

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 26, 1946

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D.D.T. and Malaria

Next to the atomic bomb, insecticide played the greatest part in winning the war against Japan. Dr. H. S. de Boer, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, in his final address in the Legislature before his retirement.

If D.D.T. had not been there, it is possible that our soldiers and other soldiers would not have been able to live in the forests of Burma. The Japanese, who had no D.D.T., suffered very badly from malaria. Our forces did not neglect other aspects of malaria prevention—use of prophylactic quinine, of insecticidal drainage of swamps, proper housing of the men, etc.

D.D.T. and other insecticides are of very considerable value in campaigns against insect-borne diseases and it has a very important part to play in the future, but let us not think that we have got a fairy wand that can be waved over insect-borne diseases to make them disappear. D.D.T. has to be very carefully and very consistently applied, and it is such a remedy that the human factor still remains of great importance.

If I were asked to-day what action I would take first to protect the population of any town in Uganda against malaria, I would, unquestionably advise, not D.D.T. and not any of these insecticides, but a systematic drainage of swamps, a systematic drainage and coverage of the township, proper drains constructed to deal with the breeding places of mosquitoes.

D.D.T. was successful during the war because it was called on to deal with only a limited number of people over a limited period of time. No malaria has yet been controlled by the use of D.D.T. in war would consider it to be the main permanent measure for protecting any tropical country against malaria.

Mining

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., a company incorporated in the Union of South Africa, but under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Tevis, a well-known Rhodesian, announces that it has acquired the entire issued share capital of Homestake Gold Mining (Sons) Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, and the Eldorado and Banket gold claims in the Hartley district, both previously owned by Hugh Tevis and Partners, Ltd., the entire issued capital of Arcurus Mines, Ltd., the Murel mine in the Sima district, the Mkaradzi mine near Dalwin, the Revue dredge operating in the Revue Valley near Macao, Becc, Portuguese East Africa, and a 70% interest in the Berea Gold Mining Co., Ltd., which has a property in the Beilwee (these last four having been purchased from Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, Ltd.).

In order to provide the Coronation Syndicate with the finance necessary to acquire the above interests and operate them, shareholders are invited to subscribe for one new 2s. 6d. share for every share now held. New Union Goldfields, Ltd. and its associated companies, in conjunction with the London and Rhodesian Mining and Ind. Co., Ltd., have undertaken to subscribe to the same price for 380,840 shares, and the London and Rhodesian Company will subscribe for 100,000 shares for 200,000 shares.

The consideration payable to Hugh Tevis and Partners, Ltd. for the properties acquired from them is to be 800,000 shares credited as fully paid, and Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, Ltd. to receive 1,000,000 shares for the yielding of the properties, with the receipt for their retention in certain circumstances to subscribe for 10% of the first issue of working capital in a subsequent year, in an increase of capital.

The directors of the Syndicate have been reconstituted as follows: Mr. Hugh Tevis (Chairman), Sir Cyril Burnet (alternate), Mr. Percy Southwell, Sir James Reynolds, J. B. Dreyer, Mr. E. W. Baylis (alternate), Mr. W. P. M'Pherson, and Mr. E. M. M'Pherson. The London committee consists of Viscount Elibank, Mr. J. Lusk, Mr. J. G. G. and Mr. Herbert Stalla, Mr. A. S. M. (alternate), and the Rhodesian Committee of Mr. Hugh Tevis, Mr. Dmy Bursell, and Mr. John M. Milne.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery: April 1946, sent 114,203 tons, coke 7229 tons.

Thistle Etna: 4,150 tons of ore were treated in April for 376 oz. gold recovered, 100% working profit of £2,830. Tan Goldfields: In the quarter ended March 31 there was a recovery of 2,506 oz. gold from 3,300 tons of ore milled (equivalent to 3,768 dwt. per ton), and a working profit of £1,068. Development totalled 524 ft. In the West-Africa section 45 ft. sampled averaged 102 dwt. over 54 inches.

Bushfield: Total profit for the quarter ended March 31 was £4,420. Development 3,557 ft., pit run 1,090 ft.; sampled 1,440 ft. Payable reef thickness, length 1,000 ft.; width 47 ft., value 43 dwt. Cost of the Extensive reconstruction work carried out during the 9 months of the financial year 1945-46, produced disappointing results, was £1,682, as against £120 charged to working costs during the period at the rate of 10s. per ton milled. Saving balance £14,219 to be met out of working profits.

Higher Price for Copper

The American Office of Price Administration will raise the ceiling price for copper from 12 to 14 cents a pound, and the labour contracts now in dispute are settled by a wage increase of 12 1/2 cents an hour.

Rhongio Dividend

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd. have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year to June 30 next of 3% (against 7%). The net amount of the dividend is 2,475,121,254.

Mining Personnel

Maj. Ben Harrison, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, who has been in office 36 years, resigns in the Colony, has been appointed as "president" from the Government and the Geological Survey. The Minister of Mines said that "the Government appreciated his 'extraordinary service' and intended to give him the valued his pension."

News of Our Advertisers

Sir Arthur Mathews, the managing director of Messrs. Thomas Tirth and Sons (Rhodesia) Ltd., who has been in the mining companies, has been appointed as Director of the Rhodesia Mining and Co., Ltd., following the resignation of Sir Arthur Mathews.

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Kenya's Forest Estate

The Kenya Department of Forests in Kenya said in a recent broadcast that the expression "forest reserves" had acquired a bad connotation and seemed to epitomize in the public mind the conception that forests were a preserve of the privilege of a group of officials who do without their subjects they liked without reference to other interests. He happily brought grounds of squatters and other "alien" Native residents. He suggested that the Government should

The term "forest reserve" rather than talk of the "Mount Kenya Forest Reserve" he preferred to "the Mount Kenya Forest" and in dealing with an estate of the Government in the colony's "forest estate," which was to be run by the "Forest Officers," the Department the general managers and the Government the directors.

As an official, his life and part of his job is to be the subject of criticism, but he asks that the critics should take into account a few facts first. A little time ago the public interest in the squatter and other "alien" Native residents spent money on one of his development areas. They are now being converted "on that point" at any rate, but it is not publicly had heard; this is to be paid for by the Government.

Acquired

Two large tree trunks (possibly a wild) have hitherto lived peacefully at the Merrimack in the shadows of the forest. Recently had a battle, sending each other in all directions. These prickly lads are now more than boyish than ever, for their newly grown spines are a mixture of black and white and a few white spots dash of bark like Kenya Information Office.

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Of Commercial Concern

Imports of drugs into Ethiopia last year were valued at £212,000 U.S. dollars.

The Kenya Milk Production Board has ordered 100 pedigree cows from England.

There are renewed suggestions for the establishment of a silk-worm industry in the Highlands of Kenya.

A European Co-operative Society has been formed in Dar es Salaam, where a Co-operative store is likely to be opened shortly.

The estimate of the present population in the Lake Province of Tanganyika is 1,200,000. Last season's crop was 4,100 tons.

The offices of the International Tea Market Expansion Board are now again at 15, Abchurch Lane, Church Street, London, E.C. 4.

The Indian Trade Commission, an India office has reported that there is an export market in the territories for Indian soap, perfumes and other toilet requisites if attractively packed.

The following exchange rates are now in operation: Southern and Northern Rhodesia (excluding Fort Jameson), telegraphic transfers, £100 = 2000 shillings; main £100 = 11s. 3d.; main sea mail, £100 = 11s. 3d.; Nyasaland and Fort Jameson, telegraphic transfers, £100 = 6s. 3d.; £101 = 13 3/4.

Ancients of the United Southern Rhodesia Corporation have invested £300 in a Co-operative grocery store. A grocery store and soft goods store will be opened later. Mr. D. Caticas, the Mayor, has presented a plan for the location to supplement one which the Natives themselves bought on a commercial basis.

The Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop is not expected to exceed 43,000,000 lb., which is 3,000,000 lb. less than last year's. Unusually good prices were realized at the opening auction sale, the highest price being 4s. 4 1/2d. per lb., and the average overall grades 2s. 3 1/2d. Last year's prices opened lower, and averaged over the whole season 1s. 8 1/2d. per lb.

South African and General Investment Co. Ltd. reports a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of £19,959 (against £7,448 in 1943-44) after providing £21,950 (£18,789) for taxation. There is to be a dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares, which have received no distribution since the 2 1/2% for 1940-41. After adding £5,000 to the reserve, the carry-forward is £2,695.

The United Kingdom imported over 22,000 cwt. of copra from Zanzibar during 1945, as against a little more than 1,000 in each of the two preceding years. India, as always, was the island's largest consumer, she took 9,606 cwt., and America was next with 38,394. The United Kingdom was by far the largest consumer of copra oil, of which she imported 487,300 lb., India took none, and America only 11,360 lb.

Tanganyika Exports

The value of exports from Tanganyika during 1945 was just over £8,250,000, an increase of over £800,000 on 1944. Sisal was exported to the value of £3,268,744. The next most valuable export was coffee (£892,301), followed by diamonds (£725,795) and gold (£400,943). Exports of opium brought in £38,315; papain, £25,928; kaolin, £23,931; and pyrethrum, £93,560.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

During the first week of the Rhodesian tobacco auction sales, April 26, 1,408,975 lb. of fire-cured tobacco were sold for £193,842, an average of 33.62d. per lb. In addition, 7,200 lb. of fire-cured tobacco sold for £13,000, or an average of 13.99d. per lb. In February the amount of Virginia fire-cured tobacco exported from Rhodesia was 1,240,250 lb., of which 793,359 lb. were consigned to British countries; the United Kingdom took 400,000 lb. from the Union of South Africa 267,357 lb. From the chief foreign buyer, taking 420,625 lb.

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Parliament

Film Censorship in Colonies
Opposition to British Pictures

MR. DRAYTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has a censorship board in the Colonies. He has been asked as to the effect of films of incident in the Colonies, which was considered unsuitable for unsophisticated audiences, or if the boards were left to exercise their powers in such manner as they might, without frequent litigation.

MR. GREGG: "Does censorship boards are appointed in the Colonies with power to prohibit the showing of any films which in their opinion are of a matter contrary to public order or decency, or which would for any other reason be undesirable in the public interest? Responsibility is left generally to the hands of the boards, who are chosen for their local knowledge and experience. Will hon. member consider whether it would be desirable for guidance or assistance to be given to censorship boards?"

MR. DE L. BERG: "Does the right hon. gentleman appreciate the importance of showing only the most suitable films?"

MR. STEFFINGTON-LODGE: "Will the right hon. gentleman use his influence with the censorship boards so that they may exclude the showing of cheaply produced, low-class, and of American films, which do not do credit to the Colonies?"

MR. HALL: "I am quite prepared to let the hands of the boards."

MR. ERROLL asked in which Colonies the showing of a quota of British films was insisted upon.

MR. HALL: "Legislation providing for the showing of a quota of British films exists in Barbados, British Guiana, Malaya, Tonga, and Tobago."

MR. ERROLL: "Could the right hon. gentleman consider the introduction of similar legislation in other Colonies?"

MR. HALL: "I am considering that now."

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MR. STEFFINGTON asked if the Minister was aware of the deplorable housing conditions for African employees of the mines in Northern Rhodesia, to which attention was drawn in the recent report of the commission of inquiry into the miners' strike.

MR. HALL: "I have taken special note of that part of the commission's report relating to housing conditions for African employees, and I am informed by the Governor that immediate steps are being taken to implement the commission's recommendations. The survey by the labour officers proposed by the commission is now in progress, and in the meantime the Government to the railway administration on the necessity of taking immediate steps to improve conditions, have already met with considerable response. The shortage of materials for construction. Tenders have been invited for new buildings in Ndola and Broken Hill, and construction is to begin at once. Extensive alterations are being carried out to existing buildings in Livingstone, and immediate construction of additional dwellings is in hand."

Recruitment for Colonial Services

MR. STEFFINGTON asked if adequate recruits were being found for the Colonial Services; if these were being drawn from all strata of the population; and if the methods and conditions of recruitment were such as to give equal opportunity to all applicants.

MR. HALL: "The number of candidates for the Colonial Services greatly exceeds the number of vacancies in all those branches which do not require technical or professional qualifications. I should, however, like to have more applications from qualified doctors, barristers, statisticians, veterinarians, teachers, and civil engineers. Recruits are being selected without regard to social background, and the methods and conditions of recruitment give equal opportunities to all applicants who have the necessary educational qualifications. Some 1,108 candidates have been selected for appointment since June 1, 1945. Of these, 740 have had university education and 370 no university education. Of the total number of the candidates selected, 340 have been to public schools, 502 to elementary and secondary schools, and the remainder to private schools mostly from overseas."

MR. DEMPSEY asked if the Minister would state the Government's policy on measures to be taken for the economic development of the Colonies through private enterprise or otherwise supplementary to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which by itself would be insufficient for all the necessary substantial development.

MR. HALL: "The Government's policy is to give every encouragement to sound economic development in the colonial territories. In that development both public and private enterprise will play their respective parts. The continuation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of the discharge of the Government's share of the task of development will be supplemented, and I hope substantially, by the use of the Colonies' own surplus revenues and development resources, and by public loans to be raised by the Colonial Governments. Economic development by the use of the funds so made available is to be a special feature of the five-year plans which Colonial Governments are now preparing."

Pioneer's Resting Place

SIR JAMES McDONALD, who was drowned when the CERAMIC was torpedoed in the South Atlantic in December, 1942, left a request in his will that on his grave there should be erected a plain stone slab with a simple inscription. Near the gates of Rhodes Estate near Bulawayo, where Sir James, a great lover of Rhodesia, used often to stroll Sunday, his friends selected a site for a monument and at a service in the Matopos, Captain W. Robson, an 1890 pioneer, unveiled a granite tablet inscribed: "In memory of Sir James Gordon McDonald, K.B.E., a close friend of Cecil Rhodes, and a Pioneer of Rhodesia, 1867-1942. Lost At Sea 1942."

Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee

Arrangements have been made for housing and feeding 25,000 Ismaili Kholas in Dar es Salaam during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of H.H. the Aga Khan to be held in August. The Aga Khan Supreme Council for East Africa plans to erect a series of hatted camps on a 100-acre site, and the Government has agreed to house some 2,000 visitors in former refugee and Army camps. The main feature of the celebrations will take place on August 10, when His Highness will be weighed against diamonds. Fireworks displays, carnival procession, and other festivities are planned.

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East African Service Appointments

MAJOR N. H. MANSFORD, appointed an administrative officer in Kenya, was born in Surrey and studied at the Agricultural College, Reading. During the war he served in the Royal Marines.

WING COMMANDER M. F. BEYBROOK, appointed an administrative officer in Uganda, qualified as a pilot in the R.A.F. in 1936, and won the D.F.C. during the war. Born in Shanghai his home is in Bognor, Sussex.

MR. JOHN S. CHAMBERLAIN, appointed an administrative officer in Uganda, was educated at Shrewsbury and Balliol College, Oxford. During the war he served with the 11th Hussars in North Africa, Italy and Northwest Europe.

MAJOR E. E. ANSON, appointed an administrative officer in Tanganyika, served in both wars in the Indian Army, and for a time with the East African Forces.

MISS A. G. BUDGE, of Rhyderyn, Monmouthshire, an assistant principal in the Ministry, has been appointed an administrative assistant in Uganda.

Physiologist for Maseeru

LIEUT. COLONEL E. G. HOLMES, fellow and tutor of Downing College, Cambridge, who has been appointed physiologist at Makerere College, Uganda, was educated at Rugby and Christ's College, and studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He served in both wars.

MISS C. F. JACKSON, appointed an education officer in Kenya, comes from Westmorland, and studied at Sheffield University. She has held appointments in London, Sheffield, Devonport, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Portsmouth, South Africa, and New Zealand.

MISS F. M. G. RUST, appointed an assistant school mistress in Northern Rhodesia, was born in London and has held teaching appointments in Canterbury and Shefford.

MAJOR J. H. RUSSELL, appointed senior dental surgeon in Tanganyika, is a native of Metherell,

Lanarkshire, and studied at Anderson College of Medicine, Glasgow, Glasgow Dental Hospital, and Toronto University. He was a dental surgeon specialist during his service in the Army Dental Corps.

MR. E. S. T. MARSHALL, appointed an agricultural officer in Uganda, was educated at Marlborough and Clare College, Cambridge, and held a Colonial agricultural scholarship for one year. His home is in Chipstow.

MR. J. S. GINN, appointed an agricultural officer in Tanganyika, studied at Edinburgh University and the East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. L. EGENT, of London, who has been appointed a police officer in Tanganyika. Educated at Repton and Cambridge University, he served with the Royal Artillery in the Middle East and the Far East during the war.

Mining Consultant in Tanganyika

MR. A. M. ROBINSON, of Loxwood, Sussex, appointed mining consultant in Tanganyika, is an associate of the Royal School of Mines and a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Educated at Burnley Grammar School and Giggleswick, Yorkshire, he has a wide experience of practical mining in many parts of the world, and was until recently assistant director for open-cast coal production with the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

MR. A. E. TALBOT, appointed principal of the deambulization centre in Nairobi, Kenya, is a native of Walthamstow, and has held several educational appointments under the London County Council. He served in the Royal Navy during the war.

The following nursing sisters have been appointed:

Kenya—MISS E. E. STEVENS, born in Mombasa, qualified at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool. MISS S. LEEDHAM, of the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, qualified at the Mansfield and District Hospital, Notts, and the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield; she has also had experience in Grimsby and Stoke-on-Trent.

Kenya—MISS A. C. CHIRRY, qualified in Farnley, Kent, and served in the General Hospital, Margate, and the County Hospital, Cambridge; her home is in Camberley, Surrey. MISS C. M. SMITH, qualified as a general nurse at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and as a midwife at the Burgh Maternity Hospital, Kilmarnock, and the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow; she took the Orthopaedic Nursing Certificate with honours.

Kenya—MISS S. ANDERSON, qualified as a fever nurse at the City of London Hospital, Canningham, East, Yorks, as a State Registered nurse at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and as a midwife at the General Hospital, Gillingham.

Tanganyika—MISS M. W. PEARSON, of London, was born in London, qualified at the Brompton General Hospital, and became a nurse. She was a teacher in Birmingham and Stretford. MISS M. S. PATE, qualified as a nurse at the General Hospital, and as a midwife at the North Devon Hospital, Exmouth. She was a Queen's nurse in London, and had experience in Portugal. MISS M. H. BROWN was born in Lanarkshire, and qualified as a nursing sister at the Royal Infirmary, Falkirk, and worked at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast. She was also at the Royal Brantford Hospital, Edinburgh.

Northern Rhodesia—MISS G. M. GIBSON, qualified at the General Hospital, London, and as a midwife at the Queen's Hospital, London. MISS G. M. GIBSON was born in London, qualified at the General Hospital, London, and as a midwife at the Queen's Hospital, London.

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LONDON

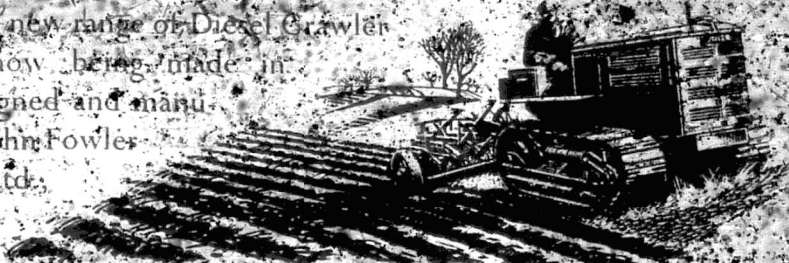


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Obituary

SIR DOUGLAS and LADY EVELYN MALCOEM have moved to 23 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, London, W.8.

MR. E. F. PAUMER, of Southern Rhodesia, finished fifth in the South African golf championship played at Johannesburg. His score was 201 (72, 73, 76, 80), six strokes behind the winner.

MR. J. R. ... an education officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Principal of the Training Division of the Labour Department.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CLYDE MCKENZIE, who is going to Simonstown in July as Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, was formerly Flag Officer (Air), East Indies, and was thick well known in East African waters.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, the new Governor of Malaya and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said on Monday that his chief task was to reopen a door for Malayan self-government in internal matters with the safeguarding of Imperial interests.

Office-bearers of the Irish Society of Tanganyika: MR. JUSTICE L. T. N. LLOYD-BLOOM, President; A. H. RICE, Vice-President; MR. A. J. GRACE, honorary secretary; MR. J. P. MOFFETT, honorary treasurer; and MR. JUSTICE MARK WILSON and MESSRS. J. J. HOOPER, M. J. K. BUCKANAN, and M. J. D. ... as the other members of the committee.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, who in 1944 was awarded the George Medal for work on bomb disposal while serving in the Intelligence Corps, and MR. H. T. NEWLANDS, national labour officer of the National Dock Corporation, and a former branch secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, have been appointed to the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Ltd.

