped that it would fail. Others were alarmed, but there was a hope that the emergence of the new conception of the Commonwealth would spread and would become a living example to the whole world. We believe in an essential equality, and in a democracy which was positive and constructive.

Britain had a moral obligation to the Commonwealth, which should be made clear to all. It was in order to help it to realize the aims of the Commonwealth, and to help it to realize the aims of the Commonwealth, and to help it to realize the aims of the Commonwealth.

We should encourage our coloured brethren to break through the aura of suspicion and fear—often irrational and unjust—which they felt towards the British people. We should talk to them as brethren, and show that our Christian faith is not a mere cult, but a living reality proved by facts. We must stand firm at the United Nations in our belief in the equal rights of coloured men.

Discrimination against Whites

Mr. GIBSON, in reply, said that when autonomy had been granted to some coloured countries, racial discrimination against whites could and did obtain. Racial discrimination could work in many ways. The British Government must appear in the world and more particularly to the peoples of the Commonwealth, to have a single policy on which it was united and which should be unconditional and consistent.

In Salisbury, Mr. Gibson declared that if he had freed himself from American influence in the past 10 or 15 years and if he had not seen that we had acquired a certain amount of material goods, it would be a betrayal of the conception of partnership if we did not devote it to the promotion of the coloured people.

Mr. P. Noel Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in reply, said he did not think that the Government would be accused by any historian of having avoided immediate dangers at the risk of facing greater dangers later on. There were difficulties to face which would not be quickly overcome, and which would not be solved by the action of Government alone. It was up to the individual citizen that everything depended.

In regard to refusal by hotels and boarding houses to accept coloured customers, he said that in some cases there was a covenant in the lease imposing such restrictions.

As the Secretary of State for the Colonies was on his home from Northern Rhodesia, the question raised about that territory would be left for him to answer.

White and Coloured

Mr. Noel Baker did not know of any similar spots which were shown in the Colonial exhibition, but he had been assured that an honest attempt would be made to give a true picture of what was being done to cope up with the lack of disastrous conditions. Some Africans might have thought themselves, or might actually have been, better than they have been since the advent of Europeans, but they suffered from famine, disease, and the ravages of wild animals. It was a backwardness which had endured from the beginning of history. Over the centuries, there had been a great struggle, and it was not until the last few centuries that Africa had known civilization.

In addition to worms, flies, and mosquitoes, which could still be found with the worst diseases, their people still had malaria, blackwater fever, leishmaniasis, and many others which we now know how to treat.

Referring to the suggestion that this country must be prepared to make sacrifices to raise the standard of living in Africa, he said that it was not a very high standard. He said that the development of a country should be in the interests of the people, and not in the interests of the world. It was a duty for everyone in Africa not, indeed, in the world, that the development of Africa should be in the interests of the people, and not in the interests of the world. It was a duty for everyone in Africa not, indeed, in the world, that the development of Africa should be in the interests of the people, and not in the interests of the world.

The House would judge the Government's policy, as he believed the world did judge it. It was not the Secretary of State who was doing the moral and material progress of the territories, it was the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in which the British Government played an important part, and which by the practical results of the meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Arson Outbreak

A DUSK TO DAWN CURFEW has been imposed on members of the Kikuyu, Wajishu, Wagus, Wengoma and Kenoni tribes living in the Kikuyu and Eldoret districts of Kenya, following an outbreak of arson. Police action is being taken against the Kikuyu. Mwanjwa and an unlawful religious sect, which has been active in the area.

Uganda-Upper Nile Luncheon

ARCHDEACON A. M. WILLIAMS, who has recently returned from Uganda, said at a luncheon in London given jointly by the Students' Associations of Uganda and the Upper Nile, that though the pretensions of Uganda were serious, they might have been worse. The sons of the present discontent were down in the beginning of the century when the agreement with Baring was made. The Nataka had unfortunately allowed all types of persons to enter its fold—workmen, school-leavers, professional trouble-makers and the like. The Government had to step in to outlaw the organization.

There was the main cause of the discontent, as outlined in a paper by the speaker, the increase in the European population, which since 1932 has doubled, and would continue to rise. The hydro-electric scheme, the dam, factories, and other projects in Bija, might cause the biggest concentration of population in East Africa.

Appeals for workers in the mission field were made by ARCHDEACON T. F. C. BOWEN, MISS MILNE, and the Rev. F. OLANG. CANON J. MATTERS, a former chaplain of the Upper Nile, gave an address on the aims and work of the Church in that area, together with interesting details of missionary difficulties.

Rev. E. E. DUNN, a former Archdeacon of the Diocese of the Nile, London, which was attended by Messrs. W. L. Wallis, Tombs, and Light, who has since then flown to Kampala to participate in the jubilee celebrations for A.E.K.

Margaret Wrong Memorial

AN ANNUAL PRIZE for literary productions from Africa in English, French or any other suitable language is the object of a fund being collected as a tribute to the late Margaret Wrong, formerly secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature. If the necessary permission of some of the productions will be subsidized. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. Michael Davidson, Institute of Christian Education, 46 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

African's Responsibility to Africans

THE AFRICAN'S responsibility to his fellow-Africans among Africans regards their fellow-Africans, as stated in a recent letter to the *Nicola Northern News* by Dr. A. C. Fisher, who writes:

"During the election campaign in Northern Rhodesia I pleaded for life against death, for life. I pointed out that during the war European troops had found mutual respect and comradeship, and that this too existed in our life and should be fostered in mine."

His observations are well founded, especially when an African is helplessly buried in an African land and was rescued, after a long and extremely painful struggle, by those Europeans and those helping them. Africa has a right to hospitalize this African and to be given blood from a European voluntary donor, as an African volunteer came forward to give blood.

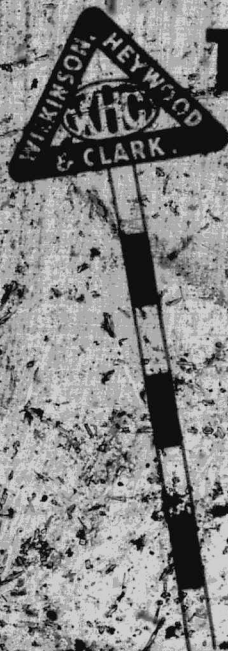
It is quite obvious that all right-thinking Europeans acknowledge our common humanity with the African who works alongside us. This is seen by the heroic and selfless efforts of the ones concerned in this incident. Therefore, the attitude of a minority who would deny them ordinary human rights and aspirations is both foolish and mischievous.

Enemies Are Enemies

But for the Africans there are even more important lessons to be learned. Firstly, they must learn to recognize that those agitators who say that all Europeans hate them, do so for their own ends to gain power, and thus are enemies. Secondly, that the African cannot expect to attain unity until he has learned to have a sense of responsibility towards other Africans.

All right-thinking Africans will feel ashamed that with a population six times more numerous than the Europeans, we were not kind enough to supply a single African with a doctor, and the doctors had to call on a European.

The medical department at Beira Hospital has been trying to start a blood bank among Africans for African people, but they are far from success. Medical men are at the hospital as a hospital, but they are too busy to supply blood, and on this occasion all helplessly given blood in this incident will lead to a change of heart.



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U.S. Investment in British Africa

AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION has been giving an initial impetus in connection with President Truman's fourth point, the opening up of underdeveloped areas. The only state legislation to the U.S. Bureau should be made while a general investment of a state or states has been the subject of comment by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose report on opportunities in British Africa includes:

"The State offers definite possibilities for the American investor. The most important development work which should be done now, however, does not offer many attractions to American businessmen. For any sound economic development, pre-arranged adequate transportation, communication, and port facilities, as well as such public utilities as water and power supply, British foreign capital is needed, and should be made available under certain circumstances in the development of the mining, forest, and secondary industries."

Cereals Pool Sales

QUANTITIES OF PRODUCTS exported by the East Africa Cereals Pool, and the prices at which they were sold from Kilindini have been given by Sir George Sandford, Administrator of the E.A.C. High Commission in answer to a question by Mr. W. A. C. Bowyer, a Kenya representative.

Season 1945-46: 6,072 bags of maize to South Africa at 42s. per 480 lb.; 2,000 bags of wheat to South Africa at 33s. per ton. Season 1946-47: 1,063 bags of wheat to India at 42s. per bag; 16,672 of maize to Palestine at 30s. per ton; 25,818 bags of maize to Cyprus at 36s. in 1946; 1,000 bags of corn, Season 1946-47: 43,265 bags of maize to Northern Rhodesia at 35s. per ton; 8,940 bags of maize in bulk at 38s. per ton; 20,000 bags of maize to India at 39s. 6d. per ton; 112 bags per ton, and 1,848 bags of maize to the United Kingdom at 50s. per ton. The net cost of operating the pool had been £438,100 for 1945-46 and £56,500 for 1946-47. The losses are shared among the participants in the pool in proportion to their withdrawal of cereals.

Kenya Migration

Migration statistics for the Colony published by the East African Statistics Department, show that 22,338 persons entered the Colony in 1948, compared with 22,338 Members in 1947. Of the 22,338, 12,338 for the first time, other with the total of 34,676, of which 14,400 were employed in the total 53% were Europeans, 45% Africans, and 2% Arabs and others.

The majority of the new European permanent emigrants, 54% of whom came from the U.K., and 44% other Commonwealth countries, were between the ages of 20 and 39, but the largest group of Asians came in the 10 to 19 category. Italians arriving for employment in the Government numbered 1,027. Asians accounted for 18% of new permanent emigrants.

Among the emigrants, 225 stated that they were leaving permanently, and almost all Europeans, and 14% had not completed a holiday or a short visit, had less than a year's residence in the Colony. It is deduced that some persons intending to settle permanently are leaving after a short stay. Temporary visitors numbered 1,212, of whom 7,939 were from overseas. Visitors from the United States accounted for 12% compared with 7% in 1947, while 60% of visitors from overseas entered the Colony by air.

Soil Conservation Campaign

THE CAMPAIGN to protect an estimated land in Southern Rhodesia within the next 12 months was already getting into its stride, said Mr. C. H. Murray, Assistant Director of Research and Specialist Services, who recently addressed representatives of Intensive Conservation Area Committees. It is expected that, however, the State demands the full cooperation of I.C.A. committees and farmers. He advised the delegates to deal severely with those landowners who refused point-blank to conserve the soil. After the conservation officer had reported such cases to the I.C.A. committee, it was the latter's duty to visit the property and to give the conservation officer 100% support. In the majority of cases it would be found that the visit would be enough to persuade the recalcitrant landowner to mend his ways.

Commercial College for Africans

A school township has been reserved for a commercial college for Africans, towards the cost of which Mr. M. Madhvani has given £10,000. The remainder of the fund required will be provided by the Development and Welfare Fund. It is intended that the institution will provide a three-years' course. Details for the organization of the college have been submitted to Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.

