

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 14, 1949

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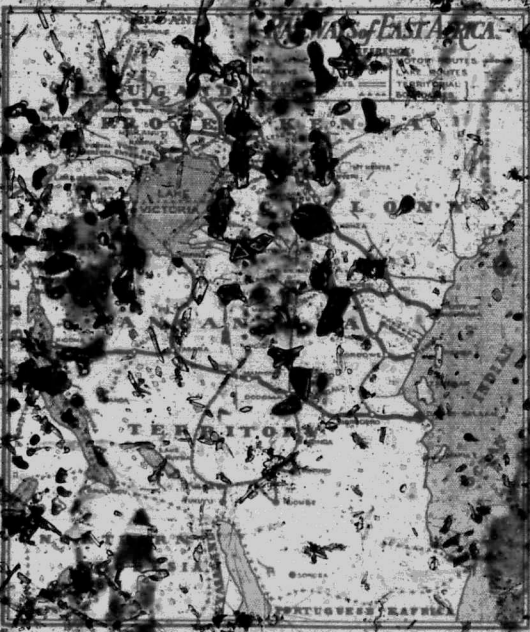
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 miles of road motor services. Within the
 system, there are four ocean ports—
 Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and
 Zanzibar. Another port is in progress under
 construction at Mtwara in southern
 Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme in
 connexion with which many miles of new
 railway are also being built.

Despite continuing shortage of rolling
 stock and equipment, the East African
 Railways and Harbours are making more
 progress than ever before. In 1947 passenger
 traffic increased by 10% and freight
 tonnage by 15% over 1939. In 1948 the
 increase was still greater.

The railways are of increasing
 importance to the economic progress of the
 East African Territories. They are not
 only the main transport lines for goods
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 to provide a capacity which will be
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Iron	Iron	Iron	Iron
Lead	Lead	Lead	Lead
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Third Year, 1953

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Our First Twenty-Five Years

WITH THIS ISSUE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA complete its twenty-fifth birthday. At such a milestone it is permissible, and perhaps even desirable, to pause briefly on the road which has already been travelled, for many of our present readers will be unaware of the two main reasons for the establishment of the paper—which was originally called EAST AFRICA—in September, 1924.

The first objective was to awaken a somnolent public in Great Britain and Africa to the danger of German designs upon African territory as strategic bases for that next war, which we were convinced the Reich was already determined to launch at the first apparently favourable opportunity. The second was to plead for co-operation, collaboration, and cohesion within each British territory in East Africa, and between the neighbouring Dependencies. Those two prime purposes do not appear revolutionary to-day, but they were then regarded as eccentric or worse.

So was our determination to maintain an attitude of critical independence in public affairs. Kenya in particular then took the general line of "My leaders, right or wrong, and some years were to elapse before the settler community came to recognize that

there was real advantage in the existence of a paper which made a point of examining the speeches and policies of these non-official leaders with exactly the same measure of detachment as it applied to the actions or inaction of the Governments.

Our first duty we conceived to be that of keeping the public constantly under notice the machinations of the Germans for the recovery of their former territories in Africa. It might now be thought that consistent examination from the British Colonial standpoint of German diplomatic, political and economic trends would have sufficed itself cordially to the public. The best proof of the error of any such view is that for years, not only Africa but the connected East African Centre, together, indeed, with any other part of Africa, has been the slightest intimation of spicing of omnibus. Our revelation of German demands, political, financial, and economic, has been a long time, but with German reluctance or glibness, it has been a long time.

But not once in the twenty-five years until the outbreak of the recent war was an editorial statement on the subject successfully assailed. I dare recall with pleasure that when a large and characteristically German tone was published in 1938 on the attitude

of the British Empire. German Colonial claims, most of which were taken from East Africa and Rhodesia which had been the British public's property for a century. It was a compliment that the Germans would call us a 'strong' when a number of noble men in Great Britain and East Africa were still urging us to abandon our policy of enlightenment as this highly important matter.

What of the aim of promoting integration and cohesion in and between Africa? Much has not enough has been done in breaking down the sectionalism which was a distinguishing characteristic of East African life a century ago. Most officials then looked askance at most settlers, many missionaries and the few business officials or settlers; there was a gulf between the settlers and business men; few Kenyans knew anything about the Territory, the European residents had their own not very well informed about that Colony. The business section of Kenya, non-officials often fundamentally from that of another country seldom thought and acted as a community. Because we regard the creation of a East African Union as essential to progress, we refused from the outset to judge any proposal by the test of whether it advanced the best interests of the Territory or the best interests of the community as a whole of one or other of the constituent Territories.

From the very beginning the British Government was not prepared to accept the proposals for a Union of East Africa, East Africa and Rhodesia. The Government's official and influential leaders in Africa were with few exceptions almost entirely apathetic for many years and it was not until 1948 that a 'cave and legislative' control of a number of the services common to the territories was transferred to a High Commission and Central Assembly. Central integration has still to be achieved.

Without making a claim to have made our contribution to the development of broader and more tolerant views. Indeed, an attempt to compare the leading articles which appeared in these columns and the bitter controversy over Commonwealth which we made for the solution of the immediate problems which were made in no other newspaper, to assume that anyone can successfully manage a great enterprise. It has

present High Commission editor built.

Having, through our first years, the editorial team of East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, how much the East African has to learn from the Rhodesia's and which we felt needed to be better informed of developments in the Sudan, East Africa, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Before making the change to East Africa, we assured our readers that the editor of Southern Rhodesia would be responsible for any conflict with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Our assumptions, the title of the paper changed and for the past several years, the editors have received a wide prominence in the East African Herald.

General Editor of Rhodesia

It has been a great pleasure to be associated with the staff of Southern Rhodesia. In the past several years we have had in our office a number of African writers who have made a valuable contribution to the work of the paper. The staff of Southern Rhodesia has been a pleasure to work with and we are sure that the staff of East Africa will be a pleasure to work with.

The staff of East Africa will be a pleasure to work with.

The staff of East Africa will be a pleasure to work with.

The staff of East Africa will be a pleasure to work with.

Sir Vernon Thomson Calls for More Work

Union-Castle Line's Warning that Costs Must Be Reduced

SIR VERNON THOMSON, chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, announced in Belfast Thursday at a luncheon that followed the launching of a new liner, named the Ulster Prince, that British shipbuilding prices are so high for the company they may have to cut factors placing orders for the further ships which it requires.

Only by reducing to the five and a half per cent level even the most official cost estimates could the company hope to obtain a profit, Sir Vernon said. It is not possible to reduce the cost of the ship itself, but the cost of fitting out the ship is the main factor.

The various reasons for the increase in cost are almost all the fault of the Government, and that the Government should reduce the cost of the shipbuilding industry is the main message of Sir Vernon's warning.

The Ulster Prince is the first of a new class of ships built for the company for the service between Belfast and East Africa. The ship will be 400 feet long and 45 feet wide. She has the largest mainmast in the world and the largest funnel in the world.

Passenger accommodation is provided for 150 passengers in five of the seven decks. There are 70 staterooms, three-berth rooms, and four-berth rooms. Cabins are four-berth. There are also two-berth and three-berth rooms. The dining saloon is 400 feet long and 40 feet wide. It has a bar and a lounge. There is also a bridge deck below with a veranda cafe overlooking the open sea.

The guests who had travelled from London reached the Harland and Wolff shipyard only just in time for the launching ceremony. They were told that the Ulster Prince, in which they had crossed the Atlantic, had been nearly four hours late. By the use of radar Captain Frederick Owen had taken his ship across the Atlantic at full speed to the entrance of Belfast Lough, but there he found so many vessels anchored that he had to follow the same course until, by carefully studying the radar screen, he could sort out buoys from ships. Then very slowly the Ulster Prince went stern first for some 15 miles to her berth, which was approached just as a tug piloted by a motor-boat was about to leave the search of the overdue guests.

As Mrs. Eglan performed the launching ceremony repeating the traditional words in Afrikaans, the water broke through, but the ship had scarcely started to move before the mast descended into the water. A few minutes later she had been brought to a halt. The ship, only her dim outline was visible from the launching platform.

A broadcast description of the launching ceremony by the B.B.C. in Britain and elsewhere was made during the ceremony and also televised. The Ulster Prince was also at work.

FREDERICK REBECK, chairman and managing director of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., who presided at the luncheon which followed the launching, said that the launching of the Ulster Prince was a great boon to the community, including in particular those employed by the company, but that if there had been no hint of that good news from the occasion, he knew the reason, of course, was the cost of building it. He said that he wanted to see the cost of building it reduced, but that he hoped that the cost could be found, for it was so important to the company.

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Economic Future of the Colonial Minerals

Further Extracts from Primary Products Committee's Report

MINERAL EXTRACTS from the report by the Metals and Minerals Panel of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial No. 247, 9d.) are published below.

These extracts have dealt with the following minerals: asbestos, bauxite, beryllium, chrome ore, cobalt, columbite, copper, corundum, diamonds, diatomite, graphite, iron ore, lead, manganese ore, mercury, mica, nickel, and salt.

SILLIMANITE (Kyanite, Andalusite, Sillimanite and Sillimanite) When calcined at high temperatures, kyanite, andalusite and sillimanite change into the same form—a mixture of mullite and silica—and this is the basis of the products used industrially. The trade name "sillimanite" is applied to all. It is a neutral high temperature refractory. The demand for it for this purpose and for the production of electrical porcelain has been at an unprecedented level in recent years and has exceeded the supplies available.

The chief producing countries, with the latest figures available, are, in order of importance—

Kenya—14,000 tons (kyanite in 1938, India—10,000 tons kyanite in 1946, South Africa—40,318 tons and kyanite in 1947, U.S.A.—8,537 tons kyanite in 1943; Australia—5,380 tons in 1947 (sillimanite 449) and kyanite 2,934 from Western Australia).

Colonial production is derived entirely from Kenya where, since 1943, output has risen from 287 tons to 14,000 tons in 1948. United Kingdom requirements for 1948 were in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons. The U.S.A. imported 8,000 tons in 1944, 15,000 tons in 1945, and 11,500 tons in 1946.

Kyanite is a keen commodity. Kenya kyanite fetches a higher price than India—24 pps/ton (f.o.b.) compared with £2 10s per ton. Prices have been fairly stable over recent years and are expected to remain so.

Adequate Markets for Kyanite

Colonial Production Possibilities—Important deposits of kyanite, somewhat similar to those in Kenya, are known to occur in the Ncher district of Nyasaland, but they are 20 miles from the railway and about another 500 miles from the coast. Occurrences of this group of minerals have been recorded also from British Guiana, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The none of these is likely to be of economic importance. One limiting factor to increased production in Kenya was the capacity of the railway but it is understood that additional rolling stock is being given maximum priority.

Kenyanite, Ltd., expects to have their own calcination plant operational by the middle of 1949, and it would be possible to supply the calcined product (mullite) in addition to raw kyanite. The f.o.b. price of raw kyanite is, in the region of £4; calcined kyanite (mullite) is sold in the United Kingdom at about £20 a ton. In addition to the present output of 14,000 tons (raw) has increased over the next three years, which will be exported to the United States.

It appears that, for some time to come there will be adequate markets for increased Colonial production of kyanite.

SILVER—The main use of silver is in coinage. Photography, electroplating, jewellery are other major uses. Considerable quantities of silver are also used in the making of brazing and bearing alloys, electrical appliances, and in medical, dental, and chemical products.

