

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

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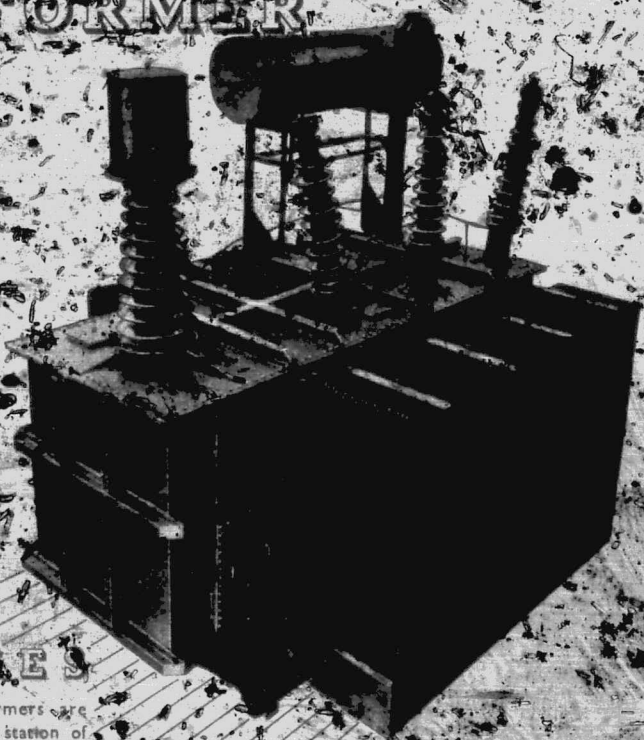
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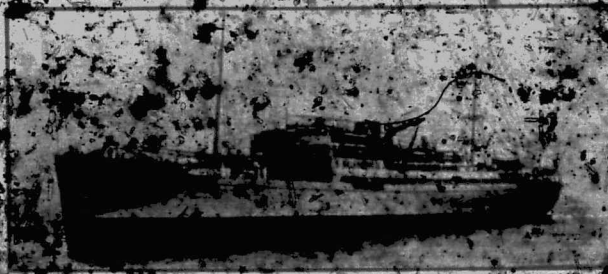
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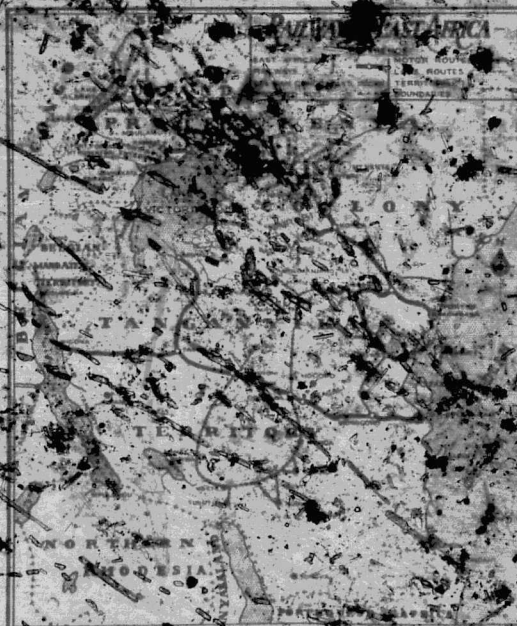
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters in Review	Full Programme for Colonial Month	1293
Birthday Tribute List	Letters to the Editor	1289
British Policy in S. N. O. Report	Nairobi, London, Accra	1312
Mr. Nogiens-Fanon on East Africa To-day	Company Meeting	1314
	East African News	1316

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EMPHATIC TRIBUTE to the value of European enterprise is paid by His Majesty's Government in its reply to the report issued by the United Nations mission which visited Tanganyika (British Territory) some months ago on behalf of the Trusteeship Council. We have devoted many pages to the publication of extracts from the report and the official British reply because we consider it essential to make as widely known as possible the statements some of them astonishing to which the mission was prepared to commit itself after a very brief and cursory visit and not less important to record the courteous but firm refutation of many of its criticisms and other statements by a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom which since it came into power nearly four years ago and assumed responsibility for Colonial Policy and administration has earned a great deal about the Colonial Empire. It is so the credit of the official report and especially of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Clegg, who has made the publication of this report and the criticisms and misapprehensions of the mission in general not been allowed to obscure the real facts of the problems demanding attention. It is a reply which has met the opposition of the House of Commons, its criticisms were answered especially by the Secretary of State and all the members of the Government and all the

members of the Labour Party have had opportunities of examining the position for themselves on the spot in the East and Central Africa. In addition, a much more accurate assessment has been made and made public.

The present Secretary of State has declared repeatedly in the past couple of years that European farmers and planters have made an indispensable and highly profitable contribution to the general welfare of the Colonies.

Indispensable. The general welfare of the Colonies has, of course, not been merely a matter of economic but of economic, political and other interests have been an essential factor in providing the framework for administration, the social services, communications and other developments. In the extracts which we publish here we find from the British reply to the report these words: "We find that the mission has made a profound and a most essential contribution to the wealth and productive capacity of Tanganyika Territory and therefore directly and indirectly to the welfare of the people of the United Kingdom." In the opinion of the administering authority it must continue to do so for many years to come. The extract appears today in connection with the affirmation that it is an indisputable fact that speaking

genitive—the productive capacity of the African peasant is at present far greater when he is paid to cultivate than when left to cultivate for himself as a peasant farmer.

That sentence would have seemed impious to almost any Socialist politician a few years ago, for the whole party held fanatically to the joint theory that white settlement involved deprivation of Theory and the African who, however Experience would live happily ever after if given more land and more land left largely to his own devices. The Labour Party is now beginning to understand that the both halves of Africa and the African can be expected to reveal themselves progressively only if there be more European enterprise, initiative and guidance, not less, and that one of the overriding needs is European example, by no means least in agriculture. A Socialist Government in Great Britain has therefore encouraged increased European settlement in Kenya, and is committed to a similar policy in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Swaziland. Though in the last named territory there is as yet no feeling that administrative measures leave much room for improvement, a fair measure of success has been achieved.

The more correct assertion that the productive capacity of the African peasant is a great deal greater when he is paid to cultivate than when left to cultivate for himself as an individual peasant farmer, creates the genuine Standards and emphatic admiration of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, a well-meaning ignorant African, armed with a knowledge of the general progress of Africa and the learning that such a fool-date and fool-deceiving methods cannot raise their standard of living to the modern world. The Imperial Government have, in fact, only a special way with present methods of agricultural cultivation, the standard of living of the peasant farmer of the East is actually lower and it is here for the first time that the help mechanical cultivation, under the guidance of a few hearthside boys, has been made in Southern Africa, particularly in East Africa. The extension of the same cultivation can be very easily done by trained persons and not easily by un-

agricultural demonstrators, who by giving aid, working in the soil, and showing the way to which they are assigned by Victoria, can be a fine example for their neighbours. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA first began to take attention to this admirable idea in ten years ago soon after it was introduced, and on many occasions since have urged that the Eastern African Governments under Colonial Office control should learn from the initiative shown by the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia—thanks to the wisdom of Sir Godfrey Huggins in personal and outstanding missionary agricultural enterprise service and devotion himself to the creation and expansion of this very practical piece of help to the African. But for some reason which we have never been able to fathom, the other territories have been very slow to follow a splendid lead.

Strangely, Farmers to Learn from Rhodesia.

European settlement and enterprise must, as the British farmer affirms, have a sense of security, a sense of stability, and a sense of solid achievement, if there are to be established, an Enterprise Man, maintain and such Have Security. Enterprise must be encouraged in spheres and areas where this can be achieved without detriment of any kind to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants, but it is to be a great benefit and advantage. The result is, need telling, and a telling result, in which millions of people have been dragged into the assumption—held with the view of a few, that private enterprise, particularly in agriculture, is a magical any where, and almost everywhere.

A changing of the heart is beginning to reach a minority, as yet only a tiny minority, of the minds, for rather hearts, which have fully accepted such ideas. These few are coming to recognize character is first, as in almost every fundamental, other departments of life. It is a character which points to the private enterprise conducted by men of character, and to the great things for Africa, and public services, operated by smaller men, who are not automatically better benefits men, because the conception was some and its translation into practice undertaken by the State. Africa's primacy is and always will be the leadership of men of character in every community. Any policy which disregards that fundamental fact in response to political expediencies will spell disaster.

the other territories have not followed. East Africa has much to learn from the Southern Rhodesian system. African

The King's Birthday Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been made G.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List which has conferred knighthoods on Mrs. CORRY, MRS. J. A. LUCIE-SMITH, Mrs. L. J. BAKER, and Mr. A. T. BAKER.

M. GOEBENDUCK, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, Dr. FRANK EISSA, Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State, and a number of well-known East Africans have been awarded the C.M.B. and among the recipients of the B.E. are MRS. E. HEDDERLEY, MRS. M. NORTH, MRS. CALDWELL, the Rev. R. W. STEPHENS, and MRS. CHARLES H. BAKER.

Hereafter are five details of awards to persons with an African or Rhodesian connexion:

COMPANION OF HONOUR

CURTIS, LIONEL GEORGE, Esq., President of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in the foundation of which he was largely concerned. Has been keenly interested in African affairs for many years, and was one of the architects of the Union of South Africa.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

GREEN, JOHN, Esq., in a Director of Messrs. Thomas Hirth and John Brown, Ltd. (two have Rhodesian and East African interests), and chairman of the Central Conference of Wholesale and Allied Employers' National Association.

HATTON, DONALD GEORGE, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Consultant Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Agriculture, and Deputy Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station.

HUMPHREYS, LESLIE ARTHUR, Esq., since 1947 chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation. Went to Tanganyika earlier this year to take temporary executive control of the Tanganyika scheme. Was formerly assistant general manager of the Daily Express.

LUCIE-SMITH, DONALD ALBERT, Esq., B.Sc., L.D., Chief Justice, Sierra Leone, since 1946. Joined the Colonial Service in 1920, and in 1931 went to Kenya as judge judge, Acting Chief Justice in Kenya in 1937, and 1938, and of Zanzibar in 1942. President of the Tanganyika Tribunal and chairman of the Compensation Board in Kenya.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

CARDNER, RICHARD HERBERT ARCHBOLD, Esq., Chief Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in which capacity he was conferred with Southern Rhodesian honours.

NAME

COLBY, GEOFFREY FRANCIS TAYLOR, Esq., C.B.E., since 1947 Governor of Nyasaland. Joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1925, becoming Administrative Secretary in 1945. Acted as Chief Secretary and Governor of Guyana on several occasions.

POWELL, ANTHONY HILTON, Esq., C.B.E., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Office. Entered the Department of Scientific Research in 1937 and transferred to the Colonial Office ten years later. From 1941 to 1943 served as private secretary to the Minister of Supply and Minister of Production. Became head of the Industrial Division in the Colonial Office in 1946, and Vice-Chairman of the Inter-Imperial Labour Advisory Committee. Has been a British representative at the United Nations in connexion with transport matters, on several occasions. Kenya has defended Cameroun's interests with marked vigour.

C.M.B.

BARKER, HAROLD UGILL JAMES, Esq., provincial commissioner, Nyasaland, in which he has served since 1910.

BASTIN, GEORGE HIRSHACK, Esq., C.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

BARLING, CHARLES EDWIN AUKINLETT, Esq., Assistant Chief Secretary, East Africa High Commission.

DIKEY, FRANK, Esq., B.B.E., D.Sc., Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Director of Colonial Geological Survey.

After leaving his geology in Sierra Leone, transferred to Newcastle, where he became Director of Geological Survey in 1926. In 1932 was appointed Director of Water Development in Northern Rhodesia. Has reported on water problems in the Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika. At one time lecturer in geology at University College, Cardiff.

ELLICO, JAMES ROBERT McDOWELL, Esq., O.B.E., provincial commissioner, Uganda, where he has served since 1920.

GOEBENDUCK, KAMUBH MUKUNDE, Esq., M.C., East Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London since 1942.

After working in the 1914-18 war in which he was taken prisoner on the Western Front, he became assistant surveyor in the Bristol Corporation's survey department. Joined the Eastafieldland Farmer's Cooperative in 1928, became manager in 1931, and six years later was appointed general manager of Rhodesia's Cooperative Organisation Ltd. Was a member of Bulawayo Municipal Council for many years, served on the executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, and was one of the Rhodesian representatives at the British Empire Chamber of Commerce Congress in London in 1935.

HUBBERT, JOHN GEORGE, Esq., B.Sc., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office. Joined the Colonial Office in 1930, and became private secretary to the Secretary of State. In 1937 became private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

MILL, ALEXANDER McDONALD BRUCE, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Development Commission, Tanganyika, where he started his Colonial Service in 1925, seconded to the Secretariat in 1935, and then to the Governor last year.

ROBERTSON, ROBIN HASKEW, Esq., B.Sc., since 1946 general manager of Sudan Railways, from which post he is shortly to retire. Joined the railways in 1924 as assistant civil engineer, became assistant chief engineer in 1940, and Deputy general manager two years later. Has been a member of the Governor-General's Council.

WINTMORE, ROBERT ALEXANDER BELL, Esq., provincial commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

WILLIAMS, JOHN BASTIN, Esq., superintending assistant secretary, Colonial Office. Was seconded to Northern Rhodesia in 1935-6.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE G.B.E. MILITARY DIVISION

ROBERTSON, GENERALS SIR BRIAN HUBERT, B. E., C.B.E., C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., late Colonel, Royal Engineers.

Was A.I.C.E. East Africa Command during the British campaign of 1940-41. Subsequently became British Military Governor in Tanganyika.

G. C. FORMATION

HOWE, SIR ROBERT GEORGE, K.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Sudan since 1947.

After working in various South African and Chinese military commands from 1942 to 1946, and later as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his services were recognised in his services in connection with establishment of the new system of Government in the Sudan.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

ABBOTT, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Esq., chief clerk and establishment officer, Crown Agents for the Colonies. Joined the Crown Agents in 1942, and became head of the Finance Department in 1938. Appointed assistant secretary of the East African Currency Board in 1927, he was secretary 1930-41.

BECK, EDGAR HUDSON, Esq., Chief Native Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia for the past three years. Recently returned after 29 years in the Native Department.

BLAIR, TRAVIS ROBERTS, BRIGADIER, Chief Administrator, British Military Administration, Tripolitania.

BLISS, JOHN WORCESTER, College, Oxford; he joined the Sudan Political Service in 1922, and was released for service with the British Military Administration during the recent war.

BROWN, ROBERT SIDNEY, Esq., C.B.E., assistant secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office.

DALRYMPLE, ANDREW, Esq., member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

DAVY, DAVID GABRIEL, Esq., member of the Colonial Office, commissioner for rubber of the Government of Malaya in 1945.

DUNSTON, LEAN MARJORIE, Esq., member of the director of Messrs. Messers, Ltd.

FEARSON, ARTHUR, Esq., J.P., M.P., Treasurer of the Royal Household since 1945, and Comptroller of H.M. Household in 1945-46.

Visited East Africa with the Parliamentary delegation of 1944, and later joined the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, for which he offered to fly to East Africa with the then chairman, Colonel Charles Pomoyev, to seek agreement with Kenya settler leaders on a constitutional paper 491, but the leader of his party felt that he could not be shared. Has been Labour M.P. for Poppendale since 1933.

STOPPARD, THE REV. ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq., services to education in the Colonies. Chairman of the Colonial Office sub-committee on mass education.

TAYLOR, MAJOR CHARLES MACGREGOR, M.C., Has served some 30 years of devoted service to the coffee industry in Kenya, and in 1946 became the first chairman of the Kenya Marketing Board. One of the leading businessmen in the coffee and orange growing. Chairman of the Kenya Coffee and Orange Marketing Co., Ltd.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

ATTERTON, HENRY WILLIAM, Esq., M.B.E., chief executive officer, Colonial Office.

BARNSON, MURRAY ALEXANDER, Esq., for public services in Tanganyika, where he is a non-official member of the Legislative Council and a leading spokesman for the steel industry.

BARTER, FRANK ERNEST LOVELL, Esq., British auditor, AGEN and British Somaliland.

BENDEE, STANLEY JOHN, Esq., assistant accountant-general, Commonwealth Relations Office.

CORNELL, WILLIAM MURDIE, Esq., director of the Land and Agricultural Bank and chairman of the Electricity Control Board, Bank of Rhodesia.

DAVEY, DAVID GABRIEL, Esq., M.B.E., member of the discoverer of the drugs paludrine and anticydine.

Joined the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. in 1921, and was in charge of the tropical diseases unit of the company's biological department in Black Africa. Visited East Africa in connection with research work in 1943-49. Has received the Gold Medal of the Apothecaries.

GIBSON, GERALD MERCIER, Esq., B.A., M.A., Deputy Director of Airways, Deputy Land Officer, and Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Kenya, since 1946.

GOPSON, CATHERINE, nee PHIPPS, Mrs., M.C., a landowner and farmer in Northern Rhodesia since 1919.

Has been variously chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Show, and a member of the Rhodesia-France Agricultural Show, Ltd., and other agricultural bodies.

GROVER, JOHN LEWELLYN, Esq., Education Department, Sudan Government.

Education Officer, Government, East Africa and Rhodesia. Colonial Office, London, in 1930 as assistant secretary of the Education Department. In 1932 as principal officer of the Education Department, East Africa and Rhodesia.

KIRIRIAM, CHUN AL, Esq., for public services in Kenya, where he has served on the Legislative Council and on various Government boards and committees.

LEWIS, GEORGE HENRY, Esq., M.B.E., district commissioner British Somaliland, East of the Colonial Service, from 1926, and acting to the Somali-land in 1933.

LAWRENCE, EDWARD, Esq., acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Basaland, where he has served since 1929.

LEITCH, MISS ISABELLA, director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Production.

MATTHEW, JAMES, Esq., treasurer, Scotch College, Southern Rhodesia.

MURRO, WILLIAM MACKENZIE SALTBRUN, Esq., former president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, Southern Rhodesia.

PAKEMBA, RICHARD HERCULES WINTERFIELD, Esq., M.B.E., chief commissioner, Zanzibar.

ROSE, FRANCIS LESLIE, Esq., M.B.E., F.R.C., for services in connection with the discovery of paludrine and anticydine.

SNOW, OSCAR WALTER, Esq., B.A., member of the staff of the Research Division, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Sudan.

After attending New College, Oxford, he went to the Gordon Mansel College, Chesham, in 1924 as science master, and was elected assistant chemist in the research laboratory.

WHEELER, ROBERT EVERARD, Esq., M.B., B.S., F.R.C., M.S., member of the staff, Surrey Branch, British Red Cross Society.

Served in the Royal Medical Service from 1905 to 1925.

WELSH, EDWARD MILNE-BARTRAM, Esq., M.B.E., chief officer, African Affairs Department, Southern Rhodesia.

WILLIAMS, CYRIL HARRIS, Esq., district officer, Kenya.

WILSON, GERALD RICHARD CHRISTIE, Esq., M.R.C.S. (L.R.C.P.), acting senior medical officer, Tanganyika.

WRAITH, RONALD HOWARD, Esq., organizer of Colonial Service training, and in School of Economics, London.

M.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

BAILEY, Miss MARY CHRISTINE, chief officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

BATHURST, MRS. MARGARET ANN, for social welfare work in the Bay of Islands, St. John's, Newfoundland.

BILLINGS, PETER, Esq., superintendent of the British Railways, East Africa.

BOYD, ANDREW, Esq., senior supervisor, F.M.L. (London), British Railways, chief customs officer, Swaziland.

BRADY, Miss MARGARET ANNE, Elizabeth, for services to the welfare of the people of Kenya.

BRIDGES, Miss ANNE, M.B.E., for services to the welfare of the people of Northern Rhodesia.

BUNDEE, MRS. J. J., for voluntary social service in Nyasaland.

HOLME, THOMAS, the proprietor of the British shipowner-Houston Companies, fabric manufacturer in South Africa 1929.

KATHARINE, ANNE MARY, for services to the welfare of the people of the Advisory Council for India, Education and other public bodies.

KORNIK, OSCAR, Esq., chief executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

LANDE, Miss NOEL ANNE, Esq., chief of the Treasury Section.

LAWRENCE, MRS. MADINE FRANCES OWEN, chief executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

LEITCH, MISS ISABELLA, Esq., senior executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

LYELL, Miss ANNE, Esq., for services to the welfare of the people of Tanganyika.

LYELL, Miss ANNE, Esq., for services to the welfare of the people of Tanganyika.

ROSE, Miss LAYLA, Esq., M.B.E., F.R.C.S., for services to the welfare of the people of Southern Rhodesia.

RUBIN, Miss ANNE, Esq., for services to the welfare of the people of the Department of Native Education, Southern Rhodesia.

SANDFORD, Miss CHRISTINE, for services to the welfare of the people of Ethiopia.

European Enterprises Serves African Interests

Affirmation of Colonial Government in Reply to United Nations

NOT ONLY IS IT PROVED that even in the most valuable export crops such as tea, can be present be successfully cultivated only under experienced African management, but in an indisputable fact that, so far as generally, the productive capacity of the African peasant is at present far greater when in paid employment than when left to his own device as an individual peasant farmer.

The experiments in systems of industrial cultivation now being carried out in Tanganyika will, it is hoped, pave the way to a revolution in indigenous agricultural methods, and in due time to co-operative farming on a large scale with a greatly increased standard of productivity.

It will however take some years to train the mass of indigenous cultivators in these new methods of farming, and to convert their age-old systems of individual peasant cultivation to large scale co-operative farming without causing serious disruption of their traditional tribal structures. In the meantime, therefore, non-indigenous agricultural production must be maintained and expanded as far as this can be done without prejudice to the land requirements of the indigenous population.

Because of these vital considerations it is not possible at present to consider the suggestions made that all alienated land in certain districts, including alienated land other than ex-cultivo estates, should be made available for African occupation.

Estates should Not Be Devalued

It is the policy of the Commission that the rights of the settlers and farmers should not be disturbed in their possession of their houses, buildings and other immovable property, and in their land, unless in exceptional circumstances. It is, in order to maintain the economy of the Province, as far as possible, to be decided to realize the value of the former European estates.

The Commission has noted that a proportion of such estates should be made available for African occupation, so far as possible, if only partially used, but generally a land reserve for the local population in the Province should be maintained. The Commission has approved the proposal that inquiries into the disposition of such estates should be made in the Province.

The Commission has also noted that the Commission has received very many suggestions for the disposal of small unproductive estates. It is proposed to put the Commission's proposals before the Provincial Council.

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handover for African occupation now, these estates would be left in the hands of European tenants, who would be unable to carry out the necessary improvements.

The fact that the Commission has received very many suggestions for the disposal of small unproductive estates. It is proposed to put the Commission's proposals before the Provincial Council.

Small Estates Undesirable

The remaining 2,062 acres are either small or almost entirely surrounded by land already alienated and are considered unsuitable to create small estates. It is proposed to put the Commission's proposals before the Provincial Council.

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areas in Tanganyika which are capable of development without measurable time only by non-sustained efforts. Areas where there is no present pressure of increasing population and where there will be no such pressure in many years' course, is also an indisputable fact that unless a practicable scheme is taken to promote the development of the Territory, its capacity to finance much-needed expansion in education, health, social welfare, and other services must be affected adversely.

Sense of Security Essential

But what European or other non-indigenous enterprise requires, both before it enters this field of endeavour and in its establishment itself and in established form, is a sense of security, a sense of stability and a sense of solid achievement. Without these elements, the investment of private capital cannot be expected, and this can only be a corollary of those features of Tanganyika's history to which the mission referred to in the introduction to this report, with the difference that, if the mission will be successful, it will be in the political field. If Tanganyika is to develop as a peaceful country, it must be recognized that there are opportunities for investment enterprise and such enterprise must be encouraged in those areas where this can be done, not only for the benefit of any kind to the indigenous population, but in fact to the great benefit and advantage of the African people. A certain degree of stability and a feeling of security are prerequisites for co-operative business, and where Africa is not immediately capable of operating on this level of productivity, schemes should be considered whereby the estates would be managed by non-African staff. Africans are to be assumed full management.

The fundamental of the mission regarding co-operative ownership is a sound theory, but it is not at all simple, a practical proposition. Nor can it be said to be fully in line with the findings from the Natives' authorities and the bulk of the opinion of the people in regard to the specific proposals for the main agricultural lands, but to speak of primary agriculture as a result of co-operative management, is a proposition of a very different order. Every form of co-operative development, but its movement is still in the infancy and confined almost entirely to the bulk market of the country.

The idea of co-operative societies to own agricultural land is an African conception, prevalent all over the continent, and is being actively fostered. Co-operative societies are being formed to own their own lands, but the majority of these are of a very small scale and should be placed under African ownership. The main business present is of a kind which is present in the form of some of the holdings of the Natives' authorities, and the bulk of the holdings of co-operative societies. The fact that the African people are not yet ready to take over the management of such estates is a fact which would necessitate a study of the opinions of the Natives' authorities in the field with regard to the matter.