Praise for Kenya Farmers

MIXED FARMING on more intensive lines was advocated by Mr. Alec Ware, executive officer of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, at a recent cultural meeting. None the less he pointed out that agriculture in the Colony was only 50 years old, and that in many districts there were farming practices equal to any that he had seen in the countries of Europe, which had had centuries of development.

Penal Code Amendments

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS to the Penal Code in Uganda include: penalties for inciting a person to commit an offence even if no offence is actually committed; penalties for giving false information to a person employed in the public service; checks on public collections; and the abolition of corporal punishment except for robbery and sexual offences.

The Lomagundi West Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia have suggested that, owing to an insufficient number of veterinary officers, the Government should investigate the possibility of employing women in this capacity.



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Questions in Parliament

(Revised continued)

Mr. SWANWICK: Will my right hon. friend take some steps to see that Africans and Asiatics are adequately represented on the Council of this college? Mr. CARRUTHERS: The constitution is one which has been arrived at in consultation with the African University officials, and there is no reason at all why any more Asiatics who now make up the Council, Africans and more women, should not be appointed.

Mr. SWANWICK: In view of the fact that there is no representation in some steps being taken, there is more to be done. Mr. CARRUTHERS: There are no Africans, but the intention is to have them there and will bring this to the notice of the Council.

Labour Efficiency Survey

Mr. DUMPLER: I should like to know what steps will be taken in East Africa to secure the most efficient use of the primary labour resources in the light of the report of the Kenya and African Labour Efficiency Survey. (2) Whether he has considered the factors in the Kenya Labour Efficiency Survey concerning grave discontent among the African population as a result of continued colour discrimination and the general situation of land and lack of employment for the young men, and what steps it was proposed to take to meet these matters in the light of this survey.

Mr. C. DUMPLER: I asked what action was proposed on the recommendations of the Kenya Labour Efficiency Survey. The report is a more extended study of the economic and social conditions of the African population taken in the survey, and it is not possible to draw a number of conclusions from it. It is in view of the conclusion that many Africans were suffering from malnutrition, that an inquiry was conducted in the Kenya Railway Administration, with a view to an African Housing Survey Committee as recommended in the survey. The report is at present under consideration by the East African High Commission and East African Governments, and I regret that owing to the time taken in the survey, it is not at present contemplated.

East African Commission Survey

Mr. HYMAN: In view of the emphasis which has been placed on the discrimination in the summer of 1945, that the proposition of these charges of discrimination is the main apprehension of the African community, that a large number of them are workers who should be employed in the East African community, and that some could be avoided by the Government, who is being considered — arising from this report, the possibility of setting up a joint Anglo-African Commission to inquire into the possibility of removing or modifying these discriminatory charges.

Mr. DEER: There is a good deal in what my hon. friend says. I will put the question to the Secretary.

Mr. P. PERATTI: I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Governor of Kenya has based the proposition of the Labour Ministry, namely, why this step was taken, and if he would take steps to see that this step is not taken. Mr. DEER: The report of the survey is at present under consideration by the East African High Commission and East African Governments, and I regret that owing to the time taken in the survey, it is not at present contemplated.

...ing Communism, revolution and politics. My hon. friend need not concern himself with this. It is a matter which has now been published from the Government Library in the House and is accessible to every member who desires to see it. It is not the case, as my hon. friend says, that it is not to be made available at least to white citizens in Kenya.

Mr. DEER: I am not aware of any demand by the citizens of Kenya for this paper, and the Government do not think that it is a good thing to put before the people of that country.

Mr. A. B. BATHURST: Is the hon. gentleman aware that at the time of the survey, the Government produced other surveys, such as the Kenya Survey, which are available to the ignorant people of Kenya?

Mr. DEER: I am not aware, as he says, of any other surveys. The Kenya Survey, that I am referring to, is a survey of the general situation of the country, with racial discrimination and racial superiority, and it is not a survey which could be circulated in these areas. Will the Minister say if it is circulated?

Mr. DEER: I am not aware, as he says, of any other surveys. The Kenya Survey, that I am referring to, is a survey of the general situation of the country, with racial discrimination and racial superiority, and it is not a survey which could be circulated in these areas. Will the Minister say if it is circulated?

Mr. J. B. BATHURST: Can the hon. gentleman assure the House that the survey has not been a failure, and that the Commission is satisfied to celebrate its centenary?

Mr. DEER: I am not aware, as he says, of any other surveys. The Kenya Survey, that I am referring to, is a survey of the general situation of the country, with racial discrimination and racial superiority, and it is not a survey which could be circulated in these areas. Will the Minister say if it is circulated?

Consultation in Trade Agreements

Mr. A. DODD: I asked to what extent colonial representatives on the Colonial Trade Agreements Committee were consulted before a conclusion to the trade agreements with the Dominions and the Allied authorities in Japan.

Mr. C. DUMPLER: I am not aware, as he says, of any other surveys. The Kenya Survey, that I am referring to, is a survey of the general situation of the country, with racial discrimination and racial superiority, and it is not a survey which could be circulated in these areas. Will the Minister say if it is circulated?

Mr. DODD: I am not aware, as he says, of any other surveys. The Kenya Survey, that I am referring to, is a survey of the general situation of the country, with racial discrimination and racial superiority, and it is not a survey which could be circulated in these areas. Will the Minister say if it is circulated?

Three Hours Work a Day

Mr. DEER: In his annual report the Labour Bureau of the Agricultural Growers' Association declares (inter alia) that "labour itself in colonial areas is already aware of an increased African population. This increase, together with the industry's mechanization programme, is of great importance, but probably the most positive and real step to be taken and one that would have most desirable results in so many respects would be an increase in output by the worker himself. It would surely be a great tragedy if a large proportion of the Africans employed in agriculture came to regard three hours work a day as the maximum contribution they were prepared to make towards the economic development of their country. On this whole question a very large responsibility rests with the employer."

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Statements Worth Noting

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

My son, fear not, the king and the king's men will not meddle with them that are given to charge. — Proverbs XXIV.

So long as the Europeans stay together as a united body we can control Kenya. — Mr. D. A. Casey, M.P., of Kenya.

An Indian artisan in Kenya at 25% per day is a far better investment than the average African. — Mr. P. C. W. McMillan.

It costs £100 to educate each student at Makerere College, Uganda. — Mr. E. C. Whigham, M.P., Tanganyika Territory.

Cotton has saved the Sudan well through Government is not blind to the need for widening our agricultural policy. — Mr. R. C. G. G. G. G.

There are only two kinds of elephant hunter—quick and the dead. — Captain R. W. M. Baughan, former elephant control officer in Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia's telephone system is excellent. It is heavily responsible for the high blood pressure among subscribers. — Mr. E. P. Angier, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia.

Need for Stability. — It is a fundamental duty of the new Legislative Assembly in Sudan to pass laws ensuring the internal stability of the country. Such stability is essential for the encouragement of foreign investment in the Sudan and the return to healthy economic development. — Sayed Sir Abd el Rahman el Mahdi Pasha.

Steady there must be someone in authority in the Government to guarantee with the necessary courage to lead Mr. Strachey who, what he proposed to do in the groundnut scheme was doomed to failure; or at least to have pointed out how it might be done with minimum risk. — Tanganyika correspondent of the Kenya Weekly News.

The Kenya police are not allowed access to the fingerprint records of the Native Registration Office. They have to keep their own fingerprint records on criminals. If the police investigate a crime, and obtain fingerprints which are not on the police records, they may not mention the Native Registration Department. — Light Column, Nairobi.

The Inyanga region contains half the problem of the ancient peoples who inhabited Rhodesia. We are more or less at a dead end. We are nearer no farther with Zimbabwe and out from these sites can we learn more. Until we have made a detailed survey at Inyanga we can expect no more light to be shed on our country's prehistory. — Mr. Neville Jones.

Twenty-one African scholars from Kenya will take Makerere College in Uganda for the next full course. — Eastern June 1949. East African inter-territorial geological discussions will take place in Dodoma, Tanganyika.

Works on the first stage of the reconstruction of Chilika airport, Swaziland, which began in March, is expected to be completed by October.

A record forest hog measuring 38 inches at the shoulder and with tusks 13 1/2 inches long—one inch more than Rowland Ward's record—has been shot in Kenya.

Meeting of Indians in Eldoret, Kenya, have passed a strongly worded resolution against the annexation of the East African territories with the Transias and South Africa.

English to be Lingua Franca. — Mr. A. Pataki, Director of Education, has stated that the long-term aim of the Kenya Government is to make English the lingua franca in the Colony, but the process must be gradual.

The first meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Amateur Athletic Association since the war will take place in Mwanetsi today, when the veteran Sir Gilbert Bennett will attend.

The Central African broadcasting station in Northern Rhodesia will change its wavelength from 34 metres (9,700 megacycles) to 41.5 metres (7,220 megacycles) from July.

Experimental net hunts in the Inyanga mountains in the Sudan have been undertaken in order to assess the amount of game remaining there and the annihilative effect of net-hunting in deep forests.

A new Unity Church, which will be shared by the Anglican, communion, the Evangelical church, and the American Presbyterian Mission of Egypt and the Sudan has been consecrated in Omdurman.

Guaranteed Interpreter. — The guard of a court was provided by the Police and the funeral of a Native Interpreter of the Makuru Court. He had for 16 years interpreted Masali, Swahili, Kipsis, Ndorobo, Kuthi, Umbwa, Kamasia, Ilgeyo and Samburu. — Mr. J. H. Wright, the resident magistrate and his staff attend.

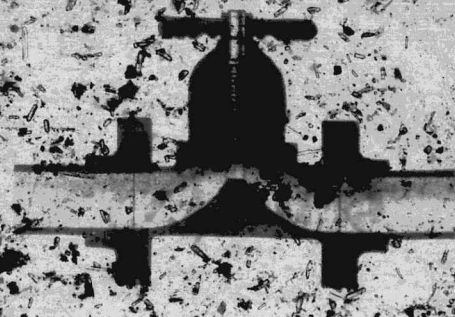
To cope with the food shortage in the Eastern Province of the Sudan, preparations have been made for the issue of 3,000 tons of free grain if necessary. A donation of £50,000 by the Government of Egypt will be used for the purchase of grain, oil, and medicines. Distribution will be supervised by three officers of the Sudan Army.

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Uganda Cotton Commission Decline in Buyers Malpractices

A STATEMENT has been issued by the Uganda Government after consideration of the report of the recent Cotton Commission. It is claimed that there has already been an improvement in the general position with regard to cotton buying, and that there is virtually no evidence of malpractices during the 1943-49 buying season. A buying committee will be established to assume the functions of the Cotton Exporters Group before the start of the 1948-50 season. It will be composed of the Financial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, a representative of the ginning trade, an exporter's representative, and three Africans.