The Mombasa branch of the Royal Society of St. George has elected the following officers for the year 1946: President, Mr. E. R. RUGGLES; Vice-President, Mr. A. A. WALKER, hon. secretary, Mr. R. E. W. ANDREWS, hon. treasurer, Mr. H. L. REBE. The other members of the committee are CAPTAIN H. E. BROWN and MESSRS. L. COLLINS, W. C. REID and A. L. STURLEY.

MR. C. E. J. BIGGS, Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Musical Society since its formation 12 months ago, has been elected President. The other officers are MR. E. BRYANT and MR. R. L. GREEN as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and musical director respectively, and Mrs. S. C. COX honorary secretary. Tribute was paid at the annual meeting to Mr. P. P. Robertson for his work as the first musical director, and to Mrs. Robertson for her services.

MR. ... is now President of the Tanganyika branch of the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of which CAPTAIN A. F. DAVIS, MESSRS. W. BAKER and P. CAMPBELL and J. DODD are the other Presidents. Mrs. W. SLANE, honorary secretary and Mrs. W. BACCHETT, honorary treasurer. Other members of the committee are MESSRS. H. C. BROWN, the Rev. Mr. ... Mr. ... and Mr. ...

MR. ... has been a missionary in Uganda and Kenya, and one of the first two Canon of Nairobi Cathedral (the other being Dean ...)

MR. ... has been appointed an honorary Canon of Nairobi Cathedral, Kenya. His elder son, John, who has held the same office at Mascho, East Africa, is now in the Colonial Service in ... daughter, Mrs. S. N. Mathew, ... in Tanganyika last year.

MR. ... has been a member of the ... have been formed in Nairobi ... At the annual meeting, Sir ... were elected presidents, and ... were the other members. MESSRS. J. H. MORANE, D. W. ... L. A. ... M.D., of Nairobi, and ... Mombasa, and ... of ... MESSRS. R. H. ... G. J. ROBBINS, J. HUTSON, and H. D. ... were elected additional members of the committee.

Obituary

Mr. Frank Couldrey

MR. ROGER NORFON writes: "I first met Frank Couldrey in 1921, when, shortly after their arrival in Kenya, his wife and he came out to our farm at Kiambu in order to look round the district. This visit, which was normally for the week-end, extended over some six weeks, and was the start of a close friendship which continued until his death. Frank was the most loyal of friends and the best of company, with an amazing fund of stories which he told with great effect."

His early years in Kenya were spent in farming near Ndoi, but farming never really appealed to him, and he sold off most of his outlying land. In 1939 he started the Nakuru Advertiser, later to be rechristened the Kenya Weekly News, and in this activity he found his true outlet. Frank had a flair for writing and his weekly notes under the pen-name of 'Naughtens' were eagerly read throughout Kenya, and had no small influence on public opinion.

During his life in Kenya he undertook many public duties. Nakuru in particular will be grateful to him for his work on the municipal and district councils and as the Rift Valley Club, elected Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board during the war, he also did much of the executive work. As member for Uyanza, he was one of the most forceful speakers in the Kenya Legislative Council. But, above all these activities, his first interest remained in the paper.

Visit to America

Last summer I was privileged to accompany him to America to make a survey of the post-war prospects of pyrethrum on behalf of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. His heart had already begun to give him trouble, and he was worried whether he would be fit enough to see the tour through. However, the hot American summer seemed to suit him, and he rapidly came to the top of his form. His breezy style and unlimited stock of stories appealed to the Americans, with whom he made a great success. I had never previously worked in close collaboration with him, and I was struck by his sharpness and business sense. I have enjoyed few things so much as that trip with him.

Frank was never so happy as when he was travelling, and in the centre of things. I do not think that he would have wanted to lay on his back in a hospital to his work and leading the life of an invalid, but his death will be a great loss to Kenya and to his many friends.

The committee has elected SIR E. H. MURPHY, of SAUDI ARABIA, and W. A. YONGE, acting Chairman of Mombasa, and W. A. SCOTT, who won the Kangaroo Australia cup race in 1944 in company with Mr. T. Campbell, of the East Africa Command, to be the M.R.R.A. headquarters in Germany.

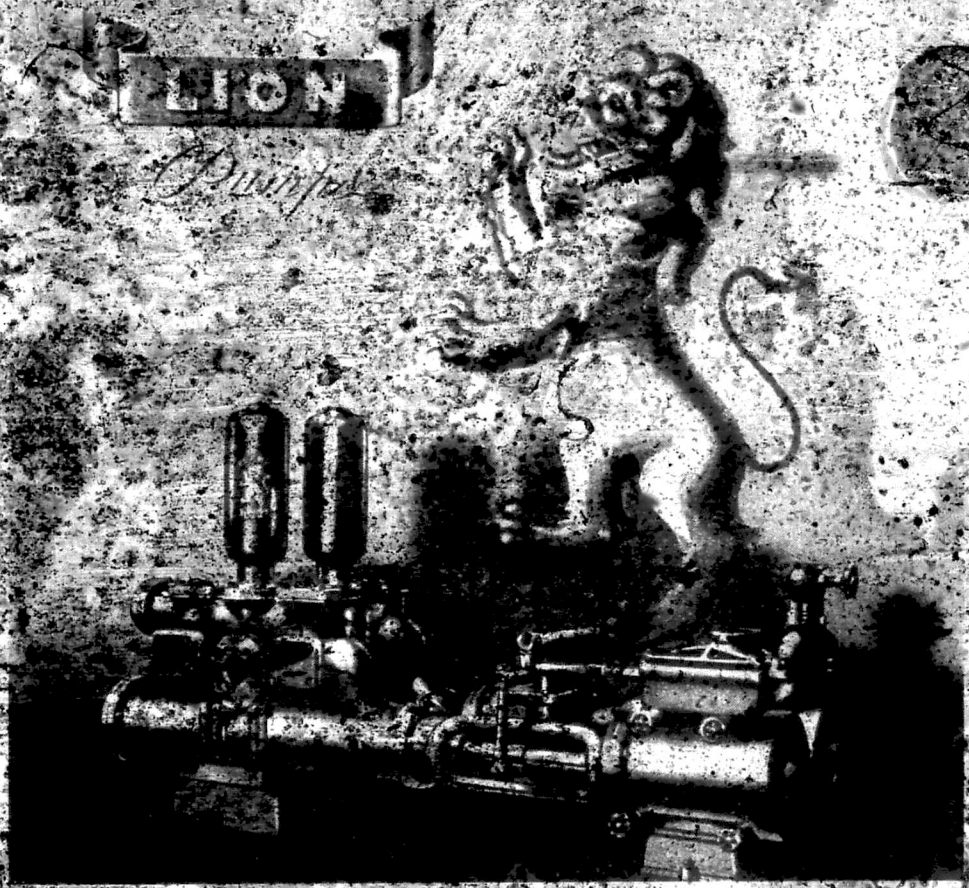
MR. HUGH LEAKE, since 1912 a resident in Uganda whose death occurred in Toro recently, was for many years before the attainment of a planter and had also mining interests in Kakamega.

Mrs. E. T. BAKER, whose death at the age of 83 was reported recently, was one of the first white women in Salisbury, Rhodesia. After the rebellion the Bains were the first to leave the Salisbury town to face the hardships of the bush.

Mrs. EDWARD WILKS, who died in the bush, was one of the members of the 1893 Column Society. Born in Andover, in 1872, he served as a trooper in the Boer War and Police in Colonel Gault Adam's Column, and with the British South Africa Police at Fort Victoria. He was taken prisoner in the South African War and in the 1914 War he served first with the King's African Rifles, and later in France.

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PUMPS for every purpose in home, farm, water or municipality

PERSONALIA

THE EARL OF AILSTONE has been re-elected a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

CAPTAIN COLIN R. C. SWAIN has been appointed Chairman of the Central Commodity Distribution Board of Kenya since Mr. E. E. LORR.

GENERAL SMYTH and his son, Major J. D. Smyth, after their arrival by air, stayed overnight at Windsor Castle as the guests of the King and Queen.

MR. S. H. BROOKFIELD, who joined the Sudan Royal Service as Assistant Advocate General in 1942 has been promoted a Judge of the High Court.

MR. W. J. MHAISI has been appointed honorary British Consul in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with jurisdiction including Northern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN A. BROWN has been re-elected President of the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Mr. R. R. MERCER as Vice-President.

MR. F. T. ROBERTSON and EADY, KATHERINE SACKVILLE, only daughter of the Earl and Countess De La Warr, have announced their engagement.

MR. J. W. KEIGWIN, of the Colonial Administrative Service, in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Sylvia TURNER were recently married in Kasama.

MRS. ARTHUR RAWES, Chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, has returned to London after her visit to America.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES WELBY-AATY, of Exton, Devon, and Miss Pamela Rosemary Orvett, of Umtali, S. Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

BRIGDIER GENERAL A. C. LEWIN and MAJOR J. BESTON have been re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Nakuru Race Club.

MR. S. DAVIS, the late Camp Commandant at Soroti and Miss O. J. WILLIAMS, formerly Major in the Sudan, have been married in Southern Rhodesia. SMITH AJIUMU MWAHIMO MUKU, awarded the M.B.E. in 1935 in recognition of his long and loyal services, has recently retired from the position of Liaison Officer.

MR. W. E. McLEAN is now President of the Kenya Valley Association of Kenya. Mr. C. N. Mbatia, Vice-President, and Mrs. E. G. THORNE, Honorary Secretary, are non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika. Terence and Mrs. MARY GIBSON are shortly expected to visit South Africa from Durban.

In the first four months of his leave, ARCHBISHOP L. I. BISHOP delivered 47 lectures, sermons and addresses. He broadcast to East Africa by radio, starting by the Mail Boat at the beginning of the year.

One of the best portraits in his collection, a member of the Royal Academy, that by Mr. F. C. DODD, S.R.A., the Chief Minister Sir ROBERT BROADY-BENTHAM, Governor of Kenya, with the author of the present volume.

LIEUT. COLONEL PETER WRIGHT, R.E.M.E., son of Major Mrs. Ernest WRIGHT, of Guildford, and formerly of Leeds, Africa, and Miss Mary Wray, were married recently and in London by...

The friendly charge for small advertisements given by a trade directory is not valid for insertion.

MARRIAGE

BRUCE C. HADOCK, On April 27, 1953, of 2, Enfield Avenue, Woodhatch, Bury, GUYANA, Guyana, married Miss M. E. and Mrs. M. E. B. RALPH, the first daughter of Major Sir EDWARD RALPH, G.O.C., B.M.B., of the Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Neill, of Woodhatch, GUYANA.

APPOINTMENTS REQUIRED

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LIEUT. COLONEL K. A. RILEY, The Wests Guards, and the Hon. ARLET RALPH, second daughter of the late Admiral Stoneham and of Sydney Viscount Stoneham, were married in London last week.

MR. E. H. MORGAN, for over 25 years Chairman of the Njoro-Sentia Association, has taken temporary leave, and has been succeeded by CAPTAIN E. STILES, one of Kenya's best known horse owners. SIR ARTHUR ("Bomber") HARRIS is to be the chief representative in South Africa, the Rhodesias, and East Africa of the United States Airways Corporation, which is to operate a shipping service between America and South and East Africa.

MR. J. C. MAXALL and MR. W. N. ALLAN, Controller and Deputy Controller respectively of the Public Government Office in London, will be seen in the region as the Sudan Agent in London and the Deputy Sudan Agent in London.

MR. P. K. WAINMAN, Secretary of the Joint East African Board, and Honorary Secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation, has been appointed a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office. Mr. Wainman is present visiting East Africa.

CAPTAIN DAVID NICHOLL, for the last 12 years, maritime superintendent of the Union-Castle Line, retiring, and who has succeeded by Mr. W. M. TOMKINS. Captain Nicholl spent six years serving in the same company, with which he has served for more than 40 years.

MR. W. H. D. CHARLTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs in Zanzibar, has been appointed Editor of the Official Gazette. His liaison officers, and also the Executive and Legislative Councils, in Zanzibar, are Mr. E. W. RAYMOND, who has retired from the Colonial Service.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. W. G. GIBSON, formerly a Commandant in the Longwalk Rifles, has been appointed Honorary Adviser to the West of Scotland. He has served in the Transport Directorate in the Sudan and as Assistant Director of Transport in East Africa Command.

The Bishop of Mombasa, attending the Annual Meeting of the Anglican Church Mission Society, which closes the following afternoon, at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, has been invited to attend the meeting. Mr. R. D. ROBINSON, and COLONEL J. W. WATSON, Honorary Members of the Society, are also invited to attend. Mr. WATSON and his wife, Mrs. WATSON, will be accompanied to the meeting by their children, Mr. R. D. ROBINSON, and his wife, Mrs. ROBINSON.

MISS ANNE J. GIBSON, Honorary Secretary of the Society, is also invited to attend. Mr. GIBSON, who is also invited to attend, is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. GIBSON. Mr. GIBSON and his wife, Mrs. GIBSON, are also invited to attend.

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TO THE NEWS

Opinions Epitomized.—"The most fatal slogan ever put forward is safety first."—Mr. Atlee.

"The lesson Great Britain is the key to the foreign policy of the United States."—Senator Barkley.

"All the ills in America are a gigantic racket run by unscrupulous men for unhealthy women."—Sir Thomas Beaumont.

"Mr. Shawell looks on nationalization as a punishment for the wicked. Mr. Morrison regards it as a reward for the virtuous."—Lord Beaverbrook.

"The country has never been administered with such an alien intolerance of opposition views, smug satisfaction, and nauseating complacency."—Lord Balfour of Inchkeith.

"Before you can get action you have got to have a crisis. Somebody's nerve is then sure to crack. You won't crack first."—Mr. John Lewis, leader of the American Miners' Union.

"Mr. Amman, by Western standards, the first of all the Indian leaders, strong, charming, elegant, a D'Artagnan at the head of a band."—Mr. Colin Reid, in *the Daily Telegraph*.

"Britain's relative and absolute prize since the war are in sharp contrast with the continued lag in United States industrial efforts."—*Journal-American*.

"Seventy per cent. of women do not paint their nails, nearly 5% do not use lip-stick, but almost every woman uses powder."—National Shopping Surveys.

"The British public is spending £300,000,000 a year, one-twentieth of the national income, on gambling at a time when it ought to be careful of money."—The Rev. E. C. Lewis.

"There is no limit to the Socialists' capacity for deluding themselves and trying to delude the public. Sooner or later the British nation will find out how utterly false is the philosophy of the Socialist Party."—Earl Winterton.

"The central political issue is not whether this or that should be nationalized. It is whether the trend of policy shall be in the direction of a libertarian or an authoritarian way of life. On this there is no division at all now between Liberals and Conservatives."—Mr. William Mabane, Chairman of the Liberal National Party's Executive Committee.

"The public has the right to demand the highest sense of responsibility from those who control newspapers and the greatest integrity from all those who work on them."—Lord Rothermere.

"Material wealth is being more widely distributed, but at the price of innumerable small men being unable to establish any real independence against the universal landlord, employer, and controller of material benefits."—The Rev. G. C. N. Webb.

"The Church has been so pre-occupied in its message of sin and redemption that it has given too little thought to the place of man's creative activity in God's purpose for the world."—British Council of Churches Atomic Energy Commission's Report.

"In Australia we are following a policy that will ensure our being able to give every possible assistance to Britain. To return to my own country greatly confirmed in my belief of the future greatness of the British peoples."—Mr. J. B. Chiffley, Prime Minister of Australia.

"I have no sympathy with those who pay 19s. 6d. on the £ income tax, but I have great sympathy with those who are having to pay a substantial sum weekly by way of their wages. I have already reduced the tax on them and hope to reduce it considerably more."—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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BACKGROUND T

Future of Palestine.— We regard it as essential that a clear statement of the following principles should be made: (1) that Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine; (2) that Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State; (3) that the form of government ultimately to be established shall fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of Christendom and the Moslem and Jewish faiths. Thus Palestine must ultimately become a State which guards the rights and interests of Moslems, Jews, and Christians alike, and accords to the inhabitants as a whole the fullest measure of self-government consistent with these three paramount principles. The hostility between Jews and Arabs, and the determination of each to achieve domination if necessary by violence, make it almost certain that any attempt to establish an independent Palestinian State or independent Palestinian States would result in civil strife such as might threaten world peace. We therefore recommend that until this hostility disappears the government of Palestine be continued as at present under mandatory pending the execution of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations. Looking towards a form of ultimate self-government consistent with the above three principles, we recommend that the mandatory or trustee should promulgate the principle that Arab, economic, educational, and political advancement in Palestine is of equal importance with that of the Jews, and should at once prepare measures designed to raise the Arab standard of living to that of the Jews, and so bring the two peoples to a full appreciation of their common interest and common destiny. From the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

On the Treadmill.— It is inevitable that the British should now feel themselves to be set on a treadmill grinding out goods for everybody but themselves to enjoy. (If Senator Bilbo, bilboes, successfully their term on the mill may be a long one indeed). But there is a growing recognition too that only hard work will get us out of serfdom to our creditors, and the Board of Trade's forthcoming publicity campaign to explain the need for exports will be delivered to ears mainly sympathetic. When such a town as Brighton determines to cut Victory rejoicing, it is symptomatic of much opinion. People want houses, food, clothes and furnishings as quickly as they can, the prospect of buying any more fireworks (and the founting banquets of boiled cod and alliums potatoes) evidently has no wide appeal. *Observer.*

Nazi Still Active.— The Nazi resistance movement in southern Germany, acting on the model of the French Maquis, has assumed serious dimensions. The movement stretches from the Alps on the Swiss frontier to the Tyrol in Austria. They have at their disposal army stores, weapons and munition dumps, and are led mostly by officers from northern Germany. Behind the organization there are a number of leading Nazis among them probably Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy. In its methods it clearly imitates the Schwarze Reichswehr and the Secreta Feme, which after the last war engaged in terroristic attempts on the lives of democratic German leaders. Recently its police raided some of the ski huts in the mountains and arrested a number of the Edelweiss members. We found on them a list of 400 leading German Democrats on whom the new Feme has passed a death verdict. I found my own name on top of that list. They are concentrating exclusively on an organization of terroristic activities. *Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Prime Minister of Bavaria.*

Present and Practice.— President Truman has just signed the Philippines Trade and Rehabilitation Bill, a measure in his own words, "of preferential trade relations with the Philippines for last 25 years." The ties that bind America to the Philippines are strong but neither as ancient nor vital as those linking the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was this close association and the inherent strength of the sterling area, which provided the main effort and sinews of the prodigious feat accomplished by the Commonwealth in war. It is true that Imperial Preference is not a mercantile measure. In its ideal aspect it reflects the enduring spiritual unity of the British peoples throughout the world; but none the less it is also a sound trading principle. How essential a preferential trading scheme is for the restoration of the economic fortunes of a stricken nation President Truman's signature to the Philippines Bill amply testifies. The Philippines are seeking to recover from years of Japanese looting and occupation, but Britain is striving to get back the trade she lost as a result of victory. To turn the tide of trade to the Philippines on the one hand, and to ask them to do the same for us on the other, is a contradiction in terms, and a precedent which will have a hard time of it.

The Cotton Plan.— As a spinner and manufacturer with a life experience, who for 20 years bought and personally passed every bale used by my firm, I feel it my duty to express my firm conviction that a disastrous mistake is being made by the Government in curtailing the trade of the facility every individual mill had of selecting from what was the most varied and largest stock of world-produced cottons of every description, at competitive prices, and of each mill's requirements for the production of every type of yarn. As the late chairman of the largest spinning combine in the country, I would point out that during the whole period of my chairmanship that combine bought at least 80% of its consumption of cotton either through the Liverpool or Manchester merchants, although we have every facility for buying direct, the simple reason being that it was more probable so to buy. I am at a loss to understand how anyone who has had actual experience of buying on the spot markets, and alternatively on direct from the United States, should be in favour of closing the Lancashire spot markets. If the Government takes the risk without this experience, the losses might be enormous, and with a guarantee of full production and employment in the industry, might cost the country millions a year, which could only be met by either the taxpayer or the British consumer of cotton goods, through subsidizing the export trade at the expense of the home trade. *Mr. William J. Orr.*

Private Enterprise.— If private enterprise as represented by the British shipping industry had in the period between the wars handled the affairs of the Merchant Navy in the same manner as the State handled the affairs of the Royal Navy, the war could never have been won. The country could never have been kept supplied if the Merchant Navy had had to be built up from a state of total collapse after the war had begun. In the years following the first world war, when the Merchant Navy was in the course of replacement, the Royal Navy was in course of being reduced to a few numbers of ships and of a small size. The British shipping industry pressed on with the building of ships and with the reconditioning and modernization of existing vessels, and its efforts resulted in re-establishing on the basis of before the war both the carrying power of the ships and the number of British seamen employed. Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association in its latest annual report.

5 Rhodesia's Interim Cabinet

The new Southern Rhodesian cabinet has been announced. Five of the 12 names are quoted as follows: Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Minister of Finance, Ernest Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Mines, Public Works and Transport, Commerce, Mr. C. A. Davenport, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Colonel W. G. Kingston has been named to carry the portfolio of Defence and Air until the new Parliament meets.