Commonwealth production in 1947 included Southern Rhodesia, 91,901 fine troy oz.; Northern Rhodesia, 73,277; Tanganyika, 20,824; Kenya, 3,859.

Current imports of silver into the United Kingdom are of the order of 600,000 fine troy oz. unrefined, and 10,000,000 refined annually. The price of fine silver at the end of 1948 was 45 pence per troy oz.

Colonial Production Possibilities—There are 30 mines solely producing silver in the world. As in most other parts of the world, the bulk of the production in the Colonies is by the use of the world's best ores, copper and gold. Any expansion in the production of silver in the Colonies could, therefore, be achieved only by increased gold or base metal production, and with increased gold the Colonies is only able to produce a tenth of 1% of world production.

SODA ASH—Soda ash is one of the two principal alkalis which are used as raw materials in the manufacture of a wide variety of industrial products, the other is caustic soda. The main uses of soda ash in the United Kingdom are in the manufacture of glass, soap, and in textile and paper-making processes. The smaller but equally

important uses are water purifying and softening and de-sulphurizing of scrap steel.

The main producers of natural soda ash are the U.S.A. and Kenya. In 1947 production in the former was 261,554 tons and in the latter 25,000 tons. Soda ash is manufactured in many countries and the world scarcity of the last few years is now easing. United Kingdom production is increasing rapidly and exports are expected to rise in 1949 to about double the 1947 level, which should enable her to meet all demands from abroad. In addition, a considerable expansion of productive capacity should soon be complete.

The United Kingdom and the U.S.A. are both exporters of soda ash and have no import requirements. The average world price at the end of 1948 was £7 per ton compared with £4 per ton in 1942.

Expansion in Magadi

Colonial Production Possibilities—The only Colonial production of soda ash is from the natural deposits at Lake Magadi in Kenya. The present capacity of the operating company's plant is 100,000 tons a year. They are putting in a new dredge and making other improvements which should in three years' time raise output considerably.

The expansion of capacity for the manufacture of soda ash in the United Kingdom, and the easing of the world supply position, generally will shortly create a buyers' market. It is probable that Kenya, in common with other producing countries, will experience increasing competition. On the other hand, as industrial development continues in South Africa, there is a possibility of an increased demand from that country and a further outlet might be found if the production of artificial sodio-phosphate fertilizer is developed in Uganda.

SULPHUR AND PYRITES—Sulphur is widely used in industry, particularly in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The chief sources of the acid are pyrites, natural sulphur, and sulphur arising as a by-product from various industrial processes.

The U.S.A. is by far the largest producer of natural sulphur. **Colonial Production Possibilities**—There are no appreciable deposits of natural sulphur in the Colonial Empire.

KENYA is the only deposits of potential importance are in the Nyanza goldfields; these include the pyritic ore bodies in North and South Kavirondo. Pyritic lodes are also associated with the copper ore bodies at the Masader mine in South Kavirondo, and there has been a small production for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at Nairobi.

TANGANYIKA: A considerable body of pyrites has been located about five miles south-west of the Cape Nile mine. It has not yet been adequately prospected.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company mine, which is one of lead and zinc and convert the sulphur contained in the zinc concentrates into sulphuric acid for use in the electrolytic zinc refinery and vanadium plant. Plans for expanding the production of copper in Northern Rhodesia will involve the construction of a plant to produce the sulphuric acid that will be required for the new programme from the gases liberated during the smelting of the sulphide copper ores. The relatively small amount of pyrites at present imported from Southern Rhodesia (17,000 tons in 1947) is required for use in copper smelting.

Local Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid

While it would probably not be economical to export pyrites from East and Central Africa, the question of developing deposits there with a view to the local manufacture of sulphuric acid should be considered.

TALC—Talc is used in paint, rubber, roofing compositions, ceramics, insecticides, paper, toilet preparations, tooth powder, etc. Although industrially important and widely used, there is no notable shortage of talc. The term talc as used by the trade includes pyrophyllite.

Colonial production has been confined to Tanganyika (37 tons in 1938 and 6 tons in 1940) and Kenya (66 tons in 1945 and 30 tons in 1947). The United Kingdom depends largely upon imports which are about 20-25,000 tons annually. The U.S.A. is by far the largest producer and consumer. Talc generally does not command very high prices as far as primary products are concerned. A good deal of the value is added as a result of grinding and retempering. The price at the end of 1948 ranged from about 26s. 6d. for regular Norwegian talc to over 200s. a ton for the highest quality Egyptian talc.

Colonial Production Possibilities—The present information has not indicated any case for amending the encouragement of prospective production of talc minerals in the Colonial

Empire for export purposes. Secondary industries in the Colonies might, however, give rise to small local demands.

TANGANYIKA. There has been no production since 1940, when competition from cheaper Japanese talc was one of the difficulties precluding the further development of the deposits.

Kenya. It is believed that further prospecting in selected areas where talc is already known to occur would probably reveal considerable additional quantities, but transport and other costs would probably make it uneconomic to work such deposits.

The Kisi soapstone of Kenya, of which there are large quantities, is not a true talc soapstone, but it has properties which enable it to be used for similar purposes. In addition to local uses, intensive efforts have been made to encourage its industrial investigation and usage in the United Kingdom, and these efforts have not yet been completed.

TANTALITE. Tantalum is used locally in the fabricated metal for acid and heat resistant chemical, pharmaceutical, surgical instruments and in electronics. It has little use as an alloy constituent.

There are only three important producers of tantalite—the Belgian Congo, Brazil, and Southern Rhodesia. In 1947 exports of tantalite ores to the U.S.A. from the Belgian Congo and Brazil were 132 and 97 tons respectively. Southern Rhodesia's production of tantalite in 1947 was about 70 tons annually. All these figures are in terms of concentrates. Other production in the Colonial Empire is very small. Nigeria has produced a total of 27 tons in the two years, and Uganda about 10 tons over the same period.

The U.S.A. is the principal maker of the metal, importing 95% of the world's production of ores. Imports into the United Kingdom are estimated to be only 10 tons a year.

The price of high grade tantalum ore in December, 1948, ranged from £720 to £1,000 per ton f.o.b. Nigeria and East Africa. There was no appreciable change in price throughout the year.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Although Uganda has produced some high grade tantalite, it appears that prospectors are no longer interested in this mineral on account of its relatively low price paid for concentrates containing less than 60% tantalum pentoxide. It is likely that many new tantalite areas remain to be discovered in Uganda, but the search is a difficult one, and is not likely to be undertaken at the present market price.

Colonial deposits of tantalite are negligible and the United Kingdom demand is small. Colonial production at the best can only be very small.

Increase in Tungsten Unlikely

TUNGSTEN. Tungsten is used as ferro-tungsten or tungsten powder for the production of high speed steels, as powder for making larap and valve filaments and the carbide for cutting tools and dies, mining equipment and armour-piercing projectiles.

World production in terms of 65% concentrates is about 17,000 tons a year in 1938-39 to 36,000 tons in 1948, and declined to 18,000 tons or less in 1946 and 1947. Colonial production in 1948 was limited to 131 tons in Gabon, 44 tons in Malaya and 3 tons in Nigeria.

During 1948 the price fluctuated between £300 and £400 per ton.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Deposits exist in Uganda, Malaya, Nigeria, and Tanganyika. During the war high prices were offered for additional output of tungsten, but the increase in Colonial production was disappointingly low. In the circumstances it is doubtful whether any appreciable expansion of Colonial production is possible.

VANADIUM.—The chief use of vanadium is in the production of alloy steel.

The U.S.A. is the leading producer of vanadium ores, and outside that country there are only three important vanadium mines in the world—one in Peru (owned by an American company), the Abemeli Mines in South West Africa and the Broken Hill mine in Southern Rhodesia. In general all U.S.S.R. requirements are met from domestic production and imports from Peru, while the African mines provide all Commonwealth requirements of vanadium minerals and much of the European requirements.

Annual production is confined to Southern Rhodesia, where the Broken Hill mine has yielded about 1,500 tons since 1921. Production figures for the last three years are 230, 39, and 304 tons respectively.

United Kingdom requirements for 1948 were estimated at 2,000 tons of vanadium in pentoxide, a third of which was derived from sodium slag and other by-products. United Kingdom imports 1,440 tons metal content in 1947, are now considerably less than during the war. The rest of the world (excluding the U.S.S.R.) imported about 300 tons in 1948.

At the end of 1948 the price of fused vanadium pentoxide (50% vanadium) was £600 per ton f.o.b. Southern Rhodesia. There was no appreciable change in price during the year.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—In recent years the Broken Hill mine has found great difficulty

disposing of its production, and the vanadium plant was closed down from March, 1946, to September, 1947. Broadly speaking, vanadium-zinc oxide ores overlie lead-zinc sulphide ores, and as the two types can be worked separately, the cap turn to the production of either lead and zinc or vanadium according to market conditions. At present lead and zinc production is at a maximum, the selective mining of vanadium has ceased and the surplus ore is being stored on the surface.

VERMICULITE.—The principal uses of vermiculite are in insulation, in assisting refractories and light-weight concrete, and in agriculture. There is considerable interest in its use in a sprayable plaster, and in a refractory for metallurgical uses.

With the exception of the vermiculite from Kenya and Tanganyika there has been no Colonial production. United Kingdom imports are of the order of some 2,000 tons annually, mainly from South Africa. The United States requirements are unknown, but in 1946 consumption was about 80,000 tons and it appears to be rising.

The average price of South African vermiculite at the end of 1948 was about £7 10s per long ton.

Colobial Occurrence.—Occurrences of vermiculite are known in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Southern Rhodesia.

ZINC.—The metal itself is widely used in various industrial forms and in galvanizing. It also forms a constituent of brass and numerous other alloys. Zinc oxide and lithopone, which coloring and whitening are used in industry in particular, are also quantities especially important. Zinc sulfate also has important uses in industry. Zinc ore is usually associated with lead ore, but the supply position is easier than for lead. Recent developments at foreign mines have been encouraging and the outlook for zinc concentrates is one of sufficient within a few years.

In the Belgian Congo 40,000 tons were produced in 1947. Colonial production is confined to Northern Rhodesia, where 21,000 tons of metal were produced in 1947.

In 1947 world consumption (excluding U.S.S.R.) totalled 2,775,000 tons. The U.S.A. consumed 696,705 tons, United Kingdom, 220,000 tons, France 602,674 tons, and Belgium, Canada, and Australia about 450,000 tons each. From 1949 to 1952 U.S.A. requirements are expected to be about 880,000 tons per year, to be met by slowly declining production from domestic mines and increasing imports.

The average price for zinc at the end of 1948 was about £100 per ton c.i.f. New York compared with £27 11s. 6d. per ton in 1938. The London selling price in 1948 for zinc obtained from Belgium and Australia was £14 per ton. During 1948 prices rose by about £40.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Northern Rhodesia is at present the only Colonial producer, and there zinc is mined with lead and vanadium ore, and lead and zinc production is expected to increase relatively to vanadium. Zinc production has in fact already increased from 10,000 tons in 1938 to over 20,000 tons in 1948. Ongoing negotiations of refinery capacity and electricity supply in Northern Rhodesia are expected to exceed this quantity. Northern Rhodesia Government have been informed of the general position in regard to zinc production and demand.

**New Minister of Native Affairs
Mr. Winterton's Appointment**

MR. W. W. WINTERTON, M.P., has been appointed Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, following the resignation of that portfolio by the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins.