Government Must Have Authority

Without such a degree of authority, the inevitable result in better conditions would be the lowering of the present co-operative farming standards and methods, with a consequent drop in productivity to the detriment of the Africans directly concerned in the Territory as a whole. On the other hand, if the matter of co-operative ownership of agricultural land is the subject of the report, the position would in fact be taken by the Natives' authorities, with non-African staff, leaving the estates in the hands of Africans who are capable of managing them themselves.

It is a fact which must be faced that the immense development of the Territory, which is its wealth to the Territory as a whole, and that it entails in its development and expansion the loss of non-African tenants who are not only being lost and introduced to restrict the initiative of the African agriculturists, but reasons which bear no relation to the capacity of the African tribesman to receive them, would be detrimental to the economic welfare of the Territory as a whole. The matter of co-operative ownership of agricultural land is a subject which has been discussed in the report, and it is a fact which must be faced that the immense development of the Territory, which is its wealth to the Territory as a whole, and that it entails in its development and expansion the loss of non-African tenants who are not only being lost and introduced to restrict the initiative of the African agriculturists, but reasons which bear no relation to the capacity of the African tribesman to receive them, would be detrimental to the economic welfare of the Territory as a whole.

The Natives' authorities have advised the Government of the Territory in all matters relating to non-indigenous settlements and that the position was set out in 1945. The Natives' authorities have a member for Land and Mines (Chairman), a member for Education and Natural Resources (Deputy Chairman), and five non-official members.

In 1946 the Government of the Territory published a list of non-indigenous estates which were likely to be available for re-tenancy, and an applicant for the re-tenancy of an estate

for any other purpose should apply to the Government for a re-tenancy of the estate.

The selection of tenants from the large number of applications is entrusted to a selection committee, the Deputy Chairman and a non-official member of the Natives' authorities. The selection committee is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Land Settlement Board. All applicants have the right to a personal interview with the selection committee. Any unsuccessful applicant may address representations to the Governor or to the Secretary of State.

How Land Has Been Allocated

Up to date the selection committee have made 112 allotments of land, 100 of which are properties and 12 other farms. The areas are in the Southern Highlands Province. The successful applicants comprise the following nationalities:

British, 75; South African, 5; Greek, 11; Indian, 6; other nationalities (Arab, Danish, Dutch, Goan, Norwegian, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Yugoslavians), 10; 112.

The very great majority of the allottees were British. An illustration of the new method of selection of applicants is given in the case of the selection of factors for tobacco cultivation as an example. Of twenty properties suitable for tobacco growing, two have been allotted to Greeks and two to British. (One has been taken over by a Government experimental station for tobacco growing.) Of new farms allocated to tobacco growing, six have been allotted to British, two to Greeks, one to a Russian, one to a Hollander, one to a Dutchman, and one to a Swede.

The Land Settlement Board was established in 1946 with headquarters at Arusha, and the Director held their first meeting in October, 1946. Since that time numerous applications for loans have been approved. The Board is empowered to grant loans up to a value of £500 to assist in the purchase of short-term loans up to five years' term, interest at 2 1/2% for the first period, and 3% thereafter.

The importance of co-operative societies in the Territory and its implications receive a fair acuity from the examination of the various policies which are being administered by the administering authority. The declared policy is to assist in the development of co-operative societies, and to assist in the development of co-operative societies, and to assist in the development of co-operative societies.

The administering authority, which will be directly responsible for the implementation of the mission, is the Natives' authorities. The Natives' authorities should be given the opportunity to be consulted in all matters relating to the development of co-operative societies, and to assist in the development of co-operative societies.

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Sentimentalists the African's Worst Enemies

Mr. Negley Farson's Impressions of East Africa To-day

THROUGH THE COURTESY of the Kenya Government, I was asked to come back to Africa and write about that Crown Colony and its problems. On where you like, see what you like, say what you like, said Mr. Philip Kitching, the Governor, when he asked me. I imagine you will want to be rude about many things I have taken back to his word.

In four weeks, or some of the most intensive travel of my life, I have ever experienced, from the crevices in the shore of that great inland sea, Victoria Nyanza, to the summit of the snow-capped peaks of Mount Kenya, from an exhilarating safari down to the great game plains which border the Indian Ocean, when some of the most beautiful animals in the world are still left alive, to an even more interesting and more toughtful safari up through the endless Somali deserts and lava rubble to the frontier of Abyssinia, I was given the opportunities to see Kenya, and some of the problems common to all of East and Central Africa, with freedom and a liberalism such as few other countries have.

Let's get going

In sharing my impressions I want to make it plain that I have no major object in view. I am not trying to arouse any special interest, I am not interested in any sentimental format, a sentimental format is either just a question and then a fuss, or that dissertation to prove a point of view.

I would be an omniscient man who would dare have any fixed points of view on the Africa of these days. The problems of Africa are too complex, too complex, some like to break her up, some like to see Africa threatening to fall and destroy the life there, I speak of the population problem.

Here is a summary story, and a study of the opportunities for nothing less than the better can hope to solve it. No plan, no settler, no agent of the British Empire to disregard this fact, that the Native African has long since passed the point where he began to be reduced the carrying capacity of his land, can hope to survive.

Everything Depends on the White Man

This problem is appalling. Everything that has happened in those four months added up to exactly nothing, the only way to it, if there ever is to be any solution, other than the starvation and the British will not permit that, everything depends upon what the white man, both in East Africa and in "Waindall", for the white man is at present in charge of the black man, intends to do about it.

Just consider the social implications of these figures: in Kenya, the white population, practically all British, is about 220,500, and there are 5,000,000 Africans; in Tanganyika, there are about 11,000 Europeans and over 7,000,000 Africans.

Were it not for the intellectual capacity of the white man, that would seem to offer an unequal partnership. But these figures, make no mistake about it, are always taken into account when analyzing the African Colonialist. For, one day, heaves are going to equal.

Therefore a senior member of the Kenya Legislative Council did this, today, nothing that harm, when he made a speech to the Kenya readers of few weeks ago, in which he said that if Kenya had native reserves, it would have no reserves. This is an affront to the facts.

In some parts of the crowded Kavirondo Reserve there are 900 Africans to the square mile, all trying to make a living off the land. I have been four families trying to make a living out of two-and-a-quarter acres.

This was at a place called Loto, near Majengo, in the South Marigou district, where, in a maze of grey boulders among which the heavy crops are huddled like rabbits, there are four families, in four huts, 25 people trying to cultivate two-and-a-quarter acres of steep slope planted with potatoes and sorghum.

The worst place I ever looked upon, I will admit, still, the fact that it was permitted to exist shows the lack of available land some other place. For, and this is the other paramount impression that I carried away from Kenya, aside from what seems the insoluble population problem—the Kenya administration does everything within its power to better the African way of life.

Settler's Eye on the Nile

It would be easy to put against that sad sight, which is the 2000-acre dairy farm of one white man down in the Shikha's. Here, would say anyone unacquainted with conditions in Africa, is an intolerably unfair distribution of the earth's surface.

In the country 20,000 acres is just about the right size unit for a dairy farm, and the white man has this, and this settler has turned out 2000 acres of his to the 200 African natives who work for him. Here, in partnership with himself, he is encouraging them to lead and develop their own way of life to the best of their ability. He will not allow them to destroy their own land the way that has been done in Ukamba Reserve. That is practically his only stipulation.

He has built them a school, paid for its teacher, and is arranging it to teach the young Africans how to be sane and sensible farmers. He is not the only settler in East Africa who is like that.

For Better or Worse

But this man has been called too a pro-native, the overall impression by conviction, that I carried away from my latest visit to Africa is that unless the white man in Africa to-day is pro-native his day is over. British Colonialism can be on the way out.

The British are married to East and Central Africa, whether they like it or not—for better or for worse—in spite of the political doctrinaires who, with almost a cruel disregard to what would happen to the African, are already insisting that the kindly intentioned British administration should be out. The sentimental liberals are very likely the worst enemies of the emerging African race to face.

New Type Factory

A 4400 SQUARE-FOOT FACTORY for the manufacture of twine and cordage has been built in three weeks at Southampton, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The method of construction, from a corrugated reinforced concrete, is very simple: light tubular ribs bent to the shape of a near arch, erected, and a flexible fabric stretched over these. Successive coats of cement, together with steel mesh and bar-reinforcements, are applied to the fabric. The fabric sags under the weight of the concrete corrugations which form the substructure of this type of "citesiphon" building. The steel ribs are then removed for re-use. The 84,000 square-foot grain bag factory recently completed at Umtali was also built on the citesiphon true-arch principle.

This is the first of a series of articles by Negley Farson, author and editor of "The African," in arrangement with the Century Press.

Information Officers in Conference Plans for Better Services for the Public

INFORMATION OFFICERS from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and representatives of the East Africa Regional Information Centre, the East Africa High Commissioner, the East Africa Literature Bureau, and the Colonial Film Unit met in Nairobi from 14th to 17th June. Mr. T. W. Blandford, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, presided.

The chief object of the conference was to discuss ways and means of telling the public that the Governments are doing and plan to do, and in this connection the conference agreed that the news service to the press should be improved. It is therefore recommended that all Government officers should be reminded of the importance of taking the public into their confidence on plans as well as achievements.

When broadcasting was considered, the conference heard an account of experimental work in Northern Rhodesia resulting from the production of a short-wave battery receiver, and agreed that this development should make it possible to develop broadcasting on a regional basis in East Africa from a central short-wave transmitter in each territory. Original plans were a programme that plans should be drawn up on these lines was recommended.

The delegates agreed on the value of films as a means of telling the public what the Government are doing, that the production of films in East and Central Africa should be developed, and that plans are necessary for the improved production and use of such films.

Importance of News from Central Africa

The conference recognized the increasing importance of the East and Central African territories in world affairs, and the need for a steady supply of accurate and unbiased news from the outside world to the territories and of the territories to the outside world. New means of stimulating the flow of news were discussed. There was agreement that the best way of obtaining news from the territories to the outside world is through the Press, and that other services which already exist. The supply of news from Britain to the Central and East African territories was more deficient owing to the inadequacy of the ordinary services. The conference recommended ways by which services through the Central Office of Information and the Colonial Office should be improved.

Each territory now produces material in the form of posters, wall charts, and booklets, and the delegates agreed that this material should henceforth be made available for use in all other territories in the region.

Mr. Charles Grayson of Uganda said when proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman that he and other delegates had learned so much from the interchange of ideas at the conference that they felt they could in future have better help in their territories, and that regular meetings should be held in future.

I.C.I. and Africa

LOUIS McBOWAN, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., said at the 22nd annual general meeting: "The Company's investments more than £1,000,000 a year on research and development. The programme continues to be most gratifying. Among many successes, I wish to announce the new dam which opens up the prospect of raising Central Africa of a cattle industry which has been its abolition, and of removing one of the main obstacles in the path of those who are trying to develop new areas for food production."

Trade Union Conference in S. Rhodesia Demand for Price-Fixing Action

TRADE UNIONISM in Southern Rhodesia is completely free from any taint of Communism or other subversive tendency.

Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, the Colony's Minister of Internal Affairs, made this statement when he recently opened the annual congress of the Trades and Labour Council of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury.

Informed people, he added, suggested from time to time that trade unionism and Communism were bed-fellows, and he was glad that Mr. J. S. McNeill had refuted the suggestion in his presidential address. Communism was the very antithesis of that Western way of life which was strongly supported by all sections of the Colony.

Mr. Beadle said that he appreciated the manner in which the trade unions in Southern Rhodesia had responded to the Industrial Conciliation Act which had played an extremely important part in the peaceful development of the Colony. Since the introduction of the Act there had not been one strike in Southern Rhodesia among the Europeans whose activities it covered. In the past 17 years the Government had had to resort to arbitration to settle disputes on a few occasions.

Sound Union Leaders

The Minister complimented the Council on the leaders it had chosen, to whom the proud record of the trade union movement in the Colony was largely attributable.

In his address, Mr. J. S. McNeill said that the problem of the increased cost of living in Southern Rhodesia demanded vigorous and constant action. The taxation proposals in the recent Budget had suggested that the Government was taking action in this regard.

The conference adopted a resolution calling on the Government to take immediate steps to peg the prices of those essential commodities which affect the cost of living. The need for such immediate action was a full State medical service was stressed.

On the question of Central African federations the congress resolved that the Government be asked to accept the nomination of a representative to the Council on any bodies established for such a matter. Another resolution urged the executive committee to press the Government to amend a section of the Industrial Conciliation Act involving a principle of infiltration by Natives into avenues of employment usually reserved for Europeans.

Colonial Supplies Conference

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies said when opening the Colonial Supplies Conference which has been meeting in London since Wednesday of last week.

This conference of Colonial supplies officers is the first of its kind. We recently instituted a system of liaison officers to keep ourselves more fully posted in an informal way about current supply and surplus problems, and to explain by word of mouth in the Colonial territories what we are trying to do about them. It is welcome in the Colonial Office. We believe that a regular contact as possible between the officials who are handling the problems in the Colonies and in London is helpful.

Where Shoes Still Pinch

Despite the shortage of shoes and the importance of overcoming them, there could be speedier development of colonial resources, Mr. Rees-Williams said.

Very great efforts have been made over the last 18 months to overcome the supply shortages. Not only the Colonial Office, but the departments of His Majesty's Government concerned, have been doing their utmost to take a measure of the problem. These efforts may be attended by considerable success, but we do not imagine that there are not still many difficulties to be overcome. Whilst we have been anxious to register, we hope to hear at first hand from Colonial representatives where the shoe still pinches.

Full Programme for Colonial Month Inauguration by the King Next Week

THE KING in a special ceremony to inaugurate Colonial Month at Church House, Westminster next Monday, June 13.

It is announced some weeks ago London's most famous institutions are joining in a concerted effort from June 1 to July 31 to stimulate interest in the Colonies and many centres of interest will house their own special displays.

The full programme for "Colonial Month" is as follows:—

Colonial Exhibition—Focus on Colonial Progress. Central Office of Information Hall, Oxford Street, Marble Arch, W.1. from June 21 to July 31. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.

Scottish Arts Association—An Exhibition illustrating Scottish Colonies, including tin mines, numerous photographs and views presented by Colonial Scouts to the Lord Esher, houses and water colours painted by the late Christy Scott. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Admission free. 25, Brompton Palace Road, S.W.1. Colonial aid of the Princess Power Memorial Fund.

British Museum—Special display of maps and prints of Colonial interest will be held in the Library and a small exhibition of Colonial arts and crafts in the Ethnographical Department. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free.

Church Historical Society—An exhibition, "The Changing Face in East and West Africa," will illustrate the impact of Christian work in these areas. Stills from the B.M.S. film "Report from East Africa," will be on view, the film itself being shown in conjunction with Central Operative, C.M.S., 25, Market Street, London, E.C.4. Mondays to Fridays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission free. 25, Market Square, E.C.4.

Daily Express—"Round the Colonies by Cable" exhibition from hall, Daily Express building, Fleet Street. The principal exhibit will be a full-scale working telegraph circuit of the kind used by Cable and Wireless Limited. From 12 noon to 6 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. visitors will be able to make questions to and receive answers from cable and wireless stations in Kenya, Aden, the Cape, Cyprus, Gold Coast, and Malta. Open June 20 to July 25 inclusive. 10 days to Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission free.

Girl Guides Association—Exhibition of Guides from the Colonial Empire. Monday, June 23 is "Guides from the Girl Guide Headquarters, 219, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and Lady Baden-Powell will be on hand. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. 219, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Free admission. Tickets available from Girl Guide Headquarters Association, 219, Buckingham Palace Road.

Horngarth Museum and Library—Exhibition covering ethnography and ethnographical art of the Colonies. Aspects of Colonial, natural history. Mondays to Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

Imperial Institute—Special display of Colonial posters, etc., will be on sale together with the permanent displays in the public exhibition galleries, featuring comparative collections of models, photographs and diagrams illustrating the scenery, natural resources, industries and life of the Colonies. Films will be shown to members of the public at 2 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and at 2 p.m. on Saturdays. Open Mondays to Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free. Exhibition Road, S.W.7.

International African Institute—Visitors will be shown the library and something of the work of the Institute. Mondays to Fridays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Admission free. 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

Imperial War Museum—Works of Colonial interest will be on display. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. 1, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

London County Council—An exhibition of selected material relating to the Colonies will be on display in the Museum. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. 1, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

London Transport—An exhibition of selected material relating to the Colonies will be on display in the Museum. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. 1, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

Royal Asiatic Society—Lecture on "Malaya under the British," by Sir Richard O'Connell, June 30 at 8.15 p.m. and July 14 at 4.30 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre. Free admission. Tickets available from the Secretary. Personal applications to 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Progress, 7, Fitzroy Place, Oxford Street, W.1.

Royal Geographical Society—Lecture on "The Colonial Empire," by Sir Richard O'Connell, June 30 at 8.15 p.m. and July 14 at 4.30 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre. Free admission. Tickets available from the Secretary. Personal applications to 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Progress, 7, Fitzroy Place, Oxford Street, W.1.

Royal Geographical Society—Exhibition on "The Colonial Empire," Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 21, Bedford Square, S.W.1.

United Empire Linnæan Society—An exhibition to commemorate the long career of the late Sir John Edward Sclater and the Colonies. Will include relics of his career, pictures, paintings, and badges. Colonial forces medals of and his own medals. The names of Colonies and their relations to the bird world will be shown. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Society for Promoting Christian Missions—A display of interesting publications produced for Colonial Missions in the interests of the young people. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Victoria and Albert Museum—An exhibition of Colonial Arts and Crafts. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. 49, South Kensington, S.W.7.

West India Committee—A small exhibition of photographs, prints, books and other items of West Indian interest. Mondays to Fridays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. 1, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

Zoological Society—Recent's Part. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 1, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

Central Office of Information—Films and Slides. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 1, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

Special Shows of Colonial Films will be held in the Lecture Hall, E.C.7.2. Films and Slides. Open June 23 to July 31, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free. 1, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

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A PEN FOR YOUR THOUGHTS

Uganda's Fertilizer Industry Further Investigations Ordered

WIDE-REACHING EXTENSIONS of Uganda's first hydro-electricity project—the harnessing of the Owen Falls, where the Nile begins its 2,800-mile course to the northern coast of Lake Victoria—are being investigated by the Protectorate Government. A special visit paid south-westward to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. E. A. Davies, Mr. H. R. Sient, Dr. J. V. Underwood, and Mr. C. H. Westlake in order to study certain processes of manufacturing phosphate fertilizers which might be applicable to Africa.

The T.V.A.'s task was to establish laboratories and experimental plants to produce fertilizer for the purposes of the Authority's mine rehabilitation project. Also, to study the State's own power resources, several new processes have been developed to prepare phosphate fertilizers from locally available material, and the mission hopes to discover from experience of this great American service how the Tororo rock phosphates of Uganda could best be processed.

Discussions were held on the agricultural application of the new types of fertilizers both with the United States Department of Agriculture, and with the Department of Agricultural Research of T.V.A., and contact was made with chemical manufacturing firms which have constructed plants for making nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Problems that have to be solved in fertilizer laboratories, ranging from the pilot stage and then to commercial scale, were examined.

Development of Uganda Ore

Uganda ore differs materially from that mined in the U.S.A. in that the chief impurities are iron minerals. The behaviour of which cannot be predicted. This raises a beneficiation problem (that of improving the quality of an ore by treatment) such as fire or the addition of chemicals or other activating agents, which requires a special technique from that used elsewhere. Such when it has been solved, the iron content of the concentrate might be higher than that of the phosphatic ores it generally used elsewhere. The effect of this additional iron content on the manufacturing process will have to be determined.

The Government of Uganda has given instructions for new investigations into the ecology of the phosphate deposit, beneficiation, and the utilization of by-products (for example, the production of iron) and the possibility of large-scale production of charcoal for use as a reducing agent in the manufacture of elemental phosphorus, and simultaneously the possibility of obtaining supplies of sulphur concentrates for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

It is emphasized as being important the establishment of a phosphatic fertilizer industry. The possibility of making nitrogenous fertilizers is also being considered.

Groundnut News

KOBEKA will remain the general headquarters of the East African groundnut scheme for many years, said Mr. L. A. Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, to Dr. Yves Saham last week. He announced that the headquarters for the operations in that part of the scheme would soon be moved to Iggoro on the northern side of the cultivated area, and that many employees are now being moved to Kampala west of Iggoro, to the Southern Province. Admitting that there had been some dismissals he declared that redundant employees were being generous treated.

Nairobi's £1,500,000 Loan Funds in London and Kenya

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION has made history by being the first to participate in Colonial Finance Corporation in the London market. The loan for £1,500,000, and residents in East Africa are to be given special consideration in allotment up to a total of £500,000 of stock.

It is not seldom that an issue of stock can be subscribed simultaneously in six or more countries as in Kenya and Great Britain, differences in money rates and other financial difficulties making such an operation intricate. In this case however, co-operation between the authorities in East Africa and London and the bankers and the financial institutions concerned have solved the problem, thereby setting a probable pattern for subsequent issues.

Attractive to Investors

The stock, which is issued at 98 per cent, bears interest at 3½% and is redeemable at par between 1974 and 1974. To the final redemption date it will be £3.78 5d. per cent, which should prove attractive to investors, while fair to the municipality. The stock is free of stamp duty and transfer charges.

The loan has been arranged by Messrs. Helbert, Paget & Co. Ltd. and Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. working in close concert with Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), the National Bank of India, and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Nairobi requires the money mainly for housing and sewerage schemes and the development of water supplies.

The loan prospectus appears in this issue.

Forest Rules

To conserve Southern Rhodesia's timber resources, provision for the compulsory afforestation of land and the protection of private forests, trees and forest produce, made in the 1969 Forest Bill, which has been gazetted in the Colony's Provision, is made for the establishment of a logging timber profit board and for the use of trade names and marks in connection with forest produce. To preserve the Colony's natural scenery, forests, trees, flora and fauna, the Minister of Agriculture will be empowered under the Act to set aside any area of undesignated forest as a natural reserve or as a demarcated forest. Furthermore, the order of any private land under a system of forest management, may apply to his lands to be protected under provisions of the Act. Under the section dealing with the control of selling timber rights, the Bill states that no miner may cut timber without a permit.

C.A.A. Board Resignations

THE ENTIRE BOARD of the Central African Airways Corporation has resigned, and the resignations have been accepted by the Air Authority subject to the members carrying out until other arrangements can be made. The members are Sir Charles Meredith, chairman, (former Officer Commanding the Rhodesian Air Training Group), Mr. R. Welensky and the acting Financial Secretary, Mr. Talbot Phipps (Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. H. Z. J. J. and Mr. S. G. Musgrave (Southern Rhodesia).

New Rhodesians would believe, without seeing it for themselves, that their capital city here, an civilized human beings living under conditions equivalent to those of the stereotypes of European slum. Mrs. L. T. Tracey, a member of the Salisbury Social Welfare Council.

**FOCUS
OF
Tropical
Africa**

BETWEEN the borders of the West and Tanganyika in the East, a small but richly fertile strip of vegetable lands and a million acres of forest of tropical fruits and other products are waiting for the development of this area. To the rapid development of this area, the United Africa Company has contributed in the past its experience and pioneering skill.

Today its activities include the sale and distribution of every kind of merchandise and supplies, and the buying of produce. To those who would benefit from the experience of the company and its influence.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN EAST AFRICA

Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam

BACKGROUND

Labour's Frustration. — For the Socialist, Socialism is a state in which the lion has down with the lamb, all contradictions are cancelled, and men, free from oppression and exploitation, are universally good. This aspiration towards perfection has provided much of the past emotional driving-force of Socialism. Labour has had power for four years. But Socialism is far to seek. Worse still, the nearer it comes, the less attractive it seems. The dominant note of the movement is one of irritation and frustration. Perhaps the trouble is that there has been too little Socialism, and that with more of it all would be well. But here is the executive committee of the party proclaiming that there cannot be any more—or hardly any more—for a long time to come, and here is Sir Stafford Cripps saying that taxation has reached its limit and that there can be no further social benefits until we can pay for them out of increased production. Sir Stafford stands, like a mighty heart and shoulders above his colleagues. Outside the party he has been the party's biggest asset. Inside the party many regard him as the party's biggest liability. His strength has lain in the facts of the case and his moral rectitude. But that shows signs of weakening under the strain. His *vote free on profits* in his maiden second reading speech made a most painful impression on his warmest admirers, and he has become very sensitive to criticism and also very vain. Many who have looked up to him as to a great height seem like being looked down upon from an equal height.

Disorderly Time and Tide

Unfavourable Omen. — Here we are passing into a state of depression before we have overcome our wartime shortages and the inflation which they engender. Our most serious shortage of all, our lack of labour, persists, and may well become aggravated when Marshall Aid ends in three years. During the intervening period many things may have happened ranging from the devaluation of the pound to the return of a Conservative Government. Much depends on the attitude of the trade unions, not only over wage demands, but also over improvements in machinery and organization intended to make production cheaper and more efficient. The common sense of our ability to secure prices and full employment before they can rise again, perhaps we have money to invest and we don't do it. invest. — Mr. Norman Cripps, City Editor of the *Times*.