Sir Godfrey Huggins has stated publicly: "The changes I have made to the Government for government of the Colony until the end of the forthcoming session of Parliament. In the event of the Government being defeated during the session, there will be changes of the Cabinet and the Defence vacancy will be filled. A complete reorganization of the administration was recommended by the Bevanian Commission, and it is for that reason possible to implement a part of the Bevanian recommendations after Parliament rises."

The House is due to meet on May 23. Of its 50 members, 19 are newcomers. Mr. Beadle, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Fletcher become cabinet ministers for the first time.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

FOR THE first time in history, the people of 45 nations are to meet for the purpose of forming an international federation of agricultural producers. The conference will be held in London on May 21.

Among the delegates will be well-known Southern Rhodesians, namely, Mr. H. W. Lush and Mr. C. L. Robertson, and a number of representatives of Mr. A. Dykes and Mr. J. H. Powles as observers, and Mr. Royce Norton, a member of the British Delegation as Visitors. Mr. J. H. Powles, who is to have participated in the conference, has resigned his post on account of illness.

Before the delegates meet, the subject will be taken on a two-day tour through the various farms pattern of British agriculture. It will end with a visit to the King's Farm at Wynberg. The Hon. Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, Mr. J. H. Powles, was born in 1914, and before that he was a C.S. resident for two years, and President of the Mashonaland Farmers' Union (Western Branch). He has spent in South Africa in 1923, and before that he was a member of the Southern Rhodesian Government. He is a member of the National Resources Board. His principal activity is dairy farming.

Mr. C. L. Robertson, B.Sc., secretary of the Department of Agriculture, External Lands, was born in Cape Colony in 1877, and joined the civil service in Rhodesia in 1914. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers shortly afterwards, and on his return to the Colony in 1916 was appointed hydrographic engineer and meteorologist, and in charge of the system of daily and seasonal weather forecasting. He was appointed Director of Irrigation in 1924, and took up his present appointment in 1943. He is Chairman of the Production Committee, the Sugar Industry Board, and the Tobacco Marketing Board.

Mr. A. Dykes, the Kenyan observer, regards the Colony as a "barren" Union) with a "fruit" market in Southern Rhodesia. He is a well-known member of the Mashonaland district and a delegate to the Agricultural Board of Kenya.

Mr. Powles is the manager of Land Rover in the Western district, and a well-known member of the

Kenyan with the East African Light Bacterium in the region of Serengeti.

Mr. Norton, a Commissioner of the East African Office in London, and Major Cavendish-Bentley, a member for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the Government of Kenya.

Partnership of Black and White

In a broadcast a few days ago, Mr. Negley Parsons said, inter alia:

"In Tanganyika and Uganda I found British Colonial officials more sacrosanct about their trust, more altruistic and determined to protect the people under their charge—the black man—than any official in Europe would dare to be."

Tanganyika was being held in trust, guarded for the African. Uganda, the most African country in all Africa, has a little laboratory of Colonial administration at Entebbe which is charming, almost like Victorian in its way of life. It was a pleasure to see the calm, tenacious and intelligent way the British were carrying out their trust.

Nowhere in all the world have I heard Englishmen speak with such unshameless affection of the country they are living in as in Kenya. Such a love more than justifies their living in the Kenya Highlands. Better sanitation and the storage of water has increased the Native population of Kenya, and in 25 years, so it is said, that population will be doubled—although the land they live on is not.

The answer to me is this partnership between the white and black man that only the English can bring about. For the English stand and live by the humanities. That is a fact. It is something much more, far better and more modern than either Mandate, Protectorate, or even Colony. It goes down to the very roots from which the future African tree of life should grow—the black man and the white man as partners.

Without an awakened, interested and strongly sympathetic public opinion in Great Britain, Parliament you will never get the progressive legislation that modern Africa will need. You are now employing hundreds of officials, information officers, in Dar es Salaam, Blantyre, Entebbe, I have seen little of their work. Little has come out of Africa.

The last time that Africa was on the front page, as we say in our newspaper jargon, was when you resumed the awful, ruthless, and wicked work of extermination of wild animals. It is worse than wicked, it is stupid. I know that the beast and the wilderness carry the message—and that the quietest, cheapest, and easiest method is to kill those animals. But there are other ways. It does not do you any good for people in Britain to read that over 36,000 of the beautiful kudu had been mass murdered in Southern Rhodesia between the years 1923-1944, in a senseless open-air. That way will lose friends.

People say, "Africa is the type of man who is running Africa, then there does not seem much hope that the will in his heart of heads have a kinder attitude towards the African." And British and world public opinion loses its sympathy with Africa.

Now, aside from the fact that the kudu, one of the most beautiful, majestic of all buck, has as much right to live in Africa as you travel, and I think he has more rights—you are only hurting yourself by murdering him. You are denaturing the land you live on. You are counteracting all the efforts of your publicity. They can't make up for this bad press which you have willfully given yourselves. Announcing that you have stopped this slaughter. Show the people at home that the Englishman will live by the humanities in Africa—towards both man and beast."

Apostolic Delegate

THE RT. REV. DAVID MATTHEW, Bishop Auxiliary of Westminster, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate in Africa. He will take the title of Archbishop of Petusium. A midshipman in 1914, he was ordained priest in 1929 and made a bishop at the age of 36. He is now 44 years old. He is well known as a historian, his first publication being "The Celtic Peoples and Renaissance Europe." In his new appointment he will look after three million Catholics in an area which includes the whole of East Africa.

East Africans for Victory Parade

Kenian Natives from Kenya to Attend

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT in the Victory Parade in London on June 8 will number more than 2,000 and will include representatives from each territory in the Common Empire.

Those who are chosen to lead the contingent as a tribute to their splendid fighting record will be troops from British East and West Africa. The detachment from Malaya will occupy a special place of honour at the rear of the contingent. With one exception, all other territorial contingents will march in alphabetical order. The band of the African Rifles is being brought from East Africa and will consist of one warrant officer and 39 other ranks.

East Africa's total will be 324 comprising one lieutenant-colonel, 12 officers carrying colours with two escorts, one bearer, each of the Kings of Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Somaliland; 27 men officers; four women officers; 255 men other ranks; eight women other ranks; and seven civilians.

The detachment will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel D. Watson, D.S.O., who has served for eight years with the K.A.R.

In addition, the Southern Rhodesias will send one officer and 12 other ranks, and Mauritius 25, including two women.

Southern Rhodesia will send 100 men and women to march in the parade, including two lieutenant-colonels, a wing commander and a lieutenant-commander. In all there are 43 officers and 59 other ranks as follows:—Navy, one officer and four ratings; Army, 22 officers and 36 other ranks; 16 and 10—Women of officer status and two other ranks representing the women's auxiliary Army, Air, Nursing, and Police services. There are two members of the Coloured Mechanical Transport unit and three askari of the Rhodesian African Rifles.

West Africa's total will be 512 comprising one lieutenant-colonel, 10 officers carrying colours with two escorts, 17 other officers, and 243 other ranks.

The East African troops are due to arrive in Liverpool by the ANTINOR on May 21.

African Civilian Delegates

The Kenian party of delegates from Kenya will consist of Mr. E. W. Matha, an elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Paulo Mboya, Secretary of the South Kavirondo Native Council and a member of the Advisory Council on African Education; Mr. Solomon Adagata, a 30-year-old teacher, situated at Makerere, and a member of the North Kavirondo Local Native Council; the Rev. Charles Mbororo Kakeri, a 40-year-old Church of Scotland Minister, who studied theology at Fort Hare, South Africa, and was a war-time chaplain to the forces; Chief James Mwanja, Vice-President of the Mchakos Local Native Council and formerly a clerk in the Secretariat; Chief Elijah, Vice-President of the Nandi Local Native Council, who educated himself while serving as a follower in the King's African Rifles; and Mr. Grant Ralph, who, born in Mombasa of Mozambique stock, joined the Coast Defence Rifles during the war as a civilian clerk and later enlisted in the Pioneers, serving with them for three years in the Middle East. He is a candidate for the post of African welfare officer in Mombasa. The party will make a tour of British industrial and farming areas under the guidance of Mr. S. Wynn-Hughes.

Mr. S. J. J. will visit East African ports this month.

The STRATHNAVER detachment of 3,300 troops of the 11th (East African) Division from Bombay to Mombasa. Among them were 174 men from the 5th (Kenya) Battalion, K.A.R., who are to take part in the Victory Parade in London.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Le Baron, of Eldoret, Kenya, is about to return to the Colon from the Middle East, where he has been serving with the 4th Garrison Group of the East African Pioneer Corps.

The last group of the East African Pioneer Corps will shortly be repatriated from the Middle East, where they have done excellent service.

The return of the large number of British in Northern Rhodesia is expected in about 14 months and the number of Northern Rhodesian askari will total 100,000 by 1950.

Between September 7 and December 31, 1943, 48,395 Africans from Kenya were released from the Army. The percentage of releases was 100 per cent, and it is hoped that all men due for discharge under Class A will be out by September 30. It has been generally stated in Kenya that an increasing sidelight on the attitude of the Government to the return to civilian life, that not only Kenyan but also applied to the District Commissioner, is that of a more liberal view other than that of a military mind.

To assist in the process of demobilizing askari in East Africa, an appeal for the return to civilian life of demobilized officers has been made in the East Africa Command.

At the beginning of the year the Kenya Government absorption Board had been notified by the Government that vacancies in the Colony for 257 Africans released from the forces, that trade and commerce and openings for 578; and agriculture for 121 (based on the Government schemes). Employment has been offered to about 400 applicants, of whom rather less than 200 were East Africans and the balance men from other territories.

Home Again

Congratulations and a hearty welcome home have been tendered by the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to all Europeans and Africans from Northern Rhodesia who have returned from service in the fighting forces. The motion was moved by the deputy deputy official member and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, who said that the young men of European descent and the Africans of the country had given a magnificent account of themselves in Somaliland, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Burma, and that as one of the benefits of their sacrifice, a better understanding had been created between the two races. He mentioned with pride that a higher proportion of civil servants had been released in Northern Rhodesia, far more than in the forces than in any other African Colony.

The 36th (Dangal) Battalion of the King's African Rifles, which has returned to East Africa from South East Asia Command, was formed at the end of 1940, first saw action against the Italians in the Gondar area of Ethiopia, then in Ceylon as part of the 26th African Brigade in 1943, and was later continuously in action against the Japanese in Burma.

The 8th battalion The Warwickshire Regiment recently relieved the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in Khartoum.

War Personnel

Major-General (Temporary Lieutenant-General) A. R. Godwin-Austen, who has been promoted a substantive lieutenant-general with seniority from January 5, 1943, was responsible for the occupation of British Somaliland in 1940 and later commanded the 12th East African Division in the Ethiopian campaign.

General Sir Kenneth Anderson, G.O.C. East Africa Command, has spent two weeks touring British Somaliland, and has paid a short visit to Ethiopia.

Following the retirement of Major-General E. B. Hawkins, Brigadier W. Carden-Roe, M.C., has arrived in East Africa to take up the appointment of Officer Commanding the Southern Area East Africa Command. Captain S. Grills, Commandant of Bwana Mbatwa War Evacuee Camp in Northern Rhodesia, has returned from leave.

Captain D. Cowper is now a company with the British Army of the Rhine.

desire to see the workers of the railway, mainly the Africans, living a normal family life in urban conditions, and not dependent on the work performed by the women elsewhere. I yield to no one in the desire to see a fine standard of housing provided for the staff, but these things cannot be obtained by wishing.

With the consent of the people of East Africa the Railway Ordinance was passed, which imposes the obligation on the management that the railway shall be operated on business lines. The wages are not considered, they can mean only one thing, that the wages to be paid must be in accordance with the value of the services rendered. The ordinary people may say that the Railway Administration shall be a public, not a private, institution.

I have done a rough job of it, but it springs from the standard of living of the majority of workers on the railway, who are not engaged in means and then look back to the last 25 years, must say there is a tremendous improvement in the rate of living and the standards of our staff. We have also had a tremendous increase in the number of our staff, which they can afford to come to work, and are paid some money as help towards their rent money. We have not done it all, but we have done a good deal and now we ought to try to achieve the others.

Increased Output and Higher Wages

It is not mainly with the Africans, and with no one else, that the African and other employees will increase their output and lessen the need for intensive supervision, so that they can get better wages. If it is said, "Why not pay some of these wages now?" and "Why not put up the rates?" That would be a method of meeting the argument, but that is that it would do more harm to the African population than to assist it.

Suppose we pay these wages, and put up the rates. Some a number of marginal industries in this country would go out of existence. By going out of existence, and many would be agricultural industries, a large number of Africans would be thrown out of employment, not only would Africans be thrown out of work, there would be less traffic on the railway to carry, and we should immediately have to reduce the number of our staff. So we would not pay Africans employed by the railway what we would reduce the standard of living of most Africans, and we therefore say that it would be against the interests of the Africans.

Wages Should be Stable

One of the great difficulties is to come to an agreement with the housing commission, and here again I must emphasize that the housing provided must bear some relationship to the rates of the job performed. I am not at all sure whether we are not trying to enforce too many Western ideas in regard to the housing. I think the Africans may have some ideas of architecture, and I think therefore that we ought to concentrate at present on providing the simplest housing for the maximum number. Our housing costs are going up rapidly, and unless these costs are taken in the main cost we must see whether we cannot do the job of this and find alternative building materials or materials, so that we must come back to a similar type of house.

All hon. members are well interested in the question of the terms and conditions of the 1924-1946 loan. It is our intention to lay down the conditions at the earliest date at which we can do so.

The Railway Advisory Council and the Harbour Advisory Board have recommended to the High Commissioner that what is contained in the opportunity which incidentally is not however a loan of £2,000,000 should be raised on behalf of the Administration in order to bring the whole system up to date. It will provide for housing, mechanical equipment, modernization of the goods yards, and so on, but it will have a still greater effect.

I believe that the Railway Administration can make a notable contribution to stability in this country by

turning the expenditure from this loan, and particularly so in view of the fact that it can well be associated with D.A.R.A. (the Development and Reconstruction Authority), of which I am a member. I hope that between the D.A.R.A. Budget and this loan of £2,000,000 we may be able to do something in our small way in East Africa towards the general stability and avoidance of slumps.

MR. ALFRED VERNET, Leader of the European Elected members, said that the country was very proud of the excellent work done for the railways. MR. F. J. COLLOWAY pointed out the reason for the adoption of the estimate of MR. E. C. WARDEN described them as of a very good standard.

MR. W. G. DUFFY added the only criticism, but compliment of his time, inflicted upon European employees amounting to £50 in one case, and MR. DUFFY asked why African employees, who were doing excellent work, should get much less than African employees.

MR. SHAMBALEEN said that he had seen the Sudan traffic, and that the railway was doing very well. The Sudan Railway, and the railway in East Africa, means did not hold similar standards in East Africa. He asked for the introduction of the new level, Mass. By which all the civilized passengers among Indians and Africans could travel instead of having to travel with men and women with some passengers who are still primitive, and even nude.

MR. E. C. WARDEN said that the terms of the reply to the rate reductions granted to the traffic as an assistance to the British taxpayer amounted to at least two and one-half million pounds, not including the direct grant of £665,000 made only in the year of the £500,000 loan, in addition to the interest to the Imperial Government. The total was considered, approximately, the contribution to the people of East Africa, and one which the critics of the railway should bear in mind.

Labour Organization

He was disappointed to see that some of the people under a highly skilled, and with the knowledge of the trade unionism and the traditional methods of railway welfare committees and welfare officers already provided a facility for grievance to be brought to his attention. The right policy was for the railway to set up their own labour organization.

The general manager reported that the member for Mombasa had submitted a petition without giving any notice, for he felt that his members involving that they could not be satisfied with the private before there was public complaint.

The general manager had a trade union and a staff advisory committee, and a committee appointed to the High Commissioner and then to the Secretary of State. He thought none of those committees had been a part of complaint about the matters mentioned by Mr. NIXON. It was not possible to say that any man had been involved in the general manager's powers to fine were limited to 20 shillings, and the heavy fines had been levied only when the member ignored regulations introduced to protect the lives of the public. A much more drastic punishment than that of the 20 shillings, 10 shillings, 5 shillings, he imagined the imposed by the company with which the member was connected, someone ran one of its ships.

One Month's Leave in Seven Years

The staff of leave, he was asking the staff to do any thing which he was not himself prepared to do. He had been seven and a half years in East Africa with one month's leave, and three years of that spent in Dar es Salaam, "no one could do that." He would be granted only by reducing the leave, which then would involve declaration of the demoralization of the staff. In other words, East Africans now in Burma and other unhealthy areas would have to remain longer because the railways could not handle the number. Quite a lot of the railwaymen were only, as a result of the war, all of the leave in order that they might be ready to go back to work.

As a result of the war, the scales of the country had been thrown out of balance, and until there was a considerable improvement in the economy of the indigenous people, the wages must inevitably be paid to many people which were based on an economy outside East Africa. Some of the East Africans and Asian employees must be based on European and Asian economy respectively. Differences in wage scales had nothing to do with colour, but everything with economy. Four fifths of the staff were Africans, and that was a tremendous increase in the proportion prevailing when he first arrived 27 years ago.

Tributes to S. Rhodesian High Commissioner

Mr. Heaton Nicholls's Forthright Speech

MR. L. NIGAN O'KEEFFE, High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia for the past 12 years, and **MR. KEESFE** were the guests at a luncheon held in their honour on Monday to mark their forthcoming departure.

MR. MALCOLM, President of the British South Africa Company, who presided, read a cablegram from Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony, expressing his gratitude to Mr. O'Keeffe for continuing so long in the office after he was due to retire and for serving his country so well. "Mrs. O'Keeffe," the cablegram continued, "has been a worthy helpmate. Her work for the Servicemen during the war will never be forgotten in Rhodesia, and my best wishes for their success in their retirement."



Great Days in Northern Rhodesia

MR. C. HEATON NICHOLLS, who presided at the health of Mr. and Mrs. O'Keeffe, said that they had served Rhodesia well in times of great difficulty and great importance, and had stuck to their posts through six years of war. Mr. O'Keeffe had arrived soon after the signing of the Gwelo Agreements, with the duty of setting to stimulate the sales of Rhodesian products, especially tobacco. Rhodesia was also just emerging from the chrysalis stage and making tentative flights towards Dominion status, which it had not yet reached; so the High Commissioner had been kept outside the door of the Dominions Office, when the representatives of the Dominions were taken into consideration by day.

He had won the admiration and respect of his colleagues, and of the Servicemen of a Colony which had made a contribution in man-power unequalled. He thought his country not surpassed, by any other part of the Commonwealth; and he had been very ably assisted by Mrs. O'Keeffe, who had gathered around her a small band of voluntary workers in the cause of Rhodesians in the Services. When they got back to their farm near the vuvu and engaged once more in the work of producing fat stock for the Rhodesian and Johannesburg markets, their memories would be enriched for the future affection which they had earned up for themselves in England.

Mr. Nicholls continued:

In addition to being O'Keeffe's colleague in London, I am also a companion of Northern Rhodesia. About the beginning of the century and I took the trail by wagon from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls. The two-months' journey was full of excitement, and there was no transport except carriers beyond the Zambezi. To Kalomo, where I met O'Keeffe, was a march of seven days. There were not more than 12 or 14 Europeans there, all men over 30 years of age, and mostly living in huts a few miles apart. As ships roared in great numbers, even meetings were few.

These men were full of the joy of life, and when I look back on what they accomplished, I am astonished at their self-confidence, energy and success. Africa in the law, as we then knew it, was something which it is quite impossible to convey to our metropolitan idealists. Gradually we established a civilization from the Zambezi to the Congo, and the prestige of these young fellows was so great that not a shot was fired in anger in the establishment of civilization in all

that vast country. Slave caravans were still in the country, one of the first things I saw on reaching Kalomo was a band of released slaves.

Many of the Natives lived in a perpetual state of terror and bordering on destitution. They never knew when they would have to rush from their huts, with the roof cut off, above them, by attacks of disease, which was rampant. It long came to me to hear people talking of the conditions in Africa who do not understand the conditions under which these people lived. The population was ravaged by smallpox, yaws, syphilis, and pulmonary diseases. These young men deserve commendation, not condemnation, from the people who rage against the old imperialism which did so much for Africa.

Inertia of Centuries

These men cannot conceive the state of stagnation in which the Natives lived. The country had been used with game for thousands of years, and yet they had never domesticated even one animal. Iron ore was to be found in a thousand kopjes, and they had long known how to smelt, but had been able to make nothing more than a hoe and an assegai. They had evolved nothing better than a grass-hut and had not one written symbol, so that they could communicate only by word of mouth. Such was the result of the inertia of centuries. So our first enthusiastic efforts were to bring in ideas of civilization, government, of law, of individual existence, and O'Keeffe and I look back with pleasure on the first steps we took in Northern Rhodesia.