Mr. Winterton is a solicitor practising in Salisbury, Born in the Cape Province in 1902, and educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, he took up a law office a period of wool buying and farming.

In 1924 he went to Southern Rhodesia, and joined the legal firm of Mr. Max Daggner, later a Minister of Finance in the Colony. He is now senior partner in the firm of Winterton, Holmes and Hill, who have a branch office in Fort Victoria.

He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1935 as a Reform Party member for Victoria, re-elected in 1938 and 1939 for the United Party. He served in 1944 to 1946 on active service. In the 1947 general election he was defeated at Victoria by the Liberal candidate, but last September was again returned to Parliament, polling 1,095 votes for the United Party in Salisbury South against U.S.P. Mr. D. C. Paul, the sitting Liberal member, and Mr. G. H. Hamilton-Brown of Labour.

Mr. Winterton was born in Victoria, a branch of the Smalldworkers' Union. He is a past vice-president of the Rhodesia Agricultural Federation.

Letters to the Editor

Citizenship and Inter-Racial Marriage

What is Free Partnership?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—May I draw your attention to the following:—
There must be freedom of movement among its members within the British Commonwealth and Empire. New opportunities will present themselves not only in the countries overseas but in the Mother Country, and must be open to all citizens.

[Statement of Conservative Party Policy, E.A. & R., July 28.]
Nowadays you can hardly walk half a mile in London without seeing a Colonial student.

[Broadcast Mr Kenneth Bradley, Ibid., Aug. 4.]
Nothing is the programme of Colonial development and welfare is likely to be more fruitful than the process of giving a proper insight into English life and ways to these young men, who have been sent over to England to gain the knowledge necessary for playing a larger part in running their own countries.

The education of the above there have been continual exhortations in the Press to British householders to offer private hospitality to coloured students, to take them under their wing, as it were, and by association to take a personal interest in their welfare.

[Times leader, July 7.]
The complete divorce of the judiciary from the executive is a fundamental principle of British justice. Whenever a faint shadow of executive prestige falls upon the judiciary the door is opened to tyranny.

[Chief Justice of Seychelles, quoted, Ibid., Aug. 4.]
Whether the criterion designate of the Bannangato tribe of Bechuanaland may be challenged in this office is to be the subject of a judicial inquiry. Difficulties had arisen as a result of a marriage to an Englishwoman.

[E.A. & R. statement in issue of Aug. 4.]
I have no intention of being so toothy or discourteous as to raise the issue of this particular marriage or of succession rights which are presumably sub-judice. Nobody who has lived in Central or South Africa is in any doubt of the great and genuine concern that must exercise the minds of the thoughtful in this matter.

But the question I do ask, sir, is who, and what, is a 'nigger'?

Recent legislation has changed us from British subjects into citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and many of us, including members of the House of Lords, have the haziest idea of the resulting status we enjoy. One detail emerging from the confusion is that we are stuck in one's mind as that the inhabitants of Eire, by dint of renouncing the Crown and forming themselves into a republic, have somehow secured a more privileged kind of citizenship than the rest of us. (Bechuanaland is not a republic, is no part of the Union of South Africa and is not open to the world, and its memory serves disreputably and particularly affirmed its allegiance to the British Crown.)

True, there is no complete freedom for the citizen to wander about his sovereign's dominions at will or settle with his wife and family in every part thereof that may happen to attract him. Some restrictions there must needs be, for the good of the Asiatics, for the good of the Africans, and for the good of the British Africa. But there is and should be no barrier to the Commonwealth. Canadian officials if they are minded, can enter of this country, hindered only by a charge in proposing a dock strike. The same is true of a foreigner, a (republic) visit our shores, to see our people, to spend their wealth, but he does not pay a tax on income, and sometimes marry a British widow in Glasgow, Liverpool and Cardiff there are scores of British women married to coloured citizens of the Commonwealth, and it is a fair bet that no South African government could forbid their entry. It is a fair bet that no South African government could forbid their entry for the sake of a baal balance.

It is the rule in some African tribes, and in many a man may marry his grandmother. But

the principle of discrimination on the ground of race, colour, or religious belief has for long been vociferously condemned by the United Nations, the British Parliament, leaders and statesmen of all nations; and to a large extent by the common man.

For years we have allowed, invited, persuaded, and financially assisted Africans to come to Great Britain for their education, often primarily because they were chiefs or the heirs of chiefs.

Here they enter our schools, universities, mans of court, hospitals, and athletic clubs. They read constitutional law and they learn much about the rights and duties of citizens. They mingle, and are encouraged and encouraged to mingle with the other citizens. If in these circumstances marriages with their fellow citizens sometimes ensue, what fair-minded person could expect otherwise?

I am no advocate of inter-racial marriage. But I ask for the discontinuance of meaningless protestations and that we cease to mystify (to use a polite word) our fellow citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth by speaking with two voices. In these days much is heard of a free partnership between the Mother Country and the Colonial peoples and the advantages of a common citizenship within the Empire. Africans of the coloured and indigenous type are constantly admonished not to remain aloof from the backward masses of their own race but to use their talents in the service of their world, while the best work of many a white man who in the remote wilds has done his best to the spiritual or physical betterment of an African community has earned, and deserved, the highest acclaim.

Would it not be wise to look a little beyond ourselves and consider the future? If present policy persists the next generation will see the advent, at an ever increasing rate, of many thousands of young Africans to this country—and, seemingly, of both sexes. We cannot help to-day looking askance at what may be fair to be commonplace before the end of the century. Let us at least beware that, by mishandling the present situation, we do not make ourselves a gratuitous laughing-stock to our descendants.

Is the status of citizen a thing of value, or of value to his owner or a worthless abstraction, useful only as a politician's cry, and to be discarded at the bid of expediency?

Yours faithfully

Admiral

Brian

Proved to be the Pillars

Extension of Nairobi Cathedral

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:
SIR.—On October 31, Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, is to lay the foundation stone of the extension of Nairobi Cathedral, commonly called the Cathedral of the Highlands.

The large square stone pillars which will be the north and south axes, long a subject of controversy, will not be extended into the chancel. The advantages are a more spacious chancel, a better central aisle, the simplification of the interior, and a very considerable economy in cost. They will save a saving of £10,000.

In the meantime, the cathedral church will be the cathedral of the Highlands. The cathedral authorities at the highest level. Thus the sympathy of the

Yours faithfully,

W. W. W. W.

of Nairobi

Building African Character Dishonesty Now Rampant

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—By a happy coincidence, unless it was by editorial forethought, that most interesting page of a recent issue in which Dr. W. Arthur recorded his impressions of his latest visit to Kenya was completed by a brief quotation from a speech of a European missionary who is a non-official member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. Mr. Nightingale expressed the concern of missionaries "lest tribal traditions of loyalty to the community should be lost in our educational system."

Farmers, planters and many business men and officials are not less anxious. So often they see the unsatisfactory African product of a few years of schooling, and sometimes their African friends tell them of their own misgivings. Several times recently Africans whom I have known since the end of the 1914-18 war have told me of their own distress at the way in which their sons and grandsons, who have passed through our Government schools, do things which they would not have dreamt of doing in their school days.

Wholesale cheating and lying are two of the unsatisfactory developments of the past quarter of a century, or so. At the time of my first arrival in East Africa no European locked his house, cupboards, or boxes; now, except in the most isolated areas, and not always there, nobody would dream of not locking them. Dishonesty is rampant. It is the negation of the self-control, honest work, and uprightness of character upon which Dr. Arthur insisted.

What are Governments doing to put these grave failings right? There is much advertising of development proposals, betterment plans, grandiose groundnut schemes and the like, but all of them will be ashes in the mouth if we cannot produce an adequate and rapidly increasing number of upright Africans who can lead their fellows in all forms of social, economic and political activity.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.3

I. D. JAMES.

Journalists from the Colonies Criticism of London Committee

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—In reporting the establishment of an advisory committee in London in connexion with a new training course for journalists, including a number from the Colonies, you noted that there has been criticism in newspaper circles, especially on the grounds that the committee has no representative of provincial news agencies (though many students receive their training on the provincial press) and no representative of the Colonial Press (which ought to know something more about the special needs and problems of young Colonial journalists than the people who constitute the committee).

As a mere Colonial member of the general public—though one unaccountably addicted to the satisfactions and irritations of reading newspapers—none of the six names you have listed as members of the committee strikes me as having any Colonial conception of journalism. Yet the official announcement suggests that an important part of the scheme is its Colonial aspect.

It is a fact which disturbs me greatly that you, who presumably do not like to read the Daily Mail, have in the notice of East Africa and Rhodesia of an paper—namely that every one of the four newspaper proprietors or editors whose names you have given

is associated with a newspaper or group of newspapers which in the years between the wars advocated the return of African Colonies to Germany.

If those newspapers (and some, if not all, of these men) had had their way, the Germans would have recovered the territory in East Africa (Tanganyika) and perhaps also in West Africa (the Cameroons and Togoland), which, as you so often pointed out at the time, they wanted primarily for strategic purposes. In all probability, that would have enabled them to win the war. Whitehall, and even Fleet Street, may forget these matters, but we in the Colonies have a vivid recollection of them, and always shall have.

There is a sixth member of the committee representing the Colonial Office. His newspaper experience cannot have been extensive, for I see from the Colonial Office List that he was in the Army from 1915 until the latter part of the last war. The date is not given for the entry into the Army, but he went to the War Office in 1942 and joined the Colonial Office in 1945, assuming that he left the Army at the end of the war, and promptly joined a newspaper, that would give only three years of such experience. Nor does he appear to have had any Colonial experience.

Royal Empire Society,
London, W.C.

Yours faithfully,

AMATEUR.

More Adventure Stories Lindi Tiger Again

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—May I say that I think I must have met your junior reporter whose story on the Lindi man-eating tiger you published with due acknowledgment to Lyons.

In 1918 I was camping just below the snowline of Mount Lindi with my old friend Colonel Sir O. LI. DAMMIT, engaged in looking for a Mount Lindi for the well-known three-legged goats which habit to inhabit the mountain, but have since been driven away, due largely to the Government-sponsored convys going up to the summit in search of the Laughing Giraffe.

Your junior reporter must, I think, have been the young man whom we met one full-moon night in a pink shirt and turban, a skirt with a blue belt under his elbow and another one perched at the back of his neck. He claimed to have crested through the snowline to the summit of the mountain on a camel with a stabilized hump, and there to have discovered the original Malestic Groundnut.

As the sole surviving member of that expedition, I can well remember the blizzard that descended that year on Lindi—18 feet of snow in one night—and the Colonel's comment: "If we survive this, I shall certainly write to Jackson, R.M. B." Unfortunately, the Colonel died some night of that storm, as a result of having stepped on a glowing crested cobra whilst entering his igloo.

I came down alone and took ship from Tiger Bay and returned to England safely. We had many experiences in tiger country on the slopes of Mount Lindi, but the telling of these can wait until the Government issues its next Lindi Tiger story.

Glowdunn Castle,
Essexshire.

Yours faithfully,

SHIRAZI.

HERE IN EASTERN RHODESIA you can still get a six-course dinner of dignitas including three meat courses for half a crown. Even in Salisbury 10 lb. of grapes cost only six shillings for a large pineapple a shilling and oranges a penny each.