Among the recommendations of the Commission which are accepted are: an earlier opening of the buying season; encouragement to co-operation to include the abolition of buying licences; the expansion of the ginning industry; African participation in the ginning industry; the spreading of buying centres; and the establishment of buying centres near Gaborone and Mafuka headquarters. The removal of the restriction of stores, the creation of stores by the Central Government and local authorities; inspection of groves in the weighing of figures; the employment of Africans to do the weighing; and the provision of scale authorities and the use of a standard basket for weighing purposes. The layout of buying places and the order system of buying, and the clear definition of the buyer's responsibilities to the seller.

Recommendations for the compulsory return of buyers by 10% to the collecting point the following day, and a higher price for fresh cotton have been rejected.

Further consideration may be given to changes in connection with selection buying, and the establishment of a compulsory pool for buying allowances and a similar scheme.

Post-Office Working Hours

A WARNING that telegraph and telephone rates in Southern Rhodesia may have to be increased to prevent further working loss is contained in the report for 1943 of the Postmaster General, Mr. A. J. Marshall. Although revenue receipts increased by £30,012 over 1942 and cash revenue exceeded expenditure by £15,324, the latest statement indicates a loss. The reason, says Mr. Marshall, is that although the need of providing services to the public has been increasing for some years, postal telegraph and telephone rates have remained unchanged.

New Hotel Company

THE GROSVENOR, LTD., a company incorporated in Kenya for the purchase of the assets of the New Grosvenor Hotel, Ltd., of Nairobi, has an authorized capital of £80,000, divided into 16,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £40,000 in ordinary shares of 1s each. Public subscription is invited for 22,500 preference and 70,000 ordinary shares. The directors are Mr. W. G. Roberts, Mr. H. J. Hughes and Mr. P. U. Gill.

Withdrawal of Tobacco Government Best Policy Known

THE GOVERNMENT'S withdrawal of tobacco from the controversy in East Africa has been approved by the Chamber of Commerce, which has said, "The Government has taken the correct and justifiable course in withdrawing tobacco from the market. It is a policy which has been tried and found to be the best policy known to the Government. We know how that tobacco has been used, and we know how it has been used."

However, it is pointed out that the Government has not yet been able to bring itself to the point where it can, if it so desires, run the country. We know how that tobacco has been used, and we know how it has been used."

"There will be a point in time when the Government will be able to bring itself to the point where it can, if it so desires, run the country. We know how that tobacco has been used, and we know how it has been used."

"The Government has not yet been able to bring itself to the point where it can, if it so desires, run the country. We know how that tobacco has been used, and we know how it has been used."

"The Government has not yet been able to bring itself to the point where it can, if it so desires, run the country. We know how that tobacco has been used, and we know how it has been used."

Of Commercial Concern

FINEX, even a controlling interest in which was acquired last year by Marshall Food Products, Ltd., who have East African interests, state their net profit for the group for the 15 months to December 31, 1943, was £25,197. No final dividend is recommended. Two interim dividends of 1% each less tax was declared for the year ended September 30, 1943.

A special air service for Nairobi business men which will enable them to spend eight hours in the compass of just over four hours in Day or Salaam and return the following day has been provided by East African Airways.

During April 23 cargo ships and 27 passenger liners entered the port of London. The total tonnage was 39 ships and 27 passenger liners.

Average cargo handling from Mauritius during week ended May 15 were 1,684 tons, 660 tons being general cargo.

Plantations, Ltd. produced 92 tons of coal and 107 in April, making 391 tons for the first four months of this year.

Major exports from the Sudan in March were valued at £1,000,000 and major imports at £2,000,000.

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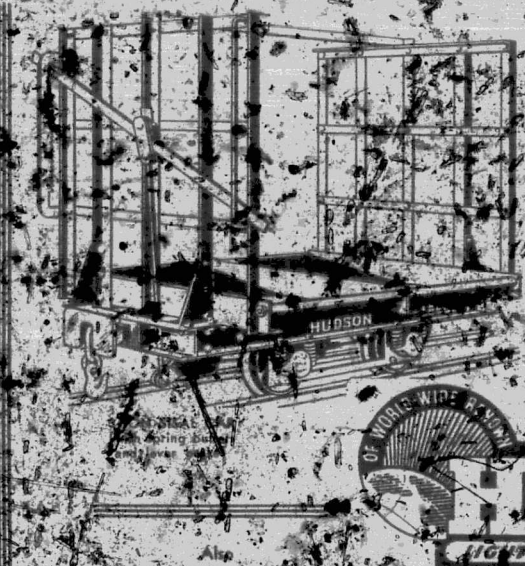
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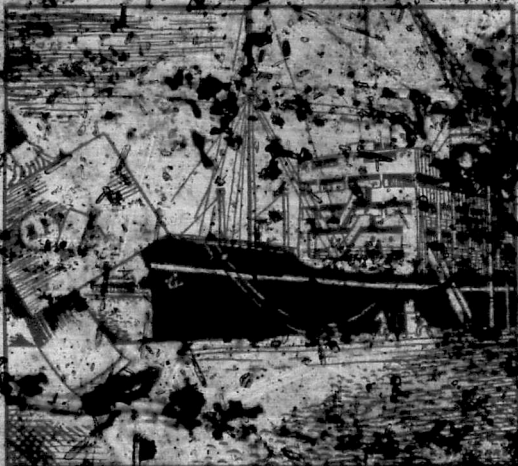
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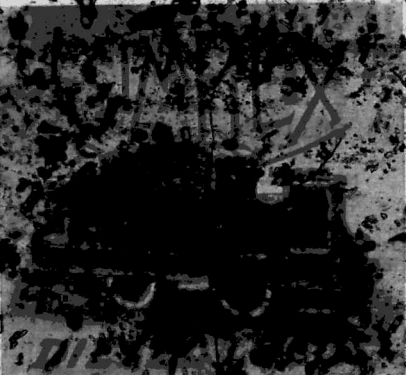
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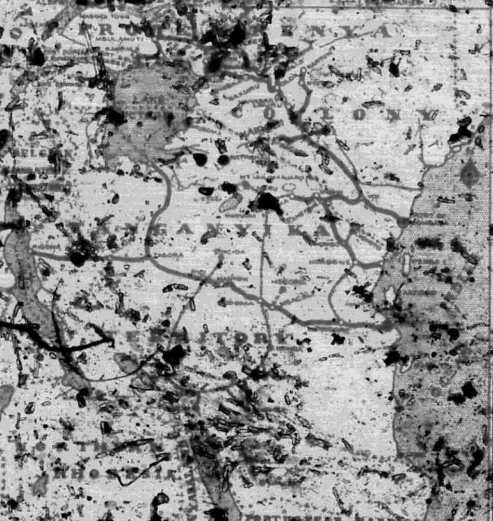
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River Routes



On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

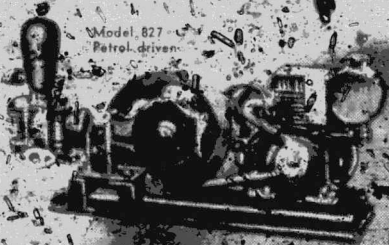
The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,900 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 2,000 miles of main and river steam services, and 4,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Wilkinda in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme in connection with which many miles of new railway are being constructed.

Since a substantial amount of rolling stock and equipment for the East African Railways and Harbours are handled there from the overseas stores, passenger services have increased 150% and freight tonnage by 76% since 1939. In 1948 the increase will be still greater.

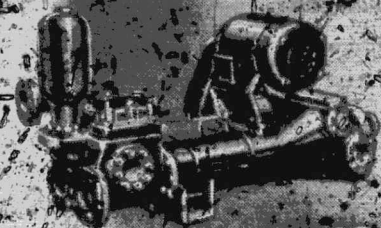
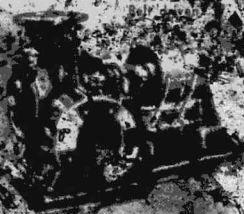
The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic welfare of the East African Territories. They are the lifeblood of their regional life, and they are and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their high standard of service and to provide a safe and efficient railway and port system with the minimum expenditure.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

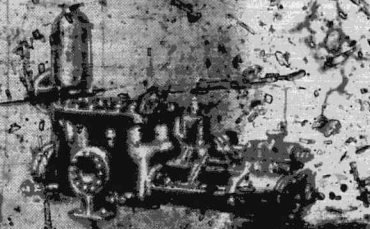
Model 827
Petrol driven



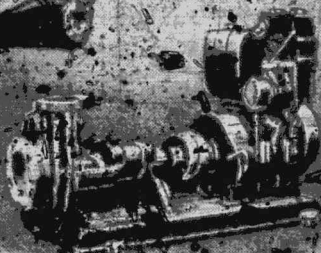
Model 827
Petrol driven



Model 679
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Model 670
Steam driven



H.3000
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foundations, but while it may be overlooked or ignored by the inexperienced or the theorists, the "prodigious" nature of the task of providing all the necessary facilities of which the mission expressed itself as being so fully aware, cannot be either overlooked or ignored by those who should fall the responsibility for carrying out the

mission in many respects at this stage may well seem slow to those without local knowledge or experience. The all-important consideration, however, is that it should be sure. The goal is fixed and the ultimate objectives are clear. Progress towards them will be at a never-accelerating pace, but the times taken to reach there will depend not only on the scarcity of such "crucial problems" as the provision of the necessary financial resources, but also on the speed at which the willing and intelligent co-operation of the great mass of the people can be brought into full play.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Introduction

The position in regard to the general system of administration in the Territory is as briefly stated by the mission:

"The first of the main points contained in this section of the report is a general survey and calls for little comment.

In connection with the mission's comments on the staffing of Government departments, there is one point which may be made. The composition of the staffing by the departments of which the mission refers, still compares. The establishment figures for 1948, compared with those quoted by the mission, and excluding military personnel as well as labourers, artisans, etc. are:

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| European | 1,077 | 1,689 | 1,927 |
| Native | 1,047 | 1,560 | 1,580 |
| Africans | 1,924 | 3,346 | 3,163 |

B. Qualified Africans

It still remains true that few Africans have gained the necessary qualifications for appointment to posts of higher responsibility. The need for an increasing opportunity for the acquisition of such qualifications will continue to be felt. There are at present 12 African students in one of the technical colleges in the Territory, and another 20 without scholarships provided by the Government Government of the Territory.

The mission's administration is a good example of a correct and efficient particular committee system.

The mission's report from a meeting of the Shingwa Township African Council, which they also discuss in connection with the final powers and responsibilities of the authority. The mission's administration is a good example of a correct and efficient particular committee system.

The only person holding an office akin to that of a Native authority in the Township, a Government servant and incidentally one of the petitioners. Such discussion as did take place on the petition did not make clear what the signatories had in mind, beyond a veiled suggestion that Native authorities should be subject to a less severe degree of supervision and control by the Government and those of their subordinates.

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policy, and if but part of the educational system is a programme of political development.

The mission in regard to the pace at which the political progress in African in Tanganyika has proceeded, and is fully alive to the contribution which education must make to political advancement. As far as scholastic and institutional education is concerned, the present plans for the expansion of the education services represent the maximum development practicable at this stage within the limits of the budget and staff available.