There is much to be done in Rhodesia. It is astonishing to me that the creation of Rhodesian Northern Rhodesia should to-day be under the Colonial Office. State run from Whitehall, and that the people who first established law and order should have no say in its further development. Northern and Southern Rhodesia, with a joint area of about 440,000 square miles and a population of two and three-quarter millions, are economically in an impossible position. A territory five times the size of Great Britain, it has immense natural resources, yet over the greater part unsurveyed, and it cannot possibly progress—in the interests of the Native peoples and of the Europeans—without greater population and unity of purpose in its development as a whole.

Future Federation with South Africa

In the opinion of the Central African Council I see the beginnings of the new Rhodesia, embracing Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. They are geographically a single unit and should never have been separated. Their development will be speeded in proportion as unity is achieved in their administration. It is obvious to us in South Africa that there must be a great federation including both this new Dominion of Central Africa and the Union of South Africa.

In Rhodesia civilization has been going for only some 50 years. The Union attempted to establish in 100 years ago and is still fighting to make it secure. Rhodesia has some distance to go before security is reached, and can be reached only by harmonizing and co-ordinating the separate efforts of the separate peoples who inhabit that sub-continent. It can be established solely by lifting up the whole African people to enjoy the full benefits of civilization. That is a great task, and I hope that when he gets back home O'Keeffe will join with others in it—including his own Prime Minister, who is doing all that can be done to break down the fetters of ignorance and inexperience which have held back the people of Southern Africa.

MR. O'KEEFFE, who was warmly greeted when he rose to reply, said that it was in 1900 that he had first crossed the Zambezi, and that soon afterwards there came to

as one day reason for the... budget.

The major factor in the budget of Northern Rhodesia is the revenue from the copper mines... the possibility of restriction on copper outputs... Any such restriction would reduce the rail surplus, stocks, and taxes payable thereon...

The outstanding borrowings of the Northern Rhodesian... at December 31, 1944... 1945... 1946...

Assuming the cost of acquisition including a guaranteed venture conversion issue, and the apportionment... were as stated above, the Northern Rhodesian proportion might be of the order of £7,000,000 (30%)...

Bechuanaland's Position

Income tax in Bechuanaland represents about one-third of the Protectorate's current annual budget... The railways' controllable share of the income tax revenue is only 23% of the total Protectorate revenue... Administration and would probably result in a saving of some fourth of recompense...

Thus it would appear that the removal of railway affairs from the province's taxation—a result which would presumably follow from State ownership—would be of some concern both to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the case of Bechuanaland it would probably create a substantial deficit in its annual budget... In the course of my visit to Southern Africa I endeavored to ascertain my views on the respective Governments or other interested parties...

Division of Profits

I have considered other possible methods of apportionment, in particular (a) the average profits of the railways arising in each territory from 1939 to 1943; (b) average taxes paid by the railways in each territory from 1939 to 1943; (c) relative track mileage in each territory; and (d) European population of each territory... The following relative apportionments:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Northern Rhodesia	51%	16.7%	56%	82%
Southern Rhodesia	39%	24%	27%	16%
Bechuanaland Protectorate	10%	59.3%	17%	2%
	100	100	100	100

If all four methods were to be taken into account and adjusted in respect of various considerations which the commissionists the result would not be widely different from the above basis of apportionment... of the various territories involved it would not be practicable to operate the railway system as a unit of State, and in the case of South African Railways the duty could not be met by the Government's public utility... resident probably in Southern Rhodesia and com-

able to the railway commissions in the country... This would have a small controlling share... from three might be nominated by Southern Rhodesia, two by Northern Rhodesia and one by Bechuanaland... It would be advantageous to have an independent chairman nominated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The executive management and day-to-day control of the maintenance and operation of the railways should be vested in a general manager and this position should be removed from the political control of any of the three administrations... should not be a member of the Council... should not be a member of the Council... should not be a member of the Council...

The Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours have been jointly administered for over 20 years... The above proposal, and I am convinced that the control services have been operated to the benefit of the people of the East Africa and for the benefit of both Governments.

The precedent of Kenya and Uganda cannot be pressed... in that case the territories concerned are both accessible to the same authority... whereas in the case of Rhodesia... one of the territories concerned is separated from the other by some underground... the National Office and Dominions Office.

His Majesty's Government... in the event of a guarantee... £20,000,000 of development... at a fixed rate of interest... without such a guarantee... It may well be that the present... more fully the desirable... converted... The current market price of the debentures, which are changing hands at around 103, would appear to support this view.

Limited Kingdon Guarantees

United Kingdom Government guarantee of a venture... If the United Kingdom tax laws were to be burdened with such a guarantee... Government might have to concern itself in... Rhodesia to an extent greater than might be compatible with the principles of self-government... such a course would be contrary to the desire of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

My impression gained from discussions with Union Ministers was that the Union Government would not object... the contrary would welcome the nationalisation of the Rhodesian railway system... dependent upon the railways... Southern African problems would... system were State-owned, the Southern African States...

My own views in regard to the... be summarized thus:

- (a) If the Rhodesian railways were to be State-owned, it is unlikely that the Portuguese Government would exercise next year. As regards the... proposition rights do not... 1946, but as regards the... at any time after 1946.
- (b) Even if the Rhodesian railways were to be State-owned, it would not necessarily follow that the... immediately be acquired by the Portuguese... former event might influence the... The Portuguese would have very many... in 1942 in the... of recent... results.
- (c) Whether either of both... become State-owned... difficulty would be met in... official arrangements, ensuring... through Beira to the sea.

Beira Railway and Port

I understand that some discussions... taken place at Government level between Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese regarding future relationships... the Beira rail systems were State-owned and the... been considered of some form of joint board with Portuguese representation thereon to agree... questions involving mutual interests... would retain ownership of its own section of line, and... would be no suggestion of a joint utility company owning the Portuguese section as well as the British.

It was suggested to me both in Northern and Southern Rhodesia that joint ownership of the railways would be a definite step towards amalgamation... I understand however... of the House of Commons... and Nyasaland... awarded as...

The draft Bill also contains the following provisions—

It shall be lawful for the Governor at any time within the year of granting a writ of habeas corpus to cancel such writ if the holder thereof without reasonable cause fails to appear in court to answer the writ or to engage in the litigation in which he is originally certified to be a party thereon.

It shall be lawful for the Governor to order any person to be detained for any such order shall be made until the order is set aside for appeal against such decision has been made in the event of an appeal being made until the determination of such appeal.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, no person shall be liable for the Authority, an application being made in accordance with the prescribed form by the holder of a residential permit to endorse the name of a wife or child or the name of the wife, husband or child under the age of 16 years, on the permit.

The Governor may make an order for the removal of any prohibited immigrant or of any person whose presence within the Colony is unlawful under the provisions of any ordinance or any regulations made thereunder.

Any person convicted of an offence under this Ordinance or unless otherwise expressly provided therein, under regulations made thereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Any person who having been deported or ordered to leave the Colony, returns to the Colony shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

[Editorial comment: important under Matters of Moment]

State Ownership of Rhodesian Railways

Cost Estimated at About £25,000,000

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RHODESIA RAILWAYS is bound to come up for consideration at some time, but the question of acquisition should be postponed for at least five years, is the main recommendation of Sir Harold Hoar in his report to the Secretary of State for the Dominions, now published as Dominions, para. 16, 3, 1946 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1946), from which first extracts appeared in this issue of last week.

That document examines the aspects of the problem and points out the following passages:

It is generally accepted that where revenue-earning operations are carried on by Governments, they should not be designed to start profits or be used as a tax-collecting agency, although they may be expected to meet the usual service of their own capital commitments. In principle has been recognised in Southern Rhodesia in the specific exclusion from tax liabilities of the Colony of the activities of various Statutory Commissions, e.g., Iron and Coal, Gold Storage, &c. The application of this principle to the railway system, at the event of State ownership, would have repercussions on the finances of each territory in a more or less serious degree, and some alternative arrangement might have to be considered.

Conversion of Debentures

In my view, the purchase by the Governments of the equity shares of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., would constitute a moral obligation on these Governments to convert the outstanding debentures of some £20,000,000; it would be unthinkable for such a body owned by His Majesty's Government, or by Colonial Governments, to allow the services of prior loan charges to lapse and a receiver to be appointed. On this view, State purchase of the equity is tantamount to guaranteeing the debentures, and should therefore be followed by a conversion scheme, whereby the interest rate may be reduced from 4½% to say 3½% or less.

In thinking of the capital cost of State ownership, therefore, the cost of the equity at any such figure as have been suggested—between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000—represents only a minor portion of the sum involved. The obligation on the Governments, either to subscribe or to support guaranteed issues, might on the basis of the equity figures amount in total to as much as £24,000,000, which is a very substantial figure from the point of view of the territories concerned.

I now consider briefly the possible effects on each territory of loss of railway income tax and addition to standing debt.

Revenue from the railway in Southern Rhodesia is approximately 45% of the total revenue, and £1,200,000 for 1945-46, and in recent years the contribution made to Rhodesia Railways Ltd. has amounted to say 8% of the Colony's total revenue from all sources. Whilst this is a not

inconsiderable proportion of total revenue to emanate from one source, the loss of it might be offset by two main means:

- (1) The Colony's special war expenditure, amounting to some 40% of its present Budget, will presumably to a great extent disappear in future years.
 - (2) If the railway were to be freed from tax liabilities, presumably rate reductions might be effected, and corresponding benefits should accrue to trade and industry, in which the Rhodesian Treasury would duly share.
- With the cessation of the war, and termination of the Finance and Training Scheme, the Budget revenue as a whole may be expected to fall. The post-war effects of world competition on the Colony's trade in tobacco and chrome should also be considered.

Southern Rhodesia's Outstanding Loans

At March 31, 1945, Southern Rhodesia had outstanding borrowings of some £14,500,000 made up thus: £1,000,000 of London £10,300,000 stock issued in Rhodesia, £1,000,000 taken up in the Union of South Africa, £1,175,000 in borrowings in 3% war bonds, £463,000 in internal debentures, £1,500,000 in loan certificates, £1,500,000 in Treasury bills, and temporary loans, £362,000.

The annual interest payable on the above is £1,300,000 or approximately 9.58%. I understand that not more than £2,200,000 are in contemplation, mainly by way of £1,000,000 and that the interest rate thereon is expected to be 10%.

Under a theoretical location of capital expenditure on the railways between the territories, as adopted for the purposes of approximately 60% is allotted to Southern Rhodesia, 20% to Northern Rhodesia, and 10% to Bechuanaland, leaving the small allocations to Union Territory and London. Adopting these proportions merely for illustrative purposes, Southern Rhodesia may be called upon to provide a cash sum of say £14,000,000 (60%) of the £24,000,000 either by way of cash subscription or by guarantee. From the figure shown above of the present public debt position, it would seem obvious that such a sum could not be raised in the Colony, and would probably have to be had to the London market.

The original proposal for acquisition of the railways was to the effect that they should be taken over by the Southern Rhodesian Government independent of the other two territories. From the various figures quoted above—and assuming that acquisition of the equity must logically be followed by debenture conversion—I feel that it would have been easier, raising to the Southern Rhodesian Treasury, in effect to double its standing public debt, and I am doubtful if this could have been met suitably by interest rate at the instance of Southern Rhodesia alone.

Revenue Would Lose, Income Tax

In Southern Rhodesia income tax forms 50% of the total revenue, and approximately one-sixth of such income tax is collected from Rhodesia Railways Ltd., i.e., the railways contribute some 8% of the Colony's total budget. As a percentage, this appears in line with the position in Southern Rhodesia, but as a sum of money the loss of railway income tax would probably be a much greater amount than in Northern than in Southern Rhodesia for two reasons:—

(1) The population of Northern Rhodesia is only some 10% of that of Southern Rhodesia, and there is not equal scope for raising the same amount of revenue from other sources.

(2) In the proportion of total war expenditure to total expenditure it is lower in the case of Northern Rhodesia, and therefore one cannot anticipate such a degree of economy post-war

present residents, whatever their colour, have a prior claim to employment for which they are fitted, and if the employment boards satisfactorily discharge their responsibilities, the general advantage of the territories will be served by this new programme of strictly selective immigration.

Before the Bills were published the opinions in regard to the minimum capital requirements of intending settlers had been applied in connexion with the Kenya settlement scheme, and it is

**General Advantage
The New Criterion.**

therefore obvious, that most all of them, except those few who have been the first to find themselves excluded. That is not to say that they will in the long run suffer from the frustration of their hopes, on the contrary, if they had been encouraged or permitted to embark upon schemes in East Africa with insufficient capital, they would almost invariably have failed to succeed, thus repeating the experience of so many ex-soldiers of the 1914-18 war. New regulations will likewise benefit the

Indian community by easing the pressure of competition for all classes. The fact that Indian immigration was not started years ago, or at least never to the thousands of locally born and bred, is a fair chance of finding reasons for soon employment. Indian political and commercial leaders have often admitted the need in private to have steadily declined to stress it in public, thus contributing to the procrastination which is now to end. Henceforth all non-Africans who wish to take up permanent residence will have in effect, to prove their own admission would be advantageous from the general standpoint. If the legislation be wisely administered, that need not deny his opportunity to the right type of man whose small means are more than compensated by high spirit and large ambitions; from that category have sprung many of the best agriculturists, traders, miners, and manufacturers in East Africa and the Rhodesias. There is, of course, to be full protection for bona fide residents, and there will be no unfair assurances in the way of intending visitors or residential settlers with adequate means.

**Control of Immigration Into East Africa
Summary of Main Provisions of Draft Ordinances**

IMMIGRATION INTO THE EAST AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES except for Africans, is to be regulated, and identical bills for the accomplishment of this purpose have been simultaneously published in the territories for the information of the public before the introduction into the Legislative Councils.

It is officially admitted that the existing immigration laws have not permitted the exercise of adequate control and the most important provision now to be added, contained in the new empowering an Employment Board to refuse and they permit to an applicant for employment if suitably qualified residents of the territory are available or likely to become available in the near future for employment of a similar nature.

An Employment Board will be established in each territory for the purpose of ascertaining whether any suitably qualified residents are available, or likely to become available in the near future for any employment sought by a person desiring to enter the territory, and a separate Authority will be created to consider applications for residential certificates.

Capital Qualification

To qualify for admission, an intending farmer must possess at least £800; a miner £4,000, and a trader £2,500.

There are 10 groups of prohibited immigrants, among them all classes of undesirables, including any person certified by a Government medical officer to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease which makes his presence dangerous to the community. Any person who within five years of entering a territory is found to be a prohibited immigrant will be deemed to have been one at the time of first entry.

The qualifications which must be proved to the Authority by applicants for residential certificates are listed as follows in the Kenya Bill:

- Class A—A person born or domiciled in the Colony.
- Class B—A person intending to engage in the business of agriculture or animal husbandry in the Colony provided that sufficient land is available for him to give effect to such intention and he has his own right and at his full and free disposition a capital sum of not less than £200.
- Class C—A person intending to engage in mining on his own account who is in possession of a certificate issued by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines that he is qualified to do so, and has in his own right and at his full and free disposition a capital sum of not less than £1,000.
- Class D—A person intending to engage in trade on his own account and who has in his own right and at his full and free disposition a capital sum of not less than £2,500.
- Class E—A person intending to engage in the industry of manufacturing on his own account who has in his own right and at his full and free disposition a capital sum of not less than £10,000 (or such lesser sum as the Governor may in any particular case consider adequate to establish an economic unit in the particular industry in which such person intends to engage provided that such industry will provide direct employment for not less than 10 persons).
- Class F—A member of a prescribed profession who intends to practice such profession in the Colony and is in possession of such qualifications as may be prescribed.

Applicants for Employment

Class G—A person who has been offered and has accepted employment provided that a declaration in the prescribed form has been made by the Board that no suitably qualified residents of the Colony are available or likely to become available in the near future for employment of a similar nature.

Class H—A person who has in his own right and at his full and free disposition an assured income of such amount as may be prescribed.

A person shall be deemed to be domiciled in the Colony (a) if he was continuously and lawfully resident in the Colony for a period of five years immediately preceding September 3, 1939, and his application for a residential certificate is made within 12 months of the commencement of this ordinance; (b) if within a period of eight years immediately preceding the date of his application for a residential certificate he has been lawfully resident in the Colony for a period, or aggregate of five years.

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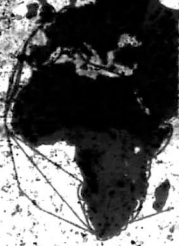
MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVERY GOVERNMENT IN EAST AFRICA, and every student of affairs, has known for many years that African interests in particular were being prejudiced, and even endangered in some directions, by the continued failure of the authorities to impose restrictions upon the immigration of certain classes of non-Africans. When such a course was urged—as it was in these columns from time to time and by non-official leaders of the spot (who, unfortunately, did not return persistently to the charge until Government apathy had given way to action)—the reply, if any, was an apology for a policy of appeasement, usually coupled with a reminder that the Congo Basin Treaties, the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory or some other international instrument precluded the exercise of discrimination. Long before the outbreak of the recent war we argued that an interpretation so manifestly detrimental to the well-being of British East and Central Africa was untenable, and that if the highest legal authorities insisted on adhering to it, then that was one of a number of reasons for the British Government to take immediate steps to abrogate the treaties which had revealed such serious defects. Since there has been no abrogation and immigration is at long last to be controlled, it is evident that what officialdom gave as its reasons for the main-

tenance of *laissez faire* were no more than flimsy excuses for procrastination. Because the problem was difficult and any attempt at solution sure to arouse angry antagonism among certain sections of the public, one Governor after another, with the consent (and perhaps even at the instigation) of the then Secretary of State, served his term of office and left the position worse than he had found it. That, unhappily, has been the record in so many of East Africa's major problems, which have been tragically aggravated by this very neglect.

It is, then, to the credit of the present Government that it has accepted the advice of the Governors of the territories that practical steps should be taken to deal with the matter. That there **Prior Claims** will be vociferous **Present Residents** tests from some quarters is not to be doubted; it is, indeed, surprising that they have not already begun to be reported both from East Africa and India. While the proposed regulations apply to all intending entrants except Africans, it would be unduly ingenuous not to recognize that they will in particular limit the immigration of Indians, so many of whom seek precisely those positions in trade and industry which increasing numbers of Africans are becoming qualified to fill. There can be no quarrel with the principle that

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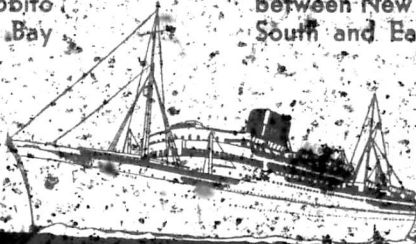
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The coastal belt of Tanganyika has long been frequented by Arab traders and pirates. Eventually it became subject to the Imam of Muscat, one of whose descendants still rules in Zanzibar, under the protection of Great Britain.

The native population of more than 5,000,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture—the coffee and plantations in the North produce the staple of port wine. Cotton and groundnuts, hides, skins and gold are also exported.

The average annual value of Tanganyika's export trade for the years 1937-38 was about £8,000,000. The Bank has branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Chinyanga, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Middle East or the West Indies are invited to communicate with



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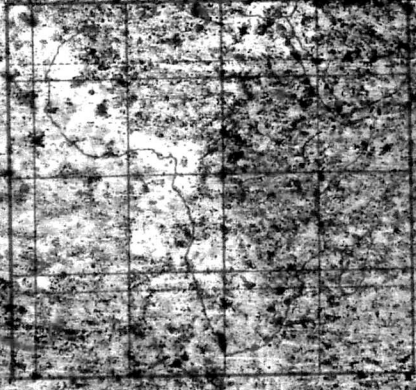
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Scientific Pest Control

New Methods in Rhodesia

Electricity will probably be used hereafter for the spraying of crops in Southern Rhodesia by the East African (Southern Africa), Ltd., a company recently registered in Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of Geoffrey Kingsgrave, (Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Industrial Development Commission). The managing director is Dr. Guy Marshall who is assisted by Sir Guy Marshall and Mr. C. P. Warren is the other full-time director. The other members of the board are Mr. William Handley, Mr. Dr. W. E. Ripper as alternate, and Messrs. G. Rayson and W. J. Underwood.

The aim of the company is to provide an efficient scientific service in applied biology controlled by properly trained technical men. The Virginia tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia is to receive immediate attention, the Government and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association having each undertaken to subscribe 2,500 acres for the next two years for the spraying of 4,000 acres.

Fungal diseases can be controlled by field spraying with copper fungicides. Dr. Parry Jones has said, adding that tobacco aphids can be controlled by nicotine gassing and wash used pests by spraying and atomization.

It is hoped to co-operate with the Department of Entomology in the aerial spraying and dusting of areas under heavy flies and locusts.

Filming Rhodesia

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is sponsoring films dealing with immigration into the colony, tourism and tobacco growing and Mr. Harold Weaver, production manager in Southern Africa for Gaumont British Instructional, Ltd., and Mr. Alastair Seobie, a script writer and film director, have arrived in Salisbury to undertake the work.