BACKGROUND

Root of the Trouble. — What is primarily wrong in every prominent man in every party is, perhaps insisting that we are producing less than we could and should, and as too few prominent men are insisting — spending more than we can afford. The cost production figures and documents like the Girwood report on the building trade are damningly and expensively eloquent. As for expenditure, even if all its objects are admitted to be laudable, as most of them are in themselves, it is becoming clearer every day that the taxation which such expenditure necessitates having a disastrous effect on incentives. Men expect to enjoy a reasonable part of the fruit of their labours, and when half or a third of what they earn in some cases, of course, much more, is imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, effort is bound to be affected. The question where Government expenditure is to be reduced, as a matter for the Government to decide, with or without the assistance of some Committee of Inquiry. The social services cannot be held, not to be expenditure which no doubt would be fully justified if our resources were unlimited has overrun all estimates fantastically. We must spend what we can spend, not what we wish we could. — *Spectator*.

The Crime. — The Russian campaign against Tito has been so rancorous, their denunciations of his treachery so violent, their predictions of his overthrow by loyal Yugoslav Communists so confident, that his mere existence is a blasphemous challenge to the whole Soviet dogma of invincibility and infallibility. Yet by all practical tests he is a Communist. His programme for collectivization has gone farther than that of any other people's republic. Socialization of industry is complete. Marxist-Leninism is his official ideology. What, then, is the deep ideological gulf staining his regime? It is that Tito has picked on the one crime not included in the Marxist-Leninist catalogue, the one crime capable of unmasking the largest internal contradiction in the Soviet system. Mark and Lenin were internationalists. Stalin, however, is not; he is an aggressive believer in the absolute and total predominance of Russia. Tito's crime has been from the very start simply to refuse the absolute domination which the Stalin's view of internationalism is the majesty of Russia. This is a complete a Communist as his neighbours. The only difference is the rejection of total Russian control. — *Economist*.

Old-Fashioned Virtues. — We must practise the old-fashioned virtues of hard work and economy. High taxation reduces the rewards for hard work, and fears of confiscatory taxation of capital leave little incentive to citizens to make sacrifices in order to save. So we get a heavy expenditure by the Government, and also by individual citizens. The health services are an example of wasteful expenditure. If a service is free, unnecessary demands will be made on it (and the benefits to foreigners are a sinful waste of our resources). It is merely wishful thinking to expect hard work and economy until incentive is restored and fears removed, and there is no hope for the future of our nation unless Government expenditure is reduced by some hundreds of millions of pounds. — *Mrs C. L. Overton*.

Official Extravagance. — At a Midlands petty sessional court, a prosecution was instituted by the Ministry of Food based upon an alleged overcharge of 11d. by a retailer. The Ministry produced six officials of varying grade as witnesses. Since the defendant was resident in the petty sessional area, their travelling expenses alone must have been considerable. Owing to the failure of the nutritional watchdogs to bark with one voice, the case was dismissed. One is tempted to ask whether the manifold journeys of six able-bodied persons were really necessary in order to bring a retailer to book for 11d. — *A. A. Quigley*, in a letter to *The Times*.

Atomic Bomb Deaths. — When the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima on August 9, 1945, it killed more than twice as many people as the Japanese Government admitted. The figures given were for civilian casualties only, but at least 30,000 troops and nearly many imported workers were killed and not included in the official death toll. I believe the numbered between 210,000 and 340,000, not the 80,000 given as an estimate. — *The Morning Herald*, in a broadcast.

Loss of Suburbia. — If we have to give up our suburbs, we shall have to give up a large part of our population. The two million who live in the suburbs of London have one partner in four who are not there. — *John G. Thompson*, managing director of Messrs. G. P. & Co., in a broadcast.

Yielding to German Blackmail. — We must not yield again to German blackmail. We virtually renounced dismantlement altogether after the first German attack. The discrepancy between the requisites listed and those modified was grotesque. Was there any fault? On the contrary, our weakness was the first step to the second German war. Again the Allies naturally exclude Russia — have cut dismantlement down and down. The fact, even explicit German theory, remains the same: that, though they may make every 10 or 20 years a war that costs 20 or 30 million lives, they ought to get away with murder and have no real friends to the victims. Their attitude is fraught with new calamity. I am not in the least vindictive — life is too short for that; but once more, I see many of the old signs that emotion in others is leading to new realms of concession which advantage at first sight, and us to disaster in the long run. — *Lord Viscountess of the Daily Telegraph*.

Industry v. Politics. — Not long ago, we claimed that the report of the Royal Commission on the Press would contain facts that was not already printed in our then newly published book, *The Press, 1898-1948*. The Royal Commission Report now published has proved the truth of that claim. At a cost of £21,000 of the taxpayers' money, the Commission made the profound discovery that newspaper is one of the most saleable products of modern Britain. An official statement says that 3,000 copies of the report have been printed, and by all means that something over 100,000 copies have been sold. Our private printed and distributed copies of *The Press*, had, through the support of many subscribers who were given excellent value for their money, reached a total print run of the book — half a million or more — went straight to the "chequer" in tax. It is not hard to hope that the contrast between the public and private sales of any other book. Their readers are an export, capable of paying for a book, while the other side of the coin is the fact that the report is expensive and is not to be had for the price of a newspaper. — *The Daily Telegraph*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. ranked. No man ever climbed the ladder of success with his hands in his pockets. — Mr. K. M. Moorhead

"We must reduce our production costs by at least 25% to compete in world markets." — Sir Oliver Has Dyke

"Everything is restricted except the Government's spending of other people's money." — Messrs. Edm. Schauer & Co.

"State, coal and State lying in two half cost the taxpayer over £100,000 — equivalent to 24 of the price of 20 cigarettes or 40% of income tax." — *Sunday Dispatch*

"Freedom is Socialism's enemy, and it may not be long before the inherent conflict between Socialism and the realities of a competitive world erupt into a major economic crisis." — *Sunday Times*

"The real reason for believing that communications to and from the Communist party in Cairo were carried in the pockets of junior officers in our Services." — Lieut. General Sir Olfand Martel, head of the British Military Mission in Moscow during the war.

"The shadow is not far off. It will split the Labour Party. The whole thing Socialists are broke apart from Cripps, Devlin and Morrison." — Mr. Edgar Granville

"Four years ago, the Labour leaders promised us all a better life. Now they tell us that only further American charity can save us from starvation." — Mr. John Boyd Carpenter

"The real qualification of any banker is an ability to say 'No'." — The Quakers to whom we owe the establishment of the English banking system, were famous for their firm negatives. — *Financial Times*

"The magic word 'productivity' is nothing more than our old 'hard work'— belabored, scorned, scolded at, mocked, at-winded for a generation. At long last the facts of life are evident to the Socialists." — Sir William Duggan

"Business men in America are critical of the British Labour Government. Everywhere I read the view that dollars are going to buy teeth for British workmen." — Sir Graham Cunningham, chairman of the Dollar Export Board

"Unless we can reduce costs of manufacture, shall not be able to export to the extent vital to the day-to-day existence, nor shall we have adequate capital of inflation, continuing to achieve the desired volume of output." — Mr. J. H. W. Pawlyn

"Russia's propaganda offensive against Yugoslavia, Persia, Greece, Iceland, Norway, and Turkey has not been equaled for viciousness since the German propaganda campaigns of 1939." — Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State at the Foreign Office

"The only cure for inflation and friction in industry is real responsibility in government in industry. In the sense of real responsibility at all levels, there is far more industrial democracy under American capitalism than under British Socialism." — The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amey

"I do not believe that the Government will be able to do anything to help the faro state of the British economy which our belief that the Government is not doing anything to help the faro state of the British economy is not because the Government is not doing anything to help the faro state of the British economy. When they do, we shall reach the truth and the people will be free." — Mr. E. J. ...

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN is due back from Kenya within the next fortnight.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. COOPER.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to MAJOR and MRS. G. G. THYNNE.

DR. F. WILLIAMSON has arrived in England from Mwandi, Tanganyika.

CAPTAIN ANTONIO ESPARTEIRO has been appointed Port Captain of Beira.

MR. H. S. POTTER, Chief Secretary in Uganda, has arrived in England on leave.

MR RICHARD and LADY RANKINE have left Turbridge Wells to live in Hove, Sussex.

MR. S. S. M. ... and representatives in London, is due to ...

SIR ERIC ... has been appointed a director of ...

... appointed chief of the ...

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ARCHDEACON WINSPEAR has been appointed a provisional member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, to take the place of the Bishop during his visit to Tanganyika.

DR. ABDEL HAMED BAYOMMI, of the Sudan Ministry of Health, has passed his final F.R.C.S. examination in this country. He is the first Sudanese to pass the examination.

A daughter was born last week in Zomba, Nyasaland, to the wife of LIEUT. COLONEL J. M. RICE, Evans, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, who is attached to the King's African Rifles.

SHEIKH MOHAMMED E. AMIN, TRIBES, deputy chief of the Hadendowa tribes in the Sudan, and near of the tribal chief, is on a visit to this country as a guest of the British Council.

ABDEL GADIR EFF. HOUSE, an inspector of labour in the Sudan, has been elected honorary secretary of the Khartoum Racing Club. He is the first Sudanese to hold the appointment.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. C. GRIFFITHS, who was recently appointed managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd., has made an excellent recovery from illness and assumed his duties.

MR. K. H. C. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MR. G. ... spent two days in Northern Ireland last week as guests of the Prime Minister, SIR JOSIA BROOK.

MR. R. T. G. PERKINS, (nee) ... and ... Rhodesia, ... and ... unopposed for the ...

MR. ... Glasgow, and ... and ...

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Mr. C. HANDLEY WARD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, a member of the Uganda Electricity Board, and a director of Keates-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., arrived in London by air from Kampala last Friday. He will be in this country for about a month.

Mr. C. J. P. MORGAN, game warden at Fort Mervin, has written to the Zoological Gardens, London, for the purchase of pangolins. He is interested in the savannah species of East Africa and includes African species in his list. The pangolins he has in mind have arrived by air.

Mr. W. E. COUSENS, formerly of the Colonial Office, has been appointed to the post of District Officer in the Northern Rhodesia District. He is a member of the Rhodesia Club and is a keen sportsman.

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AIR COMMODORE E. D. H. DAVIES, who this month succeeds AIR COMMODORE A. G. BISHOP as Air Officer Commanding in East Africa, is 39 years of age and has served in the R.A.F. for over 30 years. He was Director of Operations against enemy shipping from 1943 to 1944, afterwards headed the R.A.F. section of the Army Mission to Australia, and from October, 1944, to the end of 1945 served with the R.A.F. Delegation in Washington. Recently he commanded No. 65 (London Reserve) Group.

THE RT. REV. ALGER HILG has been consecrated Bishop of Nyasa, at the Cathedral of Our Lady Help of Christians in Ndanda, Tanganyika. Bishop Edgar Matenga, of Dar es Salaam, who officiated, was assisted by Bishop John McCarthy, of Zanzibar, and Bishop Adli Delampong, of Ifing. Among those present were Bishop Gallus Steiger, of Petach, Bishop Adlan Bilgeri, of Zullund, and Bishop Norbert, of Lisani.

MRS. J. CUMMINGS, since 1947 chairman of the Standard Branch of the East Africa Women's League, is attending a meeting in her home in Coulters, Leamington, Warwickshire, on the 29th inst. She is now 49. In place of Mr. J. W. ARTHUR, who is prevented by illness from being an address on his return to the territories, Mrs. WILKINSON, a resident in East Africa for many years, who has also lived in West Africa, compared conditions of the two sides of the continent. Among those present was Miss R. M. MURRAY, Lady Erskine, of Edinburgh, who lives in Mombasa for some years.

