

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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The average annual value of the external trade for the year 1939 was approximately £12,000,000. The Bank has branches at Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Katwe, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ruanshya, Mufulira, Ndola, Chingola and Victoria Falls. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or in the West Indies, are invited to communicate with



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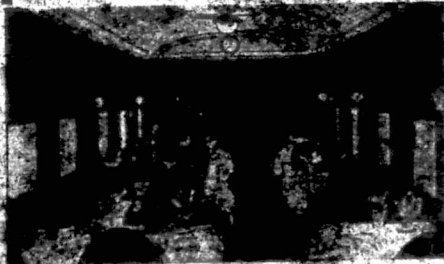
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the encumbrance of similar undertakings are the first to admit that several important changes in the organization of the industry are and should be made. Some re-arranging and re-orientation of existing areas—both municipal and provincial—are obviously most desirable in the interests of greater efficiency. That there is nothing seriously wrong with the industry was amply proved by the magnificent work which it accomplished during the six years of war.

Outlook for Sisal

Best current monthly figures for sisal exports from Kenya and Uganda states that the British West African Colonies are being mined for sisal by 14 different companies, 10 of which are unmechanized, based on the traditional method of harvesting. The Canadian Government is purchasing supplies of sisal direct from London. It is expected that there will be a noticeable demand for sisal following the efforts to solve the transport problem which has been the cause of the low production of sisal in East Africa and the region extending to the final figure of 141,900 tons against 120,000 tons in 1945. The sisal industry is generally considered a serious one, which will produce production figures in Kenya have been excellent. The main bulk of the sisal produced in East Africa is sold to the United States. Present contracts for sisal are for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

Mineral

March Progress Report

Sherwood Shire—3,000 tons of ore milled yielding a working profit of £704.
Wanderers—1,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £2,987.
Beam and Motor—22,500 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £18,010.
Kenia Gold Areas—9,000 tons of ore milled at the Oeta mine produced 1640 fine oz. gold.
Avonlea Colliery—14,000 tons of coal were produced as compared with 113,007 in February.
Thisle Run—1,033 fine oz. gold were recovered from 6,300 tons of ore treated yielding a working profit of £4,000. Output includes yearly clean-up and sale of slag.
Beacoe—21,200 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £11,067. Diamond drill work on 650 ft. level advanced 291.5 ft. to 317.5 ft. and stopped; no payable values encountered.

Higher Prices for Metals

The Ministry of Supply has announced that the maximum prices to be charged to consumers in this country for copper, lead, and zinc will now be £72 2/5s, and £39 5/8s per ton respectively. It is known that the stocks of copper and lead bought by the Government some time ago at lower prices are running low, and that more recent purchases have had to be made at higher levels. Stocks of zinc are on the other hand higher than before the war, which probably accounts for the fact that the new price to consumers is below the world price.

Falcon Mines

Falcon Mines, Ltd. have obtained permission from the Treasury for an issue of 262,497 shares of 5s. each at 20s. per share. They will be offered by way of rights to existing shareholders on the basis of one new share for each two shares now held. The money to be provided will be utilized for the equipment and development of the Dalry group of mines. Treasury permission has also been obtained for an issue of 250,000 Falcon shares to Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd. in satisfaction of the purchase price for the company's interests in the Tinkers and Dalry properties.

Tanganyika's Mineral Exports

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during January were valued as follows: gold, £26,602 (£46,570 in 1945); iron ore, £10,000 (£39,700 in 1945); tin ore, £18,500 (£68,510 in 1945); cobalt, £12,980 (£1,367 in 1945); kyanite, £1,100 (£1,700 in 1945); and silver, £31,000 (£100 in 1945).

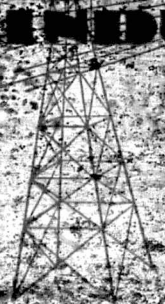
British Copper Consumption

Virgin copper consumption in the United Kingdom in February amounted to 22,000 tons compared with 27,760 tons in January.

Mining Personalities

Mr. M. J. Macdonald, Director of the Geological Survey, Tanganyika.
 Mrs. E. W. Wallace has returned to Australia through the release from the Forces.
 The Hon. R. M. P. Foster, D.S.O., has been elected to the post of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Electricity and Light


Systems in Kenya and Uganda are 2300 v. 50 cycle v. 115 and 220 volts.
 In Tanganyika are 2300 v. 50 cycle v. 115 and 220 volts of 2300 and 220 Volt Diesel Generators.
 1-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000.

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of the tea, which flourishes remarkably well in Uganda. Our tea factory is entirely new since the last week. A nearly all the company's summeries in and their improvements had taken place.

The Chairman has informed you of our building plans for our new factory, Mr. M. J. and the need to limit our ideas of moving in Kampala, and to build a modern building suited for that climate. We must not take advantage of modern ideas of construction of buildings in the tropics.

I should like to pay tribute to the hard work and enthusiasm of the manager, Mr. R. G. D. Smith, and the other members of the staff. Many of them have been on war service in various parts of the world, mostly with East African forces. The company has suffered severely by the deaths on active service of Mr. Ross and Mr. W. J. Watson. Those who remained in Uganda took up some voluntary form of war service in addition to their normal work.

Midland Counties Electric Supply Threat of State Monopoly

Mr. William Shearer's Review

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the company, presiding at the annual general meeting of the MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, held last week in London, said in the course of his address to the stockholders:

"Stockholders will agree that the accounts afford striking evidence of the vitality of the undertakings owned and operated by this company which has built up for itself during the 33 years of its existence a commanding position in the supply of electricity in four of the Midland counties of England. In addition, the company controls important transport undertakings.

Electricity as an Aid to Happiness

"I feel proud of having taken an active part in the growth and development of the company since its inception. My late colleague and predecessor in the chair, Mr. George Balfour, had the vision to foresee the great potentialities of the vital force of electricity as an aid to human happiness and progress, and by the collaboration of our old friend Mr. A. H. Beatty and myself succeeded in overcoming many obstacles, and getting your company launched in 1912 with a modest capital of some £450,000, a substantial portion of which applied to traction interests.

"Our first year's gross receipts from electricity were £18,000 and the units sold were approximately 3,000,000. For the year under review to-day the gross receipts from electricity were £3,247,000 and the units sold were 765,000,000.

"The Naboth's vineyard embraced in our electricity areas of some 2,400 square miles was at one time uncultivated and unworked, and no Abah had turned the corner to cast envious eyes on its progress.

"Here was a new adventure, requiring courage, foresight, imagination and initiative, faith, persistence and intense application. Governments and local authorities alike saw here no political or pecuniary advantages which might attract votes into the ballot-box, or agendas into the national and local elections.

"This vital business of electricity supply in many areas of the country, once the more heavily congested and easily developed districts, was left to the enterprise of private individuals animated with a desire to achieve something worth believing in the interests of the community, and a desire here to be whispered by the motive of a modest profit.

"Many vicissitudes had to be experienced and many days were to elapse before even a modest reward could be enjoyed by those who took the speculative risk of supporting a financially untried concern. Indeed

for six years no dividend was paid, and the ordinary and preferred shareholders of the company, and a substantial number of day traders had subsequently to be written down.

"In view of the fact that the monopoly, commonly known as a nationalization, which now confronts this great industry, I should like to bring some historical facts to your notice. Any plan to make of the proposed state monopoly is no plan to deprive the so-called vested interests, no depriving any from vested capitalists who have been dispersed among the public. Whatever happens, the power companies and their staffs supply undertakings can stand at the bar of history without any white sheet, proud of their service to the nation in peace and war.

"It is my sincere conviction, based on a long experience of our industry, that if state monopoly of this great industry would be detrimental to the future welfare of the country, and that as sponsors actually are doubt by patriotic motives, fail to realize the dangers that would follow in its train. I am convinced that the great body of consumers would under state control be served less efficiently and more expensively, not by-and-large the vast number of employees engaged in this industry would not be advantaged by having the State as their sole employer, and that repercussions adversely affect the taxpayer would inevitably ensue.

Government Trade Failures

"There have been many instances of Government trading control of industries, and generally speaking the results have been far from satisfactory. After the first world war several Governments thought they could operate ships at a profit, but they failed. Australia lost £12,000,000 on currency and capital accounts in the five years 1923-1928. The French lost £36,000,000 between 1918-1923 and had to sell out the United States Government, and lost £60,000,000 in 1929 and 1932 and were forced to liquidate their position.

"It is only common sense that the consumer and not the taxpayer should pay for the commodity he purchases. We have always contended that it is right and proper for the consumer to pay, and we have never asked the taxpayer to subsidize the industry. On the other hand, the relations of the supply authorities to their customers are in the main excellent.

Opposition to Nationalization

"The Minister of Fuel and Power said recently that he is not going to be intimidated by those who oppose the Government's nationalization proposals. We have no objection, even if we had the opportunity, to think that anybody who respects his duty to the community that

he should strongly oppose to a vast monetary outlay of our industry, and that we will take all reasonable steps to counter any proposals that may be made to a large or small scale.

"In any case, we are only responding to the invitation of one of the leading members of the present Administration, Mr. Herbert Morrison, when he said: 'It is up to the nationalizers to prove that what they think will be public advantage by nationalization. We do not set up to the anti-nationalizers to prove that the public interest can best be served by private ownership. Let the argument be heard by the public, and let the test be the public interest.'

"It is an indisputable fact that we have in this industry at present efficient management, reasonably satisfied consumers, and contented employees, who, we think, has our constant attention. By all means let us face the future, but in the heat of experience and passion, a National Board and/or Regional Boards, directly or indirectly under Whitehall control would appear to be the panacea for all the so-called ills. The experiences of this and other countries refute the suggestion of alleged advantages.

"There is nothing perfect in this imperfect world and

Company Meetings

Uganda Company, Limited

Sir Theodore Chambers's Review

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at 13 Rood Lane, London, E.C.3, at 12 noon on Monday last, April 1, 1946.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman had circulated to the shareholders with the accounts and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1945, in the following terms:

"Twenty-nine years' service with the company as general manager in Uganda, managing director in London, and subsequently as a director, Mr. Cameron has decided to retire. We shall miss a valued counsellor with firsthand knowledge of Uganda and the company's interests there, and we wish him full enjoyment of his well-earned leisure. You will be asked to vote him £1,000 in appreciation of his long service to the company.

The accounts are presented in an altered form this year. The board wished to present them in accordance with the recommendations of the Cohen Committee, and with delay, as far as possible, but it was not practicable to do so this year without further references to Uganda and consequent delay. The present form may therefore be regarded as a step towards the objective the board has in view, and not its attainment.

"The individual items in the balance sheet call for no special comment, and reflect the general development of all the company's departments. Assets have been valued on the usual basis, and depreciation and provision provided at our normal rates, which we consider adequate. Reserves have been provided to meet estimated tax liability on all profits carried to

Increased Profits

"The net profit is again substantially increased, and the growth and development in all departments of our business, to which the departments contributed in the following proportions:

Tea	45%
Mityana Tea Estates	22%
Stores and Agencies	33%

"Coffee.—The Protectorate crop showed a modest increase on the previous year, but was below what may be considered a normal crop. Our own operations are now confined to the Mengo-Entebbe district, and in this area there was an increase of 40% in the crop. We gained 11,753 bales, compared with 7,375 in 1934, with a corresponding increase in profits.

"Tea.—Weather conditions were favourable, and we achieved a record production. More than half the estate is now in bearing, and as this acreage increases over the next few years, the programme of infilling progresses, we may reasonably expect increased production. The average yield per acre from the fields in bearing was 1,140 lb., and individual blocks gave yields of over 2,000 lb. Labour problems continue to engage our attention, and we are constantly striving to improve conditions. Under the able management of Mr. Prophet a high standard of cultivation has been maintained, and the capital value of the estate enhanced.