It is fully appreciated that these plans will far short of the needs of the Territory and so soon as additional resources can be made available the scope of the programme will be broadened and accelerated. It should not, however, be overlooked that an important contribution is being made to political progress by the educational guidance in local government and in the general management of their own affairs which are properly conducted among the indigenous population by the mission staff, and by medical, agricultural and other professional institutions.

Sweeping Generalizations

2. In this observation and in some of the sweeping generalizations on the same point the mission comments on the sweeping generalization, which it is suggested that it would be difficult to substantiate. Admittedly, not all the Native Administrators of the Territory are equally advanced, and some of them are still very backward. The unfortunate fact that the short time available to the mission and the need to revise their itinerary to meet their request to make it less onerous, prevented the members from seeing much of the Native Administrations in those provinces where they gained the impression of "grave political weakness among the Native authorities" and "an emphasis from the political point of view."

It is unfortunate to take only one of the provinces mentioned, that the mission could not visit, namely, East Pare, some of the most progressive and politically minded people in the Territory or the Sambaa, who have set an example to the rest of the Territory by being the first to elect women to their councils. These people and some of those in the other provinces would certainly not support the mission's estimate of their grave political weakness. The mission admits that these opinions were "based on very short visits" to the provinces in question, but it is regretted that such findings and sweeping statements should be made on so unsubstantial a basis.

The administering authority fully shares the view of the mission that the system of central government and that of the Native Administrations should merge at some point along the road of political advancement, but cannot accept the implications of the statement regarding an "apparent void" in the minds of some of the people. The ultimate goal of self-government of the people of the Territory has been achieved. The mission has been able to secure most of the Territory and of an extraordinary variety of peoples. The mission's report, however, has failed to appreciate more fully the importance of this part of their report the progress made in their own recorded judgment that "plans can be made gradually, step by step, and area by area."

Progressive Self-Government

In the observations regarding progressive development towards self-government, the mission appears to state that the progress in this connection will have to be slow and that progress and to indicate that the mission's administration is a good example of a correct and efficient particular committee system.

3. The administering authority is fully alive to the importance of the problems involved in bringing about a closer relationship between the various units of the Native Administration and the central Government, and close attention will be given to the first steps in achieving these objectives. The mission, that the Government of the Territory and the development of education must be to the satisfaction of the people.

advancement, nor that of the administering authority, the Government of the Territory, responsible for the local administration, or the Native authorities themselves. The development of local aspirations and aspirations is one of the most important and valuable aims in the process of bringing Native administrations into closer relationship with one another.

As regards the establishment of a full system of councils the position appears to call for a little clarification. In the same paragraph the mission advocates the establishment of (a) district and provincial councils for the purpose of bringing together Africans and other inhabitants for co-operation in matters of common concern, and (b) a territorial council for Africans only at the same time. It is not clear from the position as to (a) that district councils would not be necessary in areas such as Sukumaland where councils already exist on a geographical basis larger than a single district.

The administering authority finds some difficulty in reconciling these expressions of opinion. For instance, if district councils of mixed racial membership are necessary, they would not be affected by the existence of such councils as established in Sukumaland, which is entirely African in membership.

Provincial Councils

The administering authority agrees in principle with the establishment of provincial councils on which all sections of the community will be represented. Such a council is now being set up in the Lake Province, and is to serve as a guide and to provide the necessary experience for similar councils in other provinces. The aim is to establish councils of this nature in all provinces, but the special cases which this can be done are necessarily to be governed largely by local conditions.

Provincial councils will at first necessarily be largely consultative and advisory. The importance of expanding their scope and financial responsibilities is fully appreciated. The administering authority will, even in the initial stages, be anxious to assume a considerable responsibility in the preparation and allocation of funds, and control of expenditure in relation to programmes of public works and socio-economic development plans for the area and for its members.

As regards non-African representation on the Council, the number of African and non-African members exceeds the sanctioned number of Asian and European non-official members.

The mission suggests that consideration might be given to the creation of an African Territorial Council. This suggestion is taken from a document obtained from the Chagga Council which suggested the establishment of district and provincial councils and a Territorial Council. The district councils would be composed of representatives chosen by the Native authorities, the provincial councils would be composed of members elected by the district councils and these provincial councils would in turn elect the members of the territorial Council.

The subject of the document in question—described by one of its draft memoranda as suggesting that district councils are already provided for in the existing system. It therefore remains, therefore, the question of provincial councils and a territorial council. The suggestions made in the memorandum will receive sympathetic consideration, but it is clear that before any proposal can be regarded as a suitable basis on which to set up a form of electoral representation, a committee in the shape of members of the Legislative Council, four of whom should have to be chosen by the people, should be appointed to study the matter.

Local Representative Councils

As a result of the study of the above Council, an attempt is made to construct a system of local representative councils for administrative purposes, which can be utilized as a normal mechanism of development. The community at present is so divided that only a few individuals are able to act effectively as the representatives of the Council, who were carefully selected to meet here the views of the people. It is the view of the mission that the people do not fully realize the nature of all the Africans of the Territory. The mission then expresses the opinion that the problem of providing members who will be truly representative and responsible to the needs and wishes of the people would be solved by the introduction of an electoral system.

One of the members of the mission has been able to see more of the Territory and to become better acquainted with the diversity of people and conditions. The administering authority feels confident that they would have appreciated the extreme difficulty of this stage of securing any representation of the masses of the people which would be effective, acceptable and understood by all.

Any attempt to attempt to establish an electoral system for the appointment of African members to the Legislative Council

would almost certainly result in the appointment of representatives of sectional interests, and less in touch with and responsible to the needs and wishes of the masses of the people than the present system. It is the view of the mission that the established, and soon to be a chain of command, the mission area, district and provincial councils should be built up, the election of direct representatives on the central legislature can be undertaken with some confidence that the views and wishes of the masses of the people have found their expression.

The question of direct African representation on the Executive Council will be kept constantly under review. Apart from the problem of finding Africans qualified for such an important appointment, the frequency of meetings of the Council which must necessarily be held in Dar es Salaam presents a real difficulty. There are two present members who are specially responsible for safeguarding African interests, the Secretary for African Affairs and a non-official member, Rev. Canon R. M. G. Jones, of the Diocese of the Mission of Central Africa.

Other Representation

Other representation on special committees and boards is being considered, but no constant review. Apart from a number of committees of action some of which have a high proportion of African members, Africans have been appointed to a number of central bodies, including the College Board, the Immigration Control Board, the Cinema Censorship Board, the Post Civil Service Advisory Council, the Junior Service Appointments and Promotions Board, and the Museum Board of Trustees. Appointments to other bodies are under consideration.

The administering authority notes the comments of the mission as regard to the policy of appointing Africans to higher administrative posts, men with adequate qualifications are not available. This long-established policy of the administration will continue to be pursued to the full.

As the members of the mission were informed during their visit to the Territory, the process of unifying the degree of uniformity in Native law is being pressed forward. This task, however, is one which cannot be undertaken until the time to permit lengthier and more detailed development of the law, which is being deposited, and in securing the many changes and modifications necessary to achieve uniformity throughout the Territory these must be willing acceptances by the people. In one of the more progressive areas a popular desire for uniformity of Native law is being demonstrated, but it is already adding expression, and efforts are being made to bring it about.

The administering authority has no comment to make on the mission's observations in regard to the integration of educated Africans into the political and administrative life of the Territory, beyond confirming that this is already the declared policy of the administration. The administering authority agrees with the mission in regarding it as important that educated Africans should have their first training in political work in close contact with the people and in the affairs of the local community.

Providing Information

The Neta have already been taken to implement the terms of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Council at its 19th meeting of its third session, regarding the provision of information to the people of trust regarding the Territory.

The administering authority is fully alive to the importance of the task of preparing the inhabitants of the Territory for self-government or independence, and it is stressed that the matter is one to which full and proper attention is being paid by the local administration.

The overwhelming majority of the indigenous inhabitants are not yet capable of understanding the meaning of full political responsibility and self-less service, assuming such responsibility, and it must be expected that it will take them a considerable time to reach this stage. The measures now being taken for the physical education of the people, which will be carried forward with vigour, are, however, regarded as fully justified in the light of the formulation of appropriate measures for accelerating political development.

Political education without education in administration, finance, and commerce, with not lead to capacity for government, which is an essential prerequisite of any form of self-government worthy of this name. It is natural that the educated minority should be eager for a rapid advance towards self-government, but the administering authority, while sympathetic with and doing all in its power to meet the scope for the legitimate political aspirations of the majority, must not lose sight of the responsibilities to the majority of the population.

Continued

[Editorial comment appears in next issue.]

Training Workers for Fundamental Education

Approach to Advancement of Peasant Communities

I AM ASSUMING FIRST OF ALL in this paper that we are concerned with peasant societies. Fundamental education can be applied among underprivileged people in cities and on large-scale plantations. But the basic social conditions of those two types of economy are so different from those of the peasant farmer that any attempt to combine the approach is bound to be misleading.

There is a second assumption which should also be stated explicitly, as much confusion arises when it is ignored. In most economically backward or undeveloped areas there are already operating two methods of living and thinking. One is that of large-scale planning, such as the projects carried out by the I.C.A., which call for greatly increased technical training of a selected number of people, and for a specialized type of adult education to secure the co-operation and participation of the local inhabitants in the benefits of these schemes.

The second method should be described as "local betterment" on the lines of Dr. Hatch's experiment at Marattur in southern India, where mechanization and the consequent loss of training are not of great importance, and where the objectives is a gradual raising-up of standards of production and levels of living.

Method of Training

As with this second method, I have been concerned in this discussion of training. We have, therefore, that we are thinking about peasant societies and about fundamental education for the self-help type. In these conditions there should be at least three elements in the training of workers, which I will set out for the sake of brevity: the approach, the content, and the technique. As we are concerned with the training of workers, and not with other aspects of the organization of fundamental education campaigns, we can ignore for the present any distinctions between voluntary workers and volunteer workers, and between workers from outside the locality and those who belong to it.

The approach depends on the adaptation of the content of the programme and of teaching techniques to the needs and outlook of adults. It depends also on the willingness of the group of workers to work together as a team. It depends lastly on an adequate knowledge of the locality and the society where the work is to be done. Let us take the last first.

I find that most people who have carried out experiments in fundamental education have done a basic survey of the area and the people as an essential preliminary. Though a team of workers may not have the necessary qualifications for planning such a survey, it is of the first importance that they should be associated with the survey as helpers, and should understand why it is being carried out and what use is going to be made of the information. In other words the team should have a systematic knowledge of the area where they are going to work.

It is not wise to assume that because people live in an area they, therefore, know all about it. Whoever is going the survey must have some sociological training and experience, and he should hand this on to the team of workers, so that they can co-operate with him in collecting data, and become keen to add to the sociological information about the area, and to check the results of their work in the sociological and economic changes which they see happening.