Blackpool Labour Conference.

What can the Labour Party tell the country now that will assist its return to power? The remedies required for the Nation's difficulties during the next five years are scarcely the sort that any party likes to put into election propaganda. They include enterprise, hard work, restraint, and discipline on the part of all sections of the community in the battle to maintain the present standard of living by enlarging production, improving industrial efficiency, and bringing down costs. The Labour Party, having honestly said that even the existing social services may not be maintainable without an increase in national wealth, cannot promise any of the improvements that people like to hear about at election time. The trade unions, with few exceptions, have indignantly refused to arouse the workers they represent, whether in private or public service, to any real understanding of their own personal responsibility for the economic restoration of Britain. The junior officers of the Labour movement at the conference thought that their responsible generals were warning them to hold their tongues and not to be provoked by any financial losses transferring money from one group of classes to another. Yet the challenge to the leaders and the rank and file was not in their mood but in the debilitated groom. The emotions of some of the conference to the rostrum speeches with which the leaders thought it necessary to cheer it up was a further indication of the urgency of a more frequent and more vigorous use of progressive measures leading steadily to an era of "bread and butter" not far from the Communist ideal. As Mr. Bevan said that some sections of workers have achieved financial prosperity in excess of their moral stature, and are in danger of slipping away by a few months of disappearing, scarcely what we have spent our lifetimes in building up, it is hard to doubt whether the conference took these lessons to heart. The fact in fact discloses the conduct of the party in the work-shops and offices of the Labour movement, the responsibility for securing a more efficient work force. At the same time debates of the management of a nationalized industry are far from a national awareness that nationalization has not so far improved human nature. Many delegates must have left Blackpool uncertain how they are to persuade Britain to believe in a programme.

Britain's Dilemma.

We know that the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks that devaluation would be a disaster. We know the President's attitude having this been clearly defined, it is assumed that we can pass without a sign of relief to the next part of the agenda. But we do not see a problem by saying "Yes" and would like it to be solved. You must avoid acute appendicitis by saying you can never believe in operations. Other people have their legs of wood, cure the weakness of the pound and they clasp their purses. The manufacturers and the overseas customers have begun to postpone payments, but we seem to hold back on our feet so expected to get. They hope the presently they will be able to buy sterling cheaper. If this theory is inclined we shall not be able to continue buying so much from the dollar area, we shall be short of necessities, and some of our people will be thrown out of work and our general standard of life will fall. So we face trouble either way. Devaluation would lead to disaster. To continue the present tendency unchecked without devaluation also would lead to disaster. We simply must check the present tendency. We can. If we produce more, and produce more cheaply, we can reverse that threatening momentum. It is not the bankers who can do it, but industry. The value of the pound depends on the nation's work. To turn out dear, shoddy, and belated stuff — and to lose big foreign contracts because Government departments will not purchase reasonable amounts of steel at reasonable stages — will never do us all. — Mr. W. E. Andrews, Editor of the *Yorkshire Post*.

Mr. Amos's Bevan.

Mr. Bevan's reaction to the impending economic crisis seems to me more skilful than that of Mr. Morrison or Sir Stafford Cripps. The Conservative Gods are battering at the St. Albans Orleans. Then what is wanted is an Amosian cure, with a theme of salvation through suffering and sacrifice. This invitation to Amosians to follow in the consequence of their own inchoate, when it is wrapped up in a Jurid picture of the alternative: Socialism as a "blood bath" and "civil war" gives an ethical and a negative consolation. Mr. Bevan's one foot is as firmly planted in the "blood bath" as the other is in the stars of fancy. The outbursts are quite comically related. — Mr. Collins Coote, of the *Daily Telegraph*.

TO THE NEWS

East marked—The peak of industrial prosperity has passed. *Financial Times*

The language of liberties is the religion of Socialism. —Mr. Anurin Bevan, M.P., Minister of Health

We are only halfway in the fight to remove the social and political evils which Communist states. —President Truman

Do not think it is a good thing for Government departments to be spending so much money on advertising. —Lord Woolton

Britain is not selling anything like as much machinery to Canada as she ought. —Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade

If I can choose to leave the British Commonwealth, U.S. can I does choose with equal justice to do so. —Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland

Let nobody try to hide the illusion that the State is a magical organization which can give things without cost to the citizen. —Herbert Morrison, M.P., Leader of the Council

Nine thousand dentists will cost the country about £3,900,000 in 1948-50, compared with £45,800,000 for 19,000 doctors. —Select Committee on Estimates

Mr. Vishinsky's proposal for a German peace treaty is as full of propaganda as a dog is full of fleas. In fact, I should say all fleas and no dogs. —Mr. Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State

Output of milk in England and Wales is not almost level with the 1952-53 target. Next year we should be able to exit milk rationing. —Sir Thomas Baker, chairman, Milk Marketing Board

Many people believe that both the British and French capital investment programmes contain too many long-term projects. —Mr. David Morse, director general of the International Labour Organization

Instead of pouring the taxpayers' money away in subsidies, why not invest a far higher proportion of our national income in equipping our national farms for production? —Mr. Noel Holroyde

Once one of the world's most important has passed to become a State, it is hard to deprive outside purchasers of the right to choose their own supplies, the bulk of voluntary associations will have been destroyed. —Mr. Jack Bailey, secretary of the Co-operative Party

The Socialist chiefs now busy themselves about their general election prospects, have been at pains at the party conference in Blackpool to erect a facade of harmony over an interior of confusion and contradiction. —Mr. Hugh Gwynne, industrial correspondent of the Daily Telegraph

Some people think that social democracy is weak and cannot resist Fascism and can build up a stronger resistance in the hearts and courage of voluntary association through a democratic body, which will stand longer than any dictatorship. —Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Foreign Secretary

When the Central Office of Information was established in 1945, Mr. Bevin said that its prime purpose would be to make the nation conscious of its position. As that it has utterly failed. The final proof is that the Socialists will not believe that we are losing our means. —Mr. Frank Clegg, M.P.

They're new and they're news



These two Vauxhalls

Below are spacious four-seaters, and are now in full sales production. We shall be glad to supply full details of these fine cars.

They are available throughout East Africa by the following branches in: Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Inyanga, Mbsaya, Bulawayo.

The VLOX is a high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 24 litres withashing acceleration from rest to 90 m.p.h. in 15.5 seconds and a true top speed of 75 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance is combined with low fuel consumption, 25.28 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,190 lbs.

The WYVERN, 6 cv. 14 litres, is the true economy model, giving almost fuel saving with efficient performance above average in the V14 class. It does 33.35 m.p.g. with normal driving, has lively acceleration and a good turn of speed up to 64 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,190 lbs.

Vauxhall

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PO BOX 351

PERSONALIA

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER has been re-elected chairman of the Kenya Assurance Co. Ltd.

MR. GEORGE COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, is expected to return to London in a few weeks.

DR. ROBERT PARK has arrived from Nyasaland and DR. W. A. YOUNG from Tanganyika.

A son has been born to the wife of Lieut. COLONEL R. O. B. SHERWOOD, of Vacoasi, Mauritius.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, a director of the Overseas Food Corporation, is in East Africa on an inspection trip.

MR. and MRS. F. S. FORLEY and MISS J. JOELSON have returned to London after an absence of four months.

Mrs. C. G. EASTWOOD of the staff of the Colonial Office, has returned from his visit to East Africa and the Seychelles.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. E. P. WALKLEY, now resident in Nairobi, have just celebrated the 40th anniversary of their marriage.

MR. STEPHEN JOSEPH BURY and Miss MARY GIBBY, both of St. Albans, were married in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, earlier this month.

DR. R. A. MILES GHESTERANUS, a botanist of Leiden, Holland, is spending four or five months in Kenya to collect plants for the Nije Herbarium.

SIR ALBERT VINCENT and MR. P. B. THAMMIDR have joined the board of the new Farmers' Association (C.O.A.) Ltd. as commercial directors.

MR. R. W. BLACKBURN, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, has visited Kitch in London from his post in East and Central Africa.

The hon. degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University is to be conferred upon MR. KATH FURSE, lately Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, on June 2.

MR. E. M. LOXLEY, lately of the Islands Bank in Barclays Bank (C.C. & G.), is acting manager of the branch in Beira during the leave of MR. T. BRADLEY BRIDGEMAN, J. R. COCHRAN, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command, is acting as G.O.C. during Lieut. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR BOWLER'S present short leave in England.

MR. L. A. PLUMMER, who has made a knight bachelor in the Birthday Honours List, will probably return to London with MR. STRAHEY, Minister of Goodwill, at the conclusion of his visit to Tanganyika.

MR. EMMANUEL ABRAHAM, who was secretary to the Ethiopian Legation in London some years ago, and later director-general of education in Ethiopia, is to become the first Bahiopian Minister in India.

DR. WALTER C. LOWDERMILK, an American authority on soil conservation, is to visit Southern Rhodesia in September under the auspices of British and American missionary societies. He is now in East Africa.

THE HON. MORTON WEIR, of Andrew Weir Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd., who underwent a serious operation in the last few days of the year, is now making good progress, and hopes to return to his business early in September.

Mrs. A. J. LOVEDRIDGE, the leading authority on tropical snails, who recently spent several months in Nyasaland with Mrs. Lovelock and her sister on a snake-killing expedition, left Liverpool on Saturday evening for the States.

Mrs. J. MARY KIRK of Salisbury and Miss FRANCES WELLS, who are on holiday in England, under the terms of the South Rhodesia Fund scheme, which provides for the education of three children in each year, are expected to return to Salisbury in June.

MR. H. H. ROBINSON, chairman of the Executive Board of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., who has been in London on business, has flown back to Kenya.

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE was elected in our issue of May 1961 as deputy chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation. He is of course the deputy chairman of the National Development Corporation and a member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation.

The marriage took place in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently of Mr. Victor HALLIBURY, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hiffesse of Johannesburg, and Miss THIRSE SHILLA FORTUNES, younger daughter of Colonel B. C. Crombie and the late Mrs. Crombie, of Bideford, Devon.

The marriage took place recently in Kanan, Northern Rhodesia, of MR. ANDREW GAVIN MAXWELL, Northern Rhodesia Police, only son of Mr. and the late Mrs. John Maxwell, and Miss BETTINE MARGARET DUNCAN LEITCH, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. D. Duncan-Little.

MR. W. CHAFFORD WILDS, vice-president of Farrell Lines Inc., left New York last week on a business tour of France, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Dutch Kingdom, to discuss matters relating to East-South and West African shipping and development. He is expected to reach London on July 17.

SIR RICHARD J. THOMAS, Commissioner for Transport in the East Africa High Commission, who flew to Europe to attend the recent African Transport Conference in Lisbon as chief British technical delegate, and then on to London for consultations, left yesterday by air for Nairobi.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society will be held in London at 5 p.m. on June 22. Mrs. A. J. PERMAN is one of four councillors who retire and are not eligible for re-election this year. Sir WILLIAM BUCHAN, Mrs. MARGARET REID, MR. R. K. BIRTON, and MR. H. E. PERMAN, have been nominated to fill the vacancies.

The engagement has been announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Mr. JOHN HOWARD HOWES, only son of Sir Robert G. Howes, Governor-General of the Sudan, and of Lady Howes (née Pearce, Khartoum) and Cowbridge, Eastwiltshire, and Miss JOAN REID, daughter of the late Mr. William J. Reid and of Mrs. Bettina Reid, of Belfast, N. Ireland.

Appointments to the Staff Board of Tanganyika are as follows: MR. R. W. R. MILLER, M.L.C. (chairman), the Financial Secretary, Director of Agriculture, and Labour Commissioner, and Messrs. L. BLOOMFIELD, J. DU BOIS, J. G. HAYES, E. F. HITCHCOCK, N. HODGSON, A. A. MARSHALL, G. C. A. KING, J. LAMSON, L. W. LOCK, H. M. KAWWATER, A. M. NAZARIAN, M.L.C., J. H. S. TRANTER, and J. S. P. WELLS.

MR. J. DUNN, Development Officer for the East and Central African Region, has visited Tanganyika. He will remain until the end of the month. His itinerary will then be as follows: Nyasaland, July 1 to 15; Northern Rhodesia, July 17 to August 3; Kenya, August 4 to 20; Kordofan, August 21 to 28; Uganda, August 27 to September 15. He is assisting in the survey of the possibilities of sugar production in the territory.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY, Minister of Goodwill, who was to have left for Kenya by air on Tuesday, East Africa time, is expected to sail for the States on Saturday, June 17. He is expected to be in Salisbury at the time of the meeting of the East Africa Council, and to be in the States on Monday, June 19. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Tuesday, June 20. He is expected to be in the States on Wednesday, June 21. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Thursday, June 22. He is expected to be in the States on Friday, June 23. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Saturday, June 24. He is expected to be in the States on Sunday, June 25. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Monday, June 26. He is expected to be in the States on Tuesday, June 27. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Wednesday, June 28. He is expected to be in the States on Thursday, June 29. He is expected to be in Salisbury on Friday, June 30. He is expected to be in the States on Saturday, July 1. 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Letters to the Editor

Relief in Goods for Tanganyika

Explanation of Government's Action

Dear the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—
SINCE May I refer to the letter from the chairman of the East African Shippers' Association in your issue of June 7 and to editorial comment in the 'Subject of the cancellation of Tanganyika licences for the importation of Belgian goods.

The reasons for the action taken by the Economic Control Department of Tanganyika were to assess the amount of foreign currency which the Territory was able and in the same time to ascertain what extent the quantities of goods ordered fell short of the quantities for which import licences were issued.

When orders had been placed fresh licences were issued where it was found that the quantities they were cancelled by the department were liable to issue further licences to other importers to make up the total quantity of goods ordered to the amount required. The procedure followed was for importers calling for licences to place orders for goods or for extra goods ordered further licences to be issued and further orders placed earlier than they would otherwise have been for the goods.

During my visit to London to attend the Colonial Societies Conference I sought to meet the East African Shippers' Association, whose chairman will be more fully acquainted with the real situation, to correct a misapprehension which appears to have arisen in London as to the intentions of the Government, which has been expressed in your issue.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. MARBLE
Director of Economic Control, Tanganyika

Cancellation of Import Licences

Dear the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—
SINCE I wish to refer to the letter in your issue of June 2 from the chairman of the East African Shippers' Association, we would like the Association to find out further investigation that there has been a misunderstanding.

Our enquiries over the supply of import licences has always been the licence have been issued for all 'live' orders.

Yours faithfully,
28, Mountbatten Road, P. O. Box 44, Harare, Rhodesia.
R. E. METTIFORE

High Kenya Soil Fertility Test

Dear the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—
SINCE in your issue of June 7 you reported a debate in the Kenya Legislative Council during which the Member for Health and Local Government said as follows:—'We have credible evidence to support the statement that there has been a loss of 500,000 tons of soil fertility during the last 25 years.'

This statement is perfectly correct by you it appears to be pure nonsense for 10% would be total loss, and it has never been suggested that there is no soil fertility left in Kenya at all.

I suggest that you probably what the Member meant for a loss of 50% of fertility, not an extravagant exaggeration.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. SEMB
I would appreciate the Government's action in this connection is justifiably done by your Government. The statement made by the Government is a reasonable estimate of 1% of Kenya's soil fertility has been lost in the last 24 years.—E. J.

Education in Zanzibar

Improved Attendances

IMPROVED ATTENDANCES at schools in Zanzibar are revealed in the report of the Education Department for 1947. In the Government primary school for boys the total roll was 4,354 last year, with a 77% attendance compared with 2,546 and an attendance of 76.19% in 1943. For the girls primary school with a roll of 971 the attendance was 83.9% (80,938). In the Government secondary schools boys numbered 697 (225) and girls 74.

Teachers' certificates were awarded to all the 22 male students in the second-year course and 88 first class of seven female students of an apprenticeship course in the P.V.D.s for training six girls in the girls' primary school. Two pupils began an engineering course in Kamuhia and two went to the girls' school to learn tailoring.

In the Zanzibar students (including one woman) at Makerere College were taking courses in agriculture, three in education, three in medicine, two in higher education, one undergoing an adult women's course at Makerere. Students from the Protectorate in the United Kingdom. Examinations for adults attracted only 164 persons compared with 284 in 1947. Aided schools had a total attendance of 3,005.

Free Maternity Service

There will be no source of disapproval to the Government if we are not disappointed to bring in a free maternity service this year. It is priority number one. This statement was made recently in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by the Minister of Health, Mr. H. W. Beadle. He stated that progress towards a national health scheme was planned through the stages of 'maternity services', hospitals, and domiciliary medicine. Notable experiments were being carried out in connexion with malaria and malaria. The public health vote of £202,250 (£1,152,165 last year) was passed after Mr. Beadle had explained that the health factor of the pending health services was the 'British' doctors.

Marshall Aid for Tsetse Research

Mr. Henry Stone, assistant head of the division of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the USA, Department of Agriculture, which works with insects affecting man and animals, is visiting East Africa to investigate the kind of technical assistance which might best be given under Marshall Aid for insecticide research and anti-tsetse work.

The Southern Rhodesian Post Office's returned letter branch dealt with 146,505 items of undelivered mail last year. The value of notes, coin, cheques, and other forms securely consigned was £38,920, letters was £17,571 of which £680 remains unclaimed.

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U.S. Engineering Consultants Tour Report on Beira Cargo Handling

MR. J. S. THOMPSON, engineering consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration, has just completed an inspection report of Central African territories.

He left Southern Rhodesia for Lisbon by air last week, and will submit to the Portuguese Government his plan for increasing the rate of cargo handling at Beira and Lourenço Marques, and for expanding the railway system. His expenditure of several million dollars would be involved.

Mr. Thompson admitted that America's chief concern was to increase deliveries of such raw materials as chrome ore, but said that it was appreciated that the only way to ensure the safe export of commodities most needed in the U.S. was to provide ample facilities for all export traffic, thus eliminating competition for priorities.

Air Services in East Africa

THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES, with a European population of only 45,736, have a total of 12 companies operating air services. Eighteen of these are locally based chartered companies, nine scheduled commercial air-lines, 11 chartered companies based outside the territories, two clubs with charted licenses, one company operating surplus flights only, and one commercial company providing scheduled flights in East Africa. Nearly 240 planes have been licensed and registered in the territories. Licenses have been issued to Kenya alone to 263 A pilots, 112 B commercial pilots, 22 navigators, and 19 ground engineers.

Needless Labour Legislation Mr. H. Bird on Uganda Measure

A SCOTTED ATTACHE of the tendency of heads of Government departments to demand increased powers was launched by Mr. H. Bird during the debate of the Minimum Wages and Trade Disputes Bill in the Uganda Legislative Council. Describing the measure as a "Bill to create trade disputes," Mr. Bird said that no reason had been given for its introduction.

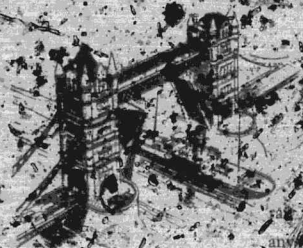
In the course of the Labour Department's last two years the outstanding feature had been the demand for labour law extension, and that lawyers could pick and choose their cases and their amendments. The 1946 report had said: "There is sufficient evidence to indicate that there is little, or no need for protective legislation, as rates are rising sufficiently to meet the rising costs of living. The chief difficulty is to get a reasonable return of work for the wages paid." The next year it was stated that "the trend of wage movements has been upwards, with wages rising themselves by the laws of supply and demand."

Non-Officials Too

Heads of departments were being a victim of coming to the Council in an odd way, demanding increased powers, perhaps it was the fault of the government for being too loose. Here he would see the rumour, Local Commissioner passing over the shoulder of the Labour Commissioner.

It had been said in support of the Bill that similar legislation had been introduced in other parts of the Colonial Empire. Such a thing was a very good reason for sending it back. Unfortunately, without legislation in the Colonies had been based on a basis in the United Kingdom, which it had been prepared to be faced to meet hate and suspicion which crept out of the volume of the local conditions of a certain age.

Why bring in legislation based on laws of the United Kingdom which such conditions have never existed? He suggested that a study should be made of the labour legislation in the United States which emphasized the flexibility of the individual worker and individual employer.



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Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia

Minister's Reply to Criticism

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, Mr. J. M. FLETCHER, in his Southern Rhodesian Parliament, on 10th June, 1949, compared with 1949-50, the number of cattle of the Government United Party were again the critics.

Mr. R. A. HASTENRUP (United Party) declared that the Government's good position was the grave failure of the following figures of stock (all rounded): Bacon exports, 15,200 in 1945 and 19,000 in 1946; hams, 35,500 and 6,822; and products, 70,29 and 751. He said that in the seven years up to 1947, the water production from the creeks and rivers had dropped from 1,732,600 to 1,000 lb. in spite of the increase of nearly 50% in European population.

Food imports had risen from £1,341,000 in 1944 to £1,632,000 in 1945 to £5610,000 in 1947, the drought year, and £4,716,000 last year, and there was a fairly good maize crop.

Comprehensive Statement Demanded

A comprehensive statement on agricultural policy was demanded by the Leader of the Liberal Opposition, Mr. O. STROCKY, who alleged that farmers felt that the Government would not stand by the war-time emergency controls.

The claim that the Government had already apparently been abandoned already. He indicated that Native reserves in the Sabi Valley would be abandoned to engage in dairying, a very specialized branch of agriculture, and said that might result in Europeans growing the same grains to sell to the natives.

Another Liberal speaker, Mr. A. W. S. WATSON, attacked the Government's policy of price stabilization, which he said that the National Farmers' Union needs the Government to stabilize agricultural prices. In any case it had been the wrong policy for the Government to follow.

Mr. J. M. HARRISON (United Party) thought that there was insufficient Government subsidies on maize and beef. Instead of spending so much money on new, more exciting industries should be spent on the more profitable.

Mr. M. J. CULLINAN (United Party) spoke of the decline in the country that the Government was trying to control tobacco growing. The Government's policy of development by other industries and asked for a definition of that expression as it applied for tax concessions for food and other such as the granted in the Union where farmers were allowed to plough back one-third of their profit without liability to tax.

The DAVID W. BURRIS (United Party) traced the present economic position back to the price levels instituted by a previous Minister and said that unless prices were raised many large milk producers would go out of business.

Long-Term Considerations Essential

Mr. J. M. FLETCHER (Liberal) replied the demand for long-term subsidies and complained that the Government was not higher than those for European cattle.

Mr. HASTENRUP (United Party) argued that there should be a need to improve vegetable, maize, butter, and foodstuffs for dairy products, but that still more would have to be done if there were no other means for basic prices.

Mr. QUINN (United Party) said that consumers were looking for cheap food, but the sale of it was so high that the food was in the hands of rubber, food, and the position would not improve. There was a danger that in Rhodesia the Colony would be producing a 2 butter, cheese, or meat.

Mr. N. G. HANCOCK (United Party) who defended tobacco growers against charges of failure to contribute to food production and said that he had spent in areas for food farmers which would be of other use had been productive.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. FLETCHER, replied to the cause attack upon his critics. He said, inter alia:

In these post-war years, in collaboration with the National Farmers' Union and the agricultural industry, the Government has sought to stabilize prices and basis for prices in order to assist the industry. It is the Government's water likely to be permeated with a drought that

in the post-war period the Government has sought to help the farmer.

I am indicated by the speaking of the Minister of the Rhodesian Government for the war suffering. I have heard of the Minister's speech that I have never heard was the theme by the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Assembly into pounds, shillings, and pence.

In the case of cattle guaranteed prices for five years has been the case from January 1 last year. The price was fixed to increase yield and improve standards. In addition the Government had introduced a weight-cattle bonus for the Government in order to encourage the sale of heavier animals. The result had been highly gratifying; in 1948 the increase in average killing weight had accounted for an extra 500,000 lb. of beef.

The Minister gave figures which he said proved the progress of the cattle industry and the increasing interest among European stock owners. In 1933 European-owned stock had numbered 135,000; in 1947, 1,038,000. The rise in Native-owned stock was from 1,500,000 in 1939 to 1,708,000 in 1947.

Un satisfactory Dairy Prices Policy

The price policy for the dairy industry, said Mr. Fletcher, had been less than satisfactory. In 1946 figures had been accepted as a basis. There had been changes owing to rises in costs, but that was a most unsatisfactory position and the Farmers' Union had failed completely to produce a unified policy for the industry.

Mr. FLETCHER said that the Government's support for the dairy industry was given by Mr. Fletcher. In view of the increase in costs and output, he believed the target of 75,000,000 lb. for the United Kingdom had been reached. He acknowledged the fact that the tobacco industry in Rhodesia had increased production, but that the high price obtained for tobacco had resulted in the area being developed for food production. Regarding Native labour problems, he hoped that the Select Committee would be able to work out a solution.

A resolution denouncing the State lottery, sport on Sunday, and dancing as demoralizing elements in Southern Rhodesia was passed at the recent meeting of the President of the 104 Dutch Reformed congregations of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

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Colon-Wide Arbor Day in Kenya —Honour's Tribute to Founder—

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, said in an Arbor Day broadcast from Nairobi (New York).