"Motors and Agencies.—This section has made steady progress and further increased its earnings. Our sales staff have an unsurpassed knowledge of trading conditions and risks in Uganda, and our engineers also have a high standard of technical knowledge. These assets are being combined in the handling of an increasing variety of agencies. We believe that in this combination of market knowledge and technical ability we can offer manufacturers and buyers an exceptional

service, and in this respect we are gradually increasing the range of our exports to East Africa. Our engineering department was fully occupied during the year, and the shortage of skilled workmen prevented our taking all the work offered.

"Prospects.—After a lapse of seven years the general manager visited this country last summer, and the board were glad to have the opportunity of re-establishing personal contact and discussing many problems. As a result of these talks, the board regard the prospects of Uganda favourably, and are confident that the company will continue to play an important part in the country's development. We propose to build a new block at Kampala, and the board have decided to erect a modern block of shops, offices, and flats, as soon as materials and labour are available.

"For some time the board have been conscious of the desirability of extending the company's activities to Kenya and increasing our agency business in both territories, and steps are now being taken to effect this. These and other schemes will make heavy demands on our resources, but with our strong financial position we can face the future with considerable confidence.

"Wing-Commander Buxton visited Uganda in November and December, and I shall ask him to record the adoption of the accounts and report to you on his visit.

Improved Conditions for Staff

"Staff.—The excellent results achieved and our confidence in the future would be impossible without the enthusiastic and loyal co-operation of the staff, of which the board are very conscious. In various ways conditions of service have been improved and the staff have received bonuses in three years varying with the company's profits. We have welcomed back to the company's service men who were in H.M. Forces or in Government service, and we have recruited others, while those who remained away as are returning for leave as opportunity occurs. When the absence leave arrangements are completed and the new men settled down, the strain on our staff should be considerably eased.

WING-COMMANDER BUXTON said in the course of his address:

"I found Uganda a haven of peace compared with many other parts of the world, but several new problems are exercising the minds of thoughtful citizens. The first of these was the unfortunate earthquake which took place in January 1945, and which not only seriously injured and ruined one of our best buildings, there had been several days of grave anxiety and danger, and one hopes that adequate steps have been taken to prevent recurrence.

Returned Askari

Secondly, there is the problem of about 50,000 African askaris to Uganda from the armed forces. Many have served in other parts of Africa and in India and Burma, and will return with a wider outlook. An official organization exists to resettle them in civil life. The Uganda Company will play its part in finding employment for a few of them, but the large majority will return to their ancestral life on the land.

Thirdly, there are large numbers of ex-prisoners of war and displaced persons. There is a large Italian camp at Entebbe, and a large camp of Poles in western Uganda. Greeks from the Congo were returning through Uganda on their way to the Dodecanese. Italians were being employed by the company in our garage and on our estates. All these people are booked for home, but no one can say when they will be going, and some do not want to go.

I visited the Mityana tea estate and inspected every block with the manager, Mr. Prophet. I could not help being struck with his enthusiasm and knowledge of tea, acquired over many years, in India. The infilling programme is going well ahead and no disease is visible

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new Masonic Lodge has been consecrated in Jimbura, named Ripon Falls Lodge.

The cost of living index for Southern Rhodesia is now 30.7% above the pre-war figure.

Native taxes in Nyasaland for 1946, according to places of residence, vary from £5 to 9s.

Publication of the Rhodesia Railways bulletin, suspended during the war, has been resumed.

Tobacco auction sales in Fort James were to be held this year on May 27-30, July 1-4, and August 12-15.

A Land Board has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia to report on the question of land settlement by ex-Servicemen and others.

Large quantities, reported to be 3,000 tons, of gum arabic have recently been exported from the Sudan to India, a comparatively new market.

When Que Que Town Council received a request from a Government medical officer for support in a local campaign for blood donors, every councillor at once volunteered.

A consignment of 400 seedling pigs, part of Southern Rhodesia's contribution to help ease the food shortage in Greece, is being dispatched to Untra. A second consignment will be leaving shortly.

The first Sudanese to use the newly opened telephone service between Khartoum and Great Britain was El Sayed Mohammed El Khalifa El Shari, who spoke to his son at Balliol College, Oxford.

Minimum prices for sun-dried hides in Tanganyika, varying according to the place of purchase, range from 106 to 110 cents of a shilling for 1st grade, 91 to 87 cents for 2nd grade, and 73 to 69 cents for 3rd grade; for shade-dried hides the prices are from 156 to 152 cents for 1st grade, 138 to 134 cents for 2nd grade, 119 to 115 cents for 3rd grade, and 40 to 26 cents for 4th grade.

A committee has been appointed to discuss measures within the Nairobi Municipal and Nairobi District areas towards the provision, conservation and distribution of water. The Chairman is Lieut. Colonel J. Fenton.

The approximate gross profits of the Beira Railway Co. for January were £67,239, and for the four months ended January 31, 1946, £274,382, compared with £78,091 and £314,222 for the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Approximate gross receipts of the Rhodesia Railways for the month of January were £491,378, and for the four months ended January 31, 1946, £2,009,946, as compared with £506,870 and £2,068,980 respectively for the corresponding periods last year.

Building costs in Tanganyika, according to Mr. W. H. Mackie, Director of Public Works, have increased since the outbreak of war by from 80% to 100%. Unskilled labour has risen by 75%, skilled by 50%, and materials in some cases by more than 100%.

The City Council estimates the total valuation of property in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia at £10,008,114, an increase of £404,357 within the past year and of £4,871,180 since the outbreak of war. New buildings erected since September, 1939, have an estimated value of £2,094,767.

In our issue of November 29 details were given of a case of contempt of court in which Mr. F. S. Rambone, editor of the *Nairobi Sunday Post*, and Mrs. Arnold, of Mbaraka, were each fined £100. The whole of Mrs. Arnold's fine and expenses, and £58 10s. of Mr. Rambone's, have been subscribed by the public.

The nominal share capital of new companies registered in Southern Rhodesia last year totalled £2,256,100, which was more than double the 1941 figure and more than four times that for 1943. In January of this year 11 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of £100,000.

For the past 42 years the *African World* has appeared as a weekly newspaper. It has now become a 48-page monthly publication. The April issue, the first in its new form, contains articles by Sir Godfrey Huggins on "International Co-operation in Africa," by Sir Alfred Vigness on "The Other Point of View in East Africa," and by Mr. J. A. Gray on "After Smalls, Who?"

Just before the outbreak of war the Imperial Government promised to set up a Commission of Inquiry into the nationalization laws of the British Central African Dependencies. The Government of Northern Rhodesia is in communication with the Secretary of State in regard to amendment of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, so that it may be applied to that Protectorate.

The official grader of the Flax Board of Kenya has been recalled to England and flax and tow produced in the Colony will henceforth be graded by local arrangement. The Ministry of Supply will make advances up to 75% of the value of consignments upon the presentation of local grading certificates. The balance being remitted telegraphically from the United Kingdom after exportation of the cargo.

The total number of Italian civilian ex-prisoners in employment in Tanganyika Territory at the end of October last was 64. Of these 69 were employed by the Railways, 42 by the Public Works Department, 46 by the Refugees Department, 43 on the Northern Province wheat scheme, 24 in other Government departments, 180 on sisal production, and 62 in the mining industry. Most of the rest were engaged in agriculture.

Royal Visit to Rhodesia

Vice-Admiral Sir W. E. Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was informed last week that Their Majesties the King and Queen hope to include Southern Rhodesia in the itinerary of their visit to Southern Africa early next year.

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Empire Cotton Growing

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1945 of the British Cotton Growing Association states that the Colonial Empire and the Sudan together produced 730,000 bales of cotton last year, an increase of nearly 50% over the 1944 total but only 10% over 1943, but about 80,000 bales below the 1934 average, and 150,000 bales below the peak year, 1935. The Sudan and Uganda together supplied about 80% of last year's total.

In the report we take the following passages: "The crop produced in the 1944-45 season, due in the main to improved yields in the Gezira and Tokar, reached the record figure of 377,000 bales (of 490 lb.), which was 122,000 bales more than the previous record set up by the 1942-43 season, 255,000 bales more than the 1943-44 crop, and 100,000 bales more than the 1934-35 crop. The yield per acre in the Gezira was almost exactly the same as in the previous year, but with an average increased yield of 10% in the Tokar, against 3.1 in the previous year. The production exceeded the Willington Kintar Mark more than 100,000 bales more than the production of 1935."

Uganda Production

Uganda.—The 1944-45 season produced just over 272,000 bales, an increase of 30% on the previous season, but only 10% of the record crop of 290,000 bales in 1938. Scarcity of food was a serious problem in the first half of 1944, and on the arrival of the rains during the second half food crops were naturally the first to be sown and duty of cultivation. In addition to the quantities of other crops such as maize were required for subsistence. Following the planting of food crops was only light rain in parts of the country during June, July, and the bulk planting of cotton that took place late in the year, the average being some 160,000 acres less than in the previous season, 1,025,000 against 1,183,000.

Good rains were experienced in the following few months and growing conditions were on the whole favourable, with the incidence of pests and diseases no more than normal, but with heavy rains continuing into November, the early planting suffered and boll shedding. On the other hand, late plantings which formed the bulk of the crop, drove the average yield up to good yields and the size of the crop exceeded earlier expectations. With dry weather in the harvesting period, grade agents for the first pickings, which were

slightly stained, was generally satisfactory, and the crop a good one.

Kenya.—There was some increase in production in the 1945 season, the total amounting to approximately 8,800 bales, as compared with 6,350 in the previous season. In the Nyanza Province, the principal cotton area, a reduced acreage was planted in the southern part and the crop suffered from dry weather in the early stages, where planting and growing conditions were favourable and the crop reached 7,700 bales. In the Coast Province, where there was also some reduction of area and damage from heavy rain in October, production was about 1,100 bales, 40% below that of the previous season.

Tanganyika.—After two successive poor seasons there was a very satisfactory improvement in 1945, production approximating to 41,200 bales, as compared with 20,000 bales in 1944 and 38,000 bales in 1943. In the Lake Province, where most of the cotton is grown, the crop of 35,650 bales was slightly in excess of the average for 1939-44. In the Eastern Province, almost the worst season on record was experienced, the estimated crop being only 6,500 bales. Late planting, an abnormally heavy rain in the early season, and its sudden cessation at the beginning of June, followed by a heavy infestation of insect pests, all played a part in bringing about the fall in production.

Nyasaland and the Rhodesias

Nyasaland.—Production of approximately 9,000 bales was about the same as in the previous year. The proportion of first-grade cotton was 81% as against 85% in the previous season.

Southern Rhodesia.—The acreage under cotton fell from 6,000 acres to 4,500, mainly on account of the high prices ruling for tobacco and maize, but a larger acreage would probably have been sown had it not been for the sparse and inadequate rainfall during the normal planting time in November and early December. Fortunately the season was one of light insect damage to cotton, and production was approximately 1,300 bales, as compared with 1,600 bales in the previous season.

Northern Rhodesia.—Production was again limited to a small area of the Luangwa Valley in the Fort Jameson district; the season was excessively wet and some damage was caused by jassid. Demand for man-power also contributed to the low output, which was again only about 20 to 25 bales.

Tribute is paid in the report to Sir William Himbry for so many years Chairman and managing director of the Association, who last year asked to be released from his position as managing director. In that office he has been followed by Mr. E. D. Reynolds, at one time the representative of the Association in Uganda and a non-official member of the Legislative Council of that Protectorate. The Council of the Association confirmed Sir William Himbry in his position as Chairman "with present emoluments as a life appointment or for such period as he himself may decide," and commissioned Captain Henry Lamb to paint his portrait in recognition of his great services to the Association since 1906.

"Nobody goes un clothed or hungry in the Sudan. It is easier to buy goods here than in England. The Sudan is much better off than England, Egypt, or any other neighbouring country." Major G. F. Foley, Controller-General of War Supply in the Sudan.