MR. ALLEN R. TAYLOR, who has spent 10 years in Rhodesia in the British South Africa Company, has written an autobiography entitled "From a Bush to a Fleet Street." It is the story of a man who, by a set determination, has made a highly paid journalist in London and a well-known B.B.C. broadcaster. Mr. Taylor has written 17 books, with titles such as "African Adventures" due for publication before Christmas, some 400 short stories, and hundreds of radio scripts. He tells us that he has been engaged in more than 40 different expeditions.

Obituary

Mrs. MARY ANN WATSON, wife of Mr. E. M. Watson, of the Northern Rhodesia town.

Mrs. ANN WATSON, who lives in the Marandellas district, Northern Rhodesia, and who is nearly 30 years of age.

DR. HENRY H. HEMSEY HIPPS, D.S.O., who died in the East Africa campaign at the age of 74, served in the Sudan.

MR. J. H. HEMSEY HIPPS, who served for 27 years in the British African Department of Kenya, was died in the East Africa campaign.

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National Museum of N. Rhodesia

WORK HAS BEGUN on the new national museum in Harare, Northern Rhodesia. Estimated to cost £25,000 and to be 18 months to complete, it is sited on high ground in the township looking towards the Zambesi Valley. Designed by the late Major W. J. Roberts, former Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, who died earlier this year, the building will be in the Spanish American style.

Features will be an open courtyard with a fountain and a 12-foot high sculpture of an illa tribesman, symbolized as waking from his sleep. This work, carried out by Mr. J. Mitford-Barberton, a well-known South African sculptor, is ascribed to the memory of a pioneer bushman hunter, Mr. R. Ross, who was killed by an elephant in the Northern Province of the territory.

Another United artist, Miss Barbara Tyrell, is painting a series of 10 wall panels, depicting Bushmen and Bantu heads.

The Northern Rhodesia Museum of Mines has presented a chart, 27 feet long and 10 feet wide, showing the flow sheet of a copper mine. Mounted on two rollers, it will be lit and operated by a press-button.

The new museum is to be housed in the room and board room, with a view of the Harare skyline. Visitors will be able to relax in the museum.

Bishop's View of Race Relations in a Broadcast Fall

WE ARE TO FACE with the problem of how to bring the various Indian and colored people of this island together in order to find the best means of solving the very practical and the solution of all demands at short notice.

Some of the things we are urged to do, under what of the conditions, for we who live in the midst of this island, know that it is not as simple as it appears to be, and that it is only a good deal on all sides that we will be able to achieve a solution.

As we read the summary letters and reports of speeches we are made to time, again in our news papers, and we wonder whether a solution is possible at all. It is not that the leaders and reports represent only a small number of the people of this island, but anyone who travels about the country will find an immense amount of racial prejudice, often arising from a blind desire to find a solution. Yes, it is very important that the government should be explicit, because the future of the island will be very serious unless a relationship between the races are brought into a genuine spirit of co-operation and friendship.

Common Loyalties Common Interest

To achieve this spirit of co-operation we must have common loyalties and a common interest. In many countries men find their common loyalties through a common ancestry, but of course in Africa there is no such bond. During the Wars European and African soldiers fought side by side, because they were required to do so. This was a broadcast from Lusaka by Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

TENDERS

House for Port Easton Bay, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Tenders will be invited shortly for the construction of a 2 1/2 storey house, 22' x 28' x 10' high, at Port Easton Bay, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The period for submission of tenders will be only about one month from the date of inviting tenders, and prospective tenderers are advised to visit and inspect the site before tenders are formally invited.

Pending the completion of drawings and specifications, further information will be given to any representative applying in person to the Civil Designs Engineering Department, Building Department, Government of Southern Rhodesia, 10, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Excavation	15,000
Concrete	20,000
Bricks	20,000
Timber	20,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
Transportation	20,000
Water supply	20,000
Electricity	20,000
Telephone	20,000
Post office	20,000
Police station	20,000
Magistrate's court	20,000
Public works	20,000
Other	20,000
Total	200,000

Completion of works will be by December 31, 1951.

For further particulars apply to the Civil Designs Engineering Department, Building Department, Government of Southern Rhodesia, 10, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

by a common loyalty to His King and the common cause of winning the war. As they worked together in their common task, each saw in the other qualities which were necessary to make peace seem hard to recognize. So it is at least possible to catch again the spirit which brought our men in Southland and Burma, when they were far from home, to the realization of the fact that if we are not to achieve this we must seek some common bond of unity. I believe that there is a bond which is sufficiently all-embracing to make real the essential brotherhood of men of all races, except the Fatherhood of God. All men are God's children by creation, and this is the basis of the principle in our relationships.

Racial Prejudice Must Be Rooted Out

It is probably thinking how easy it is to express ideas, but I believe that it is not so easy to put into an action. Indeed, history shows that prejudice is so deeply ingrained in the lives of most people and is so difficult to root it out. But it is quite essential that it should be rooted out, and it will be a major task of the country if we fail to do so.

The responsibility of all men of all races to ensure that this is eradicated with the least possible delay is a position here is crucial and the eyes of the world are upon us. If we succeed in finding a solution, it will have a far-reaching effect, not only here, but throughout Africa. If we fail, eventually our country will be decimated by racial jealousy and hatred.

To-day Africa is threatened by a danger which is as real as the wilish power of Hitler. If racial prejudice gains control, it will certainly destroy all that we value and all that we are trying to achieve.

It is therefore the individual responsibility of each of us, whether we be a housewife, stockkeeper, miner, civil servant, farmer, missionary, and industrial worker, to strive to improve the understanding between the races. Each of us has a part to play, and perhaps women, of a different race from ourselves, and every one of us is doing our share in things which either improve or mar the relationship between the races. After all, the relationship between the races is but the sum of the relationships between individuals. Anyone who understands this respects and treats as a friend a member of another race is helping to cement the bonds of friendship between the races.

Discrimination, Words, and Acts

There are those who appear to be a small number of people of all races who wish to keep alive racial ill will. Such people are a menace to the community. There is a very large group of people who by their thoughtless acts do not cause offence to members of other races, there is probably none of us who has not offended in this way at some time or another. We must all take special care not to give offence to people of other races. Let each of us consider how in our everyday contacts we can create bonds of fellowship with all races.

The future prosperity of Northern Rhodesia depends upon our creating a sympathetic understanding between men and women of all races, so that in a spirit of friendship and understanding we may work together towards the solution of our common destiny. And because the only real unity between men of all races, if carried out with any of us, is well worth an effort.

General Luncheon

A GENERAL LUNCHEON OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN WILL BE HELD AT THE ROYAL EMERALD HOTEL TO COMMEMORATE THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF BILAWANG, THE OCCUPATION OF MAFIKENG, AND THE CHANGARIAN PACT, AT THE ROYAL EMERALD HOTEL, NORTHUMBRIA AVENUE, JOHANNESBURG, ON WEDNESDAY, 27th NOVEMBER 4.1.1949.

Associated Chambers Meeting Subjects for Discussion in Nakuru

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa is to be held in Nakuru on September 3 and 6.

Of the motions for consideration, the most important are the following:

East Africa High Commission.—That this association requests the organizations of elected and nominated members of Legislative Councils in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to consider the submission to their respective councils of a resolution to bring commercial legislation as defined in § 8 (d) (i) (g), and (h) of Colonial Paper No. 191 within the schedule of subjects under the jurisdiction of the East Africa Central Assembly and High Commission. This association considers that these matters are non-controversial, and that no useful purpose will be served by deferring consideration of this proposal for the full period of four years set out in § 12 of Colonial Paper 210. (Motion by the Executive.)

This association stresses the importance of the full representation of commerce and industry in the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika, preparatory to the appointment of a Member for Commerce and Industry on the High Commission similar to that in Kenya. (Mombasa Chapter of Commerce.)

That the association further considers that early opportunity must be taken to raise the consideration of the preservation of the soil, the redistribution of surplus indigenous population, and the many ancillary problems to High Commission level, in order to remove the artificial barrier to their solution imposed by territorial boundaries." (Executive.)

Centralization of Secondary Industries

Secondary Industries.—That this association strongly supports the claims of the Nakuru Chamber for the centralization of Nakuru secondary industries. Various species of raw materials are vested in agriculture, forestry, and some minerals for agriculture and general resources, and the Chamber for Commerce and Industry to give sympathetic consideration to the encouragement of such secondary industries to the Nakuru district. (Nakuru Chamber.)

Income Tax Collection.—That this association is deeply concerned at the considerable and continued delays in the payment, and consequently the collection, of income tax by the Kenya Inland Revenue Department in so far as firstly, the Colony's budget cannot be accurately framed until a reasonable estimate of the resultant yield can be made; secondly, the resulting low income tax for any given year do not reflect the true income from this source; thirdly, grave financial hardship can, and indeed does, fall upon many taxpayers when called upon to meet demands for two or more years' tax within a very short time; and fourthly, that tax evasion is more difficult to stop.

This association, being aware that the present staff of the inland Revenue Department is grossly overworked, accordingly impresses upon the Government the urgent necessity to take all steps, including the engagement of additional staff, necessary to ensure that the assessment and collection of income taxes at the earliest possible moment brought up to date and subsequently kept up to date.

It is also of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to decentralize the department with offices in appropriate towns, being convinced that such closer contact with taxpayers will speed up the issuing and rendition of returns, agreement of assessments, and collection of tax, and that the local knowledge of the district will so very effectively check evasion. (Nakuru Chamber.)

Liaison with Agriculture.—That this association, recognizing that in East Africa commerce, industry and agriculture are interdependent, considers that great benefit would accrue to all concerned by a closer liaison. It therefore requests its constituents to take the initiative in establishing such liaison in their own districts in order to deal with the broad problems of agricultural production, processing and distribution on a fully advisory basis. With a view to framing a mutually acceptable policy, under the aegis of the present liaison, an appropriate official of the Kenya Farmers' Union be invited to accept nomination as an honorary member of this association and to act as liaison officer.

East African Marketing Board.—That this association is not satisfied with the constitution of the East African Marketing Board, where

the interests of distributors and consumers are not represented in any way, and recommends that it is constituted in a similar manner to those bodies responsible for the price fixation of cereal crops. (Nakuru Chamber.)

Building Plots.—That a review be made of all leases of Crown land which has been sold as industrial and residential plots with a view to enforcing the terms of such leases, and that those persons who have not fulfilled the conditions of such leases by due date be given a fixed time by which to conform with the covenant of the expiry of which such plots revert to Crown for immediate sale elsewhere. (Nakuru Chamber.)

Later Items on Agenda

At the moment of closing for press we have received news of additional matters for consideration.

High Commission.—A suggestion that the geological survey and mining departments of the three territories should become inter-territorial services under the High Commission will be discussed.

Kenya Legislature.—The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has tabled a resolution asking for support for a request to the European Elected Members' Organization to review the present distribution of European seats in the legislature in the light of the growing industrial development of the Colony and the increasing concentration of population in urban areas.

Decentralization in Tanganyika.—The Northern Province Chamber of Commerce of Tanganyika Territory will introduce a resolution reading: "That this association deplors the amount of time wasted by the necessity of awaiting decisions on practically all matters from departmental headquarters in Dar es Salaam, and requests the Tanganyika Government to expedite the establishment of local councils with increasing responsibility for the management of provincial affairs, including the exercise of financial responsibility."