The Kenya Arbor Society, whose this year achieved an ambition cherished for a long time—the ambition to have a Colony-wide Arbor Day, when all over the Colony members of all communities would be planting trees in token of their recognition of the tremendous importance of trees and forests in the life of manking.

The society had its first beginnings in the early 1920's in Nakuru as a result of the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Commander J. S. Coulter, one of the many colonial officers that men and human-made did for the country, when it had made its home, and where it now rests in peace.

At that time, only a small minority realized the vastness of the drainage basin, the importance of forests and the burning and overgrazing of grass lands, cultivation of steep slopes, and the rest of the middle-class business. It was a few years later that a group of enthusiasts that rallied to Commander Coulter's cause, and was sufficient to give the required impetus.

I would not myself in Kenya in those days, nor indeed for a good many years afterwards, but the Arbor Society, with the enthusiastic backing of the late Commander Coulter, was among the most powerful influences in awakening the people of the Colony to the terrible destruction of its resources that was being on men of the sea to the rescue of the land.

Stout Hearts and High Resolves

They went with stout hearts and high resolves, through struggle, producing posters and pamphlets in English and the vernacular, contributing articles to the Press, holding meetings, staging exhibitions, agricultural shows, sending delegations to the Kenya Government and memoranda to the Colonial Office.

No doubt at the same time other influences, and other people by other means and in other ways, were pursuing the same ends, and all these activities were borne fruit in the enactment of the Land and Agricultural Reserves Act, 1929 and the Control of Grass (Prohibition of Offences) Act, 1930, and in a growing consciousness which we have seen in many years developing to a remarkable extent throughout all sections of the community, a real concern for the conservation of the natural resources which are the lifeblood to the security of our country.

The Memorandum on Agriculture, 1937, which is now being introduced into the Legislative Council, the Water Conservation Bill which has been published for information, are further examples of the results which a growing conviction and public sense of the matter has produced. It is perhaps typical of our country that there are people already engaged in organized opposition to both measures, although the Agriculture Bill has not even reached the stage of being introduced, and is still in memorandum form, and that have been introduced in the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council

The members of the Legislative Council will have to be convinced of the need for the members of the Legislative Council to be able to participate in the decisions which concern the country. Never before has the introduction of these measures and many other things, including much admirable conservation work, now being possible to say with conviction that a very wide and deep sympathy the public, and that it was well worth the effort and anyhow, it is not enough to say that it will be up and doing.

It is not only the introduction of these measures and many other things, including much admirable conservation work, now being possible to say with conviction that a very wide and deep sympathy the public, and that it was well worth the effort and anyhow, it is not enough to say that it will be up and doing.

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Lastly, it has been possible to increase their resources, both in men and means, and their achievements have been steadily increasing. Something like 200,000 trees were planted last year alone, and the department plans to plant even more this year. A good deal of work has been done in the past few years, and it is hoped that we shall see a further increase in the number of trees planted than that.

There are some reasons for believing that East Africa as a whole may one day become one of the great sources of supply of softwood to the world, grown in plantations of a proper class, and this is the important point—each tree replaced when it has fallen. It is only every body would plant a tree for every thing that is cut down, or is responsible for having cut down, what is a desirable thing that would be!

Scientific Progress Report

Dr. A. B. Wadhvani, the Scientific Secretary of the East Africa High Commission, has written in his progress report covering the period from January to April this year that there was much to be done before any toxicicide could be widely used for prophylaxis. Plans had, he said, been completed for to organize his research institute at Sukulu in Uganda.

Dr. Wadhvani reported that in this year's operations with both phosphorus and DDT he had ascertained that in this season the local product had been less effective than in previous years, and that this was a tentative and not a final conclusion.

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New Cold Storage Works

THE FOUNDATION stone of the new cold storage works at Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, was laid recently by Mr. A. L. Fisher, chairman of the Cold Storage Commission. The new works are expected to be completed within a year and will handle 350 head of cattle daily with storage space for 1,000 tons of frozen beef. Mr. P. B. Fletcher, the Colony's Minister of Agriculture, said that in eight years the Commission had paid bonuses of £276,396 to breeders and £513,740 to cattle breeders. The original capital was £250,000, with no reserves, and by the beginning of this year the capital had risen to £477,044, which was £179,118. The staff has risen from 26 to 100, and has risen from 250 to 1,413 Natives. In 1937 the first full year, 32,745 head of cattle were slaughtered whilst in 1947 the total was 43,706.

F.A.O. and the "Four Natives"

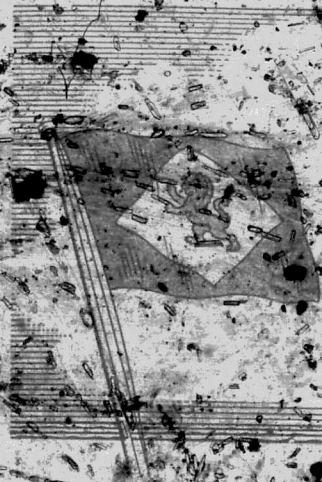
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its second week meeting in Geneva on Monday under the chairmanship of Lord D. Morrison. Among the subjects for discussion was the part of our country which is being taken up by the F.A.O. The F.A.O. is a body of 48 member States, and its main object is to help the world to feed itself. It is a body of 48 member States, and its main object is to help the world to feed itself. It is a body of 48 member States, and its main object is to help the world to feed itself.

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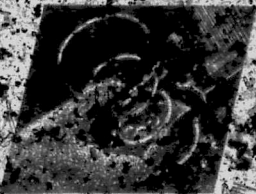
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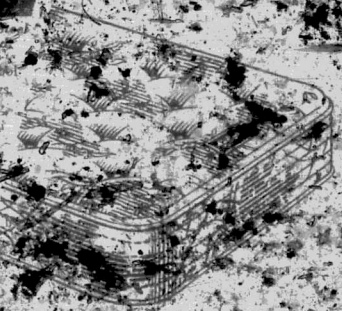
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Birthdays Honours List

(Continued from page 1190)

M.B.E. (Civil Division) (Contd.)
SINOR, DANWANT, Deputy chairman and legal adviser to the municipality in Kenya.
SMITH, HARRY, Esq., senior inspector of works, P.W.D., Kenya.

TAYLOR, MRS. ISOBEL BRENNER, member of the National Council, British Service League, Southern Rhodesia.
TAYLOR, MISS MARY ANN VIOLET, of the London Missionary Society, for medical services among the Native population in Bechuanaland.

TAYLOR, RAND, Esq., for public services in Tanganyika.
THOM, MRS. ELSIE BEATRICE, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

THOMAS, JOHN KINGSMITH ROBERT, Esq., district officer, Kenya.
TWINALL, MRS. ELEANOR FRANCES, British subject resident in the Sudan.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES, Esq., deputy inspector of stores, Colonial Agents for the Colonies.
WETMORE, ROBERT BERNARD NORTON, Esq., for services in the Department of Commerce and Industries, Southern Rhodesia.

WHITE, SEYMOUR, Esq., for services in agriculture in the Cape district of Southern Rhodesia.

M.B.E. HONORARY

TERRETTI MWAYATI, KOFU MUKASA, ex-saza chief, East Budama, Uganda.
SIRIKU AHAMED, SHIKHE MUSA, judge of the Sabotini court, Odweini, British Somaliland.

MAURICE, HENRY ARDIELE, SHANGALLI, chief of Machama, Tanganyika.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

FARQUHAR, FERDINAND HAY, Esq., M.B.E., chief veterinary officer, Colonial Service.
KOTTE, DAVID THOMAS, Esq., Native commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.

B.E.M. (MILITARY DIVISION)

CHITIMBA, COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJOR JOSEPH, East African Staff Service Corps.
FARAJALLA, REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR FOR THE KING, African Rifles.

M. (CIVIL DIVISION)

HABIB, AHMED, chief of the Habr Jaha tribe, British Somaliland.
MANZOR AHMED, assistant veterinary officer, Kenya.
MOHAMMED HANAN, senior Social medical assistant, British Somaliland.

MAHMOUD STAINBACH, SWAZI, African clerk, Health Department, Northern Rhodesia.
JOHANA, OKUMU, s/o, O.G.N.O., interpreter, North Nyasa, Kenya.

MACHARIA, SAU, KUKANA, forest guard, Kenya.
HBI MOHAMMED BIKRI, Kadof, District, British Somaliland.
RAMAZANI WASIA, awarded, Citizens Department, Tanganyika.

Colonial Police Medal for Merit

ANDERSON, THOMAS, STUART, superintendent, British Somaliland.
BAILEY, THOMAS MORRIS, sergeant, senior superintendent, British Somaliland.
COOPER, GEORGE RICHARD HODGSON, assistant superintendent, Kenya.
HAWKINS, ARTHUR JOHN INSKIP, senior assistant superintendent, Southern Rhodesia.
MELBY, JOHN MEADE, assistant superintendent, Northern Rhodesia.
HAYES, KEENEY, TOM MURPHY, senior superintendent, Kenya.
JOTT, EDWARD, chief sub-inspector, Tanganyika.
MOSELEY, HENRY AN, DUWID, acting superintendent, British Somaliland.
MAYRODOR, JAMES WILLIAM, chief detective inspector, B.S.A.P., Southern Rhodesia.
MURPHY, FLEETWOOD, senior superintendent, Uganda.
MURPHY, JOHN, assistant superintendent, Nyasaland.
OWENS, CAPTAIN EDWARD, superintendent, Bechuanaland.

SMITH, WILLIAM, senior, acting, senior superintendent, Kenya.
SHEWELL, CHARLES HENRY, B.S.A.P., Southern Rhodesia.
TAYLOR, JOHN, detective, Northern Rhodesia.
VOWLES, ALLAN, chief inspector, Southern Rhodesia.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Northern Rhodesia.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Northern Rhodesia.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Northern Rhodesia.

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King's Police Medal for Service Medal

CURTIS, JOHN WYMAN, assistant commissioner of police, Uganda.
DRYDEN, ALEXANDER, superintendent of police, G.E.M., superintendent of police, Zanzibar.
IMRAY, COLIN HUBERT, superintendent of police, East Africa.
JACKSON, CAPTAIN HAROLD, B.S.A.P., Southern Rhodesia.
TATE, ALLAN THOMAS, C.P.M.A., assistant commissioner of police, Nyasaland.

King's Medal for Chiefs (In Silver)

Chiefs YUNUSU WAMBERI, county chief, Sebei, Uganda.
OSUNDWA, North Nyanza, Kenya; ALEMBO, Dwoonde, Nyasa land; GUMOMBO, Cholo, Nyasaland; MDATUZI MWIMBI, Ntuzu, Tanganyika; SIREONS LAISI, Arusha, Tanganyika; WILLIAM BALWANA MWANZI, county chief, Kigulu, Uganda; SULTAN FALIMOLA MURJAN, county chief, Atanga, Uganda; ALEXANDER KIRONDE, owesaza dokino, of Buddu, Uganda; PAUL KAVUMU, owesaza sekibabo, of Nyagwe, Uganda; DANIEL SARWAMBO, owesaza sekigera, of Bshiro, Uganda; and PAULO NGOLOLO, secretary-general, Kibira local government, Uganda.

Police Medal for Gallantry

SERGEANT MWINDE, of the Kenya Police, has been posthumously awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

The citation states that on April 3, 1949, a party of police consisting of an African inspector, Sergeant Mwinde, and seven constables, surrounded a Masai party of (approximately) about 16 miles from Narok where it was suspected that three wanted criminals were in hiding. While a search was being made a Masai, armed with a spear, suddenly broke out of the back of a hut, attacked Sergt. Mwinde and fractured him with the spear before he could defend himself. The Masai then ran away.

With the spear still through his body and despite the fact that he must have realized that his wound would probably prove fatal, Sergt. Mwinde took several aim and fired three shots at the difficult target, wounding the fleeing figure. He wounded the Masai in the shoulder. Because of the wound, the police were subsequently able to arrest and identify the Masai. Sergt. Mwinde died the same night.

Northern Rhodesia's Labour Corps Farmers to Pay Higher Rates

FARMERS HURTING SQUADS From the African Labour Corps of Northern Rhodesia will have to pay £3. 3d per man per day from August 1st, an increase of 6d daily, and from December 1st the rate will go up to £4. 0d per man per day.

At a meeting attended last December by members of Executive Council, representatives of the Government, the Farmers' Union, and Government officials, the Secretary of the Administration of the Labour Corps, Mr. J. G. Leggett, explained that the Standing Finance Committee had recommended that the charge of £3. 3d per day should be raised to approximately the economic level. From 1942 when the corps was formed to 1945 expenditure had exceeded the revenue by £53,000, this sum being born by the taxpayers, being in effect a hidden subsidy to those farmers who had used the corps.

Government May Use Corps

The average strength of the corps in 1948 was 2,800, and each member was gainfully employed for 252 days of the year. Since the Government may be able to use the corps for its own purposes more advantageously in the future than it is not being employed by farmers, the new and more economic rate of payment is based on an average of 300 days work in the year. Estimated expenditure on the corps for 1948 was £20,312, revenue at the rate of 1s. 9d. per day was £13,000, on the basis of employment for 252 days brought in £39,000, the net result would have been £49,687, leaving a loss of £30,444 to be born by the taxpayers. At a fee of 2s. 6d. per day, assuming the average number of days of employment for each member of the corps to be 200, the estimated loss to be born by the taxpayer would have been £11,000.

The corps was formed to provide food-producing farmers with enough labour to enable them to regularize and to ensure the maximum use of their crops. It becomes increasingly apparent each year that the corps, by becoming increasingly popular both with the farmers and with African labourers, who are difficult to farm in cash, is worth under the present value of a pound per day of £15,000. Labourers are paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, with 10th food and housing allowances.

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KORSTEN FRAGSTAD
with the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Conductor: ROSSAT DEBROWEN
Elisabeth's Gabet (from "Tannhauser"
Act 3) - Wagner DB 695

VLADIMIR HOROWITZ
Sonata in B Minor, L. 33 - Sonata in
E Major, L. 60 - Both by Chopin
DB 582

RAFAEL KUBELIK
Conductor: the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Symphony No. 4 in G Major - Dvorak
DB 276

GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO
with the LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: ALBERTO FRIGOLI
De mihi, Ollenti spiriti (from
"Mavriani") - Verdi, Alto
yivon (from "Maiden") - Verdi
Maiden - Verdi

SOLOMON
La cathédrale anglaise (Prélude
No. 40) - Debussy

and the Boston Chamber Orchestra
conducted by Arthur Schnabel
"Harmonies" - Debussy

DE VITO

MARCEL MARCUSO
with the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Conductor: ROSSAT DEBROWEN
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Betty - Verdi

JOE SABA
Conductor: the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Symphony No. 4 in G Major - Dvorak
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Labour Commissioner's Impressions

Mr. M. HEDI, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, has reported the impressions of a tour of the Rift Valley Province. There was no real shortage of labour, he said, and extremely low output. He largely blamed the farmers for lack of investment in their farms. The Rhodesia Agricultural Training Board of 1954, consisting of a few way to employ the unemployed and Native dismissed could drift into line. The 1954 employment figures in the Colony, the 340,000 able-bodied men at work—indicated a growing tendency for Africans to seek work to acquire the amenities of life, and if Europeans would cooperate Africans would soon discover that there was no choice but to take into line. On this view Mr. Hedi Clark was accompanied by Mr. B. G. Wilson, senior labour officer, and Mr. Kenyon, the recently appointed factory inspector.

Value of R.A.F.G.

IN THE PEACE-TIME PREPARATION against the possibility of war, the Rhodesia Air Training Group, in which the people of Rhodesia were joint partners, formed an essential part of R.A.F. training. This commitment was made recently in Bulawayo by Air Commodore N. J. Atkinson, Officer Commanding the Group. "We have in the Colony a unique organization," he added. "It is the only thing of its kind in the Empire and Commonwealth. You will note that during the war the Air Force did build up its wings from the tremendous Empire training centre in Canada, and elsewhere. It is the only organization existing to accept full responsibility for a major part of the training of the Royal Air Force in the Colony and in Rhodesia."

Students at Nyanga (Miss Jermolova) near Bulawayo have protested against the proposed opening of a new hall.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The former ruler of Southern Rhodesia is expected to return from his exile in London.

The Central Southern Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia is to be expanded to include two members representing African interests.

Mr. J. C. M. M. member for Livingstone in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, said recently that he was not in favour of Central African federation at any price.

A rugged work with Hungarian markings which was being used by Mrs. G. Harlow of Croome Farm, near Turk Mine, Northern Rhodesia, was ringed in June.

A week-long conference of the Salisburg Southern Rhodesia is the money for the Pello Research Foundation Fund, which plans to provide a research centre in Johannesburg, realized £2,677.

Building Backlog in Rhodesia

The Building Controller in Southern Rhodesia stated recently that the backlog in building construction in the large centres of the Colony was so great that it was difficult for industrialists to turn to the smaller towns.

In the final report of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Livingstone's new airport has been designated a regular stopping-place on the main international flight routes, not only on the medium-range routes.

The opening ceremony of the Kharu community centre in the Fort Hall district of Kenya, recently attended by 6,000 people. The centre is fully equipped for cinema shows and adult courses and mass education classes.

A road from Livingstone to Mafoba will be approximately 160,000. About 50 miles long, it will be the spine of the Zambesi above Livingstone in the Zambezi in the river basin in the southern part and will be a major step in developing a backward area.

It was reported in the Press in Rome late Sunday that the Italian Prime Minister, Signor De Gasperi, had proposed a conference between Britain, the United States, France, and Italy to discuss the future of the former German Colonies before the next session of U.N.O. in September.

Local Competitions

and their results in the authorship and essay competitions organized by the East African Literature Bureau. Africans in the Territory will win three prizes in the competition for authorship and the first prize in both the short story and essay competitions and one third and one second prize.

Recent scholarship grants in Southern Rhodesia include £1,000 to the Rhodesia Academy of Music, Bulawayo, for the purchase of capital equipment, £1,000 for the purchase of a van and also grants, which he has been given the State £750 to assist children of poor parents to have free access to the Vumba Heights Children's Holiday and Convalescent Home, and £500 to the State and district blood transfusion service.

The appointment and functions of the Control Board have been given a wide and more discretionary power. They can now have orders for detention instead of merely issuing certificates stating that approval is granted for the release of a detainee. A Board may also issue its own narrative of an application of the law, which may vary the standard set of old promises, and replace a part of it, and in the result, it may prevent.

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South Africa on Labour New Proposals

THE PROPOSED NATIVE Labour Code of South Africa should be increased, and further incentives for African women are urged in order to divert from male Native labour the production channels.

The recommendations appear in the first report to be issued by the select committee appointed to investigate the Native Labour Code in the Colony. The introduction of a system for registration and licensing of male Native employees in domestic and industrial work is also suggested.

The committee has dealt fully with domestic work in this report, and estimates that about 70,000 Natives are employed at the present time in Southern Rhodesian Registration Boards. It offers a registration, the report suggests, for domestic servants who are allowed to take part in work if he is not in possession of a valid license authorizing him to work in domestic employment.

The committee has with the proposed Industrial Tax, announced by the Minister of Finance in his recent Budget. It has also considered in detail any adequate division of male labour in the industrial, clerical, and agricultural trades, and it offers the following scale.

Full Rate For All Native Labour

The standard male wage scheme in South Africa is fixed by a monthly fourth and subsequent fortnightly wages. The minimum monthly wage is 20 shillings. It is suggested that monthly wages should be based on full employment, which is employed in the Colony. The minimum of those not employed monthly should be 16 shillings. Native workers in a factory, a mine, a transport or railway road, or in a Government Department should receive maternity leave, a suitable stipendium for market gardening, and the right to holidays.

On the part of employers of the shortest possible time is the Native woman must be encouraged to get and be trained to take up industrial employment to a larger extent than at present.

The establishment of a labour centre for the Colony of domestic workers and Native women is therefore recommended. Without these centres, it is pointed out, the minimum of employment in a factory, a mine, or in a Government Department should be 16 shillings.

British India Steam Navigation

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION, Ltd., has reported a consolidated profit of £1,089,845 for the year ending March 31, 1949. Dividend of 13s. 6d. can be added to the dividend of 12s. 6d. of 1947. The tonnage registered rose to 485,000 tons, with a preference of 52,000 tons in 1947. The company is now a public company with a share capital of £1,000,000 and is registered for the Native Labour Code.

The consolidated profit of £1,089,845 for the year ending March 31, 1949 is a record for the company. The profit is made up of £1,089,845 less £1,140,000 revenue of 1948, less £1,089,845 interest on investments of £1,089,845, and less £1,089,845, and a dividend of 13s. 6d. on the £1,089,845. The company is now a public company with a share capital of £1,000,000 and is registered for the Native Labour Code. The company is now a public company with a share capital of £1,000,000 and is registered for the Native Labour Code.

Of Commercial Gains Tobacco Clean Halfpence

IN THE LAST week of the tobacco season in the Natal Province, R.A. de Waal, 7,850,883 lb. of his estate tobacco were sold for 2,997,228 lb. at an average of 11.67 cent per pound, making the total for the season of 13,455,985 lb. for 1,116,714, averaging 12 cent per pound. The crop for the same period was 57,021,371 lb. for 3,384, an average of 12.78 cent per pound, bringing the total to 20,837,356 lb. for 1,451,104, averaging 16.70 cent per pound.

It may be noted that the total value of the tobacco crop in the Natal Province for the year ending 31st Dec. 1948 was 2,997,228 lb. at an average of 11.67 cent per pound, making the total for the season of 13,455,985 lb. for 1,116,714, averaging 12 cent per pound. The crop for the same period was 57,021,371 lb. for 3,384, an average of 12.78 cent per pound, bringing the total to 20,837,356 lb. for 1,451,104, averaging 16.70 cent per pound.

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Southern Railway

Southern Railway Company Ltd. reports a net profit for the year ending 31st Dec. 1948 of £1,422,750, or 48.5% on the 1948-9 year. The dividend is 10s. 6d. and the balance carried forward £1,422,750. Mr. P. H. J. H. van der Merwe is Chairman of the company. The company's financial results for the year ending 31st Dec. 1948 were 48.5% on the 1948-9 year. The dividend is 10s. 6d. and the balance carried forward £1,422,750.

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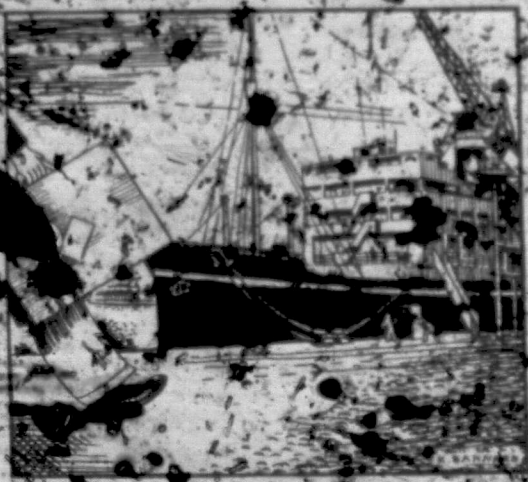
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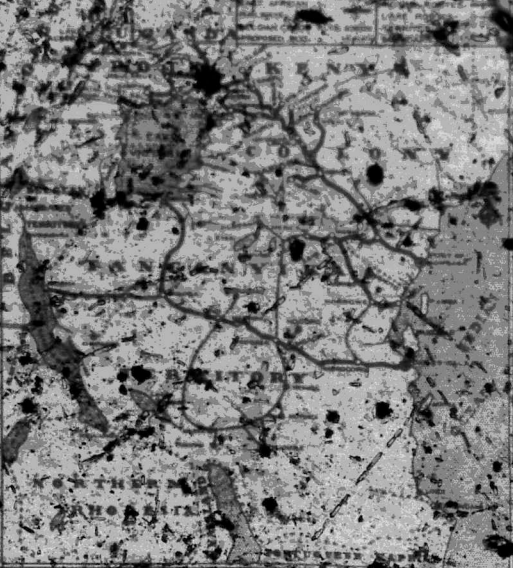
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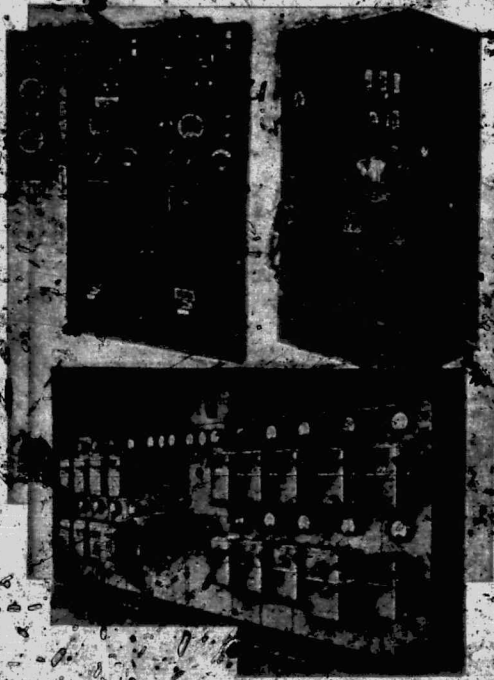
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 miles of road motor services. Within this
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 Lindi. Another port is now under
 construction at Mkipani on the northern
 Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme,
 connexion with which many miles of new
 railways are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling
 stock and equipment, the East African
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

The King's Message	132	Empire Tobacco & Growings Report	137
Colonial Month	132	General African	137
Mr. E. A. Taylor	132	ways Criticism	137
on E. Africa Today	132	Agency Meetings	137
U.N.O. Mission's	132		137
Report	132	Latest Mining News	137

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KING AND QUEEN honoured the Colonial Empire on Tuesday by personally inaugurating Colonial Month in London at 2 o'clock at the Colonial Office. It was the first official gathering of the King and the Queen and the first speech made by him to his peoples since his illness. These events clearly indicate the interest of the Royal Family in the spreading of knowledge about the world, and the concern of the Crown for the welfare of the Colonies. Progress and Trust Territories leads no one to such a speech in a paper as East Africa and Rhodesia, many of whose readers have met him in East or Central Africa, and had been conscious of their regard for the territories and their peoples. It is no exaggeration to describe the royal sentiment in the Colonies as one of enthusiasm, an enthusiasm which characterizes the speech in the Colonies. It is not only with friends and neighbours, but with the King did not hesitate to say "our people's duty." That homely quality of speech puts first things first, the opening of Colonial affairs — as it is in the public life of the lands — the fundamental reason being human thoughtfulness and selfishness. As the King reminds us, the world is a family and

our damaging faults can best be corrected by trust and comradeship, which would promote co-operation and destroy mistrust and faction. His words invite self-examination by all who are engaged in Colonial affairs, especially those in public life.