Mining

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

The mineral exports of Tanganyika for the year ending 31st December 1943 were valued at £1,000,000, an increase of 15% on the 1942 figure of £870,000. The total value of mineral exports for the year ending 31st December 1943 was £1,000,000, an increase of 15% on the 1942 figure of £870,000. The total value of mineral exports for the year ending 31st December 1943 was £1,000,000, an increase of 15% on the 1942 figure of £870,000.

Company Progress Reports

The progress in Rhodesia since March 31st 1943 was reported at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East African (Southern Africa), Ltd. held on 22nd April 1944. The Board reported that the company had a net profit of £277,000 for the year ending 31st March 1944, an increase of 15% on the 1943 figure of £240,000. The Board also reported that the company had a net profit of £277,000 for the year ending 31st March 1944, an increase of 15% on the 1943 figure of £240,000.

Iramba-Sekake Goldfield

The Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines of Tanganyika Territory has issued the Preliminary Report on the Iramba-Sekake Goldfield. The Iramba-Sekake Goldfield is situated in the Iramba-Sekake area of Tanganyika Territory. The Iramba-Sekake Goldfield is situated in the Iramba-Sekake area of Tanganyika Territory.

Belgian Congo Output

The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi produced 4,160,000 metric tons of copper in 1943, an increase of 15% on the 1942 figure of 3,600,000 metric tons. The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi produced 4,160,000 metric tons of copper in 1943, an increase of 15% on the 1942 figure of 3,600,000 metric tons.

Dividends

The Board of Directors of the East African (Southern Africa), Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares of the company for the year ending 31st March 1944. The dividend is payable on 15th May 1944 to shareholders who have registered their names with the company by 1st May 1944.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An amount of £500 has been received by the Kenya Election Commission.

Members of the African Communities will be reviewed on December 23-24.

H. W. S. G. East, who is in charge of the relief fund in East Africa, has been in the Congo.

The Congo has a population of 10,000,000 and a land area of 1,000,000 sq. miles.

The Government of the Eastern Congo has been in the Congo since 1945.

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The Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association has resolved to press, with all possible vigour, for the revision of basic salaries by the Government and for the incorporation of a wage-cost-of-living allowance.

In order to develop their export trade, Messrs. Brothers Ltd. and Ginter, Ltd. have amalgamated their export interests in the United Kingdom by the formation of a new organization under the name of Anglo-African Ltd.

When M. Goddard, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, visited the London Zoo last year, he was accompanied by a contingent of 1000 people, including the one presented to the King by the King of the Belgians.

The Government of the Congo has been in the Congo since 1945.

Members of the African Communities will be reviewed on December 23-24.

H. W. S. G. East, who is in charge of the relief fund in East Africa, has been in the Congo.

The Congo has a population of 10,000,000 and a land area of 1,000,000 sq. miles.

The Government of the Eastern Congo has been in the Congo since 1945.

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Barclays Bank Trade Report Sudan Plantations Report

New Appears in New Form Summary Annual Year

THE MONTHLY OVERSEAS TRADE REVIEW of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) now appears in a new and much improved form as a 16-page printed brochure, of which two pages are devoted to the trade of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, another page is given to the Sudan, and half a page to Eritrea.

Unfavourable weather is reported from all the East and Central African territories. The tobacco, maize, and cotton prospects in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are nevertheless good, but in Uganda the cotton crop estimate has been reduced to between 200,000 and 220,000 bales. The total coffee crop in Kenya in the season just concluded is put at 6,500 tons, and, despite the unusually long dry spell, the new season's crop in the Northern Province of Tanganyika is still promising. Uganda's *robusta* crop is likely to be the largest yet harvested.

Guaranteed Prices for Maize and Wheat

To provide stability, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have guaranteed maize and wheat prices for the next four years. For the 1946 and 1947 maize plantings the price f.o.b. is to be £5.50 per bag for K.2 and K.3 grades, and for the two following years it will be not less than 12s., with a proviso that the actual figure for the year will be announced each January. For first-grade wheat the guarantee is of 28s. per bag for plantings this year and next, and not less than 20s. for the two following years.

The Ministry of Supply is reported to have agreed to increase the price of all varieties and grades of East African hides by 1d. per lb. but since this is felt to be inadequate, further representations are being made, especially as the price of hides from other sources has recently advanced by 20% to 25%.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda in 1945 are given as £10,704,000 and exports at £12,834,114, with the corresponding figures for Tanganyika at £6,744,327 and £10,000,000.

As the adverse trade balance of Eritrea for 1945 was £1,222,775, it was no more than £654,210 in 1944, when exports rose to £1,678,367, compared with £794,163 in the previous year. A large local boot factory exports to the French footwear to France to a value of between £200,000 and £400,000.

The United Africa Company (Tanganyika) Ltd. has been appointed as the sole cable and telegraphic agent for the place for 25 years.

The report of the directors of the SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYMBAITE TRADING COMPANY at the 35th general meeting of the company is a most interesting one, drawing attention to the fact that the company's production in 1945 was one of the largest ever, the total value of the crop which was deprived of a portion of the profit for the national benefit which would otherwise have been received. The dividend for 1945 and a bonus of 12%.

The report of the directors of the SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYMBAITE TRADING COMPANY has been taken up by Mr. H. Wooding, the company's managing director. Tribute was paid to the work of the staff, Mr. Archibald, who in September retired from the position of manager in the Sudan, where he has been 30 years, and Mr. A. Frazer, the chief assistant, whose place was filled by Mr. F. Brown.

The issued share capital is £2,247,800. General reserve appears at £712,000, while the General sinking fund and reserve fund accounts amount to a total of £1,637,750. Fixed assets amount to £1,642,500. The company holds Government securities worth £1,193,000, and the sinking fund reserve fund and shares in the Sudan Cotton Company Ltd. worth £110,000. Current assets of £1,250,000 include stocks of cotton and cotton seed to the amount of £228,349; British Government securities valued at £110,000; cash balances of £217,619; an interest-free loan of £250,000 to H.M. Government in reserve certificates totalling £221,145; debtors for £190,161; and 30,000 ordinary shares in the Sudan Cotton Ltd. Taxation on current profits for 1945, of which £17,600 was by way of E.P.T.

Under the terms of the agreement the sinking fund reserve fund accounts will be taken over by the Sudan Government as they exist on the date of the rescission of the Government is to take over the management of the Sudan Cotton Ltd. in 1950.

Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd.

The report of the Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd. states that the harvesting of one of the largest crops in the history of the company has permitted an increase in the yield from 2% to 5%. During the year Mr. H. Foynt, who had been appointed a director in place of the late Lord Bess of Bletchingley, resigned from the R.A.F. Mrs. L. Humphreys resigned his position as secretary of the company, and Mr. J. F. Bodrie has succeeded him.

The issued capital is £100,000. Fixed assets amount to £97,017 and current assets to £207,751 of which £53,632 is represented by stocks of cotton and cotton seed. The profit for the year ended June 30, 1945, was £142,117, compared with £68,640 in 1944. Taxation on current profits absorbed £77,500. The dividend of 10% plus bonus of 5% amounted to £45,000 less income tax of £20,250.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Robey and Co. (Machinery) Ltd. have declared an ordinary dividend of 10% and a bonus of 10%, making 20% for the year, or double the distribution for 1944.

The British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd. has elected to its board of directors Mr. H. Jack, chief electrical engineer, Mr. A. A. Pollock, chief mechanical engineer, and Mr. L. J. Davies, head of the research laboratory. They have served with the company for 38, 44, and 23 years respectively.

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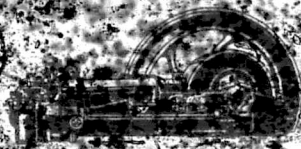
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Northern Rhodesian Legislature Now Sea Passages are Allocated

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has heard from the Director of Medical Services details of the procedure adopted by the Sea Passages Committee relative to the activities of which there has been much misunderstanding.

Information supplied by applicants for passage, he said, enabled the committee to allow marks under various headings. Each application, numbered in order to preserve anonymity, was marked by at least two members of the committee, frequently by three, and an average taken. Reservations were made on behalf of those applicants with the most claims.

A typical allocation would be 20 places on one deck, an entire promenade, standing berths and other facilities with the proviso that no passenger should be over 65 years old; that cabins be restricted solely to children, women, children, and women over 50; and that troops and their baggage should not be admitted to any male under 18 years of age.

The committee might find after it had allotted available accommodation in strict priority that there remained one berth in a cabin and three places on the troop deck. The applicant next on the priority list might be for a man and his wife and two girls of nine and 11. Since they could not be placed in available accommodation, it became necessary to debate the order of priority. Last minute difficulties often arise, perhaps the person with the most claims, or perhaps the person with the least, might accept only first class accommodation, others would say they could not afford to travel, and still others would give a date before which they cannot travel.

Nearly a Thousand Applications

There had been altogether 994 applications, 180 had been granted, 93 for civil servants, several travelling on official business or on transfer. Thus 19.6 per cent of the servants' applications had been successful and less than the average. As to the libel on his profession and department that it was much easier for civil servants to get medical certificates, he would treat it with the contempt it deserved.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said that the faculty of imposing trade unionism on a people had been demonstrated in other parts of Africa and the world. Experience had shown that it must grow naturally and spontaneously. It should not be imposed on Africans as a solution to a host of problems. Everything was being done to further the growth of collective bargaining among African workers, and if trade unionism emerged naturally from that it would be given every encouragement.

MAJOR H. T. MCKEE moved the lifting on April 30 of the ban on the alien staff of Government for settlement purposes. After stressing the hardship of ex-servicemen and those retiring or being repatriated from their work on the farms if the ban were retained, he went on to clear up some misapprehension regarding the scheme for training of ex-servicemen on farms. It should not be thought that they would have to subsist entirely on the Government grant; in fact the farmers would provide board and accommodation at the least, and in most cases would pay the learner a small salary.

Seconding the motion, Mr. J. S. PATE emphasized the re-

quirements made by the War Office and the Land Board should modify the conditions relative to qualifications in respect of prospective settlers in the Western Province, where less stringent requirements than in the other two belts.

His second motion was carried and Major McKee and his Committee of Enquiry on the subject of the non-official side of the House heard the their proposals full support. The motion was carried.

Moving the general subject of recommendations contained in an interim report on inter-territorial relations for the two Rhodesias prepared by the Chief Secretary of the Central African Council, Mr. A. J. J. STEWART suggested that the composition of the proposed committee should be revised so as to consist of the Chief Secretary of the Central African Council as Chairman, and not more than two members from each territory, who would be selected on the understanding that Northern Rhodesia should appoint one official and one non-official member.

Education Service

Mr. P. H. PRINCE moved with the proposal to postpone the further recommendation for the establishment of schools for girls in Northern Rhodesia and for that reason to be voted against the motion. He said that he was anxious to see unified education provided between the two territories so long as by one department, to the hope that it would be a step towards amalgamation.

MAJOR MCKEE moved an amendment to the motion for the establishment of the proposed arrangements with Southern Rhodesia shall be effective until the end of the year 1951, and that the question of establishing further secondary educational facilities in Northern Rhodesia be reviewed by a Northern Rhodesian committee to report and recommend necessary every third subsequent session. It was carried.

Moving the tables of the excess profits tax as from March 1, 1948, Mr. STEWART GORE-BROWNE said, he thought the country was slowly moving towards socially limited dividends. The Financial Secretary explained that the excess-profits tax paid was £120,000, less were treated there would be an income tax gain of £10,000, so the net loss would be £110,000. The Government was pleased to accept the motion.

Department Which Paid for Itself

The Northern Rhodesian Department of Supply, established early in the war in order to insure that the Colony should obtain the essential requirements, has closed down, the remaining members of the staff having been transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industry to wind up its affairs. Mr. L. B. FERGUSON, Minister of Supply, paid warm tributes to Mr. Robert Halford, the director, and Mr. W. G. Cowan, his predecessor, who had, he said, ensured that Rhodesians should go short of little that was necessary throughout the war years. The imposition of a nominal commission on all goods imported by the department, the entire cost of the department from 1941 to 1948 had been covered. Imports by the department had reached a value of almost £3,000,000 a year from such items as tea and sugar, which had involved large financial transactions. The export section had secured business for the Colony worth more than £3,000,000.

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Parliament

Labour on Sisal Estates Tax Exemption for Native Housing

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS rose for the 'Easter recess, the following questions were asked and answered:—

MRS. MIDDLETON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the unsatisfactory arrangements for the inspection of labour conditions on sisal estates in Tanganyika, and whether steps were being taken to provide an adequate inspection?

MR. GEORGE HALL: I am aware that owing to a shortage of staff, the Government of Tanganyika was unable during the war to maintain a sufficient scale of inspection of labour conditions on sisal estates. The matter has been under my attention for some time. Since the beginning of 1945 the medical officers attached to the Labour Department has inspected the majority of estates. The staff of the department has been increased since the beginning of 1953 by the addition of five officers, and will shortly be increased further. I hope that the arrangements for inspection will in future be adequate.

MRS. MIDDLETON asked whether the Minister would revise the law allowing tax exemption for expenditure on housing of welfare under the East African tax ordinances, as this has proved as a direct deterrent to providing improved accommodation and amenities for workers.

MR. HALL: Steps are being taken to meet this point. The East African Governments propose to introduce legislation giving similar treatment in respect of housing to that provided under the United Kingdom Income Tax Act of 1948.

Security for Tanganyika Services

MRS. MIDDLETON asked if the Minister was aware that there was little security of tenure for Government employees in the lower grades of the Land Settlement, Civil Service, and that there was no definite pension scheme?

MR. HALL: The conditions of employment of the responsible European officers are governed by formal agreements entered into between the Government and the Government. These agreements are as a rule valid for three years only, but in practice the appointments are non-pensionable and are terminated only for good reasons. As regards relations with

I am making representations to the Government and I am hoping that the Government will give early and sympathetic consideration to the introduction of a contributory pension scheme.

MR. JANNER asked if the Government was aware that Exports from this country were handicapped by the fact that they could not at present get rapid and complete information about Colonial ordinances which might affect the import and sale of goods in various Colonies, and whether arrangements would be made in conjunction with His Majesty's Stationery Office to provide an up-to-date index of Colonial ordinances for this country, and to arrange that copies thereof should be immediately available to all who required them.

MR. HALL: No, Sir; but I shall be pleased to look into the matter if I am furnished with details of any difficulties that have arisen. So far as customs duties and regulations are concerned, a publication entitled 'Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire, Revised up to September, 1944' is available on sale. Alterations in customs duties and regulations are also notified in the 'Board of Trade Journals'. The Colonial Office Library is open to the public for the purpose of Colonial ordinances.

Labour Commissioner and Executive Councils

MR. JANNER asked in which Colonies the head of the Labour Department was a member of the Executive or Legislative Councils.

MR. HALL: In Tanganyika, Mauritius, and Fiji the head of the Labour Department is a member of the Legislative Council. As a general rule, the labour commissioners attend meetings of the Legislative Council when labour questions are under discussion. If important labour legislation is being introduced, they are, where the Constitution permits, appointed extraordinary members of the Council. The question of making the labour commissioner a permanent member of the legislature is being considered in Nigeria and Kenya. I am looking into this matter at present.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SMITH asked whether the Minister would give an assurance that all non-Native settlement in Tanganyika would take place as part of an overall plan, so that no farmers would be settled until the Government was satisfied that there would be an adequate labour supply with the prospect of satisfactory wage rates.

MR. HALL: Yes, Sir. I will give attention to the point raised.

CAPTAIN SMITH asked whether the scheme for non-Native settlement now being considered by the Government of Tanganyika provided for the settling of individual farmers or of trained key workers in larger undertakings.

MR. HALL: These schemes are still being worked out by the Land Settlement Boards in Tanganyika. It is premature to make any definite statement about details.

CAPTAIN SMITH: May I ask if the Minister will maintain the principle that no land will be alienated without the specific consent of the Secretary of State?

MR. HALL: We are seeing that Native interests are protected in every possible way.

Economic Development Plans

MAJOR VERNON asked which Colonies had completed their 20-year economic development plans, and what expenditure was proposed from British and local funds.

MR. HALL: Plans have been completed for Nigeria and Zanzibar. The Zanzibar plan includes £750,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, £460,000 from the Zanzibar Exchequer, and £250,000 to be raised by loan. This plan has not yet been approved by the Legislature. Draft 10-year plans have been prepared by the Legislature for Grenada, Jamaica and dependent territories, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. These plans, which are not in all cases complete and cover in some instances a shorter period than 10 years, are now being considered and revised in the Colonies concerned, and the expenditure proposed from local revenues and loan has not yet been fixed. The contributions which will be available to the Colonies concerned from the United Kingdom funds are set out in Command Paper 6713. In a number of other Colonies plans are in active preparation.

MR. T. REID asked if the Colony of Seychelles still remained mainly on the coconut palm industry, as in the past, or if a more balanced industrial economy had now been established.

MR. HALL: Seychelles is still primarily dependent on the coconut industry, which in 1945 comprised nearly two-thirds of her exports, and was valued at nearly £150,000. The possibilities of economic development were considered in 1945, after a report had been submitted by an agricultural expert. In view of the rocky nature of the islands it has not been possible to achieve any substantial variation of agricultural industries, and coconuts still remain the dominant export.

MR. REID: Has the attempt to introduce the essential of industry been a failure?

MR. HALL: I would like my hon. friend to give notice of that question.

The average earnings of a Kamba family in Kenya after they have provided for their food, are £12. The Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya.

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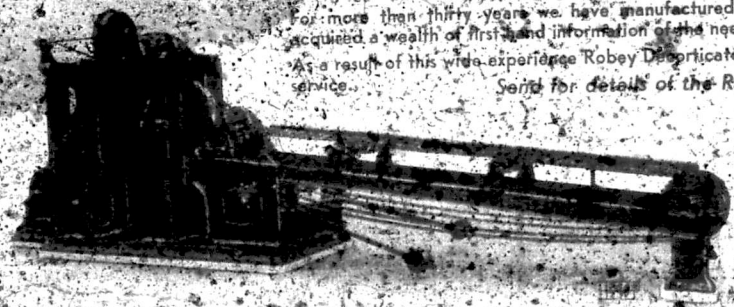
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Obituary—continued

chosen members at the time that Sir Thomas St. Alfred Vincent was elected their Leader.

Last summer, with Mr. Roger Norton as his colleague, Caudrey visited this country and the United States on behalf of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, of which he was Chairman (was also of the Board in Kenya) and on his return he wrote in his journal, "Caudrey, he had received every where in the United States, except at the British Embassy! Though he had come from London because certain officials of His Majesty's Government wished for consultations for the first six months he could find no one in London to whom they would state a case, and he had to go to the office in Whitehall, then he had to go to the office in London to the Government of Kenya, then he was summoned to leave London to go to the Boarding house where he was cancelling his air passage to Kenya, and finally back to Kenya at the first opportunity. The chief scandalized at such a race, and Caudrey was assured that this was no idle threat, but a plea from which there would be no departure if bureaucratic indifference did not immediately disappear. By midday Caudrey was properly commended."

His wife died in 1942, and his mother, to whom he was greatly attached, passed away a few weeks ago in Worthing in her 91st year. His son, who was born in Kenya, holds a commission in the Royal Marines.

Kenya's Most Vigorous Journalist

C. R. M. writes

"Frank's outburst of entry into journalism, of which he became Kenya's most vigorous opponent, was not entirely premeditated. Soon after settling in Nairobi, he bought several town properties in Nakuru, in one of which a printer was publishing the *Nakuru Advertiser*, a purely advertising medium, which was distributed free. Caudrey had put up some of the capital for the venture

and eventually had to take it over. From this business emerged the *Nakuru News*, which took place of the *Advertiser*."

From the start Caudrey wrote his leader columns and usually came into the success of the business was due to his efforts to increase the circulation and interest in the paper and to expand. The chief success and success to the last—was in the early days, crude as well as if it sometimes seemed as if he went out of his way to turn a "big game" but this was largely rectified as he gained confidence.

Defence of Income Tax

His writings first came prominently into notice when, against the rest of the local Press, he stoutly and valiantly supported income tax. After that his opinions carried considerable weight. He was largely responsible for persuading the Government to fix the price of maize at 4s. per bag, while the slump was at its lowest, and he took a leading part in the formation of the Labor Society.

Almost from the outbreak of the recent war, he warned the Government of Kenya against its policy of fixing low maximum prices for maize and other produce, a policy which was proved later to have been disastrous by the need to import maize from the Argentine, not only at enormous expense, but at the cost of the diversion of shipping which was desperately needed elsewhere. In 1941 he urged the provision of correspondence courses for members of the forces, which were not forthcoming until some three years later, when their best chance of success had been lost.

His services to Nakuru were great. In the municipality he was a most progressive influence, and he may well have had more to do with the buildings for Native use, so praised by Major C. O. Browne, than anyone else. The Nakuru Club, which had been in financial difficulties for some time before the war, owed its recovery mainly to Caudrey's direction. It was he who insisted on accepting the offer of a lamp post from the old Waterloo Bridge, when these were made available to municipalities in the Empire, and it stands in Donald Avenue, the only one in Kenya.