Being an article by Dr. Margaret Beale, published in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Fundamental Education and Abolition of Slavery*, made available by the author.

Under whatever circumstances the approach is carried out, there will be a team of workers, some of whom may play a leading, others a supporting, role. Training a team spirit can not be taught directly, but the various elements in the training can be so planned that the workers learn to co-operate in planning and to depend on each other and to respect each member of the team for his particular contribution.

I find that the adult approach in teaching and demonstration is seldom either fully understood or wholeheartedly practised. It is based primarily on the recognition that all adults have experiences behind them—of working for their livelihood, of living in family and village groups, of organizing themselves for particular purposes. This adult experience must be the basis of all teaching and demonstration, and the adults must be encouraged to "discover" their own experience, to relate it to the new ideas which are being presented, and to discuss the possible results of taking the new action which is suggested.

Need for Patience and Imagination

Such an approach is slow and exacting, and calls for patience, imagination, and flexibility in the workers, but it is the only sure foundation on which to build, and it often produces unexpected results. There is now a wealth of experience in adult education in many parts of the world, which can be drawn on to provide examples of how such an approach can be presented. If the presentation is well done it can be stimulating and amusing to the workers, and it can lead to all kinds of successful adaptations.

There is probably little that is controversial about this approach in fundamental education. There is, however, much that is controversial in the content of a fundamental education campaign. As a result, a campaign is not just a slow progress towards improved conditions of living, but it is a determined effort to achieve a definite goal in a limited time. Hence there must be a decision to attack and overcome certain obstacles to progress. In a peasant society these are generally in the field of improved agriculture and rural economy, and improved nutrition, homecraft, and hygiene.

Interrelation of Improvements

Conditions are in different areas, but it seems important everywhere that the team of workers should have an overall picture of the improvements that are to be aimed at, and a clear idea of how, for example, agriculture, nutrition and health are inter-related. The workers in their teaching and demonstration will probably each have a distinctive field to work in, but their training should include an appreciation of the essential unity of the work and life of peasant farmers—a unity which no one denies, but which tends to deteriorate when new ideas are being put across.

There are two other elements in this unity of peasant life and work which need special emphasis. One arises from the basic survey, which should have made clear what local organization, if any, exists to regulate economic and other activities. Improved methods of cultivating or marketing, or making local crafts, are going to take root. They will need to have some organizational basis on which to coordinate the individual initiative. Hence the team of workers must be ready to recognize and foster existing societies, committees, councils, which will take half of new ideas and to work for their extension, ensuring their continuity.

The other element is the limitation of day work and the provision of opportunities for recreation and for aesthetic expression in a communal form. Fundamental educational programs make additional demands on physical and mental energy and workers must be aware of this and be able to take temporary respite in the form of recreation. This is an important part of the integration of fundamental education with day work, emphasizing during the training.

When we come to techniques we come to a still more controversial field. I maintain that in most peasant societies literacy is the biggest single obstacle to progress. I therefore put adult literacy techniques in the forefront of the training of workers. If it was accepted by those planning fundamental education campaigns they must also plan for the promotion of literature to the low and illiterate, campaign and to supply the necessary demonstration in the fields of agriculture, health, and homecraft.

Writing of Booklets

In a team of workers it is likely to become far better than others at writing the small booklets that are needed in the early stages of the campaign. These potential writers should not be asked to write their fellow workers in the final preparation of this literature, and emphasis on their participation in its sale and distribution and in checking what is successful and what is not.

Adult literacy campaigns cannot be undertaken lightly. Heavy effort is required in preparation and concentrated effort in the campaign itself; therefore, that all

workers in the team know how to teach reading and writing to adults, whether their own or in a specialized field, is an agreed basis for the training. The methods of adult literacy training are not necessarily techniques and the teacher in the classroom must be a worker, focusing their attention on the needs of the adult workers.

Training films and other visual and vocal techniques are useful in applying all the workers in a team should understand why they are presented and what the possible difficulties are in their presentation. Even workers can, for example, be made among the audience of a film show and report comments and so on. In the later use of a cinema unit and its selection of films.

Training Courses

I have purposely not made any reference to the length of training courses and the relation of practical work to training in the field away from the actual fields of work. In general, it is best to begin of which use giving training in the control to people who know nothing of the field problems. The best way is, of course, to give training in the field at intervals with practical work in between.

Course lengths of 10 days, 20 days, 30 days, 40 days, or 50 days are possible, and these may be given at a technical college, school, and perhaps at a day school. Training in the field may be given on the day of experienced workers to those who are experienced. Such matters, however, as time and place, are best discussed in relation to local conditions.

Achievements and Future Prospects in Colonial Development

Progress Towards Africans and Their Confidence in Advice

THERE ARE FOUR SOURCES from which physical goods can be supplied. These are minerals, the sea, forests and the land, and even forests are the best source of raw materials. Every 10 inhabitants of Colonial territories make their living from the land. It is the land which is the greatest asset of the majority of Colonial territories, and this is likely to continue to provide the primary basis of employment.

Greatly increased output is capable of achievement, and there are also considerable possibilities before the expansion of mineral, forest, and fishing industries. The utilization of water for power and irrigation is also capable of marked expansion and should bring about increased productivity and wealth.

Population Increase

Before considering Colonial development in any detail, special note must be taken of the population increases which have occurred during the past 20 years. These have been very considerable. In some areas there is heavy pressure on the land, under-employment, and an insufficiency of food and raised food. It is apparent that satisfactory nutritional standards of living are to be maintained, marked changes in the methods of production must be made, and greatly improved systems of agriculture established.

Equity and simplified agricultural and animal husbandry practices have resulted in land being tilled and its fertility reduced. In certain places, soil erosion has indeed assisted, warping, protrusions, and large areas, especially in Eastern Africa, have already been rendered almost non-productive through poor systems.

Being extracted from an address to the Board of Directors of Anglo-Siam Stock Exchange, deputy chairman of the Anglo-Siam Stock Corporation.

agriculture and stock keeping, and large sums are having to be spent on the rehabilitation of the eroded lands.

Food supplies will continue to be a constant concern, the requirements of our colonial territories in the matter of food production must, therefore, be given the highest priority in Colonial economic policy.

The main wealth of Colonial territories is based on agriculture. Mineral developments are of great importance to certain territories, and in others, forest exploitation is a large part of the supply of the world's needs for timber, especially hardwoods.

Mineral development has taken place in the instance of a state enterprise, but in Nigeria has been developed by the Government. The development of mining production depends on the adequate information about the geology of the territories concerned. Some mining undertakings have sprung from discovery of resources made by the Colonial Geological Department, and others have resulted from the finds of individual prospectors.

Geological Mapping

Most still remains to be done to complete the preliminary geological mapping, and this has been adopted by the Colonial Office, which should be completed by 1950. It is expected that arrangements will be made with the United States for temporary assistance in the form of this work.

There seems to be an assured market for increased Colonial production of several metals, and these investigations are likely to take place in certain Colonial territories in connection with industrial development, based on their deposits.

In some Colonial territories, such as the island territories, these are based mainly upon inland sea mining, and the results in Central and East Africa, and elsewhere, are of a different order. In some of the waters of the Colonial territories, there have been neglected resources, and for Colonial territories have been neglected resources. In the case of the island territories, considerable attention has, therefore, been given to the investigation of these resources can be developed. A freshwater fisheries research station is now operating near Victoria, and the need for increased production to the Colonial peoples of satisfactory quantities.

TO THE NEWS

"The steel is the brightest jewel in our industrial crown"—Viscount London

"Spacious living is not necessarily graceful living"—Professor Dudley Young

"I have many chances as the Eschschol have treated me like Oke was a black cow"—Mr. J. P. Van M.P.

"The recent county and borough elections prove the growing distaste of the masses of the people for the Government"—Mr. Churchill

"If party rationing were lifted, a serious world war might be a much more uncertain affair than buying wool"—Mr. G. G. Gaisfisch—M.P., Minister of Trade and Power

"During the next 12 years its great industry face the British coal industry in a buyer's market. Coal will no longer be the black diamond it once were"—Mr. Bevin

"One way of another Government activities are equivalent to 4,000,000 workers on an industrial working population of 23,000,000 including those working half time or less. That is not too high a proportion"—Mr. L. S. Amery

"The racial angle of the 32 was the racial angle of the 32 and I shall remain a Negro of my life"—L. A. Young

"China cannot flourish or prosper without foreign trade"—Cheng I-chang, Chairman of the Executive Board of India

"The true purpose of a technical education is the education not only of the hand, but also of the mind and of the spiritual welfare"—Lord Macmillan

"If the process of nationalization goes through, we can shut the shutter"—W. E. P. Williams, general manager of Norwich Union Life Assurance

"It will be another 200 years if the justice and generosity of the Ireland Bill are lost sight of by the people of the new Republic of Eire"—Lord Dufferin

"The accident of an April holiday due solely to the fact that the Clinic for International Hygiene in Fortunate Island is a sound reason for this important division of the year from a business and financial point of view"—Mrs. Christopher Johns, M.P.

"Canada has many more goods than Britain and she is a stronger ally"—Lord G. G. Gaisfisch, Minister of Overseas Trade and Commerce

"The Canadian Chamber of Commerce Association has some justification when it says that an employer who exploits their workers are not the type of man that trade unions should support and fully recognized by employers and by the State"—Professor A. H. H. Richardson

"It is difficult to conceive of a balanced diet for the people of the health, stamina and productivity of the nation being dependent on a scientific diet on medical assistance"—Mr. G. G. Gaisfisch

"It is not enough to see the annual of the year of the month together with the names of our people and to see the citizens held only in their own hands and create to see the part played in their own hands"—Mr. A. H. H. Richardson, Secretary of the Association of Architects and Engineers

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Mr. A. M. GREEN, who first went to Kenya in 1912 to join the staff of Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co., is now managing the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Belgrave and Co., Ltd. during the absence of Mr. H. NAWAY. Mr. Green returned in 1943, but returned to the Colony last year.

At the recent Royal Presentation Party at Buckingham Palace, Miss A. D. CHAPWAY, wife of the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, presented the following Rhodesians: Miss G. WALTERS BELL, Mrs. G. G. HERBERT, Miss A. M. MANNING, Miss ELIZABETH GIBSON, Miss DEBBIE STERNAN, and Mrs. and Miss Bennett.

Mr. CHARLES WARD is a young Rhodesian cricketer who is going to this country to qualify for a first-class cricket XI. He will not be able to play for the side in this class county cricket this year, because of the 12-month residential qualification. He will, however, take part in county second XI cricket, and in certain first XI friendly matches.

Mr. J. H. DUBREUIL, who has just returned from Rhodesia, has under the name of Mr. J. H. DUBREUIL, Elizabeth Street, in the Funtua, a more spacious than a limousine house on the Colony. His net return, travel, has more than 4,000 miles. He has now applied for a place in a National Farmers' Union scheme which enables young farmers to spend six months on farms in Uganda, Kenya, or Rhodesia.