The success or failure of the Colonial Month, which has been so auspiciously inaugurated, will of course not be measurable by the number of people who visit the exhibitions arranged by the Central Office of Information and the many public and private organizations which are so warmly co-operating with the Colonial Office. Nor will emphasis on Colonial affairs for a day or two be the mass-circulation newspapers' success. There is abundant evidence of a keen interest as a whole is not merely willing, but more eager than ever, to find room for Colonial news, and The King's gracious decision to inaugurate Colonial Month in person made it certain that there would be prominent reports in the Press of this Kingdom throughout the whole Empire, and in many other countries. There could therefore have been no better opening to what is intended as a campaign of enlightening. But a moment's perusal of a public will seem so small a part of the Colonial cause to be under and lasting

David Livingstone combined missionary and exploration work with a magnificent endeavour to end the slave trade in East and Central Africa. He made four historic journeys into the interior, where he discovered Lake Bangweulu. (Is not "Bangweulu" now the accepted spelling?)

Near at hand is a good photograph of the late Lord Lugard, and reference to his declaration that this country has a dual mandate for the Colonies—for the moral and material welfare of their peoples and the development of the resources of their countries for the benefit of the whole world.

A family life demonstration, now responsibility is delegated from the people of Great Britain through the Government, the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office and its advisory committees, to a Colonial Governor (with his executive and legislative councils) and his administrative and technical officers, assisted by municipal councils, councils of the peoples, and the other organs of administration.

Effective Models

Some very effective models in Colonial peoples include a coffee grower (European) in Kenya, a Masai warrior, a Kikuyu forester, described as "from a very advanced and advanced tribe," an Arab merchant from Zanzibar, a Mandala cotton grower (with a note that the Mandala, Kabaka, came and his education at Cambridge University) and an African engaged in drilling a vein in Northern Rhodesian copper mine. Above these and other models is the bold reminder that two-thirds of the 63,000,000 people in the Colonies are Africans, and that the white settlers who are a small minority "play in some parts an important part in the country's economy."

Cavings in ivory, bone, ebony and other woods, bead and grasswork, silverware and pottery from different parts of East and Central Africa are to be seen; and the difficulties of tropical and sub-tropical life are illustrated by exhibits of research and survey work, and campaigns against mosquitoes, locusts, leprosy, soil erosion, and so on.

By-Products of Groundnuts

On a large map of Tanganyika Territory are marked the areas in which the groundnut schemes are operating, and the main by-products of groundnuts are shown. All the readers of such a newspaper as this know that they include edible and lubricating oils and fats, soap and stock feeds, but not all will have realised that among the others are paints, sizes, industrial alcohol, dynamite, cork substituted insulating blocks, adhesives, plastics, solvents, insect foods, and arid textile fabric.

An modern kitchen is used to teach the housewife how many products in daily use come from the Colonies; and the display is a closely packed stand of some of the manufactures which this country exports to the Dominions. An information desk is backed by Colonial Guide publications, and what is claimed to be the first complete display of current Colonial stamps is again to attract philatelists. They will find the strips from each territory framed in local woods and displayed on bamboo-stick works, above, which are the heroes of the Colonies.

In glass tanks of one room are tropical fish and coral gardens, and in a prominent position is the beautiful fish of Swa, the property of the Sultan of Pate, which is described as a relic of a past age of Lamu culture.

Entrance to the exhibition, through a tropical jungle scene, the atmosphere being heated to produce appropriate temperature and moisture. Every visitor is to receive a small folder giving details of the other main events and activities in London during Colonial Month, and this exhibition is to be visited in the mornings by large numbers of school children.

Help for Under-Developed Countries

Second Report by United Nations

A SECOND REPORT dealing with methods of financing economic development in under-developed countries has been issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

This follows the report of the Committee's work and of proposals of technical assistance for backward territories prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations and eight specialized United Nations agencies.

The latest report, compiled in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund, which is presented at the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council which opens in Geneva on July 1.

The report also deals with the savings and investment in under-developed countries, and the need for the development of their own financial resources, as recognized in the document.

Financial Resources of Under-Developed Countries

The report emphasizes that the financial resources should stimulate and encourage the growth of the countries in which important economic development programmes are being provided, security of investment, and the development of methods of financing economic development, and that a wide range of financial institutions are required.

The report states that the main direct control for development is the expansion of the financial resources of the countries, and that the financial resources of the countries should be expanded by means of investment in the countries, and that the financial resources of the countries should be expanded by means of investment in the countries, and that the financial resources of the countries should be expanded by means of investment in the countries.

The report also states that the countries should be encouraged to expand their financial resources by means of investment in the countries, and that the financial resources of the countries should be expanded by means of investment in the countries, and that the financial resources of the countries should be expanded by means of investment in the countries.

New Crops for Africans

Investigations in Kenya

TEA AND BERTHOLOMA can be grown on native land units in Kenya, was stated by the Governor, who has recently addressed the West Nile Council. Sir Philip Mitchell said:

"The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, under consideration the question of introducing new crops, such as tea and pyrethrum to native land units, which crops can be grown on stultifert soil, where climatic conditions are favourable. Tea is not a crop like coffee, which can be grown in any village. Most of the tea is produced in a growing area of 6,000 ft. where rainfall is not so suitable for pyrethrum, unless very carefully prepared, and to create a suitable soil system. One further difficulty is the cost of the which necessitates that pyrethrum should be grown in blocks in order that sufficient quantities can be created."

More Sugar Needed

While the right type of cane for the extraction of sugar could be grown easily in the district, here again a factory is a plant and a production unit, if large areas close together are available to the factory. Nevertheless, I shall certainly cause this matter to be investigated, for there is need of a great deal more sugar. Probably, indeed, twice as much as is at present available could readily be sold.

Work has already been made with the full growing, and the new sugar beet has started from growing in a number of places. There is a demand for all kinds of fruit in the Colony, especially oranges, lemons, and avocado pears.

Don't Use Communism as Whipping-Boy

Native Suspicion the Great Barrier, says Mr. Negro Fanson

... called the "Continent of Tomorrow." The last great "Reserve Continent" and the only one that has been established there, controlled by the white man, demands for food, fuel and raw materials, piling upon them the needs of a hungry Europe, are the main reasons for deciding that one day Africa will be the great continent of the world.

Whereas a small, little-known area is said to be Africa between the two main rivers, it seems almost miraculously too generous to be expected of it. Great mineral deposits may be discovered there, the rich career of the British, Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, the gold of the Orange Free State, the copper of the Congo, the diamonds of the Transvaal, the iron deposits and coal fields, such as those of Southern Rhodesia, are only waiting to be developed, with few, if any, of them bent to take their products to the coast.

But the truth is, as it is, that the vast possibilities of Africa, as they are now being heralded, are not to be secured, not at all. On top of the soil, with the desert inexorably marching south, Africa is becoming an ever poorer continent, with at present not enough carrying capacity to give sufficient nourishment to the people and animals who must live on its habitable spaces.

... develop the best possibilities, and the continent of Africa, an immense campaign must be begun, as early as possible, for social, political, and economic development of the millions of Africans who live on it.

... the report of four months' intensive study in the Colony which is a highly intelligent and reasonable way of quickly gaining some of the best of Europe's advantages.

The biggest problem of the continent of Africa is population pressure. The best of the continent, with a previous population of 100 million, will double itself within 30 years. What to do with them? Where can they be put? What can they do?—it is the toughest to do—to support themselves.

In trying to answer these problems at once, becomes obvious that the co-operation of the white man is essential, that it is just the one thing that the British have been unable to get from the Native African up to date. ... the contrary, loss of confidence and suspicion of the white man will do good in the long run, increasing from coast to coast. ... the Gold Coast, the recent ones in Uganda, Native suspicion of Kenya, such as the forcible eviction of the thousands of so-called Native agitators of the territories of their own plots to give their own land in the over-crowded Mau Mau Reserve—these are all irrefutable evidence of a large and long-enduring resentment of the white man.

... all come to try to find Communism as the best of all—just as it would be equally wrong to say that Communist influences were entirely absent from the scene. ... But the Government of Commission which was sent out from London to investigate the Gold Coast riots reported that it could find no evidence whatever to support the Governor's contention that Communists were the instigators of the case: it was due to economic conditions, the report unflinchingly declared.

The Uganda riots, where no specific cause of the instigation can be shown, sprang from the deep-seated fear of those highly self-governing Natives that those of another colour—at the top—will one day join

... a closer merger with Kenya, which would bring an admission of the Kenya Government into Uganda, and one thing they fear more in this world.

The basic trouble in the Kikuyu Reserve of Kenya is that it is just existing at the seams with population pressure, and that even if they did terrace all of their lands, their plots amount to a million, too, and there are well over 100,000 Kikuyus in that reserve who have no land at all. The Kikuyu farmer alone, one of the richest, has 20,000 landless Africans.

The danger of using Communism as a whipping-boy is a very handy excuse for the absence of any real steps which will be taken—or no steps at all—which will be taken to do with betterment of conditions which led to the disturbance.

... Only too often Native unrest is given as the reason for what is nothing less than genuine Native unhappiness. Here lies the heart of the matter, it must be frankly admitted that the emerging African life is a life of ceaseless frustration. And this frustration, in a Colony like Kenya, which, though some political doctrines might not like to accept it, is making an effort over a very broad front—social, political, economic, and now educational, to make the African even the illiterate African feel more responsible and more interested in his own life, and give an idea of willing to accept the specific schemes which have been prepared in detail for raising his standard of living.

But all they won't do is. They say that this is the white man's fault, some inferior motive, some evil. Develop the continent, say these discontented and disgruntled leaders, and the European will take care of you. This is the attitude of the center of their mind. So it would be a mistake to say that they are not intelligent.

... a mistake to say that they are not intelligent, but how are you going to lead them? The continent of East Africa, facing the seas of ever-developing power, which Kenya has in hand, is in a Native suspicion, refusal to co-operate.

There can be joy in immediate evaluation in a co-operative effort to develop any new area of land, the clearing of a vast area, such as that to be used for allocating plots, and setting up farming families. I've given one or two eye-witness accounts in "A New Day for Kenya" which, as I stand on the ground, made me feel that if only the African would take a hand in the end of the road, he could instantly become one of the happiest, most hopeful men in the world.

Psychological Effect Unsettling

... But because of their utter stubborn suspicion, on the basis of these schemes, the population of Kenya in the Kikuyu Reserve, which is reduced to a few African families to a few hundred demonstrators. The psychological problem of the Government of Kenya has not been solved yet.

Education is incontestably the answer, but education is a slow thing. How slow, those who have to deal with the social and moral chaos in which the East African is drifting can tell. The story of the white man on the spot is worth listening to these days. ... Kenya, which has no oil, no coal, no electric power, no heavy industries, and only very few secondary industries, mostly run by Indians; a country whose most intelligent leaders know that the problems of Kenya can be solved inside Kenya—and the land.

... by strangers with the Central Press

Impracticable Proposals of United Nations Mission

British Government's Reply Regarding Groundnut Scheme

THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY notes with appreciation the mission's opinions regarding the nature and scope of the groundnut scheme.

Under the terms of the Overseas Food Corporation Development Plan, reports and statements of accounts by the Overseas Food Corporation must be laid annually before Parliament, and a copy of this report will be supplied to the members of the Trusts and Council. Information regarding the progress and development of the scheme in Tanganyika will also be included in the annual reports of the Territory.

The intention that in due course the undertaking shall be taken over by the Government of the Territory, and in the final stages, shall pass the ownership and control of the people themselves, on a co-operative or other basis, as may then seem best suited to ensure the continuance of the benefits of large scale production by mechanized and scientific methods, has been clearly and repeatedly stated.

As the mission itself has pointed out, however, the scheme is not yet beginning to operate. At present, and indeed for some time to come, it must be regarded as being in an experimental stage, and no question of handing over the enterprise has as yet seriously considered until its economic success has been proved and established.

Slow Process of Preparation

The mission has rightly described the enterprise as a vast scheme of mechanized production with a complex financial and managerial structure, and the formidable nature of the task of carrying such a scheme through to its ultimate objective is also apparent to need any emphasis. It would be of little, if any, practical value to attempt to work out the details of a plan at this early stage. In the early period of preparation—social, economic and political—will be necessary before the indigenous inhabitants can be in a position to take over the management and control of such an undertaking.

It is thought that the eventual form of African ownership and control will probably be on a co-operative basis. It seems likely also that the transfer may be a gradual process, this being transferred one by one to indigenous ownership and management. Africans are able and ready to assume responsibility for management of a well equipped unit. If it can be proved to be the case, the experience gained from the first transfer may well affect later procedures.

At this stage the urgent task is to speed the practical progress of the scheme to the minimum period of development, which must be kept as short as possible, so that the benefits can be given to the indigenous and necessary conditions under which transfer to African ownership will be carried out.

The suggestion raised by the mission that the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation should be limited to clearing and preparing the land, and that the actual cultivation should be undertaken by Native co-operative societies, appears, on the face of it, attractive, but is, in fact, an entirely impracticable one.

Aside from the various complications mentioned in the mission report, the fact of financial, technological and managerial difficulties is the inescapable fact that it would be quite impossible at this stage to persuade Africans to migrate in large numbers from their

tribal areas to settle permanently in the new areas opened up.

Many Africans are prepared to go to the groundnut area for shorter periods of employment, but before there can be any question of such developments as co-operative cultivation there must be the growth of settled communities prepared to make their permanent homes in the groundnut areas. In this connection it must be remembered that the successful operation of this scheme does not affect the continued and increasing cultivation of groundnuts by individual Africans in all parts of the Territory where the crop can be grown.

Selling Groundnuts to Ministry of Food

There is no question of the Overseas Food Corporation selling its produce to the Ministry of Food at once. The Corporation is free to negotiate the best possible agreement and the price will of course largely depend on the price paid for similar produce from other sources of supply.

Measures already taken and those to be taken in wage rates and conditions into conformity with the recommendations of the Salaries Revision Commission in respect of Government employees, are on a liberal scale conforming fully with Government requirements.

As an indication of the favourable conditions of employment being offered it may be mentioned that the average supply of labour now exceeds the demand, and it has not been found possible to attract those seeking employment. It will be a long time before the Government will be able to draw up a housing accommodation for labour. Particular attention being paid to the requirements of the workers. Comprehensive arrangements for medical services were provided at the outset, and an efficient staff of doctors, specialists and nurses, with an emphasis on a liberal scale, conforming fully with Government requirements, has been provided. X-ray and dental apparatus has been installed.

As regards social and welfare services, the establishment of a school will be in progress, and the Government is in the process of the purchase of these settlements to provide for food, water, supplies and sanitation, community centres, buildings for social purposes, etc., and for a local medical centre, which will be shared with a groundnut village.

Again, it must be made clear that these plans on the way of the Government programme and cannot be put into full effect immediately. As stated previously, the Government's labour force must obviously be based on the model villages on the lines envisaged and detailed in the meantime, interim measures are necessary to cater for the welfare of the present workers and to provide them with amenities.

Shops and canteens have been opened, where food and drink may be purchased as well as the normal trade goods, and a central brewery plant has been established. A school for the workers, children and night school with adult classes for the workers themselves have been started. Pending the establishment of village communities, the workers have been appointed in each village and are reported to be satisfied with these arrangements. It will doubtless be a relief to the workers to deal with domestic and social conditions of village life rather than with the long and tiring conditions of a plantation. As a matter of fact, the scheme of the works community which was recently started.

Basic English Not to be Taught

The problems which will arise from the growth of communities of mixed tribal origin, fully appreciated by the administering authority and by the Overseas Food Corporation, is in no way in comparison with the services that the advice of UNESCO has been sought. As regards language teaching, some knowledge of English will be necessary for those receiving technical training, but in the general education programme this need not be applied, not to prevent the dissemination of the language of the dominant nation, but to ensure that the language of the majority is the language of the majority.

The movement of people from the groundnut area will present a serious problem. Whatever measures may be taken to change the position in the area and distant past there are certainly not thousands of people now living in the area which it is proposed to be available for the scheme. In the Southern Province, in particular, where much the greater part of the scheme is to operate, very few indigenous inhabitants are likely to be disturbed. In any case, movement is not compulsory, and if voluntary movement takes place the interests of those concerned are adequately safeguarded in every respect as described in the mission report.

In the case of the people in the Kowwa area, it can be described without fear of contradiction that those who have been

Reference is made to the mission's reply to the British Government's report made by the Trusts and Council, with a mission to Tanganyika.

benefited considerably. Apart from all the other forms of assistance given to them, one of the greatest problems of their Territory has always been a serious problem for both man and beast. Instead of having to depend on their former precarious means of obtaining water, those who have moved are now supplied from a main line. In the course of which the Corporation's scheme for obtaining water from the Great Mountain, a distance of 25 miles, is put into operation, pipe-line supplies will be available for both the groundnut scheme and the local population.

Information regarding an arrangement of people taking place from groundnut areas in future will be included in the Territory's annual reports.

Critics of the groundnut scheme have made statements such as those suggested by the mission, but the administering authority is satisfied that the aims and objects of the scheme have not been made clear for there to be any serious misunderstanding. The scheme was conceived as a practical and effective means of contributing to the relief of the serious world shortage of oilseed and fats. At the same time, the plans for carrying out the scheme are aimed at securing the greatest possible benefit for the peoples of the Territory in which it operates.

Third Point

The mission expresses the view that the scheme would be beneficial to the Trust Territory if three conditions were fulfilled. Of these, the first has been clearly stated to be a definite objective and further comment seems unnecessary.

As regards the second, it has been made clear that the Overseas Food Corporation will not occupy a specially favoured position and will not be exempted from liability for any tax, duty, rate, levy or other charge whatsoever, whether general or local. In these circumstances it may confidently be expected that the Treasury of the Territory will benefit considerably from the operation of so vast an enterprise. Both by revenue from direct taxation and by the payment of customs and other duties. It is needless to emphasize that the question of the amount of revenue to the scheme is not a financial contribution to the Treasury of the Territory was not a major issue when the plan for the scheme was formulated. It is admittedly a secondary issue. In respect of the scheme, it appears to the administering authority to weigh less heavily in the balance than the benefits which will result from the opening up of large tracts of country that would otherwise remain unoccupied and unproductive for an indefinite period. The groundnut area (toothly the new port and railway in the Southern Provinces) which will at the same time facilitate the development of other areas and from which substantial contributions being made to the Territory's economic and social advancement.

In regard to the mission's third point, the model communities to be established in the groundnut areas with in many respects serve as examples for other communities. At the same time it should, of course, be remembered that full development on the lines proposed is possible only where there is a settled population.

Living and Working Standards

Improved living standards, better housing, and improved facilities for medical attention, and other social services are of general importance in the urban and rural areas alike. Model villages were the first social services running their own affairs with their own form of local government. These can be established by industrial workers engaged on short-term contracts and are therefore constantly changing. Since the mission's main aim of progress has been made with provision of housing both for European and African staff, and a rapidly increasing proportion of the employees is being housed, it should be noted that the issue of occupancy of land allotted to the Overseas Food Corporation will be subject to technical advice at any time in accordance with any agreement which may be entered into between the administering authority and the Government of Tanganyika for the Corporation's undertaking, any part of it to be Tanganyika Government.

The question of forest royalties has now been settled. This condition of the right of occupancy provides that the corporation shall take all reasonable steps to recover as much timber as possible from land cleared for the purposes of the scheme to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests. It has been agreed that royalty shall be paid on all scheduled timber taken in the mill and used or sold in the form of saw timber, and on all other timber taken in the mill and sold. Royalty at the normal rates will be paid by the Forestry Department on measured logs or sawn timber of the mill.

It is desirable that the movement of people from the groundnut areas and the operation of the groundnut scheme should be in accordance with the general policy of the Government of Tanganyika in relation to the settlement of the Territory.

**Colonial Supplies Conference Ends
A Great Success, Says Colonial Secretary**

THE COLONIAL SUPPLIES CONFERENCE which opened at the Colonial Office in June 3 ended last Friday.

The discussions, in which officials of the Colonial Office and other United Kingdom departments took part, were on two main points: (1) the need for Colonial territories to have access to the supplies required for their economic stability and welfare, and for the execution of their development programmes; and (2) the need to ensure not only that such supplies are obtained with as little expenditure of hard currency as possible, but that they should make the maximum contribution towards the solution of the dollar problem.

Against the background of that common purpose, the conference reviewed the world supply position of the goods which Colonial territories require to import, such as steel, cement, machinery, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles, and so on.

Talks With Manufacturers

Meetings also took place between the Colonial delegates and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, the Cotton Board, and British motor manufacturers, at which the availability and suitability of Colonial needs and conditions of British goods of many types were discussed.

The operation of import and exchange controls and the position of Colonial territories in relation to such matters as the European Recovery Programme and bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries were considered.

Addressing the conference at its close, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, said:

"One of the most difficult questions which the Government has had to consider is the problem of relative prices of imports against the background of the need to protect our foreign gold and dollar reserves of the territories. There are in this problem two needs of very great importance to Colonial territories—the need to vary the cost of imports and the need of a contribution towards the solution of our maximum contribution towards maintaining and increasing the strength of sterling which is so vital to all of us."

Butcher Development a Two-Way Business

"This nation yields to none other in the world in its desire to see the happiness and well-being of the Colonial peoples furthered, and the better life that they seek achieved. We are concerned with building up the conditions of good living, of employment, social justice, and responsibility. The fundamental principle is that business territories cannot have the bulk of their needs unless they have something to offer for sale. But the reality is that our economies cannot do this on their own. We have a natural advantage to produce, but we must use every nerve to help the territories to develop their own productive economies, to lay the foundations of their own wealth, and to have a growing enterprise. This conference is an important contribution to that end."

"So far as the Colonial Office is concerned, there can be no question but that this conference has been a great success. We have learnt much, and we firmly believe that the knowledge we have gained will enable us to improve the standard of living which we endeavour to tender to Colonial territories. It is more important than the knowledge we have gained of your problems and your difficulties are the personal contacts and relationships which have been formed between members of the Colonial Office and Colonial delegates. It is so much fuller and more clear and helpful communication and set a fine example of the other side of the coin, as you know."

"We are grateful to all of you who have been so far in London to take part in this conference, and to Colonial Governments for making you available for the purpose. We are also grateful for the contributions which have been made to the discussions in the conference by many representatives of departments of the British Government other than the Colonial Office."

In order to bring the collection to the Royal Colonial Memorial College, Khartoum, recently had a four-day experiment of having it public to see the results. The conference departments of this department, through great public interest and is officially described in all published sources.

Tobacco Growing Can Be Fostered

M. K. B. ... Colonial Office

IF THERE IS ANY ... production ... this country there are several ways in which it could be facilitated.

It is not that technical conditions ... of a certain tobacco ... will be a long-term ...

... are available to American ... statistics that are available to American ... such as the relative quantities of tobacco ...

Considering the ... revenue derived from tobacco in this country and its economic importance to many producing countries it seems a reasonable request to make to the ...

Views from Colonial Development Corporation

(1) The ... of the possibilities for flue-cured tobacco in the ... of Nyasaland and the railway belt in Northern Rhodesia, a speedy decision should be reached as to whether full-out production is desired in these areas. It is ... with what necessary financial aid. For instance, could the Colonial Development Corporation help?