During the war he held an important staff post in Mombasa when the fleet was stationed there.

Mr. Robert W. Ednie

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM EDNIE, whose death we deeply regret to announce, was a chartered accountant who in 1925 joined Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., as chief accountant, and eight years later became secretary of that enterprise and of associated companies in the group. He visited East Africa in 1939, when he spent a few weeks in Tanganyika Territory on the property of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Ednie was a delightful companion and true friend, with great business ability, and his death will be a severe loss to the companies which he served so faithfully and well. During the war he served in the Intelligence Section of the Home Guard in the Beckenham district, where he had resided for many years. He had been a member of the Foxgrove and Sundry Park golf clubs. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Mrs. PRISCILLA PARDOE, wife of Mr. Eric W. Pardoe, of Gilgil, Kenya, died last week in East Hertsley.

LEUT. COLONEL SANDY PRICE JAMES, C.M.G., F.R.S., M.D., D.P.H., who died recently, visited Kenya and Uganda in 1929 to advise on anti-malarial measures. In 1922 he had joined the League of Nations Malaria Commission as its expert member. He had been in the Indian Medical Service from 1896 to 1913, when he became adviser on tropical diseases to the Ministry of Health in this country. He was a past President of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

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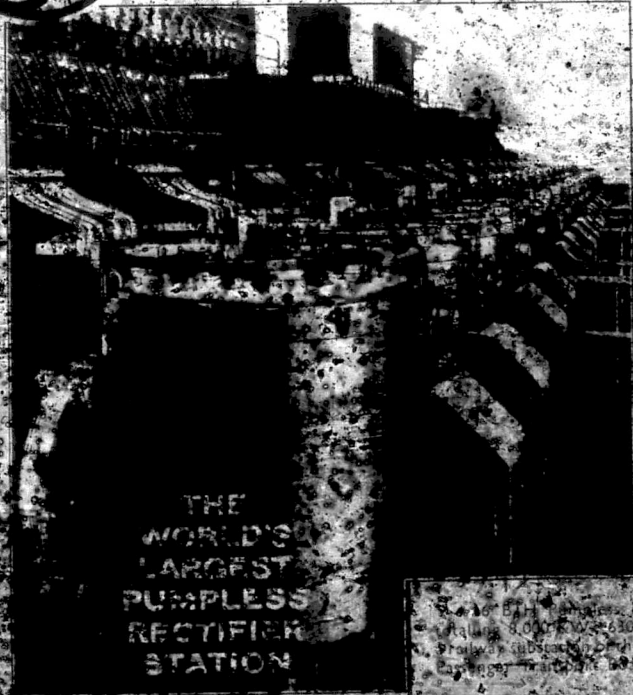


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PERSONALIA

SIR REGINALD ROBINS was 55 on Monday. SIR THOMAS BOWELL BUXTON, BT, who died recently, left £205,532.

MR. H. E. PRICE, Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, is on leave.

MR. C. MATHEW, Attorney-General of Nyasaland, is now Acting Chief Justice.

MR. C. H. THORNEY has been appointed Administrative Secretary in Kenya.

A daughter has been born in Kisumu to MR. and MRS. G. R. DE V. COLVILLE.

MR. H. W. STUART, a Puisne Judge in Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam on leave.

MR. J. F. BERRINS left England a few days ago for Teldit Estate, Katala, Kenya Colony.

A daughter has been born to the wife of MR. PETER BLEACKLEY, of Nzega, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. WILEY EVANS, one of Kenya's best-known farmers, has recently flown to South Africa for an operation.

THE REV. RICHARD CUNNINGHAM has been inducted as minister of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Nairobi.

MR. JUSTICE COX, the new Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in that territory on transfer from Nigeria.

CAPTAIN A. L. VICARS-MILES, who joined the Sudan Political Service in 1922, has retired. He will live in the New Forest, Hampshire.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, who has on several occasions visited East Africa, underwent an operation for appendicitis in Sydney on Monday.

DR. J. F. G. WHEELER, a well-known marine biologist, has been examining the possibility of developing an export trade in cured fish from the Seychelles.

COMMANDER F. T. HARE, Chairman of Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., arrived in London by air at the beginning of the week from his visit to East Africa.

MR. M. A. PELT, for many years an inspector of the Holland Afrika Line for British East Africa has been appointed a director of the line, the headquarters of which are in Amsterdam.

MR. R. H. BRAND, representative of the Treasury in the United States, who has asked to be relieved of his duties, was in his early manhood a member of Lord Milner's kindergarten.

THE REV. R. A. HOWMESON, for seven years minister of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Nairobi, has been appointed principal minister of St. Andrew's Collegiate Church of Scotland, Calcutta.

MAJOR PHILIP NEWETT, only son of Mrs. H. A. Newett, of Rochdale, and Miss WINIFRED CHRISTINA JOLLEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. C. Jolley, of Nairobi, were recently married in Nairobi.

A son has been born to COLONEL and MRS. C. D. TOPP, of the British Military Administration, Malaya. Colonel Topp served in Tanganyika from 1923-25, 1929-36 and for a short time in British Somaliland.

THE REV. H. IBBOTSON, minister of the Methodist Church in Salisbury, and Mrs. Ibbotson, have left Southern Rhodesia after nearly 19 years in the capital. Mr. Ibbotson will join the Oxford circuit after his return to this country.

The engagement is announced between MR. BRUCE WYKE WICKHAM, of the Colonial Civil Service, Nyasaland, and MISS SHIRLEY MARGARET MAXWELL NOURSE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nourse, of Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

APPOINTMENT REQUIRED

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MAJOR R. G. B. CROSS, The South Stafford Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cross, of Nuneaton, and MISS MARJORIE DAWSON, elder daughter of Mr. E. B. Dawson, editor of the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. J. G. HAMILTON ROSS, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, is due to retire this month. His successor is MR. D. L. MORGAN. Mr. Ross joined the Administration in 1919 and has spent much of his service in Nakuru.

SIR HAROLD TEMpany, SIR FRANK ENGLEDOw, and PROFESSOR MUNRO, members of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry, recently attended a meeting in Nairobi of the East African Agricultural Research Committee.

MR. ANTHONY O'BRIEN, and MISS PATRICIA O'BRIEN, son and daughter of the late Major A. K. O'Brien, and of Mrs. O'Brien, of Lumbwa, announced their engagements. Mr. Anthony O'Brien to Miss Nina Harrison, of Nairobi, and Miss Patricia O'Brien to Major Charles Clarke.

MR. J. W. MILLER, hitherto manager of the Bulawayo office of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., has been appointed general manager in Southern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Salisbury, following the promotion of Mr. Addison to be editor of the *Johannesburg Star*.

MR. W. J. C. AINSLIE, C.A., has reopened the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Leslie, Swinchan and Co., chartered accountants. During the war he served in East Africa and the Middle East, and was demobilized with the rank of colonel. MRS. AINSLIE recently returned to Kenya from England by the FRANCONIA.

MR. A. REDFERN, Chairman of the National Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, THE HON. HUMPHREY GIBBS, President of the Southern Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, and MR. H. PALMER, a member of the executive of that Union, visited Kenya recently to attend a conference called to discuss how the British East and Central African territories could best help to relieve world food shortages.

The engagement is announced between MR. GEORGE CROKER O'FARRELL, of the Sudan Civil Service, eldest son of Lieut. Colonel E. H. M. O'Farrell, late The Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Mrs. O'Farrell, of Swallet House, Christian Malford, Wiltshire, and MISS CATHERINE PATRICIA MORGAN, only daughter of the late Mr. Merlin Morgan and of Mrs. Morgan, of 21 Cumberland Mansions, Hampstead, Epton, N.W.6.

THE REV. LOUIS WEIßOW, who for the past 23 years has been minister of the South Manchester Hebrew Congregation, is shortly leaving for East Africa at the request of the late Chief Rabbi in order to organize Jewish religious life in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. He was born in Leeds 56 years ago. Three years before the outbreak of war he protested strongly against pro-Nazi propaganda appearing in German textbooks used in schools in Manchester, and as the result of his initiative the books were withdrawn throughout the whole country.

MR. J. S. BEVAN, who has been appointed an assistant manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., joined the Southampton office in 1917, and two years later was transferred to London. After serving in various departments, he became secretary to the Chairman in 1932, and in 1939 was seconded as personal assistant to Sir Vernon Thomson, Chairman and managing director of the Line, who had been appointed Principal Shipping Adviser and Controller of Commercial Shipping in the Ministry of Shipping (subsequently the Ministry of War Transport). At that Ministry Mr. Bevan also did duty as secretary of the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee and of Shipping (Operation) Control. Mr. Bevan, who is 45 years of age, visited South and East Africa in 1932, 1933, and last year.

TO THE NEWS

Opinions Splintered—General Sir... with the... presence in our... always... property... Mr. J. L. Garvin...

Broadly Speaking, the average farmer in Great Britain takes from his farm, in the form of produce, about four times the value shown for income tax... *National News Service*... side from language and common literary tradition... we have to more inclination with imperialistic England than with communist Russia... Mr. H. A. Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Commerce...

The Draft Museum was hit by a bomb... one of the buildings was largely destroyed... it may be years before a full... Sir John... Director of the British Museum...

In New Zealand people live on an average for 68 years... In some of our countries through which I passed... of my way... Britain people live an average for 77 years... You cannot have a 77-year Mandate in the same world and still say there is no more war... Mr. Nash, Finance Minister of New Zealand...

...with the... of death... Director... Here...

When the next year Britain is entirely... North Atlantic... that will... anything America is... into the air... Senator Ralph Brewster...

Awards to Army and R.A.F. personnel from Northern Ireland during the war... King's commendations were at least 264 and 267 respectively... This total of 527 included 25 D.S.O.s, 53 M.C.s, 163 D.F.C.s, 2 G.M.s, 13 M.M.s and 12 O.B.s... Mr. Bell... Secretary of War...

Between October 6, 1944, and March 31, 1945, we supplied Russia with... and... and... 73 sent from... used... The total value of military supplies sent to Russia was about \$1,000,000... 120,000,000 worth of raw materials, machinery, food and other commodities were supplied... We are very glad to be... able to give this assistance... Mr. ...

The record of strikes, of carry and absenteeism in Great Britain since 1932... the victory has... the most splendid page of all English history... The... of...

...the... and... but I know all about... and... Sir... Burrows, Governor of Bengal (at one time... driver)...

The night of all nights I remember was on December 7, 1941... We were sitting at table listening to the nine o'clock news and quite casually there came out the item that the Japanese had attacked U.S. shipping in the Pacific... it passed almost without our realizing what had happened... We got through to... Roosevelt... We are all in the same boat now... Churchill...

But for Congress to... an undetermined number of members to debate his proposals... House of Commons... an undecidable anomaly... Government accepted the indefinite and accepted it... indeed, without making any reference to the United States... Such is the authority... in complete... by an unassailable parliamentary majority... *Round*

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BACKGROUND

Dr. Robert Ross has said that the Bill is "the power of loyalty and responsibility should be to his patient. He should be free to act, unimpeded, and unhampered by interference from above. The doctor should be the patient's doctor, not the Government's doctor. A whole-time salaried service is inconsistent with free choice of doctor. It would tend to impose a uniformity in a form of work in which initiative and originality are essential. It would tend to bureaucratize a human service. It would destroy patient loyalty. It might tend to replace competition for patients by competition to avoid them. In the view of the British Medical Council, the Government's proposals do lead to the general practitioner becoming the full-time salaried servant of the State. The belief that this form of service is against the public interest leads the Council to criticize these features of the Bill." There is as yet little evidence that the Government desires the co-operation of those upon whom the successful working of any medical service is necessary. At the two meetings between the Minister of Health and the negotiating committee of the profession before the publication of the Bill, there was permitted no more than an exchange of memoranda. Since the publication of the Bill no indication has been given by the Minister of any desire to discuss its proposals with the profession. On the contrary, it is understood that the Bill will pass through all its stages in the House of Commons by the end of May. Is it too much to ask that there should be accorded to a profession which is not without pride in its past achievements and in its contribution to the public good the same amount of discussion and negotiation which Governments of all complexions have accorded to the negotiations on legislative proposals affecting them? This Bill contains proposals which all will welcome. But the recognition of this truth should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Bill is not free of certain important features. There is a very real danger that some essential freedoms would be lost to the profession, and so to the public.

Dr. Bill Secretary, British Medical Association.

No man since Adam Smith has expressed a greater urgency of economic affairs than John Maynard Keynes. His talk on our subject was a liberal education. His power of analysis and exposition was tremendous; yet he could make the most complicated subject seem simple, as he presented it. His argument listened to, terms striking with wit and imagery. Commander Stephen King-Hall.

America and Europe to permit the power of the United States to create the conditions for our own economic stability. The power of the United States is to make it work in a system. This follows inevitably from the predominant place of the United States in world economy and from the uncertainty which must always surround the economic, political and social policies of a dominant world power under the critical system of the American Constitution. It is obvious that the probable course of events in the next five years will be longer and more destructive world war must be obviated everywhere. The shadow is the darkness, more impenetrable even than the one of the domestic prospect in the United States. Will Congress ratify the Anglo-American agreement? Will the last two years of the Truman administration be wasted in futile conflict between a Democratic executive and a Republican Congress? Will the administration of the public work of the American people, suspended controlling interests and forestalling the bitterness of a fight between "labour" and "labour"? Will the Congress delegates to the London Conference propose a "realistic" proposal for lowering barriers and abolishing discrimination in foreign trade policies, remembering that in this country the highest barriers to be have, on more numerous and varied methods of discrimination to abandon than their own? If the rest of other nations follow, then will Congress sanction their work, but on the answers must depend whether the Anglo-American agreement, Bretton Woods and the Trade Organization have the chance to survive and flourish. It may be thought that to acknowledge a prospect so uncertain is a plain admission that those who have opposed "our economy to that of the United States" are right. These risks, however, are inherent in the world economic situation, for then in an agreement with the United States, and if the worst possibilities of things going wrong in America were realized, not even the wildest optimist could expect our economy to avoid the repercussions of that disaster through the mere fact of our having no "atomium". The best contribution which this country can make to the cause of economic stability is to collaborate with the administration and the informed public of the United States when the opportunity is offered, as it is offered now, to *Reform*.

Germany has spent a fortune in home affairs and millions spent on the military. Military victory meant heavy losses. It has a following that will help people to appreciate the philosopher. The defeated German, whom it is hoped in the course of conversion to a good neighbour. (1) The German is completely deficient in the ability of team work. He is not in this country. (2) He is being so patriotic but if given a job to do and told in detail what is required, he will do it efficiently and promptly. He is, in fact, the most industrious individual I have found in Europe. (3) He has been so soured with propaganda that he is incapable of believing anything at all. Any fact published about the Nazis regime which he finds unpalatable is invariably referred to as "you Allied propaganda". Some Germans I have met think that the documents in the Nuremberg trials are forgeries and the photographs of concentration camps fakes. (4) He does not feel one iota of responsibility for the war and its miseries. He blames that solely on the regime. He claims to have been duped by it, but never admits having got a serious thrill out of it by being bombed and shot at. (5) He is a Communist. This is the result of a Communist propaganda against the Allies. Any news or similar news is greeted with enthusiasm. Any attempt to convince a German that he has lost more men and had more territory destroyed than any other nation desires above all else, to rebuild and rehabilitate is greeted with malignant socialism. (6) It is believed by many that the recent food cuts were introduced solely to punish them. For this attitude, blame an ignorant, B.B.C. broadcast saying that further cuts would reduce them to a lower level of nutrition than the inmates of Belsen. The German seems completely incapable of realizing that what he is suffering now is not comparable with what the rest of Europe is still suffering at that while he has been temporarily weakened, five years of malnutrition have weakened other nations for life and even affected the next generation. We are now to talk on the German nation overnight a system of government which has taken us several centuries of trial and error to develop. (7) The letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

There has been only one real accident in 40,000 glider flights in the schools in Great Britain. *Daily Mail*.

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Not often does a department of the Government complain publicly of the inefficiency of a department of another Government, but that has happened as a result of Kenya's dissatisfaction with the failure of the military authorities in India to fulfil an obligation to supply certain documents to East African troops within their jurisdiction.

The following statement was recently issued by the Kenya Information Office:

"The Settlement Board has received a large number of complaints, particularly from Kenya men who have returned from S.E.A.C. that they have never sent any information about their situation or post-war settlement in Kenya. They point out that they wanted this information not only for themselves but also that they could answer the many questions that they were asked by men from other parts of the world about prospects in Kenya.

"The fact is that the Settlement Board at the end of 1944 sent a number of copies of the Settlement Schemes Report to Military Headquarters in Delhi for distribution to the East African Division, but later heard that these had not in fact been distributed. A protest was made on the highest level, and an abridged copy of the Settlement Report was printed together with a foreword and some notes and a covering letter, and in July, 1945, approximately 1,900 copies were addressed individually to serving East Africans, and sent out by the Civil Resorption Board at the same time as they sent out their own booklet on demobilization.

"These individually addressed copies were sent through the post direct to the individual where addresses were available, and when the whereabouts of the unit was unknown to the local depot, a letter in S.E.A.C. to H.Q., A.E.F., 2nd Echelon, was sent. It was advised by the military authorities at the same time that extra copies of the settlement pamphlet were despatched to the depot through the military and naval welfare organizations.

"It will therefore be seen that it was neither the fault of the Civil Resorption Board nor of the Settlement Board that East African servicemen have remained ignorant of the plans being made for them.

"Steps are now being taken to supply the East African Division in India with copies of the accepted Settlement Schemes and distribution to men awaiting repatriation to Kenya."

The African and Work

"No figures exist which compare the output of the African peasant farmer or labourer with workers of other lands. This would be a most useful piece of research," Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written in *Time and Tide*.

"In Nigeria a P.W.D. foreman told me that whereas a good European carpenter could complete the fitting of eight doors of a certain type in a day, his African carpenters managed only one." In Kenya a blanket factory manager found that a trained African could watch only one loom at a time, while the English operative tended eight.

"The Kenya-Uganda Railway employs 20,000 Africans, and houses, feeds, and cares for at any rate its skilled men to a point where they stand well above the average in physique, training, and opportunity. During the war, the railway introduced communal feeding, which brought rations near to Army standards, and greatly improved the men's chances to earn good money. Yet output fell. Men on piecework knocked off halfway through the week rather than earn three times as much by steady labour. The same story is told by other employers, and even the output of men trained in skilled trades by the Army seems to depend more on health and diet than on constant and close European supervision. Let us hope it will make an even stronger appeal than money.

"The conclusion seems to be that health, training, and opportunity are not enough without the spark of incentive to make them fuse; and that we have not yet found how to strike that spark. The African's attitude to steady work, to which of course there are exceptions, may prove to be a passing phase or may be solved by the discovery of new incentives."

Future of the Somalilands

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, put forward the only suggestion made at the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers in London this week for the future of the Italian Colonies of Eritrea and Somalia. It was proposed that the Italian plan to divide Eritrea should be examined by a commission of inquiry to be appointed either by the Foreign Ministers or by the United Nations. On economic grounds the urgent need to settle many of the Somalis, British Somaliland, and Somalia, and the Ogaden should be regarded as one country under United Nations trusteeship. The suggestion that British sovereignty or administration of the country might be introduced would probably be best regarded as a bluff. Britain would be willing for the territory to be fully demilitarized and the welfare of the inhabitants not a strategic consideration, but for the reasons stated. As British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland are the only parts of the world where the British and Italian flags are still flying, it is not surprising that the British Government should be anxious to settle the future of the territory.

Experiments With D.D.T.

Under laboratory conditions D.D.T. has proved effective against tsetse flies, mosquitoes, cattle and house flies, cockroaches, lice, grasshoppers, and other pests, but the method of application most suitable in combating each of these pests has not yet been finally determined. Against tsetse fly, D.D.T. has been tested on a limited scale only. Most promising results by spraying cattle with an emulsion of the substance have been obtained at the Tsetse Research Station at Shinyanga. It remains the greatest difficulty is to make the solution stick to the coats of the animals for long periods. Extensive experiments against tsetse are being made in Uganda, where a team of scientists will work for at least two years.

Molière in Swahili

Molière's *Le Médecin Malade* is to be broadcast in Swahili by an all-African cast of some 40 from Nairobi. The play, recently translated into Swahili by Mr. Alexander Morrison, a Dar es Salaam advocate, will be given in weekly instalments on Tuesdays, under the auspices of the Directorate of Education and Welfare, East Africa Command. This will be the first time that an East African all-African cast has been seen on stage. Dar es Salaam correspondent of *The Times*.

Aircrew Training in Rhodesia

Air Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, Air Member for Training, will head a mission to Southern Rhodesia next month to discuss the continuation of the training of R.A.F. airmen in the Colonies. During the war some 8,500 R.A.F. men from the United Kingdom received their aircrew training in Rhodesia.