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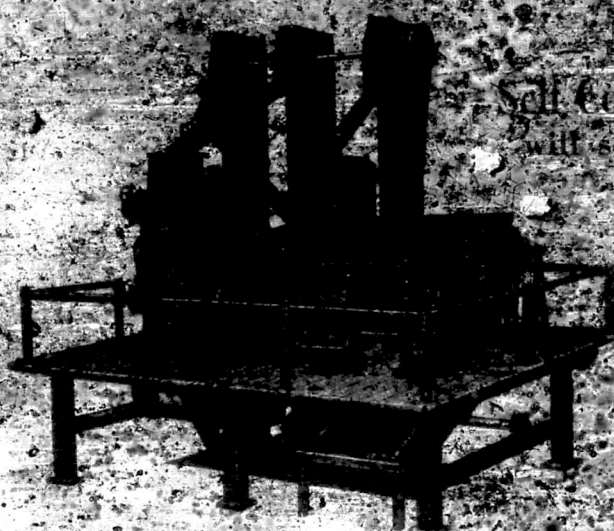
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What Native Farmers Can Do Results In Southern Rhodesia

TWENTY YEARS ago there were no good African farmers in the Native reserves of Southern Rhodesia. Today there are more than 400 "certified" master farmers and 14,173 skilled "co-operators" who in 1945 secured an average yield for all crops of 9.2 bags per acre.

In 1926 Mr. Alford, Director of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, evolved a scheme for agricultural demonstration work for Natives. Seven years later 11 agricultural demonstrators started work on Native reserves. Today there is a total of 132 European technical officers and 310 trained African supervisors and demonstrators. In 1945 there were 5,938 official demonstration plots throughout the country, which produced a total of 40,987 bags of 12 different crops, with an average yield per acre of 12.8 bags. Crops on ordinary Native lands averaged 1.9 bags per acre.

Fifteen years ago there was no irrigation in Native reserves. Today there are 1,173 acres under irrigation in the arid St. Albans Valley which give an annual yield of more than 100,000 bags of grain. In addition, hundreds of thousands of acres have been protected by soil conservation works in Native reserves. Attention has also been paid to housing, and during the past 12 years 90,069 improved houses have been built in the reserves under the direction of community demonstrators. These houses, accommodating about a third of the Native population living in the reserves.

The ideas and methods followed by Mr. Alford and outlined by him in booklet form 21 years ago are identical, he claims, with those advocated by the "March Scheme" which in September, 1924, aroused public interest in Washington among reconstruction experts. The similar scheme, Mr. Alford explains, has been in continuous operation by the United States Government since 1917 in Southern Rhodesia, he says. "Today the world is economically split into racial classes, and the experts who met at the Washington Conference need only go to Rhodesia to see their own ideas, schemes, plans, and a national basis."

It is hoped that all concerned will play within the sterling block to counteract the exchange of the dollar. Mr. I. T. Polley, Parliament and Customs Chamber of Commerce.

Leprosy In African Colonies Might be Overcome in Ten Years

MAJOR GENERAL SIR LEONARD ROGERS, said in an address on Leprosy to the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts that until the discovery in 1915 of improved methods of treating leprosy there had been little advance in preventive measures since Biblical times.

Compulsory segregation was still the only method in common use, and in our tropical African Colonies it had been found quite impracticable because it carried the expense to hide life from officials. "But in 1915 it had been computed that there were no more than 4,000 cases of leprosy in Africa, which by 1945 when compulsory segregation had been greatly modified, 302,000 cases had been reported, and the present estimate was approximately 750,000 spread over some 17 States.

Major-General Rogers was now known as a "leprosy" man, and his name was now known as a "leprosy" man, and his name was now known as a "leprosy" man. "The incidence of the disease before the age of 20 had fallen to a rate of 1 in 100, and that thereafter susceptibility was greatly reduced."

Major-General Rogers urged persons to enter agricultural colonies and by supervision and early treatment of those with whom they had been in close contact. The problem of leprosy might be almost solved within a decade. Major-General Rogers in the Indian Equatorial Province of the Sudan had seen the discovery of some 300 cases of the disease in 1927. In 1930 cases of infective were moved between 1927 and 1930 with their families to agricultural colonies where provision was made for regular examination and treatment. By 1934, 707 cases had been admitted to the new settlements. As most were in an early stage of the disease, no fewer than 3,674 or 32% had already been cleared of all symptoms.

Compulsory annual leprosy showed that very few new cases appeared in the originally heavily infected area. Penicillin had, as yet, not shown its promise with treatment of the disease, but the intravenous use of the sulphonic compounds promin and diasone had begun to hold promise, though still inadequate results in permanent cases in the United States and Holland.

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Art Club's Magazine

Equator, a quarterly magazine of writings by European residents in East Africa, is published by the Nairobi Arts Club, and the first number contains a selection of verse and prose, widely differing both in subject and quality. This is natural enough since one of the objects is to afford an outlet for the work of that not inconsiderable number of persons whose interest in writing began during the war years. Those to which that will interest those who have known Dombasa and Kenya since the first years of the east-african war, visitors to Africa. Many of the contributors have no connection with Africa, and it would seem that the majority of the authorship is of the "old" type, and are not permanently resident in East Africa. During the war my contacts were in Dombasa and Nairobi, in both cases visited by British troops, and it will be a pity if the interest in the arts should die as peace returns, and if this promising venture should lapse for lack of support. *Equator* is published at 2/-.

Sisal Prices

ONE recently reported that representatives of the East African sisal industry were negotiating for a higher purchase price from the British Ministry of Supply which now buys the whole crop on the basis of 15/- per ton for No. 1 grade. It is now learnt that the Ministry has advanced her price from 9/- to 11/- American cents per lb, which is equivalent to about 12/- 10/- per ton (o.b.) Such a decision at this time should strengthen the East African...

PERSONALIA

MR. A. S. REDLICK is Acting Director of Agriculture in Kenya.
 Mrs. and Miss W. T. SHABLES have arrived by air from Nairobi.

MR. J. G. BURNETT, SIR LEWIS and LADY HEATH have arrived in Kenya from India.

COLONEL MAXWELL BLUNDELL and Mrs. GERALDINE LOTTIE HERRARD have been married in Nairobi.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, M.B. Ch.B., has been elected President of the Kenya European Parents' Association. Cordial congratulations to SIR THEODORE and LADY CHAMBERS on the celebration on Monday of their golden wedding.

MR. H. GOODWIN, resident director in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie and Gadsden, Ltd. is expected to arrive in this country next month.

MR. F. BRIDGEMAN, United States Vice Consul in East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi, has been visiting Tabora, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

MR. JOHN FINNEY, who won a war-time degree at Oxford while residence in Kenya, has flown back to Kenya. He has been posted to Kisumu.

MR. JAMES SMITH, a director of Messrs. Gollaty, Mankey and Co., will leave shortly for Khartoum to succeed his brother, Mr. Allen Smith.

DR. HANS WERNER, lecturer in plant physiology at Witwatersrand University, has been appointed pastoral research chemist in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR GEOFFREY HARRISON, former Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, has been adopted as prospective Liberal National candidate for Norwich.

A small cabinet of malachite from the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is to be presented to MR. CHURCHILL. It is set on a pedestal of ivory and gold.

MR. EVANS LEWIS, for 36 years librarian of the Royal Empire Society, has been presented on his retirement with a cheque, and elected an honorary life Fellow.

MR. C. P. FORDER, a former private secretary to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and lately assistant magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed public prosecutor in Salisbury.

MR. I. H. WATTS, who joined the Sudan service in 1939, and served in the Blue Nile, Kordofan and Equatoria provinces, is now on final leave. It is understood that he wishes to be ordained.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity is to be conferred by St. Andrew's University on the REV. DR. J. W. ARTHUR, O.B.E., M.D., of Dumbog, Fife, and formerly of Kenya Colony.

CAPTAIN S. G. WILKINSON, M.C., is returning to Nyasaland this week by the C. I. M. S. on reappointment as a temporary administrative officer. He is to take up duty in the Northern Province.

MR. H. A. WATMORE, a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is now on leave, and MR. G. E. F. SMITH has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province.

SIR DRUMMOND SHIELDS, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1930-1931, and has long been keenly interested in East and Central African affairs, has been appointed public relations officer of the Post Office.

MR. ARTHUR PEARSON, M.P., last week delivered to the King his warrant of office as Comptroller of the Household, and received from His Majesty the warrant of Treasurer of the Royal Household. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, M.I.E.E., general manager of the Finchley Electricity Department, who organized the Electricity Board of Northern Ireland, left yesterday by air for Nairobi as one of the team of experts who are to report on the power requirements of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

MR. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Chairman of the National Bank of India for the past 10 years, and a member of the board of directors for 21 years, and MR. WALTER SHAKESPEARE, a director for 17 years, have retired. The new Chairman is Mr. H. K. MURIE. Mr. James visited East Africa in 1937.

LADY WAKEFIELD, wife of Sir Wavell Wakefield, on returning from a trade mission to the Union, Rhodesia and Egypt, on behalf of the Guild of British Creative Designers, said that everywhere there was a desire to buy British goods, and it was essential that Britain should meet the demands at an early date if the markets are to be held.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, formerly of the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia, and the first Information Officer, appointed as that Protectorate during the early part of the recent war, and latterly Chief Secretary in the Falkland Islands, has been appointed Under-Secretary in the Gold Coast Colony, for which he has left by air.

We recently reported that MR. W. ADAMS was expected to become editor of the Johannesburg Star. It is now announced that he took up that appointment on Monday of last week. He has been for many years one of the best-known journalists in Southern Rhodesia. During the war, he held successive appointments as Recruiting Officer, Controller of Industrial Manpower and Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

MR. HENRY STRONG, who has rejoined the staff of the B.C. after serving in the Army in East Africa, broadcast in Sunday's Calling East Africa programme. He left Nairobi on Christmas Eve and travelled home by the Nile Valley route. He expressed the hope that a meeting place could be arranged in London so that "Impertials" who had served in East Africa might meet people on leave from the territories and be kept in touch with their progress.

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TO THE NEWS

Opinions Exaggerated. The minister for transportation is very strong in Government. The R. Hortel. Afternoon. The new railway cars are not needed for non-smoking. Mrs. E. A. Gilling.

For a Government of oppressed nations, the Government seems strangely unable to deal with Henry Strass, M.P.

Why were just to make that 15th anniversary in London against the Roman Catholic press? Editor, Martin, New York.

A six-engine passenger flying boat comparable with the London Bristol and Glasgow company will probably be available for regular lines in 1948. It will have a cruising speed of more than 300 m.p.h. Mr. H. Golding Shepherd.

Despite the atomic bomb, I see no chance whatever of Great Britain not surviving another war. Scientists have said that there is no answer to the atomic bomb, but we should be very careful before we go as far as that. Professor Sir Henry Tizard.

So far as the Paper Control is concerned, the war-time battle cries of 'restrain, restrict, suppress' have been replaced by 'relent, release, relax.' — Sir Ralph Reed, Paper Controller.

In the 19th century Mexico lost nearly half her territory to the U.S. as a result of wars that were not nearly as aggressive as any we have fought in Europe and Asia. *National News*.

The Association's view that it is not in the public interest to have doctors as a profession should become whole time State servants and part of the Civil Service. *British Medical Association*.

Of 10,000 officers recruited by the Apprentices, 10,000 have asked for salaries of £1,500 and over, and 10,000 for £1,000 and £1,500. *M. News*, *Thursday*, *Continental*, *Secretary Ministry of Labour*.