(2) As a preliminary to (1), the Tobacco Advisory Committee might be asked whether they would welcome the cured tobacco from ... and whether they would be prepared to ... longer-term arrangements for ... tobacco produced in these areas ... in the case of Southern Rhodesia.

(3) ... that the producers may keep a grasp of the latest developments in the tobacco affairs of the African territories, some arrangements might be made to ... of production, imports and exports, and so on, could be made available in form of annual reports, which are often ...

(4) ... the same way, the published and unpublished reports of research stations, tobacco advisers, and so on, could be collated and the results analysed and published. The newly formed Federation of Tobacco Producers of Central Africa might undertake this task.

Moisture Control in Leaves

(6) In regard to ... statement sometimes made that the minimum moisture content is 10% laid down by the customs authorities, but ... on ... imported from African territories, the Tobacco Advisory Board might be asked to give an opinion on ... and if the statement has a basis, for ... the possibility of some alternative might be considered.

(7) The Tobacco Advisory Committee might be asked whether they can give any ... information that would help African producers to make plans for additional production of Burley and other air or sun-cured types.

(8) The Tobacco Advisory Committee might be asked whether they can give any indication, however informal, of the length of time they might eventually proceed in substituting Empire-grown for foreign tobaccos, assuming that tobacco of sufficient quality comparable say with Southern Rhodesia, can be produced.

... it is decided to encourage greater production ... in Central Africa ... possible steps should be taken to ensure adequate supplies of the required type and of existing varieties. Without these, no ... development is possible, whatever other steps ...

Tobacco was the staple product to be ... with ... but for tobacco, the whole ... of the United Kingdom might have taken a different course. Most of the ... were founded in the expectation of providing the Mother Country with ... and other products. The majority of these projects ... but for the successful cultivation of tobacco, there would have been no trade with England. Colonization would in all probability have come to an end, for as Britain was concerned.

It is impossible to devise a system under which the producer of a commodity freely entering world markets can have security of price for unlimited production. Since price is the factor of most importance to the producer, schemes for controlling production have always been a prominent feature in international trade.

England has its own particular problems. These are so many that no one grades tobacco as a ... Demand not only fluctuates with changes in ... but tobacco has always been so important from a fiscal point of view that a change of duty in an important consuming country can for a time bring the whole tobacco business temporarily out of view. Not only is the overall demand for tobacco affected, but there are also ... the unpredictable variations in the relative requirements of the various types and grades.

Early Control of Tobacco

As early as 1616 ... control production in Virginia, Maryland and Carolina ... controls were ever applied.

The chief lesson to be learned from the early attempts at control is that it cannot be effective without ... between the producing areas, and that the only effective method of control is to be sure. This ensures that the best farmers will survive and the bad farmer will disappear.

English Production

By the beginning of the 17th century tobacco growing in England had reached a high scale of development, but on December 16, 1619, it was prohibited as an abuse and mis-employment of the soil of this fruitful kingdom. At that time home-grown tobacco paid no duty, so it is not surprising that planting in England continued to flourish for many years. ... of the best application of ... there were 6,000 plantations in Gloucestershire, Devon, Somerset, ... shire alone as late as 1674, although by 1700 ... had died of its own accord and the Colonies had won their victory.

At the time the United States of America were founded as a separate self-governing nation tobacco growing there had become so firmly entrenched and protected that it was well over a hundred years before any other part of the Empire sent tobacco to Great Britain in any serious quantities. It was not until the beginning of the present century that rivals to American ... tobacco trade began to arise.

It is a long story how ... influence that causes ... still to regard the export of ... tobacco, especially to the United Kingdom, as a ... prerogative.

GILFARVEY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.
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* Brief extracts from Colonial Research Publication No. 14, M. K. B. ... Nyasaland in London.

Britain since the manner in which that industry was fostered and supported in America. Colonial days have passed, but the less vigorous and actual potential rivals, it is not clear that, except in the matter of the British Commonwealth, could resent their vigorous efforts of the United States, prevent their Middle Eastern, dominating the youthful tobacco industry, as she should have done the Colonies of America in the early struggle to gain the extent of manufacturing the manufacturing of the Colonial commercial policy.

Empire producers have an ever-present fear that political and economic pressure may in any form be applied to hinder the development of the tobacco industries that have been in laboriously built up during the course of the present century, and this fear unduly affects the possibility of any rapid expansion of tobacco production in various parts of Africa.

Although Imperial Preference has played an important part in the development of Empire tobacco growing, the industry was founded in Rhodesia in preference to tobacco came into being in 1919.

Nothing but the quality in the Empire to export tobacco to the United States in modern times was growing tobacco in the nineties of last century. An acre would yield 100 to 150 lb. of tobacco. Later in the United Kingdom in 1919 there were 150,000 acres of tobacco under cultivation and the harvest was about 2,000,000 lb. This was the Imperial Tobacco Company established in 1919, the packing plant in London.

Since that time the quality of its tobacco has improved and it has been the Imperial Tobacco Company's main export. By the time the present year's tobacco production had reached 1,000,000 lb. a year.

Fort Jameson Production

Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia tobacco growing began in 1912, after the ban on the import of cigarette from Southern Rhodesia had ruined the tobacco industry which had hitherto been in fairly good shape and cotton had failed through boll-worm and the high cost of transport.

The market has not since recovered to see with the Imperial Tobacco Company, but it can be said that the aid and advice of the company and the fact that had established the tobacco industry was a great help to the local industry. Another factor of importance at the time was that a few of the tobacco growers in Great Britain showed a great interest in Empire tobacco and even set up an association of growers in Great Britain.

But it was not until the emergence of the sixth of the full year had established in 1919 that the African tobacco industry was really born. It was found that it is the production of tobacco in the region of Fort Jameson would be a real well over 100,000,000 lb. and all increasing. The production of the tobacco system in 1936 in Southern Rhodesia, Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia in 1936, and Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia in 1936, has undoubtedly helped in a great degree in the steady expansion of so large a crop.

The example set by Central Africa has been followed by the Empire—Canada, India, New Zealand and Australia and the supremacy of America in the tobacco world has been definitely challenged for other countries in all parts of the world have been growing increasing quantities of tobacco for their own consumption and for export on both during the last 20 years.

To take the five tobacco-growing countries outside America, Great Britain was producing 2,000,000 lb. in 1930. By 1939 Southern Rhodesia, China, India, Canada, and New Zealand all reached and surpassed that stage, and South Africa was well on the way to the 100,000,000 lb. mark.

Challenge to U.S. Exports

American tobacco exports were being seriously challenged from many quarters at the outbreak of war. In 1939 37 per cent of the tobacco from the United States in the world. In 1929-30 was 38,000,000 lb. a year. From 1934 to 1939 the world's total was 194,000,000 lb., not including the increasing consumption over the 10-year period.

The main market for Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the early days was the Union of South Africa. As the Union began to increase tobacco production to meet its own needs and import came on imported leaf, Central Africa had to look more and more to the United Kingdom as a market. It was only gradually and after setbacks that a market for Africa tobacco was gained in the United Kingdom. After the conference had increased in 1902 from one ship to one quarter of the full duty, and in 1914 was fixed at 20 shd. a lb.

Gradually a market in the United Kingdom was built up and it was never secure. Manufacturers in 1922 raised the duty on Empire tobacco in cigarettes and in 1924 raised the duty on leaf, and now comprising about 50 per cent of the total production.

As Rhodesian tobacco gradually came to be used in a variety of ways in the manufacture of cigarettes, another difficulty arose

for the grower to obtain a uniform quality of the quality of the crop in Great Britain at a high standard, so that the manufacturers, particularly the high quality, the best part of the crop. It became necessary for new markets to be found for the balance of the crop. In recent years aided by the great economies of transport, the world tobacco markets have been flooded by the leaf crop. In 1936-37 Southern Rhodesia exported 34,000,000 lb. of packed leaf and 1,000,000 lb. of unmanufactured leaf. The quantity of unmanufactured leaf to the United Kingdom in 1936-37 was 2,000,000 lb. and the balance to other countries.

The same conditions apply to the dark-fired and air-cured tobacco that occupies the bulk of production in Nyasaland. A decade ago tobacco to countries other than the United Kingdom were relatively small. In 1947, out of total exports of 20,000,000 lb., nearly 9,000,000 lb. went to markets other than the United Kingdom.

Between them the Central Africa group now export to nearly 30 different countries and the problem of maintaining and extending the market is still a problem. The same thing meeting the reasonable demands of the main market of the United Kingdom is one that is becoming a great deal of consideration at present. It is also true that the producers and the British manufacturers into each practical solution than at any time before. The fact that they may prove to be a stumbling block in the industry.

Royal Commission on Town Planning
Mr. Capewell to Advise S. Rhodesia

MR. ARTHUR CAPEWELL, K.C., an English authority on town-planning, has been appointed chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Royal Commission to investigate certain town-planning aspects of the future development of the colony.

Commission members of reference are to consider and make recommendations regarding

- (1) the desirability or otherwise of implementing planning schemes of imposition by the issue of a special tax or other means of value added tax to private land owners through public enterprise and if such is recommended the method of levy;
- (2) whether the endorsement of the new Town Planning Act for new townships should be increased to provide funds not only for local authority services but also for State services, including the erection of schools, hospitals, police stations, etc.;
- (3) the probable effect of such schemes on the general economy of the Colony;
- (4) the desirability of establishing a board of trustees to receive and administer a special tax on land from a land value or a development tax;
- (5) whether a scheme for compensation for town-planning schemes should be determined and if so, what the details of such a scheme.

Author of Several Books

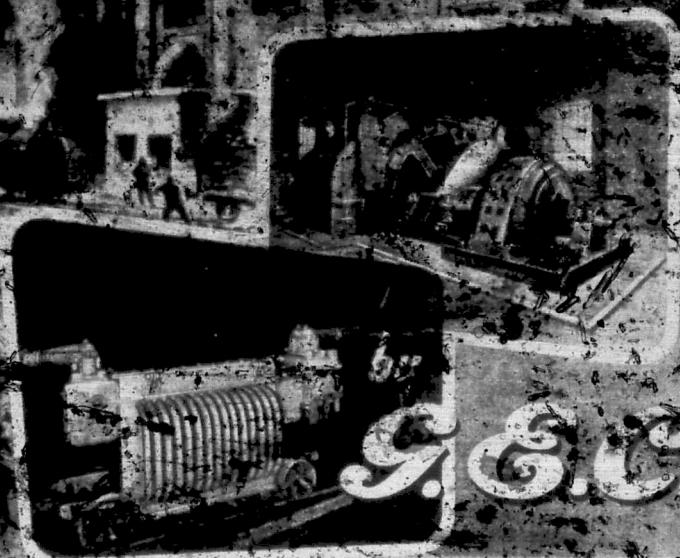
Mr. Capewell was educated at St. Albansbury, Devon and Caius College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar in 1926. He served on the Kensington Town Council from 1932 till 1938, and was on advisory committees from 1929 until invalided home in 1933. He was assistant secretary (legislation) to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning from 1932 till 1938, and then the Lord Chairman of a Committee on the House of Lords from 1934 till 1941, and counsel to the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament during the same period. He has been deputy chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions since 1938 and is the author of several books on town-planning and legislation.

Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

THE FIRST OFFICIAL ESTIMATE of the current Southern Rhodesian flue-cured Virginia tobacco crop announced in Salisbury last week-end. It shows a total of 7,730,000 lb. wet weight of leaf from 1,100 acres compared with 75,385,344 lb. wet weight from 1,100 acres last season. During the first eight weeks of the year's auction sales 2,200,000 lb. have been sold at an average price of 34.5d. per lb. The United Kingdom having bought 67 per cent and Australia 6.5 per cent of the amount sold.

ELECTRIC

for Coal



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BACKGROUND

...the last remaining barrier against the free world's price slump, cannot remain unaltered by these developments. Government revenue, which is derived largely from taxes on income and profits, is bound to fall, and the fiscal deficit of £1,550 may be lower by as much as £6,000 million than in the current year. Will the Government return to the methods of deficit financing used in the thirties? The alternative is a drastic reduction in expenditure, which would bear particularly heavily on all foreign aid programmes. — *Financial Times*

Content Nationalization. The Labour Party's draft programme tells us that if they are again in power after the next General Election, the cement industry will be nationalized. The business reasons for this proposal are not apparent. The Government has strictly controlled our home trade selling prices for the last 10 years, but they have never praised our industry for the way in which it has been managed. When one compares the amount provided for taxation with the amount paid to our preference share ordinary stockholders, it is clear that the Government now gives five per cent of the total of these two figures. So our companies are now working for the stockholders for three and a half months each year and for the country the rest of the time. The profits ploughed back into the business should be the same, whether we are nationalized or not. Production per man is as high as in the U.S.A., the price of cement has advanced only about half as much as that of general building materials since pre-war, and the price of cement in London is now lower than in the capital of any country in the world which is producing its own cement. There has been considerable publicity about the cost of overheads in nationalized industries, but our selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of the cost of manufacture of Portland cement before charging depreciation show a drop of over 2% compared with pre-war. In view of these facts, the Government would be taking a grave risk to achieve very little. — *M. G. F. Earle, Chairman, Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*

Lesson of the Strikes. Ministers used to argue that only by nationalization could peace be brought to industry. This argument, used with such effect in the case of coal and transport, was both holed by the miners. Now it has been sunk without mercy by the railwaymen. In fact, the telling argument against nationalization of iron and steel might very well be that it would endanger a peace within the industry which has continued almost without a break for 50 years, the usual exception being the General Strike of 1926. Industrially and politically the nationalized industries have failed to justify themselves. They have proved to be the crumbling legacy of the Socialist State, which threatens to bring the whole edifice so painstakingly and expensively built by the Government crashing to the ground. The reason which is now being given for a change is a straight and comprehensible fight on a simple issue of pay and conditions for a complex and many-sided struggle in which the Government, Parliament, the nationalized board, the trade unions, the syndicalists and Communists, both among the workers and in the trade unions which represent them, are all involved. Questions of pay and conditions for workers control and both have a direct bearing on Government policy. Hitherto the Government has tried to avoid the embarrassment of a public discussion on such matters. In this it is tacitly assisted by the Opposition, since neither party has yet the courage to face issues which must sooner or later be faced unless the country is to slip ever more swiftly into the quicksands of industrial anarchy. With their eyes fixed on the trade union vote and the political levy, the genius of Transport House tried to deride themselves and the unions that nationalization would ease rather than hamper the traditional trade union tasks. What has been the result? The most able and responsible leaders of the unions have either entered political life or been appointed to the boards of the nationalized industries. In either case the men now regard them as having crossed to the other side. Meanwhile the negotiating machinery rusts and unofficial strikes increase. It almost seems that, even as there is a Labour Government in office the trade unions in the nationalized industries must always suspect among themselves the possibility of a

Economic Showdown. Although despite recent export figures Britain is slithering into an economic blizzard of incalculable magnitude. We have been making headway, but we have been sheltered by loans from the Americans and the Dominions, and while we are temporarily shielded by our inexorable consumption of raw materials by the thrift and economy of our forbears. These advantages must soon end. For repeating these warnings of danger from the economic stage, in 1948 we dwell Conservatives as described by Sir Stafford Cripps in his *Commons Debate*. Sir Stafford says his old Labour bluff tells us that we are wrong in asserting that our trade in gold and dollar resources are being drawn on by the foreign countries that we are exporting too many dollars in support of sterling in New York and elsewhere. It is his demerit that we are being shut out or pricing ourselves out of essential export markets. Sir Stafford is opposed to any immediate devaluation of the pound. Every considering person agrees with him. Devaluation now would diminish our power to face an economic blast. But devaluation may be forced on us as a consequence of our policies. Sir Stafford goes on to say, "I think about the price of our own industry's wasteful planning and output. But he is wrong. It is more than 60% of the money which is being brought back for replacing old plant, while our competitors are managed by their governments quickly to write off the cost of modernization. At a time when modernization is disorganizing workers and sapping our power in competitive export markets, Ministers' official policy is more nationalization. My own Britain has had a half-century of some of the strongest criticism of nationalization now to be found in the trade unions. Before we are bogged a few nationalization schemes, let us remember that our economy is the most precarious in the world. Unless we can produce more goods at competitive prices, we are in a mockery in talk of social security. That blessing can come only from a healthy export trade. This is the only way to the health of our industries. The only way to the health of our economy is the health of our exports, and the only way to the health of our exports is the health of our treatment of our foreign trade partners. — *Brendan*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. market.—The dollar situation of the sterling area is not improving. —Mr. Douglas, J. M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

"Londoners are about the most water-logged people in the world." —Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith.

"Our sixth lie lies in the diversity of our national life." —Mr. George Aylmer, Lord Mayor of London.

"The Christian scientist, like the Christian baker or bricklayer, must be a good husbandman of his technique." —Professor H. Lange.

"There has been a change in the temper of the British people who are sitting down and accepting things. They are accepting no longer 'patents'." —General Smuts.

"The vital question is whether representative democratic government is to survive in this country or be replaced once and for all by one-party absolutism." —Dr. C. K. Ogden.

"The Government's decision to cut the electricity plant manufacturing programme is regarded with dismay by the British Electric Association." —Lord Irvine, chairman of the Authority.

"The remarkable achievements of the last two years in foreign affairs have lessened, though not yet removed, the immediate danger of war and economic disintegration." —Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation.

"Nothing could be deadlier than the American 'prosperity' period. Wall Street stocks are down to the lowest level in 16 months, and heavy industry faces a major shake-up, not a minor adjustment." —S. Dornford, in the *Daily Mail*.

"We have to face a keen competition in all overseas countries, and I can look only with foreboding on any future that would embrace State-owned or State-directed British insurance." —Mr. William Shawyer, chairman of Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.


"The exchange rate of the British Commonwealth from dollars is a growing loss. The difficulty of averting recession can be cured only by America and other hard-currency countries purchasing from other countries as much as they are prepared to sell." —Mr. Ben Chifley, Australian Premier.

"The production industry sustained more direct physical damage during the war than any other of the great primary industries of the world." —The Hon. Mr. S. Strauss, M.P.

"The greatest danger which Britain faces at the moment is that it will become a country with such high taxation, with so many engaged, not in production but in giving subsidies to the people in positions in which our goods become too dear." —Lord Woolton.

"I have worked with a great many people nationally and internationally over the last 19 years, but I know of no one with whom I have found it easier or more pleasant to work than with Tom Frisler, who has been doing work in launching the E.C.A. programme and inaugurating upon our courts." —Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Germany has one pig to ten persons, the only one to every man, woman and child. Everywhere else the western zone of Germany one has to average one pig to 100 persons, one to every 100 and Great Britain one to 200. In the new calculations being published to a population of 5,500,000, the ratio will still be no more than one pig to 100 persons." —*Financial Times*, 12/12/42.

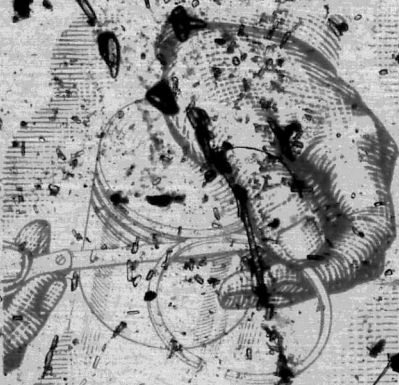


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PERSONALS

MR. J. R. MORRISON is on holiday in Italy.

MR. R. B. ISEMONGERS of Northern Rhodesia is now in this country.

SIR EDWARD TOWNLEY took the oath as Governor of Tanganyika last Sunday.

MR. L. E. MARSH has been elected a director of Central and West Estates Ltd.

MR. J. H. SHADWICK, Deputy Director of European Education, is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. R. SCOTT, a Director of Messrs. Dixon Anderson and Co., Ltd., has been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. J. H. THORNTON, Minister in the new Malawi Government, will attend the World Health Organization Assembly.

MR. SYDNEY HILLMAN, formerly Financial Secretary in Uganda, is in London on business for the Nigerian Government.

DR. LUCY MAIR, reader in Colonial administration in the University of London, is visiting Nyasaland for about six months.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Cape Town, the Rev. GREGORY CLARKE, has been paying a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. D. HILL, Hutchinson and Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board of the Forestal Timber and Railway Co., Ltd.

MR. J. K. HIGGINS, chairman of the National Bank of South Africa, has been visiting East Africa, having just returned from Cape Town last week.

CAPTAIN DONALD TRAVERS, of U.O.A.C., Nairobi, and MISS JOAN CORKE, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, were married in London last week.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER have returned from their stay, lasting several months, at their estate near Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia.

DR. R. J. HARRISON, lecturer in geology in the Colonial Service cadets at the London School of Economics, is on his way to West Africa on a visit.

DR. HICKLING, Fisheries Administration Secretary of State for the Colonies, is in the Belgian Congo for an international hydro-biological conference in Elizabethville.

SIR THEODORE and LADY CHAMBERS will sail from Liverpool on the 28th to visit their elder son in Vancouver. They expect to remain about the end of August.

MR. J. D. BRIDGE has been appointed to the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia as local officer in charge during the country's absence from the hotel requirements.

MR. C. W. CLARKE, BROWN, has been appointed to the position of official member of the Executive Council of the Territory during the absence from the Territory.

MR. J. H. CLAYTON, of BRATH, who has been a camp commandant under the War Evacuees' Camps Administration in Northern Rhodesia, has obtained that temporary appointment.

MR. J. H. O'SHEA has been appointed to the position of member of the Council of the Territory as decided by the resignation of MR. GEORGE NCOI.

MR. GUYON KIRKPATRICK, who was reported last week to have been awarded the O.B.E. as an alderman of Nairobi Municipality, and chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Nairobi.

MR. J. H. CLAYTON, a medical student at Mulago Hospital, has been awarded the 1948 scholarship grant of the Government of the Colony of East Africa.

The Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club, held its second annual gathering in London last week. GENERAL SIR J. H. HOPKINSON, the Deputy Governor-General of the Sudan, presided.

MR. R. E. LEVELAND, Deputy Director of Southern Rhodesia, succeeds MR. J. ST. QUINTELL as a member of the Native Labour Supply Commission, following the latter's departure for London.

MR. and MRS. BEAUCHAMPEL, of South Africa, will shortly arrive in this country on leave. Mr. Shaw was first president of the Sports Club, and Mrs. Shaw has been an active worker in the Electors' Union.

MR. S. S. P. WHITE has retired after 27 years in the Sudan, where he has been water engineer in Khartoum to the Sudan Light & Power Company since 1925. He was prominent in Masonic and social circles.

MR. C. C. W. HAYLL, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd., and a member of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, has been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. A. L. LIND, representative in Nyasaland of the British Cotton Growing Association, and vice-president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, is shortly expected in this country on leave with MRS. LEE.

MR. and MRS. HENNING, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, recently of Mr. and Mrs. HENNING and MISS KÖNIGSBERG, of Berlin, Holland, and a niece, MRS. H. J. HENNING, formerly of Gwelo.

MR. JOHN STEVENSON, M.P., the Minister of Food, will be in East Africa on Saturday to visit the groundnut scheme area, and his departure has been delayed by the dock strikes. He is expected to return to this country on July 1st.

PROFESSOR A. H. HENNING, Lecturer in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, who has started work on a history of East and North Rhodesia and Nyasaland, from which he expects to be engaged in some years.

MR. W. L. HANCOCK is going to be in the COLLECTOR General for Southern Rhodesia, and will be in charge of the party of engineers appointed by the African Council to investigate the Tloko and Maloti hydro-electric potentials.

MR. R. E. BRUNSCHWELD, Crown Counsel in Uganda, who has been promoted solicitor-general, has served in the Protectorate since 1924. He was a first class secretary of the Uganda branch of the British Empire League in Kampala.

MR. R. CALVERT LEE, who has been general manager of the Native Farmers' Association (C.O.F.A.), has been appointed to the position of general manager of the same body in East Africa, and will be in the country on July 1st.

MR. J. H. CLAYTON, Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, is returning to a far healthier state before his departure for Zambia. He said that he was not proceeding on leave pending treatment, as the customary phrase ran, but was pending to look for another job.

MR. T. C. CHRISTIE, Secretary for Health and Local Government in Nyasa, where he has done much good work, especially in connection with African affairs, has been appointed Commissioner for Local Government and African Housing in Northern Rhodesia.

FOR SALE

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The engagement is announced between Mr. MICHAEL ALPH DOLGERS, CURSE, younger son of Sir Ralph...

Obituaries

Sir Henry Galley

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR HENRY GALLEY, B.A., D.S.O. who has died at his London home at the age of 89...

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY DWYLER, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 70, retired in 1943 after 34 years' service...

MAJOR HENRY GILBERT PLANT, who has died in Kereya at the age of 79, served in the South African War...

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COUNT JOHN EUGENE DE SALIS, eighth Count Salis, who died in London last week at the age of 58...

MR RONALD GARLAND SOPER, managing director of Messrs. Davis & Soper Ltd., a company with East, Central and South African interest...