Income Tax Allowance.—The Dar es Salaam Chamber will introduce a resolution to recommend that the present personal allowance for income tax purposes should be increased to £500 a year in the case of married men and £400 for bachelors.

Technical Education.—A motion by the Dar es Salaam Chamber reads: "That this association is of the opinion that educational facilities throughout the territories for Europeans, Asians, and Africans are inadequate in that no form of technical training is included in the curricula. This association urges that the East African Governments give consideration to the inclusion in the final year of all students' studies some form of training that will make them more fitted for employment as other than clerks."

There are now 31 constituent members of the association, the Iringa Chamber of Commerce and the Northern Province Chamber, Arusha, having joined during the past year.

Air Service to Lake Tanganyika

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to make the exclusive announcement that a Soleat flying boat service will shortly be inaugurated by British Overseas Airways Corporation between this country and Lake Nyasa.

Ex-Service Trainees

DURING its first two years, the training centre for ex-Service Africans in Kabete, Kenya, trained and found posts for 73 Army teachers, 49 clerks, 45 social workers, and 31 school teachers, as well as members of probation assistants; British legion workers, cultural instructors and health assistants.

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LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

Sultan of Zanzibar's 70th Birthday

Message from The King

H.M. THE KING has sent congratulations to the Sultan of Zanzibar, His Highness Seyyid Sir K. Khalid bin Harub, C.C.M.O., G.B.E., on attaining his 70th birthday last week. The King's message read:

"It is with great pleasure that I send you my warmest congratulations on reaching your 70th birthday, and express to you my profound hope that you will be spared for many years to continue your beneficent rule. I recall again on this happy occasion the feelings of deep appreciation of friendship and sympathy which has existed between us throughout my reign. Please accept my best wishes for your health and happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of your people."

Messages of Congratulation

Mr. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed:

"Please accept my best wishes and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday. I should like to take this opportunity of assuring Your Highness of my sympathy with you in the problems which at present confront your Government, and of my confidence that, with the continuance of the good will and spirit of co-operation with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, which has been a happy feature of Your Highness's reign, all difficulties will be successfully overcome and the future welfare and progress of your people will be assured."

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, expressed warmest congratulations and good wishes, "and many other tributes have been received by the Sultan."

In his reply to The King's message the Sultan telegraphed:

"I look back with pride on the many years during which my country has been under the protection of Your Majesty, a period which has been marked by great improvement in the standard of living and prosperity of my people. Such makes this happy association continue."

To the Secretary of State the Sultan cabled: "I am sure that, with God's help, my Government will successfully surmount the difficult problems confronting my country. It is a great happiness to me to know that I can count on your personal good will and guidance."

Wide-spread celebrations in Zanzibar included the illumination of the Sultan's palace and other buildings, a march past by men from H.M.S. *Birmingham*, a State drive, and a sailing and rowing regatta.

The Sultan acceded to the throne on December 9, 1911. The heir apparent, Gowid Abdulla bin Khawis, is 39.

Tanganyika Electoral Association

WITH THE CONCEPT OF CO-OPERATION between all social groups for the common good, the Tanganyika Electoral Association has been formed in Dar es Salaam. The association, which is sponsored by Messrs. K. Alubwa, M. P. Mtale, A. S. Daryebi, G. H. Diggins, A. E. L. Fernandes, J. M. S. Khambi, B. A. K. McRoberts, E. O. Donovan, D. K. Patel, R. S. Patel, A. Ramji, and C. D. Zagorius, describes its objects as follows:

"To strive for recognition and observance of the principles that the Government should be based increasingly, and to the fullest possible extent, upon the wishes of those it affects; that all sections of the public of Tanganyika are entitled to participate in the government of their Territory; and that to secure these ends, electoral machinery should be set up for the free expression of public opinion.

"The immediate objectives of the association are to secure the abolition of the system of nomination to local and central legislative and executive bodies, and the adoption of the system of election by universal vote by (a) non-official members of the Legislative Council and (b) non-official members for Tanganyika on the East Africa High Commission; to fix the municipalities of Dar es Salaam.

"The association will be open to all persons resident in Tanganyika who wish to support the objects for which the association is formed."

S. Rhodesia's Record Cotton Crop Second Mill Being Built

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP in Southern Rhodesia has broken all records, and, in order to keep pace with demands, a second mill is being built at the Government Cotton Board's headquarters in Gatooma. The new plant, which should be in operation towards the end of next year, will have 17,500 gingspinning spindles and 850 doubling spindles.

Native labour in the Colony has proved adaptable to cotton farming, and the Mondorob Reserve is forming one of the richest cotton-producing areas in Rhodesia. In 1947 natives produced some 75,500 lb. from their smallholdings; last year the figure had risen to 259,100 lb.; and this year the cotton mills have handled more than 1,000,000 lb. of raw cotton from Native growers, who were paid £14,329.

Average Yield 1,800 lb. per Acre

The African yield per acre, averaging nearly 800 lb., is generally much in advance of that obtained by Europeans, and the quality is also stated to be superior.

The growth of this type of farming among Natives is indicated by the figures of issue of cotton seeds to them. Three years ago they received 10,295 lb., in 1947 the figure was 27,404, and last year it rose to 87,409 lb. Experts at the Gatooma mill estimate that it will in the next planting season exceed 170,000 lb.

A new cotton-picking machine has arrived in the Colony. Before it is used the entire crop must be dusted with acrylamid dust, which causes the leaves to fall, leaving the cotton boll ready for automatic picking.

The manager of a textile mill near Gatooma, which uses only the yarn spun at the Government factory, said recently that in more than 20 years' experience overseas he had never seen cotton of better quality than the Rhodesian product. This is largely attributable to the work of the research branch of the Cotton Breeding Station near Gatooma, where, after 25 years' research, a hardy strain of cotton admirably suited to Rhodesian conditions has been bred.



Affairs of Makerere College Budget of £109,000 for New Year

MAKERERE COLLEGE COUNCIL, and its Standing Finance Committee met from August 15 to 18 to consider the estimates for 1950, the last year of the first financial quinquennium, and a budget involving an expenditure of £109,000 was approved.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the following five years are to be made on the basis of providing for 450 students, for a new hostel accommodating an additional 220 students is planned.

The tender of Messrs. Booth (Africa), Ltd., for the building of a new Medical School was accepted, and it was decided that the Veterinary School should be at Kabete, Kenya. The professor designate is Dr. Polding. The General Medical Council of England is to be asked to send a visitor to Makerere to report on the facilities for the teaching of medicine, and allied subjects.

Inter-University Delegation

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, director of the London School of Economics, Mr. Walter Adams (secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies), Professor Patison (of the Institute of Education of the University of London), Professor Neville (formerly professor of agriculture at the University of Reading), and Mr. Waterman (secretary of the Special Relations Committee of the Senate of the University of London) were present as a delegation from the Inter-University Council in connexion with the proposal that students at Makerere should be able to read for external degrees of the University of London in certain subjects. Some had visited Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar and Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders and Mr. Adams had flown to Southern Rhodesia.

The Council decided that entrance to Makerere should as soon as possible be based on the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Badge and Motto

A new badge for the college, one more in keeping with its inter-territorial status, was selected. It is in the form of a red cross against a white background, with the emblems of the four East African territories at the four corners. A new motto is to be suggested by the Academic Board.

Following the resignations of Dr. W. D. Lamont and Mr. T. R. Burton, principal and vice-principal, Professors B. de Bunsen and Mr. F. Gee were appointed to act in those offices until substantive appointments are made.

Ethiopian Riots

It was reported from Asmara on Saturday that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia had ordered the hanging of the leaders of 600 railwaymen who earlier stormed the offices of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Company in Dire Dawa. The French chief technician died of his injuries, and some 20 other French employees were injured. At the time, owing to press censorship it has been impossible to obtain any statement from the Ethiopian Legation in London.

Engine for Owen Falls

A 65-hp. bus engine standing 12 ft. high, one of 15 to be supplied for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda, was among the exhibits on the stall of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., at the Engineering and Science Exhibition at Olympia in London. These units will be used to supply the power needed in the construction of the dam. Mr. D. R. B. Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, inspected the engine last week.

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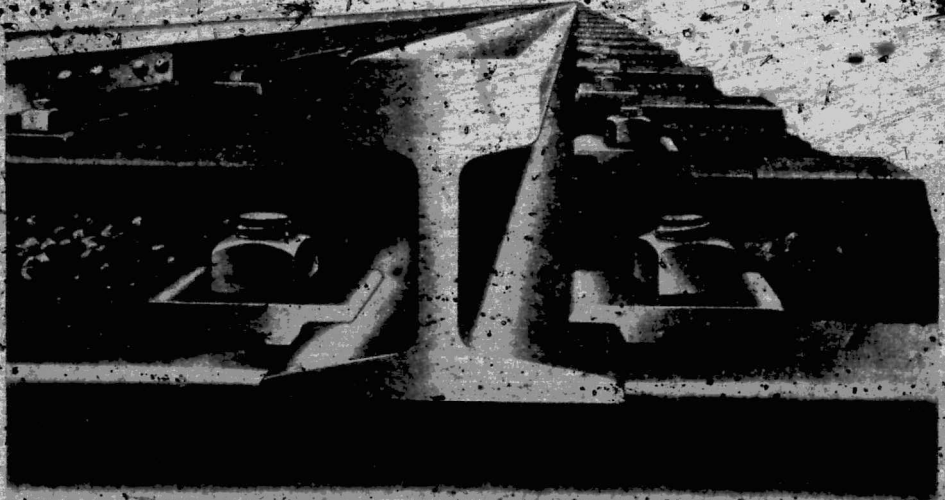
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Interest in Rhodesian Industries NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Views of Stock Exchange Chairman

suggesting that Rhodesia Railways and the Electricity Supply Commission, the Cold Storage Commission, and the Iron and Steel Commission of Southern Rhodesia should all be conducted into public utility companies as fields for the investment of money from abroad, and also local funds, was made at the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange by the chairman, Mr. A. M. Jeney.

London and Johannesburg were, he said, showing increasing interest in the Rhodesian Stock Exchange, as was evident from the number of brokers who came to Bulawayo seeking information. London wanted to invest money in Rhodesia, but the field was too limited, and many inquiries for deals in Rhodesian mining shares were fruitless because the companies were not quoted on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange.

Twenty-two practising and nine non-practising brokers were now members of the exchange, which, after three and a half years of existence, was established on a sound basis. He thought the membership sufficient to cater for the needs of the Rhodesian public.

American Experts in Central Africa

THE THREE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS at present in Central Africa, where they are assessing research needs for the U.S. Economic Co-operation Administration, have visited Ndola, Lusaka, Mazabuka, and Choma.

In Northern Rhodesia they were accompanied by the Conservator of Forests, the Director and Deputy Director of Agriculture, and the Director of Veterinary Services, and they had talks with the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Director of Game and Pests Control. They attended the Provincial Commissioners' Conference, which was led by the leader of the American mission, Dr. W. C. Lambert, that research was the best investment which any Government could make. The team visited several European farms, and then flew to Nyasaland.