Obituary

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JAMES BOWNSLEY LEEMAN, of Songea, Tanganyika, has died in Nairobi.

Captain A. H. BARNAU, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., died recently at his home at Songea, Kenya.

MRS. KATHERINE PRISCILLA LUDFORD has died suddenly in Frogmore, Southern Rhodesia. Her husband, SOGADRON LEADER T. H. LUDFORD died on the following day.

Mrs. BERTHA COULING, wife of Mr. E. J. Couling of Nakuru, Kenya, died in this country at a long illness. Mr. and Mrs. Couling went to Kenya soon after the 1914-18 war and settled in Nakuru, but later took up land near Nakuru.

Public Appointments

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN SWAHILI

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Director of Education in Swaziland for an appointment will be for no more than one year in the instance mentioned. Closing date, 1. 1949. Salary, £1,000 per annum, plus allowances, plus a house allowance, plus passage. Appointment for two or three years, from September, 1949 (Oxford), or from September or December, 1949 (Cambridge). Applicants should send their curriculum vitae to the Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES AFRICAN ASSISTANTS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES are appointing African assistants to their lectures in Swahili. These speak excellent Swahili and English. Salary 2400 per annum plus family allowance £35.50 per annum plus a grant allowance, plus passage. Appointment for two or three years, from September, 1949 (Oxford), or from September or December, 1949 (Cambridge). Applicants should send their curriculum vitae to the Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

May apply to bring wife. Best living room existing in Colonial Service Club, Oxford. Official visit. Expenses and uniforms will be paid at Cambridge. Applicants should send their curriculum vitae to the Registrar, University Registry, Oxford.

Opposition to Income Tax

SIX HUNDRED EUROPEAN citizens of Nairobi have signed a petition by the Nairobi Electric Organisations in Nairobi, to protest against income tax by higher-paid under the new Registration of Persons Ordinance, which has already been passed by the Legislative Council.

A resolution for the amendment of the ordinance is to read "finger or thumb, or any other part of the person to be identified, production of a passport and/or such other evidence as may be reasonably required," was passed by 516 votes to 84. The motion was moved by Mr. WALTER SHAPLEY, chairman of the Society for Civil Liberties, who before the war took a leading part in the opposition to income tax.

Mr. DEBBIE EBERNE, M.L.C. for Nairobi South, while examining the bill had voted in favour of the ordinance, was subjected to a "kick him out." He repeated his determination not to give way, as he considered that the ordinance was in the interests of good government. If the Act is passed, he said, it would be the end of British leadership in Kenya.

Mr. E. A. WILBY, M.L.C. for Nairobi North, was more conciliatory. He suggested that exemption from taxation might be granted to additional owners of land in the Colony. Despite his own opinion, he would, if there were to be serious conscientious objection to giving fingerprints, that if new before Government, provided that any alternative did not leave too big a loophole for "those people we have to control in our own interests."

British Industries Fair

MR. A. BOTTOMLEY, Secretary of the British Industries Fair, told questioners the purpose of the fair was not to sell but to show the majority of exhibitors were well satisfied with the British Industries Fair and a high proportion were pleased with the export of their goods and the removal of restrictions in their countries had from the full transaction of business. Sixteen of the most important factories Overseas trade buyers had numbered 17,061, compared with 14,333 for 1948. Some agents were included in the totals, but the majority were overseas buyers. In answer to criticisms of the catering arrangements at Earl's Court, where it had been stated that it was chafed for a cup of coffee and 12.7 for a cup of tea, Mr. Bottomley said control of catering was in the hands of the landlords of the building. The last discussed with the caterers before the opening of the fair, the charge for tea was 1d. for a cup and coffee 4d. for cup. He pointed out the disparity in the prices mentioned and indicated that the comments which had been made would be taken into consideration in future negotiations.

Agricultural Research in S. Rhodesia

SIR FRANK EATON, Chief Director of the Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Agriculture, has suggested the establishment of agricultural research stations in the field and husbandry experimental stations in the chief agricultural regions of the colony, and sub-stations in special localities for agricultural research. The central laboratory would provide for investigation of a strictly scientific nature while the field and husbandry stations would experiment with new crops, implements, and methods of live-stock management.

General African Airways Deficit

THE \$1,000,000 DEFICIT of the Central African Airways Corporation in 1949 will be the largest since the company was started in 1946. This was stated recently in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. H. HICKEN, who added that the deficit of the Southern Airways Corporation on its recent operations of the A.C. could not be filled until the 1950-51 financial year.

Debate on S. Rhodesian Budget

Liberal Criticism of Trend to Left

STROK criticism of the Southern Rhodesian Budget was made recently in the Colony's Parliament by Mr. R. O. Stockil, leader of the Liberal Opposition.

It was, he said, a "cross-roads Budget" offering two alternatives—a continued policy of democratic government, or a form of State control. The Government's policy of veering increasingly to the Left was having an adverse effect upon investors and the Minister of Finance had deliberately tried to dry up the inflow of capital to the Colony.

"If this Budget is accepted," he declared, "we will lay the foundations for State control of development, industry, and commerce. No one can say that it may not eventually lead further."

The Minister of Finance had become imbued with the ideas of certain gentlemen with Socialistic leanings in Britain, and therefore a strong suspicion that the Government's policy was dictated by British Socialists. Parliament was becoming a farce—a rubber-stamping institution.

Mr. Stockil said that last November Mr. Whittaker had stated that the trade balance was showing a good improvement, but in February of this year the adverse balance was nearly £90,000 more than a year ago.

During and before the general election much had been heard about several "unofficial" schemes. The Minister of Agriculture had assured members that a number of them were to be built. But they had heard nothing more about the Kariba George scheme, very little had been said about the proposals to improve rail facilities and housing of a West coast or any other port.

Government's Failure to Control Inflation

The Government had failed to set the correct exchange level and to control inflation, and he would go so far as to say that they were actually setting the pace of the upward trend in the cost-of-living spiral.

A more distinct cleavage between the line of political thought was essential, Mr. Stockil concluded. The country should be divided into those who favoured a democratic form of government and those who wanted State control. The Liberals, he went on, were proud of their conservatism, and for those who approved of the Minister of Finance's position would be indicating that their approval was not for long.

Mr. R. O. Stockil, Liberal Party, said that a fundamental principle of a democratic government was particularly important in a country where the Native labour was so important in the economy, and where labour was so important in the economy with the increasing development of neighbouring territories.

The Colony was not making serious enough attempt to meet its public health requirements. The health of the Natives was being neglected, thereby jeopardizing the health of the rest of the community.

Mr. S. B. BARKER (United Party) appealed for co-operation between the Government, local authorities, and private enterprise in the housing programme.

He had been amazed in reading the four-year plan to find that the National Building and Housing Board would not be functioning until 1967. The Government was so complacent that after starting from scratch, it had been able to solve the Colony's housing problem in such a short time. But the Board should be called in to assist in Native housing, and it would be unable to do this if it ceased to function in 1967.

Mr. Deputy Young (United Party) doubted whether the estimated increased expenditure of £1,000,000 for the 1964 financial year was justified.

In South Africa the population of 20 million had a population of 20 million. But in Southern Rhodesia the population of 2 million had a population of 2 million.

roughly 200,000 in Southern Rhodesia, with a European population of about 200,000. The first wave of immigration was a small one, but the second wave was a large one. It added to the population of the Colony.

The adverse balance was not likely to improve unless the Government were not successful in obtaining more favourable import duties on capital goods and if the greater proportion had not been approved. The Government's proposals for 1964-1965, a total of £1,000,000 had been approved to finance a deficit in the international trading account for 1964.

Although the adverse balance was not to be due to internal inflation, it might seem to be a step to reduce inflation. Nothing had been heard about restricting bank credit as was the case in South Africa. Sooner or later the Government would probably be forced to introduce control over the importation of goods from soft currency areas, although the consoling feature was the fact that the British Government had advised against this move and seemed, therefore, to have confidence in the Colony.

Mr. Young said that the Minister's proposals for indirect taxation, including the "childish" Native labour tax, were irritating measures. He pressed for a start to be made on social services on a contributory basis.

Vital Stage in Colony's History

Mr. J. H. SMIT (Liberal) who thought that the Government's taxation should have embraced more of the unearned income, said that if this had been done the Government would have provided the Treasury with the funds it required to meet the individual with the desirous to pay a contribution.

The Colony was at a vital stage in its history. It should decide whether it was to remain a democratic country or a country of a few whites.

Mr. A. S. SMITH (United Party) said that the Government's tobacco tax was a step that we bring in a total of 15 per cent on all tobacco imported into this Colony, with a rebate of £15 per acre every year for every £15 worth of tobacco produced. This is equivalent to the tobacco tax and labour. Members do not wish to grow for these plants but the tax is. The land tax should be extended to all land in the Colony. Every acre in this Colony should be assessed as if it were.

The Government should set a minimum price for all minerals produced, for a minimum period of four years. A good mineral must be a guarantee, and the Government must be able to manage the mineral that was produced and to control growth to make it a source of nothing but a glut of any one mineral.

If additional capital for development purposes over and above the £300,000 available in the four-year plan could not be obtained from the country's normal sources, application should be made to the Government for a loan.

Mr. D. M. N. JOHNSON (United Party) said that the Colony must remain a unity which it appeared to have lost in the past few weeks.

It was unfortunate that there should be a distinct cleavage between Socialists and Conservatives, because they were strong supporters of the Government. The Government had a majority such as Rhodesia. The Government had a majority and had declared that it was a majority, but it was a somewhat puzzling situation.

Exports Not to Increase

If the present position was not remedied, exports must be increased and capital expenditure. The speaker, Mr. Barker, had a harmful effect in that it was making the direct opposite line was an attack on one of the Colony's chief industries, which was liable to shake confidence in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. CALVERT (United Party) appealed for a Government statement on the utilization of the maize crop. Maize growers who becoming sections of the Government's attitude, and felt that a statement was being delayed purposely so that it and when prices dropped the Government would be in a stronger bargaining position.

Mr. O. A. HODGSON (United Party) said that the Government's four-year development plan was disappointing. It consisted of the mass of the expansion of present services, with little new development.