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Sudanese Nationalism To-day

Views of Sir Stewart Symes

SIR STEWART SYMES, a former Governor-General of the Sudan (and Governor of Tanganyika Territory), wrote in *The Times* last week (in part) —

The temper of Sudanese nationalism to-day is totally different from the fanatical mood of the last century. It has no background of popular distress or resentment. It has been conditioned by a period of good administration. It has been moulded by liberal influences and is neither isolationist nor xenophobic. Its avowed aim is to build on the foundations laid by the Condominium Government an autonomous Sudan State.

To the mass of the Sudanese population this nationalist aim makes little more than a sentimental appeal. The primitive people in the south are simply not interested. Among the northerners, many of the older generation are nervous lest the orderly progress of recent decades should be suspended. Such fears are dismissed as jejune by a younger generation which is eager to put the Sudan on the political map of the world and testify its capacity for self-government.

There are hot-heads among them and flighty politicians who indulge in a great deal of democratic chatter. There are factions too. But responsible leaders of Sudanese opinion have shown political understanding and good will. Their claim for a sympathetic hearing is strong. Their case is based on the progress made by individual Sudanese in all branches of the central administration, on notable developments in the field of local government, and on the unflinching loyalty and co-operation of the Sudanese people throughout the war.

Sovereignty Not Yet in Sight

The fulfilment of Sudanese nationalist aims is complicated by two considerations. One, that sovereignty over the Sudan is vested in the Condominium Powers and cannot readily be transferred or delegated without their consent. The other is concerned with the problem of how to constitute a Native Government on a popular basis and competent to manage the affairs of a large territory with a population widely dispersed and very heterogeneous in character. An early and acceptable solution of this problem is not yet in sight.

The Condominium Powers are in a way to the Sudanese a political well-baker process of political rivalry. It is the final phase of tutelage government in the Sudan. Anglo-Egyptian purposes in regard to the future of the Sudan require to be defined in a manner agreeable to responsible Sudanese opinion. Whatever form of Sudanese Government might be installed in the future it will be dependent on diplomatic support, technical assistance, and, in emergency, military protection.

A federal union of the Sudan with Egypt could conceivably satisfy these needs and would be in accordance with Egyptian national aims. Such a proposal might be made attractive to a section of northern Sudanese opinion which holds that a political link with the Sudan with the rest of the Arab world should be based on an Egyptian avail. But it seems unlikely that this proposal would commend itself to the mass mind of the Sudanese. The ultimate objective of Condominium policy remains the constitution of an independent Sudan State on the model of the British Dominion.

Mamba Hunt in Nairobi

Conservation Minister Mr. Morrison (of Natural History), Nairobi, has had a huge amount of good fortune, writes the *Kenya Times*. He has been hunting for a mamba snake. By a lucky accident, a mamba snake, found by a higher authority than 5,000 feet, was seen in Nairobi only a few yards from the Museum door. By good fortune, Mr. C. F. Innes, a naturalist with a special knowledge of snakes, was visiting the Museum at the time. He and the staff captured the mamba-hunt, the snake, which is a very dangerous prey was, corrected and noosed, and, in order not to damage the skin, killed by placing a small quantity of mercury in its mouth.

Southern Rhodesian Election

Parties and Constituencies

Constituency	Unionist	Labour	Independents
Avondale	11	11	11
Bulawayo-Cent.	11	11	11
Bulawayo-East	11	11	11
Bulawayo-North	11	11	11
Bulawayo-South	11	11	11
Chatter	11	11	11
Garoma	11	11	11
Gwanda	11	11	11
Gwelo	11	11	11
Hartley	11	11	11
Highlands (Salisbury)	11	11	11
Hillside	11	11	11
Intsize	11	11	11
Lomagundi	11	11	11
Marandellas	11	11	11
Mazoe	11	11	11
Que. Que.	11	11	11
Raylton (Bulawayo)	11	11	11
Salisbury-Central	11	11	11
Salisbury-Garden	11	11	11
Salisbury-City	11	11	11
Salisbury-North	11	11	11
Salisbury-South	11	11	11
Selukwe	11	11	11
Umali-North	11	11	11
Umali-South	11	11	11
Victoria	11	11	11
Wankie	11	11	11
West	11	11	11

[Pages 863-866 are devoted to news and editorial comments on the election.]

University Scholarships

The annual scholarship awarded by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya and tenable at Oxford or Cambridge will be vacant for the academic year beginning in October next. The scholarship, which will be of £60 a year, is awarded for three years, or longer if necessary. Applications, giving the candidate's connexion with Kenya, financial position, academic and athletic qualifications, and supported by two testimonials, should reach the honorary secretary, P.O. Box 825, Nairobi, by June 30. The testimonials should bear witness to the candidate's general character, to which close attention is given by the board in making its selection. Candidates must have secured admission to a college. The Society has also decided to award a scholarship of £170 per annum for three years in memory of members who fell in the war. Boys of British European descent, sons of an East African, who would otherwise be unable to go to Oxford or Cambridge through causes arising from the war are eligible, preference being given to sons of members of the Society. The scholarship will be awarded this year, subject to the approved candidate gaining admission to a university, not later than 1948.

Royal African Society

The annual general meeting of the Royal African Society is to be held at 3 p.m. on May 10 at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society. The retiring Vice-Presidents are Sir John Chancellor, Sir Archibald Weigall, Sir William Gowers, and Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and the Council has nominated for election in their stead Mrs. Patrick Ness, Sir Drummond Shiels, and Colonel E. E. Ponsonby. The six retiring Councillors are Sir William Hunt, Sir Harry Lindsay, Colonel Ponsonby, Mrs. Ness, Sir Drummond Shiels, and Mr. Lewis Smart, and those nominated for the vacancies are Wing-Commander D. A. J. Buxton, Lord Chesham, Mr. A. T. Dudley, Dr. E. Evans-Pritchard, Sir Stewart Symes, and Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Tucker. Sir Angus O'Hanlon, honorary treasurer, Mr. Charles O'Malley, honorary solicitor, and Mr. C. Howard Drake, honorary secretary, offer themselves for re-election.

is a prospect that the purchase of the equity would cost the Government nothing. Further, the present high money price may tend to increase the capital sum for which a vendor will ask.

On the other hand, such a proposal to raise the annual payment would involve considerable difficulties. It would not be desirable if the payment of such a sum were perpetual, it would not be desirable if it were to be such in private hands, which might be liable to camouflage dealings to assist the entrepreneur, and the responsibility of Government ownership would create a constant difficulty as regards an annual payment was not raised, and it would be difficult to guarantee any annual sum to the equity holders and leave the prior charges of the debentures not guaranteed.

I can see no doubt about the desirability of dealing with the equity holders other than by making a capital payment to them. The Government concerned could then either make the service of the loans raised for the purpose a charge on the railways, or the dividend provision element of the standard revenue could be taken by the Government as a grant-in-aid against their loan charges.

If the debentures as well as the equity were taken over by the Government, and in one form or another this would appear to follow from the acquisition of the equity—there would not appear to be much point in retaining the comparatively open term of a public utility company on the one hand, and it would not seem appropriate.

(Further extracts will appear in next week's issue.)

Output of the African

There are two ways of increasing our national income—by improvement in intensive agriculture and animal husbandry, and by increasing the individual effort and output of the African worker. This problem has to be solved if East Africa is to progress, said Mr. H. S. Potter, Financial Secretary in Uganda, when first addressing the Legislative Council of that Protectorate. He added: "Whether the African is working for himself or for someone else, his output must be increased; otherwise there will be no progress. The African worker wishes higher wages, and we all wish to improve his standard of living, but those higher wages cannot be forthcoming unless the standard of his work as a whole is improved. The future of these countries lies to a very large extent in the hands of the African worker, and it is absolutely essential that individual output should be increased."

Sir John Waddington

Sir John Waddington's period of office as Governor of Northern Rhodesia is about to expire, but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is in a position to state that the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate hope to be able to persuade the Secretary of State to prolong his term, since they are convinced that the country urgently requires his continued leadership at a time when it is about to embark upon a large-scale development programme, in the formulation of which he has been so closely concerned. Sir John is shortly expected in London for consultations at the Colonial Office.

The New Mulago

My vision of the new Mulago is of a hospital of 720 beds for Africans, nearly 250 beds for Europeans and Asians, and accommodation for 700 African nurses in training—the foundation on which the whole medical fabric of Uganda will develop, and also on which the medical services of Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will develop. Dr. H. S. de Boer, Director of Medical Services, in his final address to the Legislative Council of Uganda before his retirement.

African Students in Great Britain A Bishop's Appeal for £50,000

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY was one of the subscribers of the following appeal in last Saturday's

"African students are coming to British universities and schools in increasing numbers, and the Church, the community, and the State have each their essential part to play. If full benefit is to accrue from the arrival of these students:

"The State, as represented by the Colonial Office, seeks to discharge its responsibilities by the provision of official advisers, welfare committees, and Colonial Councils and universities and colleges are accommodating overseas students in halls of residence and assisting them to take a full part in university life.

Welcome for African Students

But little more is much that can only be done officially, there is much also which can only be done unofficially; the responsibility here rests with the community and the churches. It must depend on the community whether the African student feels assured of a welcome on his arrival, has access during his visit to the best in British home and cultural life, and returns at the end of his sojourn equipped not only with academic and technical attainments, but with an intimate understanding of and an affection for British people and their ways. It must depend on the Churches whether those who come to us from Christian homes and colleges return enriched by an experience of Christian fellowship, with a deepened faith in their Christianity and a widened loyalty to their Church.

The benefits at stake are by no means all on the African side. Colonial development funds and plans are symptomatic of the increasing concern with which the country is beginning to realize the extent of its inherited responsibilities towards Africa, and to desire a fuller understanding of Africans, and hence to the presence of so many representatives of African youth in our midst provides their chances of deriving the best value from their stay. But it also forfeits the best opportunity open to stay-at-homes for acquiring by personal contact and friendship some first-hand education in African culture.

Britain's Target of £50,000

For these reasons, we invite assistance in raising a sum of £50,000 in Britain, this sum would be devoted to the extension of facilities such as those provided by the West African Students' Union, and for furthering the welfare of African students in other ways. We hope also to realize what is the common wish of the Africans—that there should be attached to this African center a group continuing on our own with African experience, who shall at the same time fulfil some of the functions of a college chaplain and serve as a link between the Africans and ourselves, helping each to learn and understand the other better. Africans are appealing in Africa for funds to extend the work of the West African Students' Union; we are appealing for a substantial contribution to this work as a gesture of welcome and good will.

The proceeds of the British appeal will be administered by the Dean of Westminster's committee, which is assisted by the co-operation of the Churches, and invites the cooperation of the community at large. The committee is working in close touch with the Colonial Office, and arrangements has the ready approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Donations and subscriptions should be sent to the Dean of Westminster's Appeal Fund, 10, Pall Mall, London, W.1.

Problems for Athletes

The amenities in Northern Rhodesia are reported to be in a difficult position owing to the dispersal of the railway coach which carried the bodies of the Rhodes to Bulawayo in 1945 for repair and the sub-earns which have the work in the interim. The coach was damaged by the Rhodesia Railway Company has been replaced by a new coach which has to be placed in the National Museum, and the building of a special gallery. The game is in the grounds of Government House, Bulawayo.

issues, I would still urge that the time is not yet ripe.

It is fair that in such circumstances I should be pressed to give some indication of the length of time which I think should elapse, difficult though the task may be. I think the following considerations in particular come into that decision:

(a) Whether to large a capital commitment on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate and indirectly on behalf of Southern Rhodesia is desirable before more pressing post-war problems at home and elsewhere are settled.

(b) Whether at the moment it is worth while, from the point of view of possible annual economies, to take over from the debenture holders all the risks of ownership which they are carrying, in respect of the major portion of the capital structure at an interest rate of 4%—a rate which may be capable of reduction in 1947.

(c) Whether, from the point of view of agreeing a value for the equity holding, it is well to wait till the trade of peace conditions is more certain, rather than start negotiations at the close of a period marked by the war—and, in particular, whether it would not be well to know with more certainty the future prospects of the copper mines and whether the copper agreements, which expire in 1956, are likely to be renewed on similar terms.

(d) Whether a satisfactory scheme can be evolved under the joint ownership of the three territories for settlement of railway problems, both of policy and management, as they arise.

(e) Whether the termination of the war may bring a little nearer the solution of Native labour problems on a basis compatible with joint ownership of the railways by His Majesty's Government.

(f) Whether it is possible, as between the Governments concerned to arrive at some clearer understanding concerning the claims for expropriation of the Vryburg-Palame section rather than have to make some hypothetical deduction from the value of the equity to allow for the possibility of this section being acquired from the purchasers on the basis of original cost.

(g) Whether more definite terms can be agreed with the Portuguese as to the use and ownership of the Beira Railway and port, having in mind also the interests of Nyasaland.

Difficulties Not Insuperable

I do not say that any of the above difficulties are insuperable, but collectively they obviously call for much serious thought before the decision is taken.

I suggest that the question of the advisability of Government acquisition should be deferred for at least five years, and that during this period the parties concerned should confer on items (a) to (g) above, bearing in mind also all other matters mentioned in §§ 160-169 of this report.

The decision in this complicated issue is obviously not an easy one, and is, in effect, only to be arrived at by weighing the material points, for and against, and finding that the balance of advantage is one way or the other.

Points in Favour of State Ownership:

(1) The further encouragement of development work, and extension of the transport systems in order to open up the territories concerned, it being apparent that as presently constituted there is little incentive for a commercial company to undertake such work.

(2) The removal of possible conflict of interests, as the Company's primary and restrictive duty to its members and debenture-holders may on occasion be opposed to the general interests of the territories.

(3) Removal of the strong element of political and psychological feeling which is antagonistic to control from London.

(4) The financial benefits which may be expected to arise, in particular the possible saving of debenture interest and British income tax.

(5) The view that it is of advantage to acquire the undertaking at a time when its reserves are substantial—no specific payment being required to be made in respect of these reserves.

Points Against State Ownership:

(1) The uncertainty as to the future earning capacity of the railway system, particularly in view of the effect of the conclusion of the world war on copper output and on Northern Rhodesia's trade in tin and chrome, and the distribution of general traffic

resulting from the reduction of the Empire Air Transport Scheme.

(2) The possibility of alternative routes being adopted for export of Rhodesian copper, the conclusion in 1936 of the present agreements, and the fact that through traffic from the Belgian Congo, which was considerable during wartime, may diminish, and

(3) The inevitability of increased competition by road and air transport.

(4) The effect on the budgets of the territories of possible loss of tax revenues and—bearing in mind the fact that State ownership of the equity is tantamount to Government guarantee of the debenture debt—the effect, if a conversion scheme were instituted with Government support, on (a) the public debt position of the territories and (b) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

(5) The difficulty of joint control by three different administrations, with possible conflicting territorial interests and political views.

(6) Consideration whether there is available in the territories personnel, governmental or otherwise, competent to replace the present highly efficient management.

(7) The position of His Majesty's Government as part owner of an undertaking wherein an effective colour bar is operated.

Other Points to be Borne in Mind

(1) The relative operational efficiency of a railway system under State as opposed to private ownership.

(2) The possible effects of State ownership on the question of the outlet through the Beira Railway and port, relations generally with the Portuguese authorities, including Nyasaland Railway considerations.

(3) Relations with the Government of the Union of South Africa regarding, *inter alia*, the operation of the Vryburg-Bulawayo line; and the option agreement as to the Vryburg-Palame section.

(4) The possibility of eventual changes in the administration of certain territories in South Africa, e.g. Bechuanaland Protectorate.

(5) Labour problems including trade union and pension rights.

(6) Suggested methods of apportionment of the purchase price between the territories in the event of joint State ownership, including the respective proportions of any liability arising on the debenture debt.

(7) The necessity for United Kingdom legislation if Government guarantees of a debenture issue were required, and consideration of London money market conditions bearing on such a debenture issue.

(8) The incidence of the proportion of voting power in the hands of State employees.

(9) The separate position of the Shabani Railway Company.

New Construction and Nationalization

If any major issues were to arise such as the demand by the Governments for new construction unacceptable to the company, it seems to me that nationalization in some form would be the only solution; indeed, it might well be that the directors in such circumstances would wish to be relieved of their responsibilities. In that event, apart from negotiating the compensation to the equity-holders, they would no doubt ask for an assurance that the interests of the debenture-holders should be protected.

In whatever way a decision to acquire the equity should arise, the directors might ask either for a capital sum or for a guaranteed annual payment—no doubt at a figure somewhat less, having regard to the guarantee than the maximum dividends permitted under the Railways Acts. The disposal of the equity rights by the latter means has attractions in that the annual sum is not large and might reasonably be expected to be provided out of railway earnings especially supported as they are at present by funds which do not have to be paid over to the equity-holders; indeed, on such a basis where

of guarding and managing the land of the future. We have been successful in getting them to do so, but they need guidance and instruction, of course, in the way of moving, as I knew, they would, a very important part of the process.

... had our failures or partial failures and disappointments a little more than a year ago I said that I was unable to set January 1 of this year as D-Day for the start of the attack on the problem of Ukamba. We failed to do so on January 1 through difficulties of staff and plant and, also, because of the failure of our plan to produce, as a result of which a large area of land has not yet been brought into production. It is, of course, a great pleasure to some people, and Sir Philip Mitchell's speech at D-Day, has had some effect.

I said over a year ago that I would take responsibility if things went wrong, and I do take the responsibility. I mean to see that they go right. Unfortunately, I am not possessed of the sort of powers that the late Herr Hitler enjoyed in Germany, and there are some things which I am powerless to do, including the rate of delivery of plant and availability of funds for anything of the precipitation of rain.

The Basic Problem

But however much work we do in the existing African reserves, we have to find more land and bring it into use, and I feel sorely add, put it into use in units of adequate size under proper estate management so that it may not be wasted. That is a problem of the greatest difficulty, which the African Settlement and Land Utilization Board and a number of exceptionally able and well-qualified technical officers have been studying. It would have suited me well if that work had been put in hand a long time ago, but it was not and it has therefore to be done now, for it is an indispensable preliminary to tackling the basic problem.

It is no doubt our fault that the food being sold in Ukamba is described as famine relief. We have used that word on ourselves, but it is no more famine relief to import food into Ukamba than to import food into the United Kingdom, except in the sense that there would be famine in both if the food were not imported, because it then grows enough food for its population.

Food is imported into Ukamba by Government at present because all foodstuffs are controlled and we cannot now leave it to private enterprise. It is paid for by the Kamba out of earnings, a large part of which is family remittances from soldiers, a disappearing asset. It was decided some time ago to fix the price at 10s. a bag and to meet the difference between that and the real cost as a subsidy, for the same reason that the same thing is being done in the United

Kingdom—that is to say to keep the cost of food within the capacity of all to pay for it.

The officers in the best position to know remain strongly in favour of this course on the grounds that if the food is sold at full cost considerable numbers of the poorer people will be unable to buy at all, and will then either starve or, which of course could not be permitted, or have to be fed free of charge, and once that starts it is obvious that it might get out of control until we find ourselves feeding, but the Kamba for nothing, whereas at present the tribe is earning its own poor. The food position is anxious, and we shall neglect no precautions to prevent waste.

The world to-day is harried and torn by mistrust, jealousy and hatreds. It must sometimes seem to all of us as if mankind could no longer credit others with decent motives or beliefs in anything except the inherent wickedness of human nature. It seems sometimes as if faith, hope and charity had vanished from the earth. But we are not like that. It is true that in this country—where we have more than most places a need for tolerance and good-will—we hear and read many expressions of ill-will, hatred, spite, and malice. But they come from a very small part of the people. I could wish that they did not come at all.

Censure of Local Press

If I were the editor of a newspaper, I should not consider that I was improperly restricting expressions of public opinion, if I refused to publish letters disapproved by the sort of things to which I am referring. But, be that as it may, why must they be written? What good do they do to anybody? We British people have taught the world lessons of tolerance, good humour, and good-will.

Nor are the other races who live with us in this country like that. The Africans, the largest community of all, are kind, generous, easy-going people, happy-go-lucky, often idle and inconsequent if you like, but entirely convinced that hard work is desirable in itself, but still a kindly and leadable people with whom we have much in common. We have to live in this land together, and surely it is worth a bit of trouble, a bit of self-restraint, a lot of patience, and example on our part, so that we may live in friendship, mutual respect, and good-will.

State Ownership of Rhodesia Railways Should be Deferred Five Years, says Sir Harold Howitt

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP of the Rhodesia Railways system is bound to come, writes Sir Harold Howitt, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, in his report as the commissioner appointed to advise His Majesty's Government concerning the acquisition of the equity of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., but in his opinion the time for State ownership has not yet arrived, and he suggests that the question of the advisability of Government acquisition should be deferred for at least five years.

His report has just been published by H.M.S. Stationery Office as Dominions No. 3, 1946 (1s.). From it we quote the following passages:

"I feel that Government ownership of these railways is bound to come. I say this not on grounds of the general trend of political thought in this country, nor because of any improvements in efficiency of operation which are likely to flow from the change, but because it seems inevitable that the form of ownership of the Rhodesian railway system should eventually conform to the other railway systems of the African Continent which are predominantly State-owned. Further, a considerable step towards the acquisition of the equity has already been taken by the legislation limiting the permitted dividends and the shareholders' rights to reserves. A Government director has also been appointed to the board.