Rhodesian House

RECENT CALLERS at Rhodesia House in London, have included:

Mr. J. Salmon, Mr. C. C. Allen, Mr. W. E. Martin, Mr. E. Axelsen, Captain D. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Castle, Mrs. D. M. Dawson, Mr. R. P. M. Colborne, Mr. J. Crofts, Mr. M. J. Dawson, Mr. B. M. de Quhen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eston, Mr. W. G. Elphinstone, Mr. G. J. Fisher, Dr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gibson, Mr. J. C. Glossop, Mr. P. Harcourt, the Rev. G. A. Sumner, Mr. C. H. J. Hill, Mr. W. E. Higgsbotham, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Howland, Miss O. King, Mr. H. G. Kinsey, Mr. G. M. Lloyd, Miss P. Maxwell, Mr. J. R. S. Mevick, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Richards, Mr. N. Salis, Miss A. E. Shears and Mrs. A. F. Wrayley-Birch.

A register is being made of all male aliens in Kenya over 16 years of age.

The estimated European population of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, is now more than 34,000.

The *Setcher*, a monthly publication issued for the past year by the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., has been discontinued.

Heavy rain has caused wash-outs of the railway line between Port Sudan and Khartoum. At one point the damage took two and a half days to repair.

The first brick elevator to reach Southern Rhodesia, is in use at Umbali. It can carry 2,000 bricks an hour to a height of 45 feet at a cost of two shillings.

Aircraft handled at Nairobi airports in January, dealt with 2,996 passengers and 80,702 kilos of goods. In February the figures were 4,102 passengers and 75,096 kilos of goods.

Kenya's wheat crop for 1948-49 has provided 112,000 bags of 200 lbs. for the East African Grain Pool, in addition to fulfilling the milling requirements of the Colony.

Reports from Lake Success suggest that the Western Powers have agreed in principle to lay before the United Nations Assembly a new formula for dealing with ex-Italian colonies.

A mile of damles collection in aid of the Education Fund, was recently organized in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, by the Sons of England Women's Auxiliary. The amount realized was £264.

Tanzania's Meat Consumption

Tanzania's present internal demand for meat is estimated at 100,000 lbs. of cattle annually by Mr. C. C. Reid, Director of Veterinary Services, when he recently addressed the Gwelo Salaam Rotary Club.

A live stock owner and member of the Kenya Game recently swam a flooded river on a moonless night to catch a Somali lion, posing as a ven, had trapped the cattle for a party of the Samburu tribe against imaginary disorders.

Savings of one and three and a half hours respectively in the railway journeys Dar es Salaam-Kisumu and Dar es Salaam-Mwanza have been effected by a reorganization of the services which has been introduced to deal with the increased traffic.

The third African Summer Conference in Cambridge held this year at Queen's College, Cambridge, about 100 officials and others from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the United States, South Africa, and Sudan, considered the status of African agriculture under the leadership of Mr. A. B. Cohen, Deputy African Office controller, who well represented the continent.

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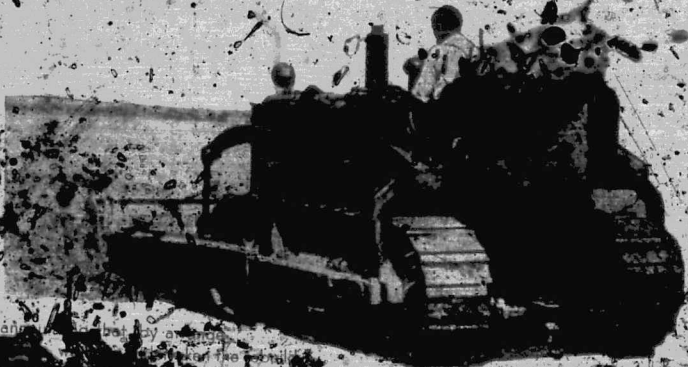
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World Bank and Colonial Development

Loan to U.K. may be first of series

THE £30,000,000 loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the United Kingdom under negotiation between the bank and the Colonial Development Corporation may be the first of a series of similar advances for British Colonial development.

This was stated at a conference in London last week by Mr. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who has been discussing matters with Lord Trevelyan, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. Black said that he thought the first loan would be satisfactorily arranged, and that it would cover many projects in about 20 Colonial territories. The main purpose was to cover the dollar cost of specialised equipment which could be obtained reasonably, if mostly only in the United States.

On the question of loan terms, Mr. Black stated that the rate was the same for all countries. The recent loan to India of \$34,000,000 for the purchase of American locomotives had been arranged with an average life of seven and a half years at 3% ordinary interest and an additional 1% charged by the bank in order to build up its own reserve funds. Loans to Britain would be based on comparable terms, having regard to the period of repayment.

State Lottery Grants

RECENT GRANTS by the State Lottery Trust in Southern Rhodesia have included, in addition to the £10,000 for the University Foundation Fund already announced, £2,000 to the Vicarage, Apostles, of Southern Rhodesia towards the building of a new hospital at Fatima Mission, £1,000 towards the cost of Gatooma's new public library building, with the promise of £2 for every £1 raised locally; £150 to the Fairbridge Memorial College for the provision of amenities at its holiday home at Krysna, Cape; and £400 to the Rhodesia Cricket Union, towards the cost of hanging coaches from a stand.

Confidence

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT and private individuals spent rather more than £20,000,000 on capital developments last year, but the savings of the period. The Government's total commitments amounted to only £6,500,000, said the Minister of Finance recently at a meeting in Harare. Tobacco had an assured market for many years, he affirmed. Mr. Whitehead, and he viewed with complete confidence the Colony's assets, whether in minerals or gold prospects. Although gold was now in the doldrums, he was certain that the price would rise and that the subsidy at the taxpayers' expense would then be justified.

Kenya and Uganda Trade Report

Big Increase in Imports and Exports

THE TOTAL VALUE of the external trade of Kenya and Uganda in 1946 exceeded the record figure established in the previous year by 37.02%. The respective figures being £70,004,617 and £58,098,413. Imports, which were valued at £45,364,015, rose by 44.33%, and exports at £24,740,602 by 23.4%. The unfavourable balance of £20,576,716 compares with £35,550,291 in 1947.

Supplies from the United Kingdom rose from 39.7% of the total import trade to 50.85%, while the Empire share in 1946 fell from 63% to 36%.

Total trade exports, excluding specie, were £27,721,700 of which £2,607,000 were re-exports from Kenya, £27,114,700 and from Uganda for £508,200. Of the remainder, Kenya obtained £27,136,200 and Uganda £2,977,200. Exports from Kenya were valued at £11,569,923 and those of Uganda at £14,461,488. Of Kenya's total, sisal accounted for 27%, coffee for 18%, hides and skins for 9%, soda ash, carbonate for 8%, tea for 7%, cattle extract for 7%, timber and timber manufactures for 4%, and butter, neat flour, pulses, waste bank, gold, and petroleum for 2% each. Uganda's total exports were raw cotton 52.4%, coffee 22.2%, bananas 6%, and hides 4%.

The values of the principal classes of imports into Kenya and Uganda respectively were: machinery, apparatus and vehicles, £2,756,277 and £1,910,422; textiles, £4,929,892 and £3,356,332; base metals and manufactures thereof, £4,001,380 and £1,148,670; products for heating, lighting or power, £2,135,070 and £54,031; clothing, £1,449,676 and £49,243; chemicals and allied products, £1,397,630 and £294,331; food and drink, £1,234,000 and £386,978; metallic minerals and manufactures thereof, £1,194,292 and £269,839.

New Advisory Board

THE EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS ADVISORY BOARD has been established to advise the Postmaster-General, not only in all matters of general policy, but to regard to the expenditure of any sum over £2,500 which is not covered by the sanctioned working estimates. The members of the board are Brigadier W. E. H. Scopham, Mr. W. C. Bower, and Mr. A. M. Main (appointed by the East Africa High Commission); Mr. R. W. Stone and Mr. Eboob Pirhai (nominated by the Governor of Kenya); Mr. A. R. Leslie and Mr. A. A. Adamee (nominated by the Governor of Tanganyika); and Mr. C. H. Bird (nominated by the Governor of Uganda).

Kenya Manufactures

AMONG ARTICLES and commodities now being manufactured in Kenya are: woolen blankets, boots, shoes, machine-made clothing, essential oils, soap, furniture, plaster ware, pottery, industrial acids, pressed steel furniture, aluminium ware, tannery materials, wattle extract, cornflour, spaghetti, bricks and tiles, ply-woods and building boards. None is as yet produced on a large scale, though small quantities of blankets are exported.

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Of Commercial Concerns

The average monthly revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1948 totalled £564,000, compared with £257,000 in 1948. Of last year's figure £59,000 (£16,000) were from passengers, £366,000 (£491,000) from port goods, £9,000 (£3,000) from parcels, £4,000 (£2,800) from live stock, £12,000 (£5,000) from miscellaneous sources, and £12,000 (£42,000) from Harbours. Tanganyika Railways and Port Services had an average monthly revenue of £157,000 (£49,000) from all sources for the year.

That Salisbury's municipal electricity undertaking is growing faster than any other in the Empire or the United States was claimed by the retiring mayor, Councilman Morton Jaffray, at the installation of his successor, Councillor R. M. Cleveland. For the first time in the city's history, he said, unit consumption was over 100,000,000, double that of a few years ago.

Nineteen business or business-cum-residential plots of 1.148 acres each in the Voi township in Kenya are shortly to be offered at a stand premium of £40 and a rental of £8 for 33 year leases. Applications must reach the district commissioner, Voi, not later than September 30.

Piece Goods from India

The issue of licences for the importation of Indian handloom cotton piece goods into Kenya and Uganda, conditional only on the acceptance of a firm offer and not to any principle of past performance, has been resumed. Such licences will be valid until December 31.

Branch stores of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd. in Nyeri and Naru Mora have been sold to K.T.A. Corporation, Ltd. (in formation), and the Naivasha branch to Messrs. Van Ry and Hafries, Ltd. (also in formation).

A four-fold increase in the supply of electricity in the Nakuru area of Kenya is to be undertaken by the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. The company expects to have all rural centres within 35 miles of the town wired for electricity by the end of 1950.

M. De Geyter, honorary president of the Elizabethville Chamber of Commerce, said recently that the present total of about 3,000 European settlers on the land in the Belgian Congo might grow by stages to about 100,000.

Motor vehicles in use in Uganda in 1948, excluding Government transport, comprised 3,654 cars (1,385 British), 2,546 commercial vehicles and buses (394 British), and 1,057 motor cycles (940 British).

Though there is no reduction in the official cost of living in Kenya it is reported that the pressure on hotel accommodation in the Colony has slackened and rents tend to decline.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA writes in a report issued a few days ago on commercial and economic conditions in East Africa:—

Kenya Gold.—Mombasa port is still congested. Whilst commercial commitments are being met regularly, it is evident that cash is becoming very scarce, and it would seem that too much capital formerly employed solely in business is tied up in fixed properties and other investments, whilst much more capital is required to finance the same volume of goods in this post-war period. There are, however, too many delays in transit. There is evidence of considerable over-ordering of cotton piece goods and hardware. Business has not been isolated from the economic uneasiness prevailing in Britain, and caution has led to the marking down of values.

Some belated rain has fallen in the coastal belt, but generally the area east of the Rift Valley is suffering from drought conditions. West of the Rift Valley heavy rains have fallen. Cereal crops have benefited considerably.