Natives would be expected to contribute to the Colony's finances. The Government had a surplus between March and April, but the year the amount of milk being bought at three

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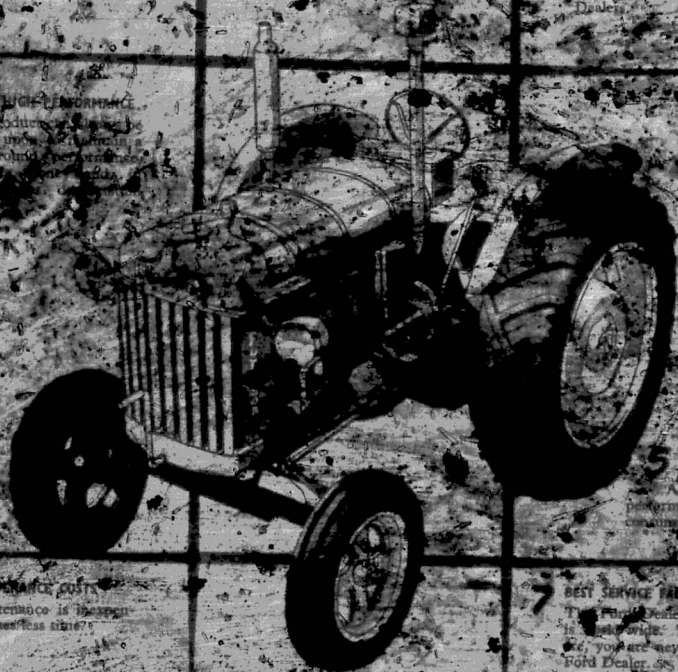
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Lords Debate U.N.O. Mission Report Prejudices of Trusteeship Council

LORD PARINGDON, who opened the debate in the House of Lords recently on the report of the United Nations visiting mission to Tanganyika, welcomed the document and considered its tone throughout friendly. The tributes paid to the administrative and technical services would be appreciated.

Some of the mission's remarks were due to a lack of appreciation of the position of the country. It is not only Tanganyika but the other Colonies. It was natural that the investigators should try to obtain as much as possible for their wards, but they should remember that this country had many responsibilities, and that even if resources were greater than they were, shortages of materials and more particularly of personnel imposed limitations.

The report rightly stated that between the wars the Territory was confined to a bare and maintenance basis, largely owing to doubts as to its future.

Dealing with the complaint that there were no elected Africans on the Legislative Council and very few nominated Africans, Lord Paringdon felt sure that Government would arrange for elections as soon as an adequate informed electorate was in being. As regards the formation of representative councils, he commented to the House of Government the progress and adventurous policy in West Africa.

He pointed out that there was no case for representatives of minority groups in all provincial councils. The prospect that reservation of seats of every nomination was preferable to the division of the population into communities by the establishment of communal electorates. He opposed the formation of a Territorial Council on the ground that there was a Legislative Council which rendered it unnecessary.

Inter-Territorial Organization

Particular attention was the remark made in connection with inter-territorial organization, that the existence of customs barriers had seriously undermined Tanganyika enterprise and revenue, and that without such restrictions Tanganyika could be a flourishing country. It was unfortunate, although there were practical reasons why it should be so, that the headquarters and all the inter-territorial organizations should be in Nairobi.

The report stated that if non-Natives there had been situated 1,846,278 acres out of a productive area of 5,534,000 acres, and this percentage, continued Lord Paringdon, appeared to justify the recommendations on the return of mission lands not immediately returned, the reduction of European settlement, and the return of ex-German estates to native tenants.

H.M. Government should be extremely cautious in any further alienation of land in the Territory. The development of unproductive land, such as that which has been noted in last year's report, would be a matter of profound regret. It was clearly to be well thought out, and even though the scheme was a valuable thing, not to be disadvantageous.

It appeared incredible that there was much land which was neither desired by African occupants nor likely to be wanted in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, if we desired mineral development, it was clear that conditions must be made sufficiently attractive for foreign capital to under-

take. Lord Paringdon agreed that inefficiency in African labour was largely due to low wages, and thought that with higher wages employers would be encouraged to improve the labourers by training and instruction. He hoped that H.M. Government would find it possible to abolish all penal sanctions in labour contracts, and discourage the use of contract labour. The Supply and Utilization of Labour Bill of the Territory pleased him with regard to labour was to be directed.

At this point there were interruptions from Mr. J. L. Watt, Lord Hailey, and Viscount Swinton of Strathmore. "What do we do here?" "Horrible," and "Just like here."

The committee which was to operate the Bill, Lord Paringdon continued, consisted almost entirely of representatives of employers.

The Government and the administration had nothing of which to be ashamed, and the harm was done without defect and responsibility, wanted.

LORD HAILEY said he would support the report from a different angle. The members of the school which had been set up in the Territory had no administrative experience, and the school was under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council.

Though all accepted the report, the former mandated territories would have to become trust territories, there was considerable apprehension about the constitution of the Trusteeship Council, which was not a body of men appointed on account of their knowledge or experience in Colonial affairs. It consisted of nation members. There was every reason to suppose that the representatives would reproduce the national prejudices, dislikes, and animities which had found so large a place in the discussions of U.N.O. itself.

But if the report could not be regarded with satisfaction it could at least be read with some relief. The mission showed singular inability to recognize the great changes which had been effected in Tanganyika since Great Britain had assumed the mandate. There was a very noticeable failure to assess the character of the associations or other bodies from which representations were received.

Inaccurate Statements

The mission appeared unaware, when it related remarks by a clerical association in Arusha on the subject of reconstruction, there is no resulting in Arusha, and which it quoted in the Sukumaland chapter on the subject of education of boys, it was apparently unaware that no land in Sukumaland has ever been alienated.

The Trusteeship Council, on Lord Hailey, had permitted discussion of a number of the memoranda submitted through the mission, and decided to allow full discussion of the report before it had the opinion of the administering authority of those memoranda. The report seemed to be a compromise between the French and Australian on the one side and the Chinese and American members on the other.

An intimation of Lord Paringdon's criticism of land alienation, Lord Hailey said there were 260,000 acres in Tanganyika of which 47,000,000 were being reserved for the mission.

Continued on page 1204

Craven A

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areas. There were, therefore, 125,000 acres which could be regarded as available for cultivation and pasture, out of which Lord Faringdon had found 50,000 acres were cultivated under methods of shifting cultivation.

In German times there were 1,400 acres allocated to Europeans, so that the total available to any was actually less than before British assumed the mandate.

"The general statement of restriction of European settlement was too broad an approach to a question which was essentially a series of local problems. In some areas such restrictions were injurious to African interests, but in others benefits would accrue, not only to the resources of the Territory as a whole, but also to natives of the neighbourhood. This was a better position than what had obtained from a similar policy in the Territory itself, in the effect that the influx of Tanganyika settlers entirely offset any extension of European settlement. But the value of European enterprise in Tanganyika had been amply proved. Recruiting supplied only a small proportion of the labour for a peninsula 10,000 sq. mi. As a general proposition it must be accepted that native wages were low, but there were qualifications. White emper numbered only some 340,000 out of 6,000,000. The prices of wages might look small, but rations were included, thereby providing 3,500 calories, which were more than he had enjoyed at any time in his country. There was no advantage in pushing wages up outside of proportion to the costs of subsistence at this and best, and the result was in attendance irregular work and inefficiency.

He did not share the fears expressed by Indians in Tanganyika in regard to inter-territorial organization, and looked forward to a much closer integration of the territories.

Six Weeks to Study 5,000,000 People

LORD TWEEDSMUR, Whip of the House of Commons, said six weeks was not very long for the study of the problems of 5,000,000 people living in 30,000 square miles. In our Colonial Empire there was always something to praise and something to censure. Our Non-Colonial experience in Tanganyika was that there could be neither a blue print nor a time schedule in political development. Self-government depended on toleration. In countries with similar tribes and small nations, vast inheriting ancestral lands, handed on different to us, responsible government could not be attained until these antagonisms had been solved.

He believed that inter-territorial organization was on its way, and must come at no distant date. All the diverse problems of Africa, before could not be solved by raising wages.

"We are must wait on development. We do this plan thousands of schools and hospitals only to find them closed within a short time for lack of revenue to support them.

Lord Tweedsmur thought that Lord Faringdon believed that the white man had no right in Tanganyika, other than as a short-term technical adviser. Who were the population of Tanganyika? They were the African population, the Indian community, and the European community, and the last mentioned had carried on the vast preparation of the development of the country.

Progress must continue to rest to an enormous extent on European leadership, technical skill, and investment.

The Trusteeship Council had not invented the word "trusteeship." That was first used in a House of Commons Committee 110 years ago. In the last few decades the British Colonial Empire had introduced the idea of trusteeship, the closest partnership the world has ever seen. What would have happened if the mission, with all their powers still in force to Britain, for the same period of six weeks had had moved rapidly about these islands conversing with shopkeepers, housewives, and so on, and they had still have come to the awkward conclusion that the Government was not fit to rule, but that would not absolve the Government of their responsibility until conditionally relieved, a country could relieve us of the responsibility for the welfare of more than 5,000,000 Africans.

Irresponsible Document

LORD RENNELL thought Lord Faringdon's approach to the Trusteeship report was fair, but the document was irresponsible. No fair persons, however well-intentioned, hard-working, and knowledgeable could draw up a Committee report on such detailed subjects in six weeks. Only six of the eight provinces were visited.

The present document, whether it was a success or a failure, might be a background to the political development of a future free Africa. It was for development of Natives in their own country.

If the report was a compromise between two different views, it could have been a more responsible document, to be accepted as a whole, and not in parts.

On the subject of inter-territorial organization, he said that one of the most ridiculous ideas was that of a Tanganyika and Rhodesia Union. He had seen the idea of a Union of East Africa, which had been made in 1919, but it was not to be. It was hampered by insuperable difficulties, and it was not to be. He advised people to be realistic. He thought that the 20 years' development had been made in the Belgian Congo, and that Tanganyika was not to be compared with it.

The Earl of Lisburne, in reply, said there would be no weakening of our position in respect of our administrative responsibilities. It was no surprise that the so brief a stay the mission should have fallen wide of the mark.

The best way to relieve the pressure of population was not to hand over all the Government to African ownership, since some could be run only by expert non-Native management, and their transfer to tribal occupation would obviously impoverish the country. It would be preferable to open up new areas for African settlement.

Too rapid a movement to self-government, through failure to consider the political, administrative, and the racial African population, would be a regard of living and the steady political progress of the Territory as a whole. Tribal institutions must be gradually adapted to modern political requirements.

It was hoped that the not-distant future to increase the African membership of the Legislative Council, from four to eight, one from each province. But it was not desirable to increase the number of voters over Native interests. To ensure that the European non-official members retained their status as representatives of purely sectional interests and independent to most of Africans was unwarranted.

Labour Ordinance Essential

The Earl of Lisburne failed to suggest how the poorest of the rural African population would be provided with the means of living and the steady political progress of the Territory were not less than a third of the Government's total expenditure, compared with 5% in 1922.

He defended the Labour Supply and Utilization Ordinance, which had not yet come into operation. It aimed at relating the labour supply to essential peasant occupations, and would not in any way interfere with the freedom of the workers. There was no element of compulsion, and it aimed to direct labourers to their own work, and to give them the opportunity to receive their services.

Lord Tweedsmur suggested the House that the condition of labourers often suffered from supplies and the Government's aim in labour control was to protect the African workers from the disastrous results of interruptions in essential work.

Inter-territorial organization was purely administrative, and did not interfere with the political independence of Tanganyika, which continued administration as a trust territory.