COLONEL GODFREY KENDERSLEY MAURICE, D.S.O., late B.A.M.C. and Sudan Medical Service, died in Marlborough on Sunday, aged 62.

Royal African Society

New Members of Council

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society will be held in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 29...

The retiring vice-presidents are Sir Alfred East, Sir Angus Gillan, Mr. Patrick Ness, Colonel C. E. Ponsbury, M.P., and Sir Drummond Spiels...

Mr. J. J. Buxton, Mr. A. T. Dudley, the Rev. M. Grace, Sir Stewart Symes, Colonel Tucker, and Mr. C. S. Wakefield retire from the Council...

Membership at the end of 1948 totalled 471, including 117 overseas members, 336 resident members, 98 life members, and 13 honorary life members...

MR. D. J. O'NEILL has been elected chairman of the Kivu Chamber of Commerce, with CAPTAIN SMITH as vice-chairman...

SIR WILLIAM COOPER, chairman of Messrs. Cooper, McDonald and Robertson, Ltd., has been visiting East Africa...

MR. W. MACKAY has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League...

MR. R. H. MELVILLE, an Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Air Ministry, recently visited stations in the Rhodesian Air Training Group...

Mrs W. MURDER CHRISTIE, a director of Messrs. Duly & Co. Ltd., of Cape Town, South Africa, interests he has been in charge for the past few years...

MR. W. O. SUNMAN, president of the Kenya Church Music Society, which owes so much to his first-class patronage, will shortly leave Kenya on retirement...

MR. C. B. A. DAVIES, Assistant Chief Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, who received the C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours List, served in the Gold Coast as an administrative officer from 1922 to 1939...

THE FINANCIAL TIMES

The World's most authoritative Financial and Industrial News... By direct air-transport from London to Africa... Subscription rates for this service are £25 11s. 6d. per 3 months...

Press Freedom in the Colonies Concern of Empire Press Union

CRITICISM OF THE TENDENCY of Colonial Governments to censor and suppress newspapers was made by Colonel J. J. Astor, the president of last week's annual meeting in London of the Empire Press Union. He said in this connexion:—

"In this age the resources and technique of mass persuasion can bind whole populations to truth, can utterly destroy their judgment, and can maintain in their dominating power those who are able to control newspapers, radio, and other vehicles of information and ideas. By such means, as we have all seen, ordinary decent people can be made to support and faithfully execute any policy, whether its purposes are good or bad.

"This power of complete spiritual isolation and subjection is perhaps the greatest menace of our time. The only safeguard is a free Press—newspapers which are allowed to publish news without bias and to question policy without fear of consequence, whether their chosen field is world affairs or sensational domestic activities.

Free Press Can Prevent a Hitler

"Every type of newspaper is justified if it helps to preserve this principle of Press freedom. No matter how trivial its appeal may seem to be, if it possesses freedom it can help to depose, or better still, prevent a Hitler. No newspaper can be judged wholly bad unless it has a servile editor.

"With these things in mind, we have interested ourselves in the various codes of law that affect our Colonial newspapers. We have not yet completed our survey. You may share the council's feeling that there is some real danger in our Colonies of compromising the vital principle of Press freedom because of undue fears of possible disorders.

"Where there is, in fact, a state of emergency, we must seek our own ways to bring temporary curtailment of the freedom principle. But legislation designed for emergencies ought to operate during emergencies only.

"It should not be made permanent law, in the mistaken belief that it will prevent another emergency. To do so is to risk transformation of a modest emergency into something more serious.

"In particular, we feel that the power of Governments to suppress newspapers is capable of abuse. There is a fair analogy in loading the safety-valve of an overtaxed engine."

Southern Rhodesia's cost-of-living index number now stands at 153 (1939 = 100). The two-point rise since April is due to higher prices for petrol and cigarettes.

Future of the East Indies Squadron Sphere of Influence of Royal Indian Navy

A PREDICTION that the functions of the East Indies Squadron of the Royal Navy would one day be taken over by the Royal Indian Navy was made last week in Dar es Salaam by Captain J. N. Brown, commodore in command of a Royal Indian Navy Squadron that is plying the cruiser DELHI and the sloop FR.

Speaking at a municipal council luncheon, he went on:—

"If my assumption is true, it is equally obvious to me that the Royal Indian Navy should have contacts throughout the whole of this area. I think it is also clear that we shall have the privilege of coming here and, I trust, in the future, because the East Coast of Africa will be a part of the sphere of influence of the Royal Indian Navy.

"I use that expression rather guardedly, I say, sphere of influence of the Royal Indian Navy, not the sphere of influence of India. Defence of the Commonwealth is a matter which has to be shared by all the members of that Commonwealth and India undoubtedly will have vast responsibilities in this part of the world.

"I feel sure that in the future you in Tanganyika, just the same as myself when I go back home to England, will feel confident that the Royal Indian Navy will achieve whatever is required of it."

Education Programme in S. Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is keeping pace with the building requirements of its education schemes, said the Colony Minister of Education, Mr. T. H. W. Headley, when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly last week. He would continue to press for the much-needed expansion which many members had urged. The European School population had risen by 2,300 this year, compared with 2,400 in 1947-8, and the Education Department expected an even greater increase next year. He realized how necessary it was to expand school facilities, but the programme was limited by the inadequate building potential.

Steadfast Empire

"I believe that the recent developments in the British Commonwealth are all to the good and are a sign of growth," said the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, in a recent address. "The British Empire stands steadfast as a working example of many nations united in a lasting friendship. The Empire developed during years of peace and prosperity. Trials of war and misfortune have proved that there is no shock it cannot withstand."

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Report on Central African Airways Criticism of Organization and Planning

SEVERE CRITICISM of the administration and organization of Central African Airways Corporation is made in a report prepared by British Overseas Airways Corporation and now tabled in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

This follows the recent news of the resignation of the Board of C.A.A., and the announcement that the accumulated deficit on March 31 last was in the region of £300,000. Mr. A. F. Hatted, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, then stated that C.A.A. did not operate satisfactorily under a new organization he had, his Colony might consider operating its own airways.

The B.O.A.C. report offers the choice of three operational plans for C.A.A. involving losses of £153,000, £107,400, and £13,650 respectively.

The B.O.A.C. report also suggests that an external authority is recommended to deal with the engagement of an experienced, experienced accountant who will also act as secretary to the corporation, complete reorganization of the technical department, economies in the administration of the commercial department, concentration on the use of flying aircraft, inauguration of a staff pension scheme, and appointment of a staff administration and welfare officer.

Seven Criticisms

The seven main reasons for the present unsatisfactory position of the corporation are: the report, as inadequate control by the management; absence of financial control; lack of organizational planning and coordination of departmental activities; acquisition of a variety of types of aircraft without regard to their suitability for local operating conditions; retention of redundant aircraft and the additional staff required for their maintenance; lack of appreciation by technical staff of the complexity of modern aircraft and a consequent failure to produce the performance, serviceability, reliability, and economy of operation of the fleet; and economic factors outside the corporation's control.

The report agrees that the management of C.A.A. has had insufficient knowledge of airline administration and operation to obtain economic utilization of aircraft and staff, and adds:

"The management has been over-ambitious and has encouraged expansion of activities without first stabilizing local commitments within the three territories, which is their duty."

The first operations plan proposed by B.O.A.C. provides for the Vikings (1147 hours flying annually), two Bristol Deaves (2968 hours), and seven Doves (4164 hours). On that basis the Vikings should make an annual profit of £30,320, the Deaves a loss of £100,800 and the Doves a loss of £82,720. The plan also provides services in Northern Rhodesia which are operated for administrative purposes, the loss of £1,000 incurred being the direct cost of the Government concerned.

Operational plan No. 2 provides for five Vikings (5338 hours flying annually) and seven Doves (4164 hours). The Doves should incur an annual loss of £9,450 and the Vikings a loss of £29,250.

The third plan provides for five Vikings only (6100 hours flying annually), which should incur an annual loss of £13,650.

Sir Charles Meredith Reply

Sir Charles Meredith, chairman of the retiring board of C.A.A., commented on the report the day after it was published.

"The Central African Airways Authority had, he said, approved a plan submitted by C.A.A. for its future operation. That plan would involve a deficit of £100,000 as against the deficit of £107,400 envisaged in B.O.A.C.'s comparable plan. The C.A.A. suggestion was based on the merit that the services proposed were some of the best that these public corporations, B.O.A.C. or

WORLD AIRWAYS. Sir Charles Meredith envisaged a deficit of £153,000 against a plan submitted by him and approved by C.A.A. but an estimated deficit of £107,400 was no more than C.A.A. put in estimates showing a deficit of £100,000. Further, the estimated deficit of £107,000, arrived at after taking credit for £20,000 revenue from charter flights, was a grossing-up figure, while C.A.A. estimates have never been received in the territories.

"I am glad to learn that the B.O.A.C. estimate will result in a loss of £107,400, the deficit envisaged in my comparable plan. It is £106,200."

The similarity in these financial estimates, which he would seem to indicate that at any rate in estimating C.A.A. means its business just as well as B.O.A.C. do theirs.

"Plan a safe for the continent, except it is that it would be quite inadequate for the needs of the territories."


Envyable Record of C.A.A.

The report states that the technical staff lack appreciation of the capabilities of modern aircraft and that the operations have not kept pace with the technical advance of recent years. In very simple terms the answer to this would seem to be the plain fact that C.A.A. has kept flying and maintained a record which is not only the envy of the civil aviation world, but also is honored all over by B.O.A.C. in present times.

It is also stated that the purchase of aircraft has been unrealistic, and that the fleet has grown without regard to suitability for commercial requirements. If the B.O.A.C. with the B.O.A.C. operational plans provide for the retention of these aircraft.

The only reasons for the grounding of aircraft were technical, not commercial, and no aircraft were returned other than for purposes of backing or because they had no market for them.

Central African Airways Corporation are to run the new connections from Dakar to Khartoum in four days, via Bathurst, Freetown, Accra, Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna, Kano, and Maiduguri. The new service, which will be run in conjunction with Sudan Airways, is to be called "The Plain Way."



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Editor's Note

Lesson to Learn from Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—This headline to your leading article of 15th May has done me a saving of half a year's Numbness. What Rhodesia does today, Southern Rhodesia will do tomorrow.

For instance, in 1907, Nyasaland had a well-established agricultural experiment station staffed with a keen young English agronomist who travelled the districts advising and consulting in the African and ideas of agriculture in all its branches. By 1910 this had been extended to the Southern Province, where a resident European agriculturist introduced the best methods of crop rotation with cotton growing, and in later years crop work was considerably increased with the active co-operation of the staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

About 1907 I was a young firm of pioneer agriculturists with a retained staff of Europeans, bean cultivators and instructing the Africans in tobacco growing on village smallholdings, and by 1939 the success attracted the attention of others, who began the pioneer of this system of production in the European areas.

By 1924 the industry had progressed to such an extent that the Government stepped in and formed the Nyasaland Tobacco Board, which with a training residential staff of European supervisors, started similar operations on Crown lease lands.

Moreover, through all these years, what pigs, lambs, and cock birds of various types of poultry were imported and distributed in all areas of the country, with village lectures on the breeding and care of cattle, sheep, and poultry.

Missionaries also did a great deal of this side of agricultural instruction, after converting and giving animals and birds to the villagers, and these gifts were mostly paid for out of their own meagre salaries.

Yours faithfully,
N. J. P. MATTHEWS.

To Native and Pro Settler
Looking Back Twenty Years

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:—In Mr. Negley Farrow's contribution to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which bears the heading "The Settlers and the African's 'Worst Enemies'" he wrote that unless the white man in Africa takes his job as Native his drive is over. The best of the Europeans in the territories, farmers and businessmen, agricultural officers, educationists or administrators, have always believed that to be true (taking "pro Native" in the true sense of course, not in the loaded definition of the so-called sentimentalists).

Many years ago I had a long talk with you, sir, after you had been severely criticized in a leading article of your magazine, made by the settler leaders in Kenya at the time, and I shall always remember the way in which you took the criticism. I incautiously remarked that I had thought that you and your paper were pro-

settle.
We are pro-East Africa, you remarked, not pro-Government or anti-Government, pro-settler or anti-settler, pro-native or anti-native, pro-human or anti-human. We do our best to judge according to the facts. We support or attack a proposal not because it comes from one source or another, but because we think it good or bad. And now, in this the long view—the only view worth studying—you cannot be pro-

settle and anti-native, as L. G. Lush, pro-native and anti-settler, says.

If those words and the actual facts of 20 years ago had been read and thought about, and justified in their invertebrate common sense, they certainly would have emphasized that in politics the facts for the defence of which settlement could be made, such as temporary work, and that the only long-term prospects would be (1) to encourage and assist European farming, and (2) to combine it as a matter of deliberate policy, to develop what could be done as a means to increase inter-territorial and co-operation between the races.

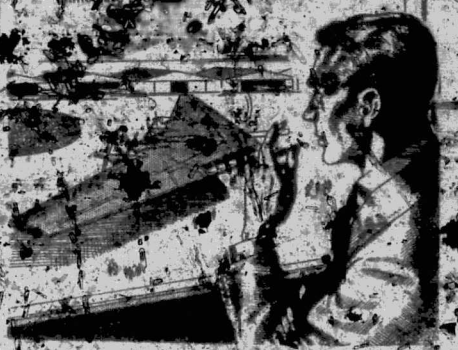
I have read your paper ever since it started 25 years ago, and there is a simple example of what you have achieved in that time. You have not merely reminded the territories of their fundamental truth as you saw it, and events have justified you, but you have also done it.

Some of these were the most popular weekly papers in the territories, and in the last year before there was an East African Union on anything, and they communicated and took public services, and they were the average settler and business man long recognized that the African must be given a real quality, and every man and woman take a quality, as in Mr. Farrow's view, to be a real quality.

The white settler has a right on the spot by the fact that the British are present in East and Central Africa for their own good, and for the reason that if not for every intelligent man and woman to give the African an absolutely fair deal.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. B. CORE, 1914 Settler,
London, S.W.3.

WHILE MEN DATE BEST in the forests and "Africa knew" the forces of white we work for results however sparse. The fact that we still the London School of Economics and City University, helping to the immediate help.



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Rhodesian Tobacco Loan Bill Passes

Strong Criticism of Government

THE TOBACCO SAVINGS CONTRIBUTION BILL was formally passed in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by 19 votes to 10 after a long and controversial debate.

A similar measure was recorded against an amendment passed by the G. O. Stockin, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, that the third reading should be delayed for six months.

During the second reading the MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, had stated that he made no apology for the new proposal, because he was certain that it would benefit the Colony. It was a strengthening measure which would strengthen the whole financial position of the country before any danger arose of a possible recession.

The original proposal of a tax of 20% on Virginia tobacco stocks, and the alternative scheme of a 20% rebate on tobacco in the Colony, had, said Mr. Whitehead, "not been received with misgivings in London, where it was felt that the burden would fall on the buyer."

Present inflationary tendencies in the Colony were by no means accidental, and that situation had been caused very largely by the boom in the tobacco industry. He had no intention of attacking the industry on that account, and it could have happened to any other commodity, but he felt that costs had been following prices very rapidly.

A recession would not merely the tobacco industry, but the whole country, and tobacco prices fell sharply it would mean complete and utter disaster for Salisbury in particular. The money circulation in the auction floors had exceeded the production of the bank, but such a state is not always desirable in pre-war. A Government which did not try to control such tendencies before it was too late would be guilty of a grave lack of responsibility.

The money policy of the Government under the Bill would be available in five years' time, when conditions might not be so good as in the industry's case had been taken to ensure that there would be a gap of months' standing; growers getting less than £2,500 were exempt, besides whilst those middle groups paid less than those in the higher group.

Middle Groups to Benefit

MR. R. G. GIBSON, leader of the whole matter that people in middle class were to benefit, and that the Bill brought to an end the last chapter of one of the most unfortunate and extraordinary performances in the history of Rhodesian politics.

The Government's financial and the prestige of Parliament was also affected, and the Prime Minister's own position. The Government and originally adopted strong measures to force the measure through, but ally with the opposition. Now they had completely climbed down, and were asking the confidence of the people.

The Government's stiffening of the original idea was first of all an attempt to expect them to stick to it. This attempt it is nothing less than a "dis-saving" device. It is the only way in which to continue the realisation of a measure, they should go back to the country for a mandate.

MR. M. C. CULLINAN (United Party) who voted against the Government, said that the principle of compulsory savings was a departure from policy. In a young country, where money was needed for development, it was not right, especially as it involved action against one section of the community.

"The industry would not now be able to develop, it would have done had no loan had been levied. If the money had been put in the hands of the growers they could have built a mill at Great Rhodesia. A compulsory loan was not suitable for private enterprise."

MR. J. R. WILSON, Minister, said he regarded the Bill as purely experimental, since the Government had no idea of what the result would be.

It was not the tobacco industry alone that had created inflation, the Government was also responsible in that it had allowed immigrants to bring capital into

the Colony when there was no money in the bank, and they were not their money. It was the Government's responsibility and it should be their responsibility. The Minister had no right to have co-operation. The measure was planned by the Government and had been done to the benefit of the country.

MR. L. J. KELER (Government Party) charged the Government with weakness, and that any uncertainty and of course of the unworthiness of any institution, and that it should inflict hardships on the tobacco industry. The Government needed money, and the tobacco industry, which was the only adequate income source, should contribute through income tax. The Government should have its own price.

MR. J. L. SAUNDERS (Liberal) said that several farmers had sold tobacco that they were moving to Northern Rhodesia, which was a potential rival to Southern Rhodesia in the tobacco market. MR. G. T. MACINTYRE, another Government member who voted against the measure, said that the tobacco industry had been on the verge of recovery from the depression of 29 years ago, but that this measure would drive it all into its coffin.

American Growers Watching

American growers were closely watching the progress of the Virginia tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia, and could not fail to take advantage of any situation which might enable them to regain some of their lost markets, particularly in Britain. The proposed levy would be applied again next year, the Colony tobacco crop valued at £100 million, and the levy would probably not make any contribution to the loss of the dollar, but consider it any great hardship on the remaining 40% to have 15% of their net return taken.

MR. N. SR. GONZALEZ (United Party) stated that 40% of the growers produced 20% of the Virginia crop, while 60% produced 40% of the crop. The latter group would probably not make any contribution to the loss of the dollar, but consider it any great hardship on the remaining 40% to have 15% of their net return taken.

MR. G. MUNRO (Liberal) declared that the Government had helped to ruin the tobacco industry by imposing discriminatory taxation, and was now doing the same thing with tobacco.

THE LIBERAL MEMBERS (United Party) thought that support of the Government's action was feeble, but he would support the Bill, because he feared that no other legislation would again be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, dismissed all these criticisms, saying that the time spent in dealing with matters based on inflammatory treatment as compared with other industries.

He was convinced that all tobacco growers would succeed in reaching the target of 25,000 tons of tobacco in the coming year. The average increase in acreage had been 10% in the last five years, and it was necessary to have a further increase of 20% to an acre was necessary.

Devising a plan that was better than the industry was handling the Government, Mr. Whitehead referred to the figures quoted by Mr. G. Munro, who attributed the increase in the tobacco crop to the increase in the number of growers, and the increase in the area of the farms. Now that the Government was having difficulty in financing the new farming developments, it was necessary to have a further increase of 20% to an acre was necessary.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, said that the primary object was to increase the Colony's development resources without adding to the subsequent burden on interest and sinking funds. The following year the industry had suffered an imbalance in favour of European, and there was no doubt that many young men, some of them only recently arrived in the Colony, had come out into the industry because of the possibility of making money quickly. Referring to Mr. G. Munro's comparison with the gold mining industry, Mr. Whitehead said that the tobacco industry was a different type of industry, and that the Government would consider it quite reasonable to have a contribution would be made by four members of the public, and out grower.

The Government proposed an amendment by Mr. P. H. WILSON, that the compulsory tobacco officers should also be members of the life force. The Government accepted another amendment moved by Mr. HAZWELL, that holders of certificates should be paid in cash at the end of the five-year period if they so desired.

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NEWS ITEMS IN RHODESIA

Some have again visited the grounds of the House, Lusaka.

Ndola Football Club recently visited the grounds where they played two matches.

The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia resumed its session in Lusaka yesterday.

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society will have an exhibition in Nairobi from July 12 to 15. A body similar to the Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board will be formed in Northern Rhodesia.

The Sudan Government is sending a fossil buffalo skull to the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

The Southern Rhodesian National Buildings Board has raised a permit for the building of a town hall in Bulawayo.

Housing for Coloured People

A new housing scheme for the Coloured population has been submitted to municipal authorities in Bulawayo by the Government.

The Automobile Association of Southern Rhodesia is campaigning for legislation to restrict the number of garages for motor vehicles.

Table tennis championships for the open and Southern Rhodesian Government at Plumtree will all start next week from the Union.

Fifty applications were received in London from Southern Rhodesia for the five vacant posts for veterinary officers advertised by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Two wards and a new 200 room hospital have been planned in the U.M.C.A. hospital at Lulindi. Tenders for the work has begun on a new operating theatre in Harare.

The restaurants at the Victoria Falls are becoming increasingly popular among tourists. Last year nearly 200 people had to be turned away, and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has voted £2,000 to build more.

Washers' Federation

Following an appeal in Harare by Mr. Clive Salter, chairman of the Victoria Washers' Union, a resolution was passed at a meeting in Harare to join the African Workers' Union of Southern Rhodesia, which voted to work towards socialism.

The president, vice-president and secretary of the Students' Union of Queen's School in College, Kimberley, have been dismissed from the college for having organized a strike in defiance of warnings. The strike was in protest against a ruling of the Minister of Education, himself a student, that secondary schools should be closed for the students' Union.

General African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka has a population of 2 metres (9,700 megacycles) at 100 metres (1,000 metres) and a range of 45 metres (1,220 metres) which provides the main coverage for the 19.9 megacycles will still afford listening to the national area of Lusaka.

The 200 (Vavaland) Battalion, the King's African Rifles returned to Zomba after an absence from the theatre of nearly 14 years except for a visit of a few days three years ago. The battalion fought in British Somaliland, Ethiopia and Burma where it was the best of the British East African forces in the theatre.

They have been and have served in Uganda and the Congo.

The Government of the Northern Rhodesia has announced that two bills were brought in the House and given the conventional names of the Ancient Soc. and the surviving cow.

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U.S. Agricultural Experts for Africa E.C.A. Three Month Survey Plan

THREE AMERICAN agricultural experts have been assigned to make a three-month survey of farming conditions in Africa, and to advise on the type of assistance for agricultural development which can be made available under the Economic Cooperation Act.

This was announced a few days ago by the U.S.A. Mission to the United Kingdom. The survey is part of the U.S.A. technical assistance program requested by the British Government for the African territories in East, Central and West Africa. It is designed to aid in the development of British scientific personnel, research, plant pathology and soil science, and to study the possibilities of supplementing the existing staffs of the various agricultural departments in Africa.

The names of the experts who will leave the U.S. for Africa during the month have had wide coverage in the various technical assistance administrations.

Dr. W. V. Zamek, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Maryland, is the first to leave. He will be followed by Dr. R. C. Anderson, Professor of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. H. C. Cole, Professor of Soil Science, Department of Agronomy, Cornell University.

The project is being approved under the technical assistance programme, an American scientific and agricultural expert are already making a survey of conditions affecting the control of trypanosomiasis and malaria in East and West Africa.

Varied careers

Dr. Zamek has held his present position with the University of Maryland since 1948. He has had administrative experience in the War Relocation Administration in the U.S. and in the War Relocation Authority in Japan. He was in charge of the training programme of the Bureau of Animal Industry from 1940 to 1945. He acted as Associate Entomologist of the U.S. Agricultural Experiment Station, Beltsville, Md., from 1935 to 1940. He has been active in the development of soil and agriculture in the U.S. for more than 35 years, having held a career position in the Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station from 1917. He established the Linderoth Land Experiment Station and served as its Superintendent for nine years, joining the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry in 1922. He has served as Assistant Chief and Chief of the Washington State Soil Crops and Diseases Laboratory accepting his present position in 1924.

Dr. Cole has been active in soil survey work since 1922. He joined the Department of Agriculture as a soil surveyor and made his first trip to North Dakota State College. Later, he served in the Division of Soil Survey and Department of Agriculture in Kansas, Tennessee, and Michigan. He was Chief of the Bureau of Soil Survey from 1933 to 1944. He was Assistant Bureau Chief of Plant Industry, Soil and Agricultural Experiment Station, Maryland, in charge of work on soil surveys and made in 1948 he made a soil survey of five major plantations in Hawaii.

Building Rostrom Factory in 1950 Rhodesian Minister Pleads

THE BUILDING ROSTROM would be completed in 1950, said Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Haldane, when he was asked to consider the rate of interest for the Rostrom Building and Housing Board. He did not state what money need be provided for the Board in 1950.

Mr. A. Wise (Liberal) complained that large firms had established themselves in the Colony, and that it was a disadvantage owing to building contracts.