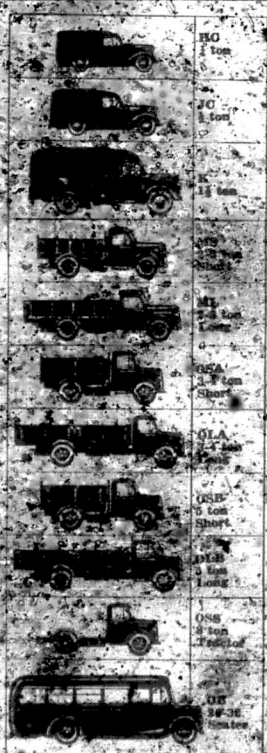
Can we expect Russia to help us when we let India talk from our nerveless grasp in order? Mr. G. G. said so. He means the Americans. We may be puzzled by the Russians, but not nearly so puzzled as the must be by us. *National Review*.

Only fashionable nylon stockings will not appear on the market in any quantity for at least nine months. Mrs. J. D. K. Ward, sales director of Ballie Hosiery Mill Ltd.

Research is a speculation in prosperity; its neglect is a confession of complacency; the penalty for which in a highly competitive world is progressive decline and ultimate bankruptcy. — Sir William Laker, director of the Iron and Steel Federation.

The growing of maize for grain production has not hitherto been practicable in this country, but experiments now proceeding under the supervision of the Agricultural Research Council are giving promising results. — Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., Minister of Agriculture.

During the last five years, the so-called 'nuclear' bomb by British Overseas Airways Corporation was increased from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000 miles. During the last 10 months, the company has increased its fleet of aircraft to 1470, with a capacity of 100,000,000 passengers. The company was allowed to round off the cost of its fleet and aircraft, and it would be first to begin to prepare for another war. After the war, after the war, the company was removed. — Mr. J. G. Pratt, Director of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers.



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Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mils branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa.



BACKGROUND T

Mr. Churchill's inconsistency in foreign policy is not surprising. Mr. Churchill's constantly recurring political inconsistency? He has been everything at his time, and for and against almost every important policy. He was violently anti-Russian in 1917 and after, and as violently and vigorously pro-Russian in 1921 and after. He was strongly free trader and anti-imperial in 1907 and for many years after, then he seemed to see the value of the Empire and preference. Now he has swung back to the policy of letting the Empire down via Breton Woods and the gold standard. He was strongly against strengthening our Army, Navy and Air Force before 1914. He disbelieved in the German desire for war, and made overtures to that country in 1918 which have something of the same character as recent overtures to Germany. He did not like the idea of China, very much, and he was always the War Minister during part of the 1914-1918 war. Once that war was over, Mr. Churchill again reversed his policy, he refused to use force for disarmament, and we were alarmed. Now he is to make an international conference out of all this, with the idea of the League of Nations and sign treaties with the foreign powers, and to assume the British and their Empire. Mr. Churchill has misunderstood the French in 1940 when he proposed an amalgamation of the two countries. His offer could not be taken in France, some undoubtedly started to bring in the final surrender in Europe that year. Mr. Churchill does not understand foreigners in England as vagabonds are despised because of his gifts and services but foreigners are quite unable to understand his inconsistent political stance. *National Review*.

British Commercial Finance.
Our business in commerce and industry have always considered the question of reserves, and since 1914 have been constantly accumulating reserves of the war, but in importance. Balance sheets are consistently with caution and understanding to promote a gradual increase. Reserves are quiet at least in order to maintain the interests of both shareholders and workers. Dividends are regarded as of less importance than continuing and increasing. The State is to establish the basis of dividend distribution, there may be a change in public attitude, but companies will be tempted to distribute more and leave the future to take care of itself. Any such change must be inflationary and a loss of public confidence. Company law is the very basis of our

Imperial Defence. I do not believe it is possible for the Empire to pull together in war, especially at the beginning of a war, unless it has pulled together efficiently in peace. I do propose the organization of an Imperial Defence Committee at one time in your Lordships' House with the object of trying to bring the Empire more closely together in defence matters. After all we had great difficulty in peace on the Committee of Imperial Defence before the war. You may in that Committee be prone to discuss some of the most important, perhaps some of the most vital questions. Are you to ask me to attend your meetings for the Committee, to attend that meeting if you do not know they are going to be with you when the war starts? Obviously you cannot. Can you discuss your war plans, which are highly secret, with representatives of countries which you are not sure will be with you in the war? We all know the Dominions have been our greatest support with the exception of one—Ireland—but the mere defection in spirit of one is quite sufficient to prevent your having the general collaboration which you want. What was the result? When we used to have secret matters to discuss on the Committee of Imperial Defence, we did not ask the Dominion High Commissioners—not any of them. That is very undesirable and wrong. Imperial defence is a combined operation. If U.N.O. breaks down and we have a war, then the Dominions will trust entirely so far as the British are concerned to the United Kingdom forces. We shall not be alone, we shall have other nations with us. If they are going to do that, and must give us the right to look on them also as part of our defence forces which will work with us when we go to war? It is a big question. I know, but I am certain that you will never get that complete organization for defence and co-operation between the Dominion Services and those of the United Kingdom unless you have a much closer co-ordination in peace, including a closer co-ordination of the secret service and the intelligence service. —Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.

When the Government's programme of nationalization is completed about one in four of the employed population will depend on the State in some form or other as life employer. Our ratio of non-producers is increasing alarmingly. —Lord Balfour of Inchey.

Controlling German Industry.
The Allied plan for the level of Post-war German industry has been published. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships is prohibited. The production of the following is eliminated: synthetic petrol and oil, synthetic rubber, synthetic ammonia, ball and taper bearings, heavy machine tools of certain types, heavy tractors, primary aluminium, magnesium, beryllium, vanadium, radio active materials, hydrogen peroxide above 50% strength, specific war chemicals and gases, and radio transmitting equipment. Facilities for production of synthetic petrol and oil, ammonia and rubber, and of ball and taper bearings will be temporarily retained to meet domestic requirements until the necessary imports are available and can be paid for. The following are restricted industries: steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical industries, and machine manufacturing and engineering. The steel plants to be left should be far as practicable be the older ones. For non-ferrous metals the annual consumption, including exports of products containing these metals is fixed as follows: copper, 100,000 tons; zinc, 135,000 tons; lead, 120,000 tons; tin, 8,000 tons; molybdenum, 1,750 tons. In basic chemicals there will be retained 40% of the 1936 production capacity, in other chemicals 30%, and in pharmaceuticals 80%. The plan is subject to review in the event of its fundamental assumptions being found to be changed. —Boris, correspondent of *The Times*.

Waste of Talent. During the next few months young men of high quality and intensive experience will be leaving Germany, either on demobilization from the Army or on discharge from the Coast Command. Many of them will leave as prisoners. There can be no guarantee that in the end of the full term of their captivity, survivors in the British Army of Germany, they will be given a fair opportunity to transfer to the Home Office Colonial administrative service without loss of seniority. Among them are some staff officers whom promotion made in 21st Army Group who now have to look for work in the Home Office. Inevitably the control of German affairs in the British zone will fall into the hands of second and third-rate men unless this waste of talent and experience can be checked. —Mr. Donald McClachlan.

wheat from Ethiopia is limited by the capacity of the railway running from Addis Ababa to Jibuti.

Mr. DONNER asked for an assurance that the fullest possible investigations would be initiated into the long-term development of soyabean culture in potentially suitable soils.

Mr. HALL: "Every effort is being made to increase the production of foodstuffs in Colonial territories and special attentions are being given to those foods including cereals which are nutritionally most desirable."

Mr. DONNER asked whether it was intended to carry out a general survey into the possible expansion of the mining industry and of the ancillary industries of drying and tanning and the extraction of products such as fiverbills and rice.

Mr. HALL: "The fisheries of all maritime Colonies and the East African lakes will be investigated as soon as the necessary staffs are available. Preparatory work is already going on in East and West Africa, Hong Kong and Mauritius."

Mr. DONNER asked the number of persons now held on political detentions in the Colonial Empire, and for what reasons they were detained.

Mr. HALL: "Apart from two cases of aliens held at the request of the foreign Office, I am not aware of any persons held as political detainees in the Colonies except in the Seychelles and Palestine. In the Seychelles five Palestinian Arabs are held for collaboration with the enemy and two Africans deported from Healesville for reasons explained on November 7, 1945."

Trade Unions and Co-operative Movements

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES asked for a statement about trade union organization and the progress of co-operative movement in the African Colonies.

Mr. HALL: "Trade unions have been set up in some form among the railway workers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and in Uganda there is an African Drivers Union in Northern Rhodesia there are three unions in the mining industry."

As regards the co-operative movement, progress varies in the different territories. Among those in which active movements exist are Tanganyika and Kenya. The main products are mainly produce, sometimes I have recently emphasized the circular dispatch to all Colonial Governments, the importance of developing the co-operative movement in all its branches and have asked all territories to send me an annual report on progress."

Mr. TIERNEY asked the Minister if he would set up in the Colonial Office a co-operative department and co-operative advisory committee to make recommendations for the development of co-operative associations and enterprises among the Native peoples of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. HALL: "As regards the proposal that there should be a separate co-operative department in the Colonial Office, I would refer to the reply which I gave to the hon. Member for Canina, Hoxney, on October 23. I am considering whether it would be helpful to establish a co-operative advisory committee in addition to the office committee on co-operation which functions within my department."

Mr. TIERNEY asked the Secretary of State if he would make effective in territories in which co-operative legislation is in adequate force co-operative ordinances drafted or sufficiently flexible to cover the diverse conditions of the various Colonies.

Mr. HALL: "I have recently circulated to all Colonial Governments a comprehensive model co-operative ordinance. Its application to the diverse conditions of the various Colonies will receive consideration by the respective Governments."

Pensions in the Colonial Forces

In answer to a question by Dr. Morgan, Mr. CREECH JONES said that war pensions for service in the Colonial Forces during the war were administered by Colonial Governments under local legislation passed by the War Office under the Royal Pensions Warrant. The Ministry of Pensions were only concerned with service in the United Kingdom Forces, but they rendered some assistance to Colonial Governments in the way described below. Local legislation usually followed the procedure in the Royal Pensions Warrant, which provided for medical re-examination and review of awards. The United Kingdom procedure regarding Appeal Tribunals had not been adopted by the Colonial Governments, but there was a right of appeal in every case to the Governor, who could reverse any decision of a Pensions Board established under a local ordinance, and direct that a claim for pension should be reconsidered.

The position in more detail in various Colonies of groups of Colonies was as follows:

East and West Africa

Pensions Assessment Boards have been established in East and West Africa under the local authority of pension legislation. These Boards assess and review disability and dependent's awards in respect of all claims presented or commences by members of the African Colonial Forces. The question of awards to members of the British Army attached to these or any other Colonial Forces is a matter

for the Ministry of Pensions and the War Office.

In cases where the member or his dependant is resident outside Africa, the Ministry of Pensions assists the Colonial Office by arranging for the pension claim to be considered or reviewed as the case may be, on behalf of the Colonial Government concerned as if the member had served in the United Kingdom Forces. The Ministry's advice is then transmitted to the Colonial Government. If the Government responsible for the payment of the award agrees with the recommendation arrangements are made by the Colonial Office for the pension to be put into issue and for the award to be reviewed if and when necessary.

Mr. SKERRETTON asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware of a proposal to close the Kudu Services Club, Nairobi, and whether, on account of the much-valued amenities it provides for British other ranks, he would arrange to maintain it for so long as the strength of His Majesty's forces in Nairobi required.

Mr. LAWSON: "I am making inquiries, and as soon as they are completed I will write to my hon. friend."

Major LIEUT. BASWICK: "Could my right hon. friend have an inquiry made into the question of welfare facilities for other ranks in Nairobi? I think he will find that there is very considerable dissatisfaction."

Local Production in Tanganyika

Mr. J. BENNETT asked about the prospects of lead production in Tanganyika as a result of recent discoveries, and the terms as regards royalties, rents, etc., on which the mines would be worked by the concessionaires.

Mr. HALL: "I am advised that recent discoveries of lead-bearing ore on mining leases held by Urawira Minerals, Ltd., in western Tanganyika offer promising prospects of successful production. I am in consultation with the Governor regarding access and the terms on which these discoveries should be worked."