It was his hope that the mission would leave with a view to a more complete study of the Territory.

Upper Nile Diocese

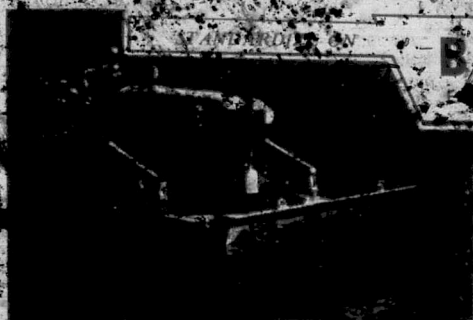
BISHOP KIRCHING, the bishop of the Upper Nile, presided over the annual meeting of the diocesan association, when the principal speakers were the Rev. J. J. BERRY, who gave a comprehensive review of the work and the needs of the Upper Nile diocese, and MISS S. J. WILSON, who had recently returned after 20 years' work at the Freda Carl hospital in Gondar.

Since the days of her arrival in the Teso country, she had been apart from a dozen unskilled Teso dressers, there was no locally recruited staff, no women dressers, and very little sense of responsibility among the local Africans, she could report considerable improvement in the conditions to-day.

Not only was nearly the whole of the Native staff recruited in Teso, but there was a Teso physician, who looked very little supervision; another, who was in charge of the operating theatre, and all women patients were attended by female staff. Moreover, the former reluctance of Africans to submit to hospital treatment had disappeared, and Natives came distances of up to 200 miles.

A number of inquiries were made by the diocesan and African parishes.

Bishop Kirching warned that the Church had not only a southern Sudan had not been that the Church had only about two to five years to which to establish Christianity in the face of the expansion of the Islam.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF: Council for Settlements in Rhodesia

There are approximately 90 aerodromes and landing grounds in East Africa.

Expenditure by the Sudan Government on famine relief is estimated at £140,000.

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council will meet at Lusaka on June 27.

More than 300 questions were asked by members of the Sudan Legislative Assembly at its first session.

The annual evening party of the Women's Coronation Club will be held at Victoria Regent House, London, S.W.1, on June 30 at 7.30 p.m.

Delegates from the East African territories and Northern Rhodesia will attend the Anglo-Belgian Fisheries Conference at Elizabethville towards the end of the month.

Two African poster artists at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, have been sentenced to three years and three and a half years hard labour respectively for stealing postal matter.

Two soldiers in No. 2 of the 1st Rhodesia Government Rifles, the Royal Regiment and Special Reserve, were released from active service on 28 from December.

Sudanese Students Arrested

Two Sudanese students in Cairo, have been arrested by the Egyptian police for being concerned with the distribution of Communist leaflets. They are to be repatriated to the Sudan.

Cotton being in short supply to the African Farmers' Union, one of the organizations outlawed by the Sudan Government, owing to the recent disturbances, is being taken over by the military.

Documents submitted by the Ethiopian Government to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in connection with alleged atrocities during the invasion and occupation of Ethiopia by the Italians, have been published in Addis Ababa.

Non-combatives of the Kenya section of East Africa Airways are now covering 6,000 miles per month, twice the average monthly distance before the war. Wagons in 1948 each accounted for 2,000 ton-miles more than the average for 1949, and received an average 6.5 days' compensation with 10.2 days' interest for the war.

A contract is being worked on the premises of the Rhokana Corporation, Nakuru, for presentation to the Northern Rhodesian Government, approval and aid for the new Livingstone airport. It will be the gift of the territory's Chamber of Mines, made up of an alloy of copper, lead and zinc, and represents a road, map of central and southern territories with principal towns and airports marked.

THE ADVISABILITY of creating some form of Council of Conciliation for the settlement of disputes between members of the Commonwealth has been urged in a recent letter to *The Times* by Sir H. N. Spalding, who writes:

"Such a body has in the past been unnecessary, but with the addition of new States and races, some of them with common frontiers or otherwise in continuity with one another, disputes may easily prove more frequent and less easy to settle. The cases of Kashmir, and of Indians and Pakistanis in South and East Africa, for which other and perhaps less hopeful solutions have been proposed, are obvious."

Such a committee might consist of 10 members, five members selected or agreed to by the disputant countries, and five being appointed by one representative of each of the other States of the Commonwealth. It would recommend only, and its only sanction would be the moral weight of public opinion being behind its recommendations.

Mutual Consideration and Good Will

There would be two great advantages. The members of the Commonwealth habitually cooperate with one another with mutual consideration and good will, while their representatives are often personal friends, combined and appointed by the United Nations, based on yet established and comparable traditions.

Secondly, the States of the Commonwealth, while strongly treating any interference with the sovereign rights of any member as a matter worse than most foreign nations find very defensible, are the peoples that arise between nations of different race, tradition, and culture, and are therefore better qualified to avoid many judgments and their attendant hardships to arrive at workable compromises.

Terms for Tobacco Farmers

SETTLEMENT TERMS for new settlement loans to tobacco farmers in Northern Rhodesia have been agreed by the Land Board. Instead of requiring repayments to be made in three equal instalments from the proceeds of the velder's second, third and fourth crops, the Land Board will now accept payment as follows: 20% of the third July after commencement of the loan; 40% of the fourth July; and 40% in the fifth year. Since most farmers also include maize production, which tobacco in their present economic system will allow them to forego at the beginning of their third year before the final instalment of repayment falls due.

Leasat Control

A CONVENTION to establish the International Red Leasat Control Service on a formal basis has been signed by the United Kingdom, Belgium, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. An international convention to establish headquarters in Bechercorn, Northern Rhodesia. An informal control service has been in existence for some years in Tanganyika, where it was spectacularly successful in its campaign last year.

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Of Commercial Concern Zaire Scheme Committee

A Zaire Executive Committee has been constituted to the survey and initiate action on matters other than policy relating to the Zaire scheme. The Financial Secretary will be chairman, and the other members are the Governor, Blue Nile Province, or his nominee; the manager, Sudan Impregnations Syndicate; and the Director, Sudan Irrigation Department, with the Gezira liaison officer as secretary.

The Tanganyika section of East African Railways has ordered 10 Bedford buses, with accommodation in each for eight upper class and 20 third class passengers. Deliveries expected in June, complete body units being made in England and shipped to Dar es Salaam in sections for assembly in the railway workshops. The other vehicles will have all-metal bodies.

The quality of this year's tobacco from line-of-rail farms in Northern Rhodesia has been described as the best ever, and one acre of 40 tons in the first few days of the auction in Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia have been as high as 44 d. per pound.

New companies incorporated during the first quarter of this year in Northern Rhodesia were as follows: commerce and finance, 10, capital totalling £52,000; building, four (£34,000); manufacturing, two (£5,000); secondary industry, one (£4,000).

U.S. Stockpiling Programme

The Economic Co-operation Administration to the United Kingdom recently purchased by the United States Government three commodities, sisal, East African, platinum, and sperm oil, for stockpiling purposes.

The Forestal Land, Timber and Airways Co., Ltd., announce a final dividend for 1949 of 12% on the year ended 31st March 1949, amounting to £4,333,000 out of £35,900,000.

The P. and O. Company have announced a final dividend of 4% less tax payable, amounting to 14% (12% for the year ended 31st March 1949).

During April 1950, 11 Fairbanks and 24 other ships entered Port Swettenham in addition to one British warship.

Mini Nani (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate have announced an interim dividend of 3% (1949/50).

Brake fluid, 200,000 gallons, was supplied to Kampala Industrial Chemicals, Ltd., for their plant.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., received 10,000 tons of sisal and 500 in April.

Kassala Cotton Company

THE KASSALA COTTON CO., LTD., showed a profit of £175,000 in the year ended 31st March 1950, compared with £73,892 in the previous year. The company has 20,000 Mas. bales, of which 10,000 are in the hands of the Government, and a balance of 10,000. The company requires £41,250, leaving a balance of 10,000. The company has a loan of £41,250 against 10,000 bales.

The company's assets at 31st March 1950 were: cash, £16,271,700; receivables, £200,180; and current liabilities, £2,271,700. The assets are valued at £126,292, and current assets at £1,000,000, including British Government securities at £1,000,000, and £1,000,000, and £1,000,000.

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Mining

New Gold Subsidy Scheme

I.M.F. Approves Rhodesian Plan

A new gold subsidy scheme for Southern Rhodesia has been approved by the International Monetary Fund. This was announced a few days ago by the Minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davenport.

Based upon tonnage milled and the recovery grade for primary treatment, the new scheme allows for payment on a sliding scale ranging from 1s. to 5s. per ton on ore with a recovery grade not exceeding 4 dwts. The subsidy will thereafter be reduced by 1d. per ton per tenth of 1 dwt. until it ceases at 10 dwt.

Mines producing more than 3,000 ounces will not qualify for the new subsidy, payable on June outputs, which will be continued for at least three years unless conditions warrant its reduction or removal.

In Southern Rhodesia first impressions of the new scheme are described as favourable. A rough estimate of £500,000 sterling annually is given as the cost of the new subsidy.

The Mining Editor of the *Financial Times* writes:—
The provision in the new scheme that mines producing more than 3,000 oz. monthly will not qualify for the subsidy might be regarded as a surprising feature, since it could well remove the subsidy's incentive to go above this figure. On the other hand, responsible opinion in London took it for granted that the latest provisions will have been designed to encourage the mining of low-grade, and, perhaps, formerly abandoned, ore.

Among S. Rhodesian gold mines producing below 3,000 oz. are the following, with April outputs in parentheses: Bushveld Mines (4,019 oz.), Johannesburg Gold Mines (2,220 oz.), Anglo-Egyptian (600 oz.), Wanderer Consolidated (2,272 oz.). In recent months output of Globa and Phoenix has been running a trifle over the 3,000 oz. mark.

It is clear from its immediate importance to the Colony's gold industry, the new approved subsidy appears to be a welcome addition in a wider sense. Since the beginning of last year, Canada has been operating a gold subsidy plan, the I.M.F. approval, and now S. Rhodesia has its reply.

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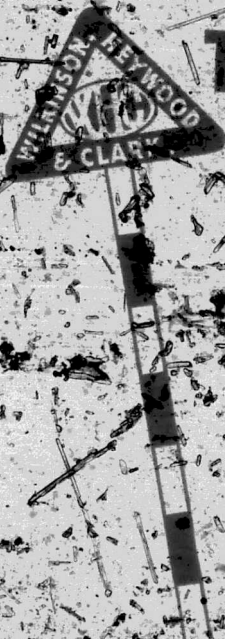
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It may be true whether the truth may be about the foundation of Kano it is beyond dispute that it has existed for centuries as a trading centre and port of call on the great caravan routes, ancient industries, including the preparation of Morocco leather, still survive in the locality. Although today the prosperity of Kano depends far more upon its position as the recognised centre of the Nigerian groundnut trade, full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria on the industries of the North and the present trend of local markets is readily obtainable on request.



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