Mr. Haldane replied that certain firms wanted big jobs on a cost-plus basis, and that it was unfair to the control authorities to expect them to work on open contracts.

He added that the Rostrom position differed throughout the Colony. Salisbury was faring better than any other centre, but was now catching up.

Mr. J. W. Keller, who after pointing out that it was proposed to double the life of these houses, submitted that as the rents had been fixed on a 10-year life, tenants were entitled to consider the reduction on a 20-year life. The Minister said that the rents had been based on an estimated value. When the true value was established it had been found that the rents ought to be increased. The Government had not increased them, however, and could not abrogate any contract.

Mr. de Water's Tour

MR. G. L. de WATER, the South African Ambassador, arrived in London on Monday after visiting Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, the Sudan and several European countries. Mr. de Water said that the time had come for collaboration on the highest levels between the patterns of Africa, thus collaboration in its own right with such nations as the decreasing fertility of the African soils. A technical fact should be recognized by an increasing network of regional security arrangements with African and Mediterranean defence schemes filling the gaps. Mr. de Water commended the study's experience of Africa and of colonial Africa should be longed for.

A note on the question of discipline in schools has been taken at a meeting of headmasters representing both Government and national schools in the Sudan, after consultation with El Sayed Abdel Rahim Ali, the Minister of Education. A statement makes it quite clear to the public that boys who are the schools must be prepared to abide by the rules. King leaders of strikes will be dismissed at once, together with any other boys who have caused trouble.

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(General Meeting)

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Mr. Vernon Thomas on the Outlook

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED was held at the Chamber of Commerce House, Old Broad Street, London, on July 21, 1948.

MR. VERNON THOMAS, B. COMMERCE, Chairman, had invited the directors of the company to preside, and the secretary, Mr. J. S. Macnamara, F. R. S., read the notice convening the meeting and a report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—
 Gentlemen.—The report of the auditors and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending December 31, 1948, were circulated to you some three weeks ago. May they now be taken as read.

Accounts

The accounts now submitted set out clearly the position of the company and of the group as a whole, and do not require detailed explanation. The prosperity depends on a high level of world trade. For the second year in succession since the war the company has enjoyed the benefit of its fine fleet during a period of exceptional world demand for shipping.

Trading profits for the year 1948, after making various adjustments, are approximately £200,000 higher than for 1947.

Taxation absorbs the great sum of over £100,000. Net profit for the year is £143,000—£100,000 less than for 1947. The opportunity has been taken, during this abnormal post-war period, of transferring a further £1,000,000 to general reserve, which is now increased to £2,500,000.

In 1947, for the first time, became a common practice throughout the world for companies to arrange for the small shareholders to contribute to a fund for the company's staff and to provide a very real value to its members during the past 37 years. Owing to the fall in interest rates and, in addition, a recent valuation of the assets and liabilities of the fund, has disclosed an actual deficit of approximately £100,000. Moreover, the assets of the fund, which in this respect have remained unaltered since 1912, include the maximum amount of pension payable in the very different conditions now obtaining. It is considered that this limitation should be relaxed somewhat.

Special Dividends

Accordingly with a view to placing the fund on a sound basis, the directors have altered the circumstances of the special dividend. The benefits afforded to the members of the fund upon retirement, the sum of £30,000 has been allocated to the fund as a special contribution.

The distribution of 8% for the year upon the shares, the amount carried forward is £1,063,000.

The balance of £683,314 standing in the company's account with the Government (Foreign Department) account, was a dividend during the year, together with a further sum of £675,000 transferred from fleet replacement account, has been added as special dividend on the two new mail steamships, the *ALBERTA* and the *EDMUND HAMILTON*, thus writing off the increased post-war cost of these two ships to a large economic book value. The company will experience the benefit of this hereafter, and especially in periods of trade depression.

Acquisition of King Line

The only other step to which I need draw your special attention is the increase in the amount shown as invested in subsidiary companies. The whole of this increase is due to the acquisition by the company, towards the end of last year, of a controlling interest in the King Line, Ltd. The price paid, namely £5 for each share, was based upon a valuation by independent valuers of the assets of the company, and was regarded as satisfactory to both parties.

It is to be appreciated that the King Line Company, Ltd., has been established to acquire a fleet which is expected to operate mainly in the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Far East. The directors consider it desirable that the company should have a fleet of its own, if required, for the use of the company's tonnage chartered for the carriage of bulk cargoes, and would be readily supplemented by the King Line.

The King Line owns a well-equipped fleet comprising 12 major vessels and one steamer, with a total of 43,996 gross register tons, and has strong financial resources in addition. It has been recommended to the board that the purchase will prove of material benefit to the company. Since the end of 1948 we have completed the acquisition of 50% of the shares in the King Line, Ltd.

Consolidated Accounts

It has not hitherto been considered necessary to publish consolidated accounts in respect of the company and its subsidiary companies, as the latter were relatively small and the consolidated accounts would have been highly different from the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Union-Castle Company alone. Under the Companies Act, 1948, it is now obligatory to issue such consolidated accounts, and, in any case, with the acquisition of the King Line the company's investment in its subsidiaries has become much more substantial, thus making consolidated accounts of more value and interest.

As regards the consolidated profit and loss account, owing to the fact that the trading results of the King Line are included for the first time, some minor adjustments in the consolidated profit and loss account will naturally differ from those of the Union-Castle Company alone, but a comparison of the consolidated balance-sheet with that of the parent company shows that the position of the group as a whole is appreciably improved, and that even the balance-sheet of the company indicates, in several of the subsidiary companies, which appear as fixed assets in the parent company's balance-sheet, have substantial cash and other current assets.

Dividend Decision

The accounts of the company and the consolidated accounts of the group are in a sound financial position, and an increase in the distribution for the ordinary shares would have been possible. The board decided, however, to recommend that the dividend should be maintained at the same level as that for 1946 and 1947, namely, 6% plus a bonus of 2%.

In making this recommendation the directors have had regard not only to the request by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the voluntary limitation of dividends during the national emergency, but also to the future requirements of the company and the security

is inseparable from shipping, which from the days of Noah has been in the hands of a few families. The necessity of a falling off in the demand for passenger accommodation, while the restrictions on imports which the South African Government have introduced this year must reduce considerably our earnings from outward freights, do, therefore, render it imprudent to assume the maintenance indefinitely of profits at the level of the last two years.

Need for Conservation of Funds.—Also, the company's building programmes must be held in abeyance. To hold four recent efficient services to and from South and East Africa, our fleet must be kept almost on the verge of obsolescence. Not only is the passenger fleet, which is under constant stress, still two years behind the times, but we operated in our pre-war service in Africa, but in addition, certain older vessels which have been long and valuable, will have to be replaced in the next few years, and replacement costs will be abnormally high.

Further, the company's office in London and Cape Town, at the last survey, were found to be antiquated, and not now suited to modern requirements, and ought to be replaced as soon as possible. Thus, in the aspect of reducing earnings, and substantial capital expenditure, it is deemed in the best interests of the company that its financial resources should be conserved, and its earnings during the next two years held up, so far as possible, to fortify its reserves. The policy of ploughing back substantial sums from earnings when this has been possible, has enabled us to build up our pre-war fleet and maintain a regular service, and, last but not least, to maintain a ready cash fund.

The Company's Fleet

The company's fleet was depleted by the entry into service of the PRETORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE in July and December, 1948, respectively, and by the purchase at the end of the year from the Ministry of Transport of the new steamship EMPIRE DUCHESS, which replaced the old CASTLE.

The new fleet consists of 11 vessels of about 370,000 tons, with 20,000 passengers, maintained in its usual high degree of state, and is operated throughout the year without serious interruption.

The DORNBURG CASTLE and ARUNDEL CASTLE were released from the transport service in March and April, 1948, respectively. The DORNBURG CASTLE was redeployed immediately to the East, for reconditioning, having been completed in January, 1948, when she entered the company's South Africa service. The ARUNDEL CASTLE after having a certain amount of reconditioning entered the general transport service in which she has been engaged during the year. It is hoped she will re-enter the mail service in 1949.

The CARNARVON CASTLE, which was transferred to South Africa, after release from the transport service in 1947, was withdrawn from the service towards the end of 1948, and is also now under reconditioning. It is expected that the WINDHOLM CASTLE will re-enter the mail service in 1949, and the CARNARVON CASTLE, at the end of 1949.

Work on the vessel designed to undertake the mail at Bellport for the inland date service, is proceeding satisfactorily to date, and is due to be delivered to the company about the end of the present year.

Mail Services

Regular weekly mail sailings from Southampton to Cape Town have been maintained throughout the year. At the beginning of 1949, the company's passenger vessels employed in this service were 10, and the remaining three sailings in each eight-week period

were taken by fast cargo vessels. The introduction into service of the PRETORIA CASTLE and the EDINBURGH CASTLE has resulted in some 200 of every eight weekly mail sailings being taken by passenger ships, and it will no longer be necessary to supplement the weekly passenger tonnage engaged in this service by fast cargo vessels.

The PRETORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE have proved themselves as highly popular vessels on the South African run. They are among the finest and largest vessels since the termination of hostilities.

Round-Africa and Intermediate Services

Our Round-Africa service was initiated during the year by the LLANGUNAT CASTLE, and EDINBURGH CASTLE, and the STEPHAN CASTLE, and by the arrival of the EDINBURGH CASTLE in the year of the year. The EDINBURGH CASTLE has provided in addition to the vessels engaged in this service, a vessel which will be the voyager out via the East Coast of Africa and south to the West Coast, and the other way in the reverse direction.

It has not yet been decided when to re-introduce a regular service of passenger vessels to South Africa by way of the East Africa and back via the West Coast of Africa. But it will be possible to alter this service when the HARVEY CASTLE, the DORNBURG CASTLE are withdrawn from the mail service on the completion of reconditioning of the CARNARVON CASTLE and ARUNDEL CASTLE. The new vessel at present under construction will complete the three ships necessary to maintain this service on its pre-war basis of one sailing a month.

The continued high demand for outward passenger accommodation, and the increased carrying facilities which have resulted by reason of additional vessels in service, enabled us to convey more passengers to South Africa than during any preceding year. The volume of homeward traffic was also very satisfactory, although during the off-season a considerable proportion of the available accommodation was unoccupied.

Passenger and Cargo Traffic

Every effort has been made by the company during the past two years to provide accommodation for the increasing lists of people desirous of travelling in both directions, and the position has now become such when they are waiting for outward accommodation, whilst, as just mentioned, it is only during the height of the season that the demand for accommodation homeward exceeds that available.

During the present season there is no difficulty in obtaining a first-class passage to South Africa, and the cabin and tourist class accommodation remains well booked.

Our passenger traffic is thus averting to a great extent its pre-war character, and the few exceptions, our vessels will have berths vacant on the outward or the homeward voyage.

Last year, as compared with 1947, our shipments abroad showed an over-all improvement, both outward and homeward, although homewards it fluctuates somewhat, and on occasions the vessels returned to South Africa with considerable vacant space. South Africa, however, is a good market not only for the United Kingdom, but for the United States of America, and the volume of cargo continued on a large scale throughout the year. The volume of cargo moving from the United States to South Africa was adversely affected by the restrictions imposed by the United Government of Gullat, and was at the end of 1948.

Import Exchanges

As is well known in our country, the Union's exchange position, since the war, has been affected by the South African Government to a great extent by

all areas sterling and non-sterling, with the result that, as from July 1, 1949, the volume of imports will be further limited and their nature controlled. This implies some overseas trade recession. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Minister of Economic Affairs has stated that the Union Government does not intend to retain import restrictions any longer than is absolutely essential.

These restrictions have become necessary by reason of the difficulties which the Union is experiencing in bridging the gap in her overseas balance of payments. In Great Britain we have a similar difficulty and can better appreciate the position in which the Government and the people of the Union find themselves, and the efforts which they are making to solve the problem. The most satisfactory solution would be an increase in the volume of exports from South Africa, and I do not doubt that every endeavour will be made towards this end.

Port Congestion

Congestion at ports in East, Portuguese East, and South Africa was again experienced, 1948 being the most difficult year in this respect, but happily the position is now easier. This improvement is in part small but due to the special efforts which have been made to clear ships away from the ports concerned, and I think we should record our appreciation of the efficient manner in which the South African Railways and Harbours Administration are coping with this difficult problem.

During the past Kingdom our experience in cargo handling has been rather better than in any previous year in three years, with the exception of the dock strike in London last summer, delays to our vessels in this port arose principally from the protracted repairs required to carry out normal ship repairs. Not only do these repairs occupy longer, but they cost several times as much as before the war.

At the annual meeting of the company both last year and in 1947 I referred to the proposal to transfer our mail vessel operations to the new docks at Southampton, after improved facilities for all passengers and cargo have been provided. Unfortunately, owing to the restrictions imposed upon various capital projects, no progress was made during 1948, but we have recently been advised that the first part of the scheme, for the erection of shed and warehouse facilities on the site, has been officially approved. Our preliminary preparations are proceeding as speedily as possible for starting the work.

As has been the experience ever since the commencement of our shipping operations, continued to the year 1948, and deferred repairs and delays are still much more than anticipated.

The general situation in the upward trend of operating costs which has been a welcome reduction in the past, since the turn of the year.

Chairman's Visit to South Africa

During 1948 I made two brief visits to the Union of South Africa, and on the second occasion had the privilege of meeting the Hon. D. F. Malan, who had recently assumed office as Prime Minister, and many of his colleagues in the Cabinet. I feel that the opportunity which was afforded of discussing matters of mutual interest to the United Kingdom and to this company were of great value.

Satisfactory arrangements were made for the continuation of the special migrant service, which, as you are aware, was a temporary provision made at the request of the then Union Government to increase facilities for the conveyance of immigrants to the Colonies of South Africa in the early post-war years, pending the complete re-establishment of the company's regular passenger services.

The welfare progress and industrialization of the Union is a continuing process, which all well-wishers will watch with interest and understanding. To a great extent consolidation of the advantages made during the immediately after-the-war is at present taking place in order that the next stage in the great country's development shall be soundly based.

Developments in South Central and East Africa

While the temporary economic recession in the Union implies the retarding of some of the high hopes which had previously been held as to important and resulting developments in South Africa, it is felt that this passing phase only, which should not be viewed out of perspective. The importance of South Africa in the structure of the Commonwealth of Free Nations and to the world as a whole is becoming increasingly recognized.

Southern Rhodesia is making great strides in strengthening and expanding its neighbourhood and with the other large territories is close juxtaposition to us is likely to contribute increasingly to the economic well-being of Southern and Central Africa.

In East Africa there were disappointments in 1948, but progress in connexion with the ground on which the other directions was slower than had been originally expected. I believe, however, that the bright future is before the largely undeveloped territories of British East Africa. Surprise will be felt over the economic resources of these vast lands and extensive agricultural and industrial expansion seems certain.

In the present troubled state of the world, with the disquieting economic outlook at home and threatening clouds abroad, the prospects for international trade are more than usually uncertain, but our organization will never in a more efficient condition to take its part, and we face the future with quiet optimism.

Director

Our Ernest Harvey, the director, a member of the board for a space of 13 years and deputy chairman for the past nine years, indicated a little while ago that he wished to curtail his activities and accordingly tendered his resignation from the board. The directors accepted Mr. Ernest's resignation with much regret, and on his behalf I wish to express our very warm appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered to the company as a director. Mr. Ernest always readily made available for the benefit of the company his wise counsel and thoughtful experience, and as I am sure stockholders will all agree, we are indeed sorry that he has felt that the time has come to lay down his duties.

In his place the Board have accepted Sir George Christopher, who is chairman and managing director of the East Steamship Company, Ltd., an immediate past president of the Council of Shipping of the United Kingdom. We welcome Sir George to our number, and in a few moments I shall propose his election.

Director's Staff

Once again I would like in the name of the company to pay appreciation and warm tribute to the loyal and diligent co-operation of the company's personal staff, and also to the important training of this year's organization.

The accounts and records were audited, the most serious deficiencies remedied, the retiring directors were re-elected, the remuneration of the auditors was fixed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

The price of sugar in Kenya has been raised by 7 cents per ton. Present conditions have caused a serious shortfall in the output of Uganda facilities, and arrangements have been made to import sugar into Kenya from Kenya.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Ltd

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Broken Hill Assurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 1, on July 6.

The following is an extract from the report of the directors to be submitted to the meeting.

The profit for the year ended December 31, 1948 has been dealt with in the following manner:

Profit after charging all costs and expenses in the United Kingdom and Rhodesian taxation estimated as follows:	£87,004
Less: Provision for depreciation	(82,704)
Unappropriated profits at January 1, 1948	22,458
	£11,093

The directors have made the following appropriations:

Capital reserve	£10,000
Provision for Depreciation	(50,000)
Reserve for contingencies	(5,000)
Reserve for contingencies	(75,000)

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 30% (£3,327 per 5% of stock) less income tax in respect of the year ended December 31, 1948.

Directors' remuneration under the articles of association

	£36,700
	1,000

Unappropriated profits at December 31, 1948

	£147,078
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The allocation of £100,000 to capital reserve has been made in connection with the decision taken at the end of the year to effect certain additions and improvements to the lead treatment plant. The further £50,000 provided for obsolescence and renewals brings this account to £350,000. The object of this provision is to meet the cost of major renewals of plant. An allocation of £50,000 has been made to the pension account at the end of the year as a provision towards the obligation undertaken by the company in respect of pensions to employees who were over the maximum age limits to the official pension schemes.

The proposed dividend of 30% of £3,327,000, our dividend for the same year as for the previous year and our cost of production with directors' additional remuneration dependent thereon £551,300.

The Chairman's Statement

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman (Mr. S. S. TAYLOR, C.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.), which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

There are several matters in the annual report upon which I would like to draw attention. The first is the considerable amount of business construction work in Europe and Africa which has been carried out. As a result the housing facilities at the mine are coming more in line with current needs. I would also like to express appreciation for the excellent work done at the mine and the good relations with European employees throughout the year.

A question which has been raised recently is the water supply which will be available to the mine when the water level has to be lowered to the depth of the shaft. Reliable evidence on questions of water supply in a country such as Northern Rhodesia, which is irregularly situated, can be obtained only after a lengthy period of observation and tests, because we have to provide not only for normal conditions but also for periods which occur from time to time, when, as a result of sub-normal rainfall,

there is a acute water shortage in the sub-mountainous season. In the present instance it is not possible to predict definitely another way or the other, but the results so far are reasonably reassuring.

Other Reserves

I mentioned last year that we were carrying out underground work for the purpose of ascertaining possible extensions of the known reserves, and had arranged for a geophysical survey to locate any possible lead deposits. The geophysical survey has been completed, and diamond-drilling is now being carried out.

So far we have not had any indications of extensions to our deposits of payable ore. There remain substantially as reported by our consulting geologists at April 30, 1948, and recorded in my statement addressed to the directors' report for 1948, after deduction of losses, the reserves which has since been extended. Since then fresh calculations have been made allowing for an extraction rate of 80% in the case of oxides and 80% for sulphides, and on this basis the estimated reserves at December 31, 1948, were, oxide ores, 1,600,000 tons, and sulphide ores, 1,018,000 short tons.

The investigation of our consulting geologists has made the possibility of obtaining a better recovery of metals from the ore reserves resulted in their making 25% modifications to the award in 1948. These modifications are in connection to the lead treatment plant. These recommendations have not yet been adopted, and action for the next plant are being placed. If all goes well the new plant may be in operation before the end of next year. The effect would be an additional recovery of several hundred tons of lead per month from the same tonnage of ore.

The consulting engineers were not yet in a position to make a recommendation in regard to any extension of the zinc plant, as they have not been able to reach sufficiently definite conclusions on the technical problems of power supply and electrical power, which require a considerable period of time for proper solution.

Extension to Plant

The board has had under consideration the best means of providing the money for the capital expenditure on the new lead plant, which is being completed, and further possible extensions of the zinc plant. It is not possible to give a definite estimate of the cost of the lead plant extension, but it is estimated that it should exceed £250,000. There always remains other capital expenditure on the zinc plant, and the board have therefore decided to raise £300,000 out of the profits of the year to be set aside for the purpose of meeting these commitments. This should obviate the need for raising any further money necessary for raising and fresh capital.

Operations in the year ended December 31, 1948, were as follows:

London	£1,444,000
Zinc	1,370
Lead	4,505
Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅)	197

Prices of zinc and lead were at their peak at the beginning of 1948. Since the beginning of March there have been successive reductions in prices. At May 25, the American price of zinc had fallen from 174 cents (lb. 197 5/8 x 50 par) (ton) to 11 cents (60 lb. 28. 10d.), and lead from 27 1/2 cents per lb. (£119 30s. 1d.) to 13 cents (£72 5/8 x 50). It was not to be expected that the very high prices reached by these metals would be maintained, and the reductions, although substantial, gave selling prices at figures which yield us a very good profit. The present prices, which are the best indication of world price under present conditions, are not necessarily the best prices which we have for our production, which is sold partly in South Africa, partly to the British Government, and the balance elsewhere.

Mining

Mineral Concessions in Rhodesia
Government Changes Plans

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Reports
Increased Profit for 1948

THE BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. reports a profit of £1,661,300 for 1948, compared with £1,497,100 for the previous year. Taxation required for 1948 is £1,000,000. The capital reserve account closes at £300,000, £50,000 being for 1948 operations and £25,000 for financing. After payment of a 10% dividend, totaling £175,250, there remains to be carried forward £1,486,050. Dividend in 1948 is £1,661,300.

Receipts of £1,224,500 were received. A.C. realization charges amounting to £1,224,500,500, a surplus of £1,224,500,500. The net profit of the year was £1,661,300, £1,497,100 being the net profit of the year ended 1947. The net profit of the year was £1,661,300, £1,497,100 being the net profit of the year ended 1947.

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Company Progress Reports

Gold: Net production: 2,015 oz. gold from 19,755 tons ore.

Wankie Colliery: Coal sales in May were 14,281 tons, value £8,133.

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MINISTER FOR MINES in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. A. G. Dreyer, confirmed in Parliament last week the expectation that the Government will not allow the mineral concessions to be abandoned in preference to more extensive mining concessions with a longer term.

It has been decided he said not to allow the mineral concessions to be abandoned in preference to more extensive mining concessions with a longer term. The Government will not allow the mineral concessions to be abandoned in preference to more extensive mining concessions with a longer term.

It was during the early stages of the debate on the Mines Bill, Mr. Dreyer declared that the Government did not wish to cause alarm or bring the Government of mining capital by the proposition of a concession.

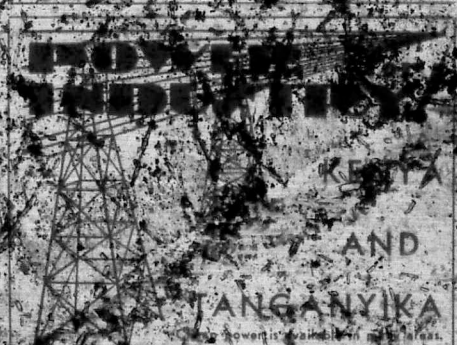
The Government of Southern Rhodesia purchased the mineral rights from the British South Africa Company in 1933 for £2,000,000. The agreement extended mineral concession areas which had been granted by the company to the Government previously. Hence the concession areas were in question.

Search for Oil in Malawi

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY, which has a concession from the Government of Malawi to prospect for oil, started drilling their first well in the Ogaden. For the freedom of testimony, the concession was the scene from which a babu with his second wife, the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Ministry.

Railways in Malawi

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: The construction of the railway which will lead from Malawi to the Indian Ocean will be completed by the end of the year. The railway will be completed by the end of the year. The railway will be completed by the end of the year.



The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. Kenya, Malawi, East Africa, Nigeria, Egypt. The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika. The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika. The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

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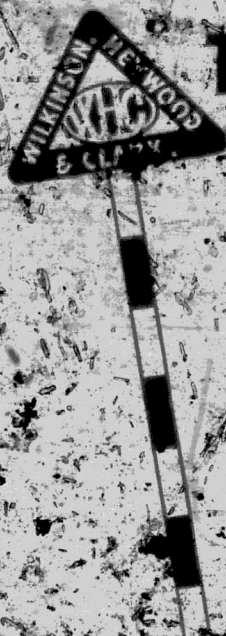
The Company, which maintains a staff of skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is pleased to accept orders for any of the above products in East Africa and Rhodesia.



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It seems incredible that the existence of Kilimanjaro, the highest and most impressive mountain in the African continent, was unsuspected by Europeans less than one hundred years ago. But such is the fact for it was not until 1848 that a German missionary explorer realised that the billowing white masses, hundreds of feet in the air, which he saw from his camp in the distance were not clouds as he had supposed but the snow which crown the mountain's peak throughout the year.



This seeming contradiction—a snow-capped mountain within a few degrees of the equator—has done much to bring prosperity to the local inhabitants. The melting snow of Kilimanjaro provides irrigation for the coffee plantations on the lower slopes and from these plantations the natives of the locality derive a great part of their livelihood. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in East Africa covering the coffee industry and other commercial activities of this trade is readily obtainable on request.

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