"At the same time, I feel that the time for State ownership is not yet. If this view is correct, it remains to consider what would be a suitable date for the change, and what steps should meanwhile be taken or what inquiries instigated.

"I think it undesirable that a decision of this nature should influence major issues as to the political structure of the sub-continent. I am aware that at the moment Government policy on some of these issues has been announced—in particular against the amalgamation of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland—and joint State ownership of the railways might tend to a reversal of that policy, indeed, important advocates of Government acquisition avowedly stated that this was their main objective. It may be that in time these territories should be more closely affiliated—and perhaps even with the Union of South Africa—but these are not matters within my terms of reference.

"I content myself with saying that I think such vital political decisions should be taken on their merits, and that the railway structure should conform to and not influence them. I doubt the wisdom of taking a decision of this magnitude purely on financial and economic grounds without having in mind its political repercussions.

"If His Majesty's Government, to whom my advice is to be tendered, is prepared at the present time to risk the effect of State ownership on these major political

Sir Philip Mitchel on Prospects of Kenya

Natives Cooperate in Rehabilitating Reserves

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, dealt with some of the outstanding problems of that country last week when addressing the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society at St. George's Hall, Nairobi.



The Governor said:—

"It was with very considerable surprise that I learnt that you wished to be the toast of Kenya. I should be pleased if Sir Charles Lockhart and myself were to do so for I was much honoured when that it was currently thought in the country that we are the two really naughty boys, that it would look rather like Seydlitz proposing the toast of Admiral Jellicoe and Hitler replying:—

"I suppose that a good many people came here to-night expecting, of at any rate hoping, to hear from one or other of us speeches about what is now called in non-Parliamentary language, referred to in non-Parliamentary Paper No. 191, but they will be disappointed. The proposals published for discussion by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are still under discussion and the time is inopportune for me to speak about them. But I must say without impropriety, say just this:—that what has to be found is a means of financing the full administration of what are now called the territories concerned. That is the problem, and it will be well to keep that constantly in mind."

Promoting New Industries

There has been a "good deal" of talk and writing about the development of secondary industries in the country as a means of absorbing surplus rural population. Fortunately the Industrial Research Board and the Industrial Management Board, under the general guidance of Sir Charles Lockhart, and more especially Messrs. J. A. Grey and Colonel Conings, have done a great deal of experimental and pioneer work as a result of which several really promising industries have been and are being established. Private enterprise has been tried and there are several interesting projects afoot.

Nevertheless, we must remember that at present there is scarcely a centre in the country which does as much as to keep consumers supplied of enough water to enable everybody to wash. There is a very severe shortage of housing for all races, and these things are going to be remedied, and the resources will, of course, provide a great deal of employment while they are being effected. But meantime it is idle to pretend that we have much to offer manufacturers. A great deal of laborious preliminary work has had to be done before we can get much further with industrial development.

I am glad to say that the Development Committee has now got reports from its sub-committees and is well advanced in the preparation of a general plan, which involves important researches in connection with building materials show promising results. The electric light and power company is engaged in a substantial expansion of its plant; the municipality of Nairobi is building a large dam, and great progress has been made with African housing in particular. I hope as many people as possible will take an opportunity of seeing the admirable housing that is being erected in Nairobi.

The outcome of all this is that even at present very

large sums of money are being paid out in wages, especially to Africans in skilled employment in or near the towns, or occupied with the production of agricultural products for the towns, at a time when wages are still in very short supply, with the result that the pressure of money is very high, as anyone can see who cares to go to an auction sale. These are unhealthy conditions socially and economically, and it has to be admitted that jobification tends to make them worse.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the discharged soldier who is taking life easy (only temporarily so to hope), while his money lasts, and the casual labourer or labourer, but there is unquestionably a very good deal of work, especially in the lower grades of unskilled labour. This state of affairs can, it seems to me, be improved only by greatly increased supervision and by a genuine attempt to get away from the employment of large numbers of people at small wages, and that fewer people at higher wages could do the same work is much easier to say than do; but it is, I think, safe to say that it is being done, and, indeed, has been done.

Standard of Native Farming

Whether we like it or not, we have to face the fact that the population has to live on the land, and that animal husbandry, and we have to discover how we can be enabled to do that at a higher level, and to do it by means of more cultivation with more capital, implements, or any other skill, and to discover how it can be done without raising the standard of living to an extremely difficult problem on a world-wide scale.

From my own experience, throughout the world, to prove to anyone who studies the facts that some form of permanent agriculture is an indispensable part of permanent agriculture, as is capital and at least a certain minimum of plants. The trouble here, as in many other countries, is how to apply these things to the conditions and in many respects primitive tribal society of the African people.

There are many things we have before them a formidable task, one sufficient to fill all but the stoutest hearts. Fortunately, some of these are among the things of which the British are ever alert, and in the spirit in which Sir George set about the matter, the district commissioner and his colleagues, agricultural veterinary and forest officers, engineers, and all the many public and private workers about it.

Effective Action by Farmers

It is no doubt they will secure in increasing measure the willing cooperation of the African people for whom the work is a matter of life and death. This cooperation is already being given in many areas. In Horr Hall, for example, an enthusiastic district commissioner and agricultural officer, and not the traditional "clerk" has invested with their own care for the land, and last year they got up 100,000 over-grazed areas for grazing and planted 100,000 yards of grass strips, 100,000 miles of terracing, but terraced 100,000 acres, 100,000 miles of terracing. The whole work was done by the people for themselves without any question of pay, as of course it should be.

In Meru—certainly after a little plain speaking from myself—there has been a proper stock census this year for the first time, and a detailed agricultural survey and plans for fencing and paddocking and proper pasture management are going ahead. The local Native Council has increased its stock of 100,000 every year, and owns more than 100,000 head of stock. In Meru and Embu a great deal of work has been done.

Some of the work may be technically not as sound as it should be, but the thing has taken so fast in some places that it is causing us some anxiety on that account. But I would emphasize again that from the Lake to the coast, really a widespread movement, and a great deal of it, is being done.

Perhaps the most significant thing that has emerged is the effectiveness of the traditional clan or tribal elders, who

qualified M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1906 and F.R.C.S. two years later. He was hospital doctor at St Thomas's and house physician and later superintendent at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. He began medical practice in Salisbury in 1911 and has remained as the busiest surgeon, except when serving in the R.A.F. since 1914. He has been an M.P. since 1922 and Prime Minister since 1931.

Mr. J. H. SMIT (Lib.) Minister of Finance from 1933 to 1942, again represents Salisbury City, having polled 565 against Mr. E. J. Threlcott (U.P.). Mr. A. T. NORTON (S.L.P.) and Mrs. G. Mousgaard (S.R.L.P.) were returned in 1931. He reached Durban in 1900 and five years later settled in Salisbury, where he has built up a most successful business. He started a town of his own in the Transvaal of Salisbury for 1922.

Mr. J. H. DAVIES (Lib.) is a former member for Henbury. He polled 313, the Conservatives polled 161. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1922 to 1924. Mr. A. W. DASH (Lib.) 388, Mr. H. B. BARNES (S.L.P.) 401, who he was defeated at the Southwell High School. He was leader of the Labour Association from 1922 and when on the outside of office that he had declined the Prime Minister's invitation to join in forming a "No-time" coalition. He broke with some of his associates considering what duty in becoming Minister for Colonial Affairs in which there would be no general election.

Mr. D. M. GIBSON (Lib.) leader of the S.K. was returned against Mr. H. A. W. BEADLE (U.P.) 327, Dr. Olive Robertson (Lib.) 127, and Mr. H. Gibson (R.L.P.) 242. This 34-year-old Scot had been connected with the trade union and labour movement since his youth, and was honorary secretary of the Transvaal Industrial Council Joint Board from 1918 to 1920. He went to Rhodesia in 1921 and took over a bakery business with branches in Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Salisbury. Elected to the Bulawayo Municipal Council in 1930, he became Mayor in 1937. He is Chairman of the Rhodesian Investment and Trust Co., Ltd., and Vice-Chairman of the Peoples Mutual Building Society.

Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister

Mr. T. H. W. BEADLE (U.P.) successfully defended his seat at Bulawayo North, polling 266 against Mr. G. M. Baker (R.L.P.) 196. He was born in Salisbury and educated there, and later at Cape Town University and Oxford. A keen sportsman, he takes particular interest in boxing. He holds a pilot's certificate, and was commissioned in the R.A.F. Reserve. He practised as an advocate in Bulawayo until 1939 when he was commissioned in the Rhodesia Regiment, and seconded to the Gold Coast Regiment. In June, 1940, he became Parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister.

Mr. P. B. FLETCHER (U.P.) defeated four opponents to retain his seat for the Western district, polling 395 against Mr. F. W. Sauteman (Lib.) 153, Mr. F. E. J. P. Murray (R.L.P.) 181, Mr. M. Olds (S.R.L.P.) 38, and Mr. F. R. Peach (Indep.) 74. Born in Bulawayo, he was educated at Milford High School and Rhodes University. He owns Dog Star and Northern Star guinea.

Sir ERNEST GUEST (C.P.) has again been returned by Salisbury Gardens, polling 472 against Mr. D. K. Watt (Lib.) 390, Mr. E. W. Wainwright (R.L.P.) 34, and Mr. E. R. Wright (S.R.L.P.) 52. Minister of Internal Affairs and before that Minister of Mines, Works and Art in the last Parliament, he was born and educated in Grahamstown, South Africa. He served in the South African Army and in the 1914-18 war (60th German South West African campaign and in France).

Mr. L. J. W. KILMER (R.L.P.) successfully held his seat for Raylton, polling 470 against Mr. K. M. Goodenough (U.P.) 269, Mr. C. G. Johnson (Lib.) 77, and Mr. D. G. Rennie (S.R.L.P.) 133. Born in Eng-

land, he served with the Artists' Rifles in France, 1914-18, until taken prisoner. He has represented Raylton in the Labour interest since 1922. He was the first Chairman of the Rhodesia Labour Party, General Secretary of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union until a few months ago and the Union's shop steward who took Cabinet office under Dr. Godfrey Huggins during the war.

Mr. E. W. J. SIKES (U.P.) retains his seat at Mazoe. He polled 960 against Mr. J. C. Kesteven (Lib.) 213 and Mr. W. E. Ramsey (S.R.L.P.) 18. Born in Cape Colony, and educated in South Africa, he went to S. Rhodesia in 1904 and started farming in the Mazoe district. He has edited *Chimurenga*, has done much public work in farming affairs, and served on the Central Education Commission, the Education Commission, and the Income Commission. In the last Parliament he was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. T. L. WILSON (U.P.) keeps his seat for United North. He polled 413 against Mr. G. W. Perrin (Lib.) 363, Mr. R. H. Venter (R.L.P.) 45, and Mr. H. T. F. Wainwright (S.R.L.P.) 15. Born in Scotland and educated at Heriots' Academy, he reached the Colony in 1921 with his parents, who farmed at Odzi. He has himself been engaged in farming since 1925 and is also a small worker. President of the Eastern Farmers' Federation and Vice-President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, he resigned from the Maize Control Board on being elected to Parliament last time.

Formerly Mr. M. G. DAVAGE (Lib.) was elected Mr. MAX DANAGER, who formerly represented Selukwe for the United Party, had been Minister of Finance in the last Government since March, 1942. He was beaten by 56 votes in Gwelo, to which he had transferred. An able and firm Minister and good debater, he had made many political enemies, and had been a special target for the Liberals.

Mr. LESLIE PEREYD lost the Highlands seat, which he had held since 1939, by 473 votes. He entered the Colony in 1902, when 15 years old. After 10 years service in the Native Affairs Department, he joined his father's gunsmith's business in Salisbury. A director of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, he was twice Mayor of Salisbury.

Mr. G. H. HARKWILL, who formerly represented Lomagundi, was beaten by only 176 votes. Born in England in 1892, he was educated at Fenchurch School and King's College, London; he served with the Royal Flying Corps in the war of 1914-18. He went to Rhodesia 18 years ago from Nyasaland and started as a farmer and tobacco planter at Smoira.

Mr. JACOBUS PIETUS DE KOCK had been United Party member for Eastern, but was beaten by a Liberal opponent in a straight fight.

Mr. E. P. VERNAM, who formerly represented Salisbury Central, polled only 73 votes out of 924.

Colonel G. H. WALKER, leader of the Rhodesian Labour Party, who had represented Salisbury South since 1933, lost by a clear margin. He served with the West African Frontier Force in the war of 1914-18. After 26 years as a civil servant, he retired with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and settled in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. W. WHITTINGTON (R.L.P.) who lost his seat at Wankie by three votes went to Rhodesia in 1904 after settling in South Africa, having served with the New South Wales Lancers in the South African War. Among the defeated were also three candidates who were M.P.s. at the outbreak of the late war but resigned their seats to join the Forces. They were Mr. E. C. E. WHITEHEAD (a strong candidate fighting an almost forlorn hope in Umalali South), Mr. H. V. WHEELER, and Mr. W. A. E. WINTERSTON.

Polling results by constituencies appear on page 871.

Franklin (Lib.), 340, and Mr. E. B. Harben (S.P.), 341. Mr. Gullman was born in Johannesburg, the son of the late Sir Thomas Gullman, and was educated at the University of Oxford. He first went to Rhodesia in 1927, but is a tobacco planter and stock breeder. He was an executive member of the Brothley and Meiberg Road Council.

Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT (U.P.), polled 377 in Que, Que, against Mr. J. H. Cremer (Lib.), 377 and Mr. T. Nangle (R.L.P.) 246. Aged 55, he is an associate of the Camague School of Mines and an I.M.S.M., and has been on the executive of the Chamber of Mines since 1932. He was a member of the Natural Resources Commission of 1938 and of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia in 1940. He served in the 1914-18 war and commanded the Que Que Territorial Company from 1939 to 1941. He was general manager of the Globe and Phoenix mine, one of the most important in the Colony.

Mr. A. W. DUNN (Lib.), member for the Eastern constituencies, polled 490 in a straight fight with Mr. P. de Kock (U.P.), 398. Mr. Dunn is Vice-President of the Liberal Party for Manicaland. He served in the 3rd South African Horse in the German East African campaign in 1914-18, and went to Rhodesia as a tobacco planter in 1928. Later he took up general farming in the Plumtree district, where he breeds South Devon cattle.

Mr. V. H. ERICSON (U.P.), member for Gwelo, polled 292 against Mr. G. W. Robland (Lib.), 287 and Mr. E. Harvey (R.L.P.), 170. He comes from a well-known Bulawayo family, and was educated at Plumtree School. He is the owner of a flourishing gold mine in Filabusi.

West of Salisbury

Mr. T. A. EWING won Wankie for the United Party by three votes, defeating the sitting member Mr. A. Whittington (R.L.P.) 197 and Mr. B. A. Williams (Lib.) 123. The son of a well-known farmer in the Salisbury district, Mr. Ewing is in his middle twenties. He won the Sword of Honour at Sandhurst in 1940, was commissioned in the R.E., and served mainly in India.

Mr. J. I. GOLDING, Lib. member for Hartley, polled 487 against Mr. H. V. Wheeler (U.P.), 446. Six times Mayor of Gwelo, and Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Golding founded in 1906 the firm which bears his name. He was one of the originators of the central electricity power scheme for the country. He contested Hartley for the Rhodesian Party in 1939 and was defeated in a three-cornered fight.

Mr. L. M. N. HODSON, K.C., won Salisbury Central for the United Party, polling 438, his opponents being Mr. R. L. Thomas (Lib.) 222, Mr. G. Gilby (Inden.) 121, and Mr. E. P. Versall (R.L.P.) 73. He was called to the Southern Rhodesian Bar in 1929, served at one time on the Salisbury Municipal Council, and was a member of the Tax Education Commission. He has been one of the foremost advocates of the establishment of a Rhodesian university, is a frequent contributor to the Press, and has for many years been a deputy leader for the United Party.

Mr. J. H. HODGKINS, R.L.P. member for Bulawayo South, polled 418, against Mr. M. G. Fleming (U.P.), 425, Mr. J. E. Holdengate (Lib.), 185, and Mr. A. H. Bean (S.P.), 74. He became secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union some months ago after long service as assistant secretary.

Mr. G. MURDO, Liberal representative of Gwelo, polled 257 against Mr. W. G. Nowies (U.P.) 243 and Mr. A. H. E. Mayerok (R.L.P.) 198. Mr. Murdo represented Gwelo in the Assembly from 1928 to 1935. He is Vice-President of the Liberal Party for Manicaland and is prominent in many branches of public life in Gwelo.

Mr. D. C. PATTISON won Salisbury South for the United Party, polling 453 against Mr. G. H. Walker (R.L.P.) 358, Mr. M. E. Rosin (U.P.), 295, and Mr. J.

Lightbann (Inden.), 72. Educated at Hamilton College and Pretoria Technical College, Mr. Paul is 32 years old. He went to the Colony from the Union of South Africa in 1939 to join the Irrigation Department. He saw service with the R.A.F. from 1942 to 1944.

Mr. J. L. SMIT, the Liberal member for Charter, polled 360, defeating Mr. H. J. Posselt (U.P.) 304 and Mrs. L. Fourie (R.L.P.) 122. He reached Rhodesia in 1912 from the Transvaal, and is a large-scale rancher in the Felsbong district. He also owns the Hlange mine. He was at one time engaged in gold mining.

Miner, Farmer and Business Man

Mr. R. O. SROCK, Liberal member for Victoria, polled 523, defeating Mr. W. A. E. Winterton (U.P.) 342 and Mr. J. T. Apperly (Lib.), 180. He is Vice-President of the Liberal Party for the Midlands. He spent part of his youth in Northern Rhodesia, and after farming near Marandellas, went to America, where he graduated B.A. For the past 10 years he has been engaged in gold mining and cattle rearing in the Fort Victoria district. In 1924 he started the business of Stockil & Dorr, direct importers. Saw service with the Southern Rhodesia Signal Corps in the recent war.

Mr. A. R. W. STURMIS, who won Avodale for the Liberals in a five-cornered contest, polled 567 against Mr. C. D. Dryden (U.P.) 308, Mr. G. A. Balford (R.L.P.), 41, Mr. W. A. Draper (S.R.E.P.) 35, and Mr. N. H. Wilson (Inden.) 77. He is one of the founders and joint honorary secretary of the Liberal Party. He reached Salisbury in 1928, and is in business there as an attorney, conveyancer, and Parliamentary agent.

Mr. R. S. G. TAPP, the new U.P. member for Inyanga, polled 330 against Mr. G. M. F. Southey (Lib.) 190 and Mr. V. H. Breda (R.L.P.) 195. He is a highly popular and well-thought-of missionary of the Church of Christ, New Zealand, who has been in Rhodesia for more than 15 years.

Mr. G. B. P. TONNER, Lib. Selukwe, polled 421 against Mr. C. W. Tenfor Wells (U.P.) 238 and Mr. E. Kliffborg (R.L.P.) 222. Born and educated in Durban, he went to Rhodesia in 1939 after serving in the German East African campaign of 1916-18. He has been Mayor of Gwelo continuously since 1939, and is a former President of the Municipal Association, defeated Minister of Finance.

Mr. R. WILLIAMSON, Lib. Gwelo, polled 441, beating a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Max Dautzger (U.P.) 385, and Mr. H. J. Filmer (R.L.P.) 166, a well-known local personality. Born in Edinburgh, educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University, Mr. Williamson is a chartered accountant. After practising in Johannesburg and Salisbury, he opened on his own account in Gwelo in 1928. He was President of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants in 1944-45.

Mr. P. A. WISE, Lib. Gwelo North, polled 374, beating the sitting member, Mr. H. Hackwith (U.P.) by two votes only. Mr. Wise first reached Rhodesia in 1919, and started farming near Banket. He served from 1916 to 1919 in the Royal Navy and again from 1939 until 1941 on North Atlantic convoys as a Lieutenant-Commander. He has been on the executive of the voluntary branch of the National Farmers' Union since its inception.

Mr. D. W. YOUNG, U.P. Bulawayo East, polled 633 against Mr. L. L. Davies (Lib.) 239. A former Mayor of Bulawayo, he is Chairman of the United Party and proprietor of Messrs. Connaught Ltd. of Bulawayo and Grahamstown.

East of Salisbury

SIR GODFREY HUGHES (U.P.) won easily in Salisbury North, polling 525, and defeating Mrs. E. K. Hoskey (Lib.) 200 and Mrs. H. Binton (Inden.) 23. Born in 1883 in England, Sir Godfrey was educated at Malvern and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He

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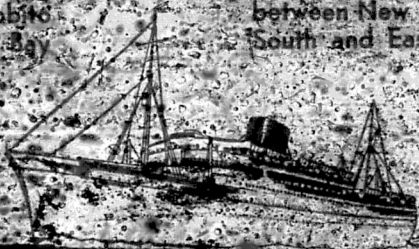


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