Mr. BURNETT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in review of the report by his Labour Adviser that the standard of African housing conditions in British tropical Africa, as in the principal towns in the Highlands of Kenya, he would advise the Governors of the adjoining British territories that their experts in Native housing should visit Nairobi and Nakuru and consult with those municipalities.

Mr. HALL: "I have received photographs and blue-prints of housing in the Kenya Highlands. The Kenya Government are also preparing a brochure and I have asked for copies to be sent to the Colonies. I do not see any interest. I will bring the hon. Member's suggestion to the notice of the Governors as soon as they return."

Lady NOEL BUXTON asked the composition of the standing commission of officers which is to assist the Development Commissioner in Tanganyika and whether the opportunity would be taken to include non-officials, among them some Africans.

Mr. HALL: "The Governor of Tanganyika has submitted proposals for the composition of this committee, about which I am still in communication with him."

Slaughter of Game

Colonel WHEATLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the slaughter of Wild fauna taking place in Southern Rhodesia, he would consider calling an international conference under the Protocol of November 8, 1933, to the Convention for the Protection of Fauna and Flora to examine the working of the convention and see if improvements might be made to it.

Mr. PARKER: "The question of the destruction of wild fauna in Southern Rhodesia is entirely a matter for the Southern Rhodesian Government. The suggestion for calling a further international conference will be kept in mind, but I am not in a position to make any statement at present."

Lady NOEL BUXTON asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that a committee on the protection of Native crops in Nyasaland had recently reported that in some cases losses as high as 50 per cent. were caused by game and by soil erosion due to the supplanting of trees to build protective hedges against game, and what action the Government of Nyasaland was taking to deal with the matter.

Mr. HALL: "I have received a copy of the report of the Forest and Game Reserve Commission of Nyasaland, which confirms that serious damage has been caused to Native crops by game. The Governor has made a grant for immediate protective measures by way of employment of Native hunters and organized game drives in respect of the areas most affected, and a further and more general scheme is being prepared by the Forest and Game Reserve Commission."

Lady NOEL BUXTON asked whether the Government of Tanganyika had adequate machinery for co-ordinating malaria control schemes on sisal estates.

Mr. HALL: "The continuation of malaria control schemes on sisal estates in Tanganyika forms part of the general public health service of the territory. This service is not yet fully effective owing to the acute shortage of staff in the Medical Department. Recruitment to fill existing vacancies is proceeding as rapidly as possible."

...assistant will produce a crowd of applicants, while competent carpenters, painters, and blacksmiths are exceedingly difficult to find.

In French West Africa, the difficulty has been met by the formation of a committee on which are represented all the principal employers in the country, whether Government departments or private firms. Each of these puts forward a programme for several years ahead, showing the openings that they will have and the staff that they will require. These figures are analysed and tabulated and circulated to all the schools, so that the masters can indicate to their pupils where the most favourable openings lie or where there is danger of a glut of applicants.

This system goes far to eliminate the unwanted and disappointed student, a figure as dangerous as he is pathetic. The importance of this subject has attracted my attention in many Colonies, and it was further impressed upon me by my tour in East Africa.

The educational failure is the labour department's problem, and I have been much concerned at the extent to which schooling has proved a snare rather than a benefit. In an East African jail the proportion of inmates with some modicum of education is almost always higher than the equivalent groups outside. I am impressed with the importance of presenting the adolescent African with the prospect of a useful and successful life in some form of activity for which there is a good opening.

Parliament

**African Soldiers for the Regular Forces
Question of Enlistment Now Being Considered**

MAJOR WILKES asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons last week whether he would consider for permanent service in the peacetime Army coloured Colonial personnel who might wish to join whether coloured soldiers already in the Service might continue on a regular engagement; whether the relaxation during war-time of King's Regulations to allow Africans to hold the King's commission would be continued in the future; and whether he would amend L.C.T. 1435 of 1942 which constituted a colour-bar on entry into the Service.

MR. LAWSON: "I am discussing this matter with my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

MAJOR WILKES: "Would my right hon. friend bear in mind that the relaxation of King's Regulations to allow Africans to hold the King's commission during the war has worked extremely well? Will he also bear in mind that the Royal Air Force have indicated that they will take coloured personnel on terms of complete equality for the peace-time R.A.F.?"

MR. LAWSON: "I know there is considerable feeling on this question but I think it should be discussed before any decision is taken."

No Commitments on Imperial Preference

MR. OLIVER STANLEY asked the Prime Minister to state his intentions towards the reduction or modification of Empire preferences.

MR. ATTLEE: "I have nothing to add to my statement of December."

MR. STANLEY: "May we take it that there are no commitments with regard to Empire Preference and that everything has been left to negotiation?"

MR. ATTLEE: "The discussion was on the basis of Empire Preference on the one side and tariff reduction on the other and that thing would have to go through parliament."

MR. STANLEY: "Are there negotiations about reductions in tariff, not only by the United States but by other countries as well?"

MR. ATTLEE: "I am not sure whether there are any negotiations. It is very important. It means everything to me."

MR. STANLEY: "I have already said that there are no commitments and the statement made in the House with regard to discussions for a general reduction of everything was said in a general sense, with the understanding that no commitment would be given. The Empire is first."

MR. H. HUGHES asked whether any compensation laws were in force in all East African colonies, and if the Minister was satisfied with the operation of such laws.

MR. HALL: "There is no compensation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, provision is being prepared. It is being agreed with the employers' unions and is being put down by the local legislatures. A Bill has been proposed in Zanzibar, and is now under discussion with the Government. As regards the second part of the question, I am asking my local labour advisors to examine the question of the matter."

MR. HUGHES: "Will the Minister consider prohibiting the employment of children under 15 years of age in East Africa and cancel all war-time measures which have weakened the provisions of the existing law?"

MR. HALL: "Minimum wages for employed children and young persons were put down in the 1930s."

recommendations on minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories adopted at the International Labour Conference in Philadelphia in 1944. Reports from Colonial Governments are due at the end of this month showing what steps have been taken to give full effect to that recommendation, including the removal of all war-time modifications of the existing law in this respect."

MR. SORESENSEN asked what steps were being taken to reorganize the labour departments in East Africa as recommended in the Brde Browne report, and whether British trade union advisers were to be sent to Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. HALL: "The departments are already reorganized and expanded on the lines recommended and the European staff provided for in the 1946 estimates will be nearly double that in 1945. Men with wide British trade union experience are now being selected for appointment as labour officers in Kenya and Tanganyika."

MR. SORESENSEN: "How many are being sent?"

MR. HALL: "Two are to be appointed to Kenya and one to Tanganyika. We are hoping they will soon be appointed."

Recruiting Veterinary Staff

MR. LIPSON asked what plans had been made to secure adequate staffing in the Colonial Veterinary Service.

MR. HALL: "So far as adequate staffing is dependent on adequate pay, prospects, and status for veterinary officers, I am in consultation with a number of Colonial Governments and with the National Veterinary Medical Association with regard to certain improvements in existing conditions which may be advisable, and I hope that as a result the recruiting situation will improve. There is an Empire-wide shortage of qualified veterinarians which is not likely to be resolved in the immediate future."

"With the general object of providing the necessary post-graduate training for candidates for the Colonial Veterinary Service, there has been in existence for several years a scheme for giving scholarships to newly qualified veterinarians to fit them for the special duties of veterinary officers in the tropics, and also to send science graduates to enable them to take the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. A training school has been in existence for a number of years at Entebbe in Uganda, and African graduates from this school are already at work in East Africa."

MR. GLOSSOP asked in what Colonies newspapers were required to provide a board or guarantee to ensure that persons successfully instituting proceedings for libel would be able to recover damages awarded by the court.

MR. HALL said that the territories in question were Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and the Cameroons.

MR. SORESENSEN asked what steps existed for the reorganization of the lower grade of the Colonial Veterinary Service.

MR. HALL: "The Governor has arranged for a review of salaries and conditions of the local Civil Service, and will submit his proposals as soon as the report, which is nearing completion, is ready."

Wheat from Ethiopia

MR. PERCY FREEMAN asked the Minister of Food what surplus supplies of wheat or other grain were now available in Ethiopia, and what steps were being taken to secure such supplies for Great Britain or for use by U.N.R.R.A. in Central Europe.

MR. SUMMERSKILL: "The total surplus of Ethiopian cereal available for export this year is not likely to exceed the requirements of neighbouring territories. No cereals from Ethiopia would be available from this source for U.N.R.R.A. or this country."

MR. FREEMAN: "It is a fact that we discontinued purchasing wheat from Ethiopia in 1944 and it is not this the main reason for the difficulties of obtaining supplies now?"

MR. SUMMERSKILL: "The surplus last year was used for the surrounding countries, and whether we can bring

Towards a Common Civilization in Kenya Great Programme of Rural Reconstruction Essential

KENYA'S 3,750,000 Africans for the most part illiterate and still living on the border-line of want constitute our biggest liability and at the same time our biggest potential asset. For the vast majority their rural life in overcrowded land units is wholly unattractive, and they are in no position to make any large-scale positive contribution to true citizenship in that common civilization which is our goal.

The drift to the towns continues, and will continue until rural life has been made an attractive thing which encourages the African's best endeavours. To secure this we must embark on a programme of rural reconstruction more vast by far than we have hitherto conceived, a programme for immediate action. Planning to this end has already started. The African Settlement Board has begun its preliminary investigations.

Loans for Rural Reconstruction

Of one thing I am certain—that an adequate programme of rural reconstruction for any one of the East African territories will cost more than the total 10-year grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, even if that were supplemented by an equal amount from local budgetary sources. Capital loans are essential for rural reconstruction in Africa, and cannot wait until the cumulative effect of development plans on the scale which present financial provision makes possible have produced such increase in revenue as to make the major rural reconstruction programme possible. Neither Kenya nor East Africa as a whole will be able to develop towards its goal of economic prosperity, while it has the dead-weight of a vast undeveloped rural community dragging it back. I very much hope that Sir Harold Tempany's sub-committee will recommend to the Secretary of State a bold policy of rural reconstruction on a large scale, making suggestions for the provision of the necessary funds.

Expenditure on Education

The major part of East Africa's development programme will have to be carried out on the basis of capital loan. For example, Kenya's present educational development programme will demand an expenditure of well over £5,000,000 on capital works in a five-year period and a recurring expenditure rising to £1,000,000 above our present recurrent allocation to education in the Colony's budget. When it is remembered that education is but one of our undeveloped services, and that the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund supplements our revenue by only £350,000 a year, our financial difficulties become obvious. Funding by loan, I repeat, is the only policy likely to provide sufficient momentum to set East Africa firmly on its feet.

Side by side with rural reconstruction there must be a considerable improvement in the lot of the African who has left his land unit for employment in the towns or in the European settled areas. A high priority has been accorded to the provision of better housing facilities for such people, and large allocations of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund moneys have been made for big housing schemes both for Government and non-Government employees, particularly in Mombasa and Nairobi.

But high building costs, occasioned at least in part by the fact that highly-paid, non-African artisans are employed where Africans might well be trained and

employed on the task—mean that available funds are by no means adequate to meet the need for housing. The announcement of the appointment by the Secretary of State of a bureau which will deal with information on housing in the Colonies is very welcome. *The Times* remarked in a leading article that "in the Colonies housing is not merely a matter of blue-prints and finance; it is also a potent agency of social progress, and well on to speak of overcoming the traditional inertia of tribal societies by providing their members with homes in which they can take a pride."

This is very true; but it is by no means all. The homes must be large enough to house a family, and the head of the family must be able to earn a wage sufficient to support his family in that house. Far too many of the houses which are being built are not large enough to permit of this, and all too few Africans in employment in East Africa to-day earn sufficient to make them and their dependants secure apart from the wife's earnings from a bit of land which she and some of the children feverishly scratch in order to balance the family budget. And by "earnings" I do not mean merely that sum of money which is handed to the employee weekly or monthly.