At the coffee auctions in Mombasa 484 tons Bukoba were sold for £7 12s. 6d. to £8 per cwt.; 1,867 bags Uganda Native for £5 3s. 9d. to £5 17s. 6d. per cwt.; and 1,694 bags Uganda (strage) for £4 5s. to £4 10s. per cwt.

Uganda.—Owing to the uncertainty of future markets and prices, business in the principal commodities has been on a small scale. There is evidence of overstocking, and money is tight.

Plans for new buildings in all principal centres in Uganda are being put into effect, particularly in Kampala and Jinja. Extensive labour camps are being built on both banks of the Nile near Jinja in preparation for the new electrical works. tenders for the same are being considered.

Cotton Plantings

The agricultural statistics report shows that 344,300 acres were planted to cotton up to June 2, as against 637,000 up to the same date in 1948, but since the date of the above bulletin, heavy plantings have taken place. Whilst the rainfall in many areas has been satisfactory.

Tanganyika Territory.—In the Bukoba coffee areas and Mwanza cotton districts there has been considerable activity; in other trading centres business has been slight. Heavy imports of cotton piece goods are coming forward from India and Japan. The groundnut areas are still the centre of building activity and development.

The Bukoba coffee season is now in full swing. Estimates for the crop are given at 2,300 tons Arabica and 8,000 tons Robusta, of which 700 tons Arabica and 4,000 tons Robusta are under contract to the Ministry of Food. In the Northern and Mwanza areas coffee-picking is also general. The crop is estimated at over 2,500 tons. The official estimate for the Mwanza cotton crop has been reduced for 24,000 bales.

Throughout many areas the effects of the failure of the rains is now being felt, and measures have been taken for famine relief. Imports of cereals are being arranged from Kenya and Uganda.

Zanzibar.—Holdings of cotton piece goods are heavy, but with the end of Ramadan in sight and the imminent opening of the clove season, it is expected that business will be accelerated.

The more rapidly we can achieve literacy throughout East Africa the quicker shall we raise the standards of its peoples. — Mr. G. C. Phillips, M.L.C., Tanganyika Territory.

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N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Wilson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Harare.

Africa and the United States - Latest Brought Reports Summarized

Facts for American Business Men - Relief Measures in Nyasaland

AFRICA HAS MOST OF THE RAW MATERIALS needed in the United States, says an excellent handbook for American importers which has been issued by Farrell Lines, Inc. of New York, under the title of "African Resources." From the technical standpoint, it is a splendid production. It says, *inter alia*—

In critical stockpile items alone, East, South and West Africa are major sources of manganese, chrome ore, copper and tin, as well as of many lesser-known special metals.

Africa to-day stands at the threshold of a great commercial future. It has speeded the development of its rich resources. Railroads, airlines, motor transportation have penetrated deep into the interior. Modern ports on all three ocean coasts are linked directly to the United States by regular scheduled sailings of fast, modern American ships.

The growth of Africa will be closely associated with trade with the United States. Africa wants what we make—equipment, machines, automobiles, goods of all kinds. Africa has what we need—raw materials in almost inexhaustible quantities. To hold and expand this two-way trade is a challenge to all American industry.

Bulwark of Economic Strength

The Americans who opened up our West would feel very much at home in most parts of East Africa. Over a million square miles of nearly virgin country awaits cultivation by man. It is on its way to become one of the great agricultural regions of the world. East Africa can become a bulwark of economic strength on the life-line between West and East, a great source of food and raw materials for the world.

Nowhere on the entire African Continent is the contrast between the 19th and 20th centuries more breath-taking than in the Belgian Congo.

This area, situated in the heart of what Stanley called "Darkest Africa," to-day has 3,000 miles of railways. Over 100,000 motor vehicles travel over 70,000 miles of navigable waterways. Six thousand miles of roads now penetrate deep into the interior.

The Belgian Congo's list of natural resources reads almost like the index of an encyclopedia, and these resources are being developed at an unprecedented rate.

The Congo's imports and exports have soared in all-time high, with the United States leading the way. Since the war American exports to the Congo have risen from two million to 45 million dollars. During the same period American imports from the Congo have grown from one million to 35 millions. The United States is supplying almost half the equipment used to develop Congo resources. Trucks, machinery, railroad equipment, textiles and petroleum products are a few of the principal items. Here is a great opportunity for American importers and exporters.

Farrell Lines—which were founded 22 years ago as the American South African Line—now claim that no other shipping company under any flag offers, as it does, regular services to the West, South and East African coasts. The two newest ships, AFMCO ENTERPRISE and AFRICAN DANDEAVOUR, which are about to join the fleet of 14 fast cargo-passenger liners, will each have accommodation for 80 passengers. The other vessels accommodate 2 passengers.

African's Confidence in Britain

MR. PAUL MBOYA, an African member of the East African Central Assembly, said in an address to African civil servants that the recent troubles in Uganda were caused by Communist agents. After warning his audience against nebulous propaganda, he continued—

"I put my trust in the Europeans, who have led us up to this, and I do not consider that any other nation would help us better than they. The British nation it seems to me, was ordained by God to rule, and they are therefore ruling over more than half of the globe, training and promoting other nations to self-government."

Although not as critical as in 1946-47, has brought many problems.

Southern Rhodesia's maize crop shows an estimated deficit of 600,000 bags, and underground water supplies have become precarious. Shangani is one of the worst affected areas.

Northern Rhodesia's early fears of bad crops have been somewhat allayed, but the maize harvest is poor. European stock raisers in the dried parts of the Southern Province have moved their herds to the Kafue flats. In Bechuangland the season has been dry, but conditions are reasonably satisfactory.

A special department to deal with the drought situation was recently established in Nyasaland, where the situation is not now regarded as critical. Foodstuffs are being imported, and some relief measures have been taken in the Southern Province.

In East Africa rainfall has well above the average in some parts of Kenya but fell below normal in the area around Lake Victoria and other districts and in Uganda. Black spots have been Kanyinyi and the hinterland of the Kenya coast.

Club Ethiopia

CLUB ETHIOPIA is the name given to a recently formed association for all ranks who have served in the British Military Mission in Ethiopia. The president is Major-General A. E. Cottam, head of the mission for some years, and the chairman of the central committee is Mr. G. Thompson, of Greenway. The honorary secretary and treasurer are Mr. T. J. A. Goble and Mr. Peter Shorey respectively, and the two vice-members of the committee are Mr. L. Procter and Mr. W. Bolton.

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Mining

Bechuanaland Exploration

THE BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO. LTD. after providing £28,828 for taxation and £28,310 for depreciation, earned a profit of £2,148 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £1,666 in the previous year. The sum of £1,806 has been transferred to the profit and loss account from general reserve. An interim dividend of 4% less tax required £5,549 leaving £7,503 to be carried forward, against £10,774 brought in. The issued capital is £300,887 in shares of 10s each. Reserves stand at £24,843, and current liabilities at £28,084. Fixed assets are valued at £111,001, land at £17,000, and current assets at £225,823, including investments of which £19,367 are in Rhodesian companies, at £164,029 (market value on March 31; £216,369 and £10,783, in cash. A sum of £10,978 (gross) was received in dividends. The company holds 453,322 acres in Southern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, of which 48,124 acres are beneficially occupied in Southern Rhodesia. Sales during the year totalled 61,223 acres. In Northern Rhodesia the company holds 25,563 acres carrying surface and mineral rights, 14,012 acres carrying mining rights, and 12,800 acres carrying mineral rights. Sands and buildings in Bulawayo, Broken Hill, Salisbury, and Victoria have a book value of £111,001 and a municipal value of £44,880. They produced £20,903 in rents. The directors are Mr. Crawford Hockley (chairman and managing director), Mr. Percy J. Gardner (deputy chairman, alternate), Mr. T. W. Moore, and Lord Gifford (alternate), Mr. A. T. S. Boyd.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 1.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES LTD. earned a profit of £2,270 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with a loss of £4,298 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £1,420 from provision for taxation on longer leasehold land in the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia, which absorbs £3,568, and £6,000 is allocated to depreciation. The debit balance on the profit and loss account is £43,173. The issued capital is £135,000 in shares of 10s each, and current liabilities, apart from taxation, stand at £5,740. Fixed assets are valued at £49,635, development expenditure at £17,211, and current assets at £5,252, including British securities at £4,949, market value £21,466, and cash at £1,218. Tonnage mined during the year amounted to 75,000 tons, from which 6,895,028 oz. of gold were recovered. Ore reserves are estimated at 94,480 tons averaging 2,671 dwts, compared with 132,310 tons averaging 2,748 dwts on March 31, 1948.

The directors are Sir G. B. McArthur (chairman), Mr. D. G. Nairn, Mr. W. W. Halliday (joint Mr. Mackinnon), The general manager, and consulting engineer in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. A. B. Prior, and the Rhodesian agent, Lieut.-Colonel D. McDonald.

The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 15.

Company Progress Reports

Continuation.—8,400 tons of ore were treated at the Thistle mine in July for a working profit of £5,023, at Morija mine 1,030 tons for £1,852, and at Amputos mine, 2,700 tons for £1,000.

Development.—833 oz. gold were recovered in July from 2,840 tons of re-milled and 1,430 tons of waste-sorted. The cost of re-milled was £1,777, but operations were adversely affected by mechanical problems. No. 5 footwall reef No. 1 level 5 advanced 27 ft, No. 3, 10 ft, No. 10 to 130 ft, averaged 42 ft, over 82 ft.

Health and General African Gold.—1,500 tons of rubble have been treated, with poor recovery. Labour devices to re-timbering the old shaft and drives. Equipment now available to start underground development. Drilling in progress. Mars mines, China and Mars shafts timbered to No. 1 level, and headgear erected at China shaft to handle material necessary for shaft repairs. Boilers and steam hoist repaired, stamps, ball mill, and cyanide plant ready for use.

Bushick.—In the June quarter 37,100 tons were milled for 4,124 oz. Working cost £27,273, net cost total less £242. Capital expenditure £106 at Bushick in addition. £2,062 was expended on Kilhamrey and Bushick claims, making total expenditure on these claims for the year £17,231. Development: Total advance, 1,176, of which 727 ft. ramped 108 ft, payable 300 ft, with 51 in. of 100 ft. Ore reserves, June 30, Bushick mine, computed at 183,468 tons, average value, 10.32 dwts. Base of cyanide existing gold, 172,626 dwts, and current working costs less 15.6d per ton milled, which is expected rate of subsidy payment in terms of Gold Mining Subsidy Act, 1945.

Mining Personalia

Sir OTTO WIMMEYER has been appointed a director of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd.

MAJOR F. R. PETERS, who is a director of the same company, is operating in Central Africa, has been elected a member of the East African Legislative Council.

MR. G. W. HEAD, ASSOCIATION M.M., has been appointed chief engineer in charge of mine planning and design by Mulitara Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR BROWN, a mining engineer of Perth, Western Australia, has been touring East Africa to report upon mining possibilities in the territories for a firm of American engineers.

Tanganika Mining in Paris

REPORTS ON MINING IN TANGANYIKA for the period ending in the year ended March 31, 1949, compared with £36.02 in the previous year. Prospects for May were £77,413 against £83,652. While gold increased from £24,069 to £50,970, silver decreased from £1,100 to £11,745.

Directors of the Tanganyika Mining Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended March 31, 1949.

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POWER OR INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

The East African Power Engineering Co. Ltd.
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro

LONDON OFFICE, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

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REDUCTION

21

1/6/73

DATE