Plea for Weekly Wages

In passing, may I say how wrong I feel the monthly, as opposed to the weekly, payment of wages is? The 30-day ticket and the payment of wages on a monthly basis encourage extravagance when the sum is received, and unwarranted indulgence in borrowing and the use of the credit system at the shops in the long period between pay-days.

By "earnings" I mean that sum total of benefit that an employee receives from his employment: unemployment benefits and sick relief, hospitalization for himself and his family, education for his children and adult education for himself and for his wife, workmen's compensation, and old-age benefits on retirement. Hitherto, as Major Orde Browne points out in his recent report on "Labour Conditions in East Africa," most employers have avoided shouldering such burdens as these, and it must be freely admitted that the labour output per employee has not been of the high order which will permit of the inclusion of these benefits in their gross remuneration.

Factors in Low Labour Output

A number of factors have contributed to this. First I should name sheer physical disability. Chronic ill-health and dietetic deficiency account for a very great deal of the low labour output given by the average worker, and this is fully supported by the Army's experience with African troops during the war. Feed the African well, and rid him of the diseases which cripple him, and you produce one of the finest workers and one of the finest soldiers in the Empire.

Another major contributory factor which inhibits a high labour output is the impermanence of the African's employment. While there continues to be the constant ebb and flow of labour, often moving over long distances from their homes to their employment; at the instance of the employee who sets himself a target of cash savings with which to return to his home, and while on the part of the employer there continues to be the seasonal demand for large numbers of cheap workers with little or no regard for what happens to them between those seasons of demand; just so long will these unsatisfactory labour conditions continue.

The last point is one of considerable importance, affecting as it does the European production of coffee and pyrethrum, and to a much lesser degree the production of sisal. The matter is but lightly touched on by Major Orde Browne, and I venture a personal comment.

The history of the production of both coffee and pyrethrum in other parts of the world, if I understand it at all, indicates that both these products are more suited to the sort of farming

Being the conclusion of Archdeacon Beecher's address to the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society. Editorial comment will appear next week.

there is divergence in views— as for special reasons there may be in all major towns—the most far-reaching in public life is that the majority of the central and provincial governments is not in favour of the proposed plan. Indeed, the complaint of some of them is that that Paper 181 goes too far and that it does not go nearly far enough.

In company with many other people they would prefer outright union. If that seemed practicable, we should support that line of thought, but that would have been under the prospect of agreement. A road was shown when the White Paper of 1945 was issued, and that slight hope has now been extinguished by what has now happened in Kenya. In any event, since politics is part of the possible, we have to decide that the better course is to accept the official proposal, amended where necessary, and it is evident that unreasonable resistance to the introduction of safeguards need not be feared from the East African might quickly build the machinery of continuing and expanding co-operation, the final product of which would be that union which nature intends, and which man, for all his muddling, cannot ultimately prevent. As we endeavoured to show recently, there is much to be said for the avoidance of initial rigidity in the inter-territorial structure, especially that of the Central Assembly, not least because the immediate future is clouded with so many uncertainties. East Africa and Rhodesia has therefore proposed that the Assembly should at this stage have its composition prescribed for a period, namely, of something between two and three years, at a maximum, and that towards the end of that time it should thoroughly examine its own working and report on such changes of membership and functions as experience may have shown to be desirable. We also suggested that all the members should be nominated to their capacity to fulfil their functions, and without regard to their race. The amendment for these major amendments in the present scheme was presented at considerable length in our issue of March 14, and every one of the many comments upon the plan which we have so far received has been favourable. We therefore continue to urge more to the consideration of East Africa's leaders, particularly those of the settlers in Kenya. They may, indeed, have realised already that nomination to the Central Assembly at this stage is preferable to election. It appears to us, and if the settler leaders will concede the

principle which is accepted by the majority of the settlers in Kenya and by the leaders of the African Territory and Uganda, that the great obstacle to agreement will have been removed. The White Paper states that nomination of African members to the Central Assembly could be directly opposed by the settlers, if not accepted by the Africans—we believe that it may be.

One thing we are persuaded that there must and will be an agreement in regard to control of the inter-territorial services. The position has been stable and sound for years, and now Do Kenya's Leaders find that has not Realized. Those Papers, which are usually issued by the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State, and the Imperial Government, certainly cannot tolerate its persistence. It is a matter of consequence, and it is a matter of the next few months. It is a matter of the question confronting Kenya's settlers, whether they intend to bring their maximum influence to bear upon the discussions, or whether, by adhering to such an irrefragable and indeed prevalent sentiment of some local adaptation of the Central African Council, they prefer to forgo participation in the final arrangements for all East Africa under which they will have to live and work. If a recommendation for a merely consultative and advisory body is their first word, they will have ranged against them the whole weight of commercial concerns throughout East Africa, all responsible persons of the Community in Uganda, the soundest leaders in Tanganyika, the Governments of the three territories, and all Parliamentary opinion in Great Britain. (Conservative and Labour alike, taking precisely the same view of this issue) and among other opponents they will also predict, of a growing number of persons in the Highland areas, increasingly realize that their political representatives have blundered from one untenable position to another, thereby weakening the position of Kenya in East Africa and in Great Britain at the very period when it is most necessary for it to stand forth as a dominant and stabilizing factor at a crucial stage in the political, social and economic evolution of a group of territories which should have been able to look to Kenya for inspired and practical guidance.

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African Council, that leading article was air-mailed to public men throughout East Africa. It was favourably received in commercial circles in Kenya and Tanganyika and Uganda. But none of its arguments appears to have carried weight with the Kenya politicians who are, we believe, now making recommendations of which anticipatory criticism appeared in these columns about a month ago. Further examination of this proposal therefore becomes essential. It must be made plain at the outset that in two fundamental respects the conditions in Central Africa are far different from those in East Africa. In the first place the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have no common services, whereas the prime purpose of the White Paper is to equip the Central African Dependencies with legislative and executive organs for the control of the important common services which already exist and are assumed to be desired to expand. Secondly, the conditions are in a certain contrast between the constitutions of these adjacent Central African and East African groups.

Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, has its own Parliament composed entirely of Europeans and a Prime Minister and Cabinet with responsibility for Government policy. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Protectorates

under the supervision of the Colonial Office, have likewise no Indian or African members in their Legislative Councils (though each has a European non-official representative) and of course many official members fulfilling the same function. Because there are now but European legislators, it was possible and reasonable to create a Central African Council composed of two official and two non-official European representatives from each of the three participating territories. Since they are to perform services common to the group, this Council is a consultative and advisory body only. It had a chilly reception from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, especially from Southern Rhodesia, for the very reason that it was not endowed with those legislative and administrative responsibilities which we have strong reason to believe the European elected members in Kenya are anxious to evade, though their indignantly bitter complaints for many years of the inefficiency of the Governors' Conference have been based on the fact that having no executive power its protracted discussions frequently failed to produce action. The ideas of the moment therefore conflict with the criticisms of many years

of the Central African Council. It must be re-emphasized that it was conceived on its present basis because the three territories are wholly different in membership and because there are no common services to control. By contrast, the legislatures of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have among their non-official members twenty Europeans and Indians and six Africans, with the prospect of an early increase in the number of Africans. Any superficial similarity to the Central African Council must be dangerously misleading when racial complications intrude so sharply, especially as the encouraging initial success of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland structure is to be attributed far more to the quality of the machinery than to the personal qualities of the twelve members, who have worked admirably together and are well aware that their harmony and achievement might be sadly disturbed and impeded if changes of personnel were to introduce even a small number of individuals devoid of the will to maintain friendly co-operation. For the reason which the Central African Council has caused in the past year or so, tribute must be paid to its members rather than to the machine. Will any public leader in or out of Kenya assert that the same result would have occurred in a council composed of representatives of the three races? Of course not. Which is one very good reason why it would be unwise to attempt to build in East Africa on so uncertain a foundation.

Furthermore, the whole experience of almost twenty years has shown that mere consultation between spokesmen for the three East African territories is inadequate for the control of the inter-territorial services. Powerful influences favour creation of a central legislative and executive authority and are indispensable here. This view has been recognized by the Colonial Office, upon whom that view has been pressed for fully two decades by the most enlightened official and non-official leaders in the three contiguous Dependencies, including the influential Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and the Joint East African Board, to which almost every public body of importance is affiliated. A special session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Nairobi to watch the end of March put on record its opinion that there is no practicable alternative to the White Paper plan (subject to such desirable amendments as have been outlined in recent months in these pages). European, African and Indian leaders of Uganda concur in that view, and though

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EUROPEAN DELEGATION of the Legislative Council of Kenya having categorically rejected White Paper 191 within a few hours of publication, and without offering any alternative proposal, the non-official leaders in the Kikuyu, Luhya and Tanganyika Territory have been engaged for some weeks in framing a new basic proposal for the management of the public services common to the three territories. At the time of writing we have not seen the document which is said to have emerged from these deliberations, but the news from several well-informed East African sources clearly indicates that something closely modelled on the Central African Council will be all that Kenya's political leaders have to suggest, if that should prove to be the case—and this raising of the issue would not have been worth our attention were we not convinced that it will be—it is important that the general public in Kenya should understand without delay that any such proposal has no real bearing upon the problems which demands solution without further procrastination. The leaders of the white settler community of the Colony have throughout

missed splendid opportunities in recent months—as the *Kenya Weekly News*, edited by one of the signatories of the categorical rejection, has candidly and courageously but repeatedly admitted. That makes it the more necessary to leave no stone for a recurrence of what another of the signatories, Mr. J. Cooke, would describe as a wave of political hysteria. The object is to face facts and act in accordance with them, and it cannot be said that that has been done since the beginning of this year by the elected politicians for the territory.

Early in February we briefly examined the suggestion made at a meeting in Nakuru by Sir Alfred Vincent that an East African counterpart to the recently constituted Central African Council would be a satisfactory alternative to the Central Assembly proposed by the White Paper. We were driven to the conclusion that the circumstances differed so widely that this would not meet the case, and that it would in any event represent much less than the Colonial Office has now offered, since it was evident that there was widespread misunderstanding about the structure and functions of the Central

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

On September 23rd, 1933, Rhodesia became a British Dominion, the capital of which was later on, in 1935, the city of Salisbury. The history of Southern Rhodesia, from 1891, when the colony was under the administration of the British South Africa Company, is popularly known as the history of the "Pretoria" or "Pretoria" era. On September 23rd, 1933, the British South Africa Company was formally transferred to the British Crown. The new constitution provided for a Governor-General, a Legislative Council, and a judicial system.

The area of the country is about 300,000 square miles, with a population of approximately 1,500,000.

Southern Rhodesia has a wide variety of minerals, principally gold, asbestos, coal, and chrome. The principal exports are gold and chrome. The average annual value of the external trade for the year 1935-36 was approximately £20,000,000. The Bank of Southern Rhodesia is a member of the Bank of the British Empire, and is a member of the Bank of the British Empire, and is a member of the Bank of the British Empire.



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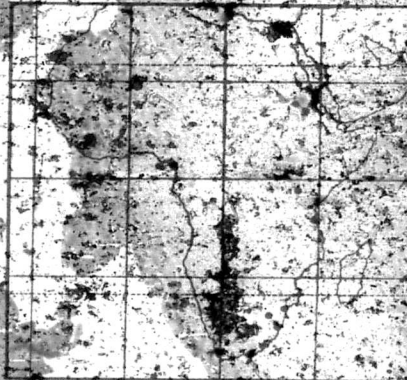
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British Ropes, Limited

BRITISH ROPES, LTD., reports that trading profit for the year ended December 31, 1945, amounted to £397,634, against £304,774 in 1944. After deducting expenses, directors' fees, and other charges of £1,522, the income tax, there is a balance of £396,112 for 1945, which, with £242,119 brought forward makes a total for the year of £638,231. A 5% dividend on the cumulative ordinary shares absorbs £21,489, 7% on the ordinary shares absorbs £22,007, and 1% on the ordinary shares absorbs £6,382, leaving £588,345 to be transferred to general reserve, and £20,251 carried forward.

The issued capital comprises 1,257,120 £1 cumulative preference shares of 10s each, 1,257,120 £1 preferred ordinary shares of 10s each, and 3,125,783 ordinary shares of 1s each. Reserves total £1,230,800, and current liabilities at £732,772. Fixed assets total £1,495,545, in 70 tenants' £561,963, and current assets £237,222, including £27,620 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Heston Smith, Chairman, and Managing Director, and Mr. Heston Smith, (Managing Director), Mr. W. R. Allan, Mr. H. H. Hirst, Mr. Frederick Ellis, Mr. G. H. McIlrobert, and Mr. H. H. Smith, The secretary is Mr. D. F. Collins.

New Union-Castle Ships

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S SHIP DISCOUNT scheme the Union-Castle Line has purchased the s.s. EMPIRE LIFE, 9,879 tons, and the s.s. EMPIRE ALLIANCE, 9,904 tons, which are to be renamed the GOOD HOPE CASTLE and DRAKENSBERG CASTLE. They were both built in 1945 and have a speed of about 15 knots. The first will carry 54 passengers and the other ship 26, and they will make their first voyages under the Union-Castle house flag in the United States-South Africa service of the Line.

News of Our Advertisers

The first post-war British motor car to reach Southern Rhodesia was a Morris 10 saloon.

Mr. Alfred Clark, Chairman of Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd., since the formation of the company in 1931, and for the past 38 years managing director of Chairman of the Gramophone Company Ltd., has retired from the chairmanship of the board of E.M.I., but has been elected President. The new Chairman is Sir Alexander Gibb, C.B.E., lately Deputy Chairman.

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Mining

Activity in S. Rhodesia

THE REOPENING OF DORMANT MINES in Southern Rhodesia is making rapid progress under the Government plans for the attraction of experienced men into the industry. Up to the end of February, 150 applications had been placed on file, and of these 100 have been approved. The Mining Committee of 23 had some 200 applications for the Mining Settlement Committee, 219 for technical approval and 101 for admission to the miners' Training School at Guinea Fossil. Through the scheme has been in operation for only six months, 12 mines have already been brought to the production stage and five new mills are in course of construction in the Salisbury district alone.

Company Progress Report

ROSEMOUNT Diamond and Borax Co., Ltd., has been put out to sea. The test drive beyond the fault, and at 56 ft. intersected the reef, 150 inches wide, the last 3 ft. were mostly in quartz, assaying 160 dw. oz. and 31 dw. oz. each over 12 inches. The reef was in mineralized reef material, containing blue quartz and showing traces of gold. A crosscut has been started to the reef, where mineralized by the borehole on No. 19 level, enabling driving on the reef to be undertaken. On the west drive, 176 ft. S., a further 65 ft. were sampled, averaging 176 dw. oz. over 28 inches.

Chartered Company

THE BARRIS South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 10% less tax on the £1,000,000 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with a dividend of 6% and a bonus of 14% less tax at 6% for 1944-45. The preliminary statement gives the net profit at £377,639 (£477,341). The annual general meeting is to be held on May 2.

Tanganyika Diamonds

SIR WILLIAM WOODS, who is engaged in a road survey in East Africa, has said in Dar-es-Salaam that the diamond mining projects now under study at the Colonial Office might well revolutionize the whole life of the Territory. De Beers are understood to be prepared to undertake very large expenditure.

General Mining and Finance

GENERAL MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., reports that the profit for 1945 is more providing for taxation amounted to £376,634, compared with £380,495 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% (the same) is to be paid on May 27, again making 25% for the year.

Export Price of Tin

THE MINISTRY OF TRADE announces that the price for tin sold for export by the Directorate of Non-Ferrous Metals will be £357 per ton f.o.b. U.K. port for common tin in lots (of 99% min content) in lots of one ton and upwards, with the customary surcharges for other grades, shapes, and sizes.

Congo Diamonds

THE PRODUCTION of diamonds in the Belgian Congo last year is now known to have reached 10,385,957 carats, of which 9,827,266 carats were of industrial diamond.

Rio Tinto

THE NEW ADDRESS of the RIO TINTO CO., LTD., is Princes Street, 25, Graham Street, London, E.C. 2.

Mining Personalities

DR. H. FELDMAN has returned to Tanganyika.
 D. ARNEY has joined the staff of Murchison Copper Mines, from Nigeria.
 Mr. Robert De La Bère, M.A., has been elected a director of South Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd.
 Mr. P. H. Crampton has resumed his position of manager of the Boko mine, on release from the Navy.
 Mr. D. Smythe, M.Sc., a well-known American geologist, is visiting East Africa and the Rhodesias to survey mining prospects for Canadian interests. He first visited East Africa in 1937.

Applications for membership have been received by the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy as follows:—to membership, Mr. R. C. Anderson of Gwelo, S.R.; Mr. A. J. W. Legge of Gwelo, S.R.; to associate membership, Mr. A. G. King of Gwelo, S.R. The following have been transferred to membership, Mr. C. A. Hoff of Salisbury, S.R.; to associate membership, Mr. H. Winsor of Que Que, S.R.; Mr. D. H. Wood of Bulawayo, N.R.; and Mr. J. Ward of Pathlone, N.R.

Company Meeting

British Ropes, Limited Mr. H. Smith's Review

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH ROPES, LIMITED, was held in London on March 28, 1946.

MR. HERBERT SMITH, Chairman and managing director of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1945, a statement which said, in part—

"I must begin by expressing our great appreciation to those members of the company who have been in the fighting services both at home and abroad. We have now welcomed back those executives whom we loaned to the Ministry of Supply.

"Since the fighting ended we have been much handicapped by Government restrictions still in force. We shall welcome any reduction of these controls. Some must continue for some time: the control of our raw material is still necessary. But there are many which appear unnecessary, and have a serious and detrimental effect. The rigid and delayed control on the maximum price at which we sell our goods is not a good thing for an industry; it has a deadening effect on enterprise, and takes no account of the quality of the goods produced.

Consolidated Accounts

"Turning to the audited accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1945, you will see that we have for the first time presented a consolidated profit and loss account, and consolidated balance sheet of the British Ropes Group as a whole.

"It has not been necessary to make any provision for excess profits tax this year in the accounts of British Ropes, Ltd., since the profits for 1945 are approximately equal to the standard profit of the company, as a result of the agreement with the Inland Revenue.

"Provision for excess profits tax, both in the United Kingdom and Dominion, has been made on arriving at the consolidated profits of the group, since companies which are not members of the group for excess profits tax purposes have earned profits in excess of their individual standards. The lower trading profits of British Ropes, Ltd., for 1945 have resulted from the interruption of production arising from the change-over from war to peace conditions, and from increases in production costs which we have not been permitted to pass on to the consumer.

"The aggregate net profit of the group for the year after providing for all taxation and after deducting the proportion of the profits attributable to shares held outside the group, amounts to £275,674. Of this amount £22,168 has not been distributed to British Ropes, Ltd., by subsidiary companies, so that the net profit of British Ropes, Ltd., amounts to £246,506.

"This company has three trades, each of which is quite new. In 1940, £240,897, the increase of £35,616 being largely due to a reduction in the cost of debenture service, and to the reduction in the standard rate of income tax resulting in a lower provision for income tax.

"The directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of 12½% less tax on the ordinary share capital—a 5% increase during the year by the issue of 2,102,972 new ordinary shares—making a interim dividend of total distribution of 14½% less tax, compared with a total dividend last year of 12½% less tax.

"The total dividend recommended is thus £143,361, the undistributed profit for this year is £103,145, of which £75,000 has been transferred to general reserves, leaving a balance of £28,145, which has increased the amount of the provision of profit and loss account from £22,168 to £27,993. These figures exclude the undistributed profits attributable to British Ropes, Ltd., and the subsidiary companies.

The principal changes in the balance sheet of the company are as a result of the redemption of the 4½% first mortgage debenture stock out of the proceeds of the issue of new ordinary shares issued at a premium of 4s. 2d. per share. The premium on this issue, which amounts, after deduction of the costs of the issue and the costs of the redemption of the debentures, to £39,109, has been carried to capital reserve, and the total reserves and undistributed profits of British Ropes, Ltd., now amount to £1,409,370, compared with £922,149 at December 30, 1944.

The consolidated balance sheet shows that the aggregate current assets amount to £7,532,960, compared with total liabilities, inclusive of the proposed dividends to be paid by the company, of £1,826,902, which is a position of great strength.

The amount shown as being available to our shareholders of £303,486 is made up of ordinary reserves and undistributed profits.

Conversion of Share Capital

"After the meeting you are to be asked to pass a resolution converting the whole of the company issued share capital into stock. This is a practice which is being increasingly adopted by the larger companies, and has several advantages. It has been an application will be made to the Registrar of Companies. Exchange of the quotation of the stocks, transfer, in the case of preference and preferred stock, in units of 10s. and ordinary stock in units of 2s. 6d.

"Our company has three trades, each of which is unique and distinct. The steel wire trade, wire rope manufacture and the manufacture of vineyard products. For days we have been a cash-rich and self-sufficient company, with no raw material. We could also increase our production capacity to a considerable extent, but are handicapped by lack of plant, labour and materials.

"There is one feature in which we differ from other trades: wire ropes are produced and are so essential to other industries that the quantity available for export is the subject of essential export requirements have been made.

Shortage of Coal

"The high price and the shortage of coal is a serious concern of this company at the present time.

"We have seven wire factories, six cable spinning factories, three hemp factories, and nine rope stores. Some factories and stores are well placed in different parts of the United Kingdom.

"I now turn to our plant and machinery. We have plans for reconstruction are all made, and in the hands of the executives of the company to be carried out. They will probably take two or three years to bring to fruition, and I am convinced that there will not be a shortage of labour in this country, and very few in the world to equal us not only in mechanical efficiency, but in the quality of the goods manufactured.

"Alongside all this reconstruction, it is essential that the same spirit of enterprise should be shown by all the employees of the company, and a banishment of restrictive practices, and a banishment of old-fashioned devices must be overdone.

"We have well equipped laboratories, and we are working on more research than we were able to do during the war. We have a staff which plays an important part in keeping us abreast of technical matters. The money spent here is well spent.

"Our overseas companies have all worked well and successfully during the war, although at the present time trade is falling on all sides; respects, they are still doing well, and my remarks on the programme of reconstruction at home may be taken to imply also to the factories abroad.

"To express the board's appreciation of the services rendered by the management staff and workpeople of all our factories.

Company Meeting

Sisal Estates, Limited

CH. C. E. PONSOMBY, Reviewer

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT 10 ONE, Lower Bond Street, London, on Thursday last, March 28.

Colonel C. G. F. PONSOMBY, I.D., D.L., M.A., Chairman of the company, presided.

The representative of the secretaries, Messrs. John K. Gilham and Company, Limited, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the Chairman which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1945, and which was taken as read.

In its effort towards meeting the serious world shortage of sisal essential to the war effort, the subsidiary company increased production during the year 1944-45 still further, the total output amounting to 9,300 tons, as against 9,250 tons in the previous year. Of this total the company's own estates accounted for 8,135 tons, as compared with 7,880 tons in the previous year, while the output of the leased estate was 1,265 tons, as against 1,575 tons. The percentage of grades No. 1 and A shows a slight reduction as 60.9%.

Increase in Production Costs

The additional profit which we might have expected from the increased tonnage has, unfortunately, been more than offset by the largely increased cost of production and by expenditure on maintenance of areas as a result of the company's war-time policy of expanding to the utmost the potential production capacity of its estates.

Consequently the net profit, after fully providing for the maintenance of areas, buildings, and machinery, and for taxation, amounts to £30,341, which compares with £31,012 in the preceding year. To this sum must be added the balance of £22,354 brought forward from last year making a total of £52,695, of which the preference dividend has absorbed £9,571 after deduction of tax. Your directors now recommend a dividend of 6s. 1d. per share at 10s. in the £, for the year on the ordinary share capital of the company, which requires the sum of £7,500 and if approved, will leave £35,594 to be carried forward to the current year.

Prospects for the immediate future are not so encouraging as brought, has hampered production and since the end of hostilities the shortage of labour has been the cause of increased anxiety and continues to persist, with the result that output for the current year will in all probability show a marked reduction, notwithstanding that we have ample leaf and the necessary equipment.

Alleviation of the present position depends a great deal on whether the Labour Bureau formed by the

industry as a whole can form an effective organization.

Operational costs have continued their upward trend, added to which the industry is being required by Government to incur heavy expenditure on Native Charge by way of building, dressing stations, hospitals, and anti-malarial and water schemes, which expenditure is not allowed as a charge against profits, for purposes of taxation. Whilst we, as a company, naturally wish to see the accommodation and conditions conducive to a healthy and contented labour force, it is only reasonable to expect that these costs imposed by the Government, in addition to the increased cost of production, should be reflected in the price of our product purchased by them. An approach on this subject and in the matter of taxation is being made to the Government, who still take the entire sisal output of East Africa.

The company continues to operate Hale Estate under a lease from the Custodian of Enemy Property, which formally expires on December 31, 1948, no decision has yet been reached by the local Government as to the future of these ex-enemy estates.

During the year the subsidiary company availed itself of the opportunity of securing about 2,500 hectares of freehold land adjoining its existing estates, which should provide room for alternate cropping in the future.

There is no provision in East Africa for medical old-age, or social insurance, and for some time the subsidiary company has had in mind the institution of a staff pensions scheme. Such a scheme is now in process of being inaugurated, and it is hoped, by means of supplementary arrangements within the framework of the company's own finance, to provide for those members whose age precludes them from being brought into the main scheme.

Labour Difficulties

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, the managing director of the subsidiary company, paid a visit to this country in the latter part of last year, and your directors were able to discuss with him his many problems and proposals, and to express personally the thanks of the shareholders to him and his staff in Tanganyika for the excellent results of the subsidiary company. He was able to satisfy us that the company's areas are in good class, order and that all buildings and machinery have been maintained in good condition. The pressing anxiety is labour, as I have already indicated, and we can only hope that the steps being taken will achieve the desired result.

Thanks are also due to the directors of the subsidiary company and to Messrs. Gilham and Company, Limited, also to Messrs. Deane and Company, Limited, the solicitors in East Africa. I must also thank Messrs. John K. Gilham and Company, Limited, the secretaries and agents in London, and their manager, Mr. E. V. Pash.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring director, Colonel C. E. Ponsomby, I.D., D.L., M.A., was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Budge, Hamlyn, and Company, re-appointed.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Natural Resources Board has been constituted in Masaland.

The new anti-labor licensing laws in Kenya have been amended.

Kenya's first Government European primary school is to be built in Nairobi.

Northern Rhodesia's Food for Britain fund has already collected £10,000.

The principle of a group hospital in Mombasa was approved by a majority of the vote by the Municipal Council.

The *Truth Teller*, published as a weekly newspaper since 1943, is about to be converted into a monthly journal.

To enable chiefs and elders of Kenya tribes to see the future of the Colony, three tours are being arranged.

A large number of Kenyan students have returned to the CAMEROON, which was awarded to Mombasa on March 2.

The Department of Water Supply in the Sudan has resumed its former title of Department of Economics and Trade.

One of the largest banks of hashish ever taken in Khartoum has been seized by the police. An arrest has been made.

The aerodrome in Jibuti, French Somaliland, cost £1,000,000, at a cost of 3,000,000 francs; is nearing completion.

The African establishment of the police force in Tanganyika is to be increased by about 500 men in the next two years.

Loss of grain from locusts in the Sudan during the 1945 season is estimated at 46,000 tons less than in the previous year.

More than 2,000 head of cattle are said to have been killed by lions in the Bantengwato district of Bechuanaland during the past two years.

Within a radius of 20 miles of Salisbury, Mr. C. Greuter has collected 110 species of orchid, many of them previously unknown to science.

Photographs of Bath, where the Emperor of Ethiopia spent much of his exile, have been sent by the British Council for exhibition in Addis Ababa.

Mogana has been sentenced in Nairobi to eight months imprisonment for trying to sell as gold a lump of silver which he had illicitly placed with gold.

The number of vehicle licenses issued in Kenya during the year 1945, which includes 15 inland water vehicles and 2,705 licences were issued.

A eel 4 lb. in weight, 32 inches long, and with a girth of 2 1/2 inches, has been caught by Mr. A. J. Mills at Umanja dam. It is said to be a record for Rhodesia.

One Indian lost his life and two others were severely injured a few days ago when a car belonging to a European people from a firm which destroyed a severe storm in Nairobi, Kenya.

The north-south railway air-turbine aerodrome, Uganda, has been extended to its full length of 1,300 yards. It is planned to build another runway about 2,000 yards long.

The second annual exhibition of the Chamber of Commerce, industry and commerce will be held in Addis Ababa. The new exhibits included a number of valuable goods.

Southey Park, the first Government secondary school for African children, has been opened in Gaborone. It is the first of a series of Government schools to be built in the Bechuanaland.

The likelihood of contracting influenza in Southern Rhodesia is greater in June than in October. The reason is that in cold weather the parasite can live for 144 hours, as against 48 to 50 hours in warm weather.

Salisbury City Council is considering a three-year course for Rhodesian student planners as a prelude to a two-year diploma course at a South African college.

An Empire Scientific Conference organized by the Royal Society will be opened by the King in London on June 17. Agricultural, medical, and nutritional science will be among the subjects discussed.

Arrangements for the East and West African Police Shooting Cup for 1946, have now been completed. Details may be had from the secretary of the National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

Dunya, a free weekly African newspaper published by the Kenya Ministry of Information, has a circulation of 18,000, as compared with the 36,000 circulation of *Baraka*, an anti-Communist journal, published for profit.

Antony, a Christian church, probably of the same period as that in Assisi, Italy, which has been dated at about 1000 A.D., has been discovered on the island of Agai in the Nile in the Wadi Halfa district of the Sudan.

German farmer Forstner, Minister of War in Germany, said in evidence at the Nuremberg trial last week that he had been destined for a career in the German Colonial Army but had decided in 1910 to go to Canada instead.

The elders of the tribes in Kenya are perturbed about the shortage of the skirts worn by Native girls in the cities and have threatened that if the fashion is not promptly changed the parents of offenders will be made liable to the fine of a goat.

A cattle cess imposed as an experiment in two provinces of Tanganyika last year, on a sliding scale of 1s. per head, with a maximum of £50 for any owner, realized more than £10,000, which is being spent on improvements to the livestock industry.

Wider spacing of maize, up to six feet between rows, is advocated by the Agricultural Department of Southern Rhodesia in order to economize labour. Experiments in Kenya carried out some years ago showed no significant diminution in yield up to this spacing.

Ninety-five recruits for the British South Africa Police sailed a few days ago in the *ALCANTARA* for Cape Town en route to Southern Rhodesia. They form the first contingent of post-war recruits; and almost all of them have been war veterans, most of them in the Navy or the R.A.F.

On Friday last the new constitution for the Gold Coast came into operation, making the Gold Coast the first British Colony in Africa with a non-official majority of African members in its legislature, which will now have 13 elected members, as against 17 official and nominated members.

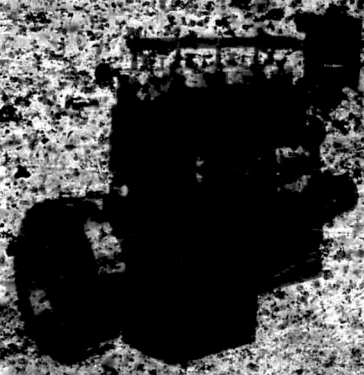
Schemes for the training of agricultural instructors and Indian farmers, the development of Sukumaland, soil conservation, social services, rehabilitation, welfare centres, and livestock breeding have already been started in Tanganyika on the recommendation of the Post-War Planning Committee.

The Uganda Branch of the East Africa Women's League proposes to start a junior section for young people of both sexes from East Africa who are studying in the United Kingdom. In our recent reference to the meeting held on March 21, it was erroneously stated that Lady Rhodes presided, whereas it was Lady Brooke-Popham, who has been acting Chairman during the absence in America of Mrs. Rawson. Lady Rhodes is the very active honorary secretary of the Branch.

Salisbury City Council has agreed to the expenditure of £20,000 for the erection by Native labour of 500 semi-detached Native cottages. The 1,000 dwellings will each consist of two living rooms, kitchen and verandah, and they will share 425 communal wash-blocks and latrines.

Mr. G. Bullenden, former manager of the Non-European Affairs Department of Johannesburg Municipality, has arrived in Salisbury to take up the newly created post of manager of the Native Affairs Department of the City Council.

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Statements Worth Noting

"Better is little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith."—Proverbs vi, 16.

Southern Rhodesia's most important food export to Britain is concentrated orange juice. —Ministry of Food delegation.

"Rehabilitation of the land must be our primary agricultural objective."—Mr. G. R. Sandford, lately Chief Secretary in Tanganyika.

"It is looking ahead to the time when main trunk roads of 20 feet bituminized carriage ways will be universal in Kenya."—Director of Public Works.

Lake Tanganyika is probably the oldest lake in the world. It had apparently no outlet until about 1,500 years ago. —Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, in *Nature*.

"Before the war one could charter a plane at from 80 cents to 1s. per mile. Now one has to pay 3s. per mile, a retrograde step."—Dares Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

In a very large number of cases, low output by African labour can be traced to malnutrition brought about not only by poor food, but by bad housing conditions. —Mr. G. A. Tyson.

"Lying in all African land disputes becomes increasingly common as the superstitious fears associated with Native oaths become steadily weaker."—Mr. N. Humphrey, an agricultural officer in Kenya.

"If the African employee would increase his output and lessen the need for supervision, the Railway could increase wages."—Sir Reginald Robbins, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Makerere College will eventually be open to all races. Shortage of accommodation and staff preclude the admission of Indian students for the time being. —Mr. R. J. Harvey, Director of Education in Zanzibar.

"It is too early to make any estimate of production in Tanganyika, but it is considered that the outlook at the moment is less promising than at any time during the last six years."—Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

Too much reliance in Zanzibar is placed in cloves and coconuts. The Department of Agriculture is seeking new export crops, and the estimates are framed with this policy in the background. —The Director of Agriculture.

"As to the attention of this Government to back up the Mother Country in all her exchanges and other problems against all outsiders who ever may be."—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Despite the drop in tourist traffic, 280 cars made the trip through the Wankie Game reserve last year. The Kruger National Park has more game than Wankie, but we have a better variety. —Mr. E. Davison, Game Reserve Warden in Southern Rhodesia.

The policy to be adopted in respect of Germans now in the Territory is still under consideration. They number 245 men, 338 women, and 32 children of the total of 745, 437 are adult missionaries. —Statement by the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

"The word 'discipline' comes from the same root as 'disciple.' I suggest that the discipline to be desired in school is a kind of wise guidance which evokes a willing response leading to orderly and constructive activity."—The Rev. N. Langford-Smith, headmaster of Arusha School.

"Cattle must be the foundation of our farming, if we are to build, maintain and retain fertility."—Turkish tobacco, pigs, poultry, and crops all have their part in our farming plan, but the first essential is cattle. —Captain F. E. Marris, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture.

In social or official intercourse to-day with the majority of Ethiopians of the political type, one has first to break through a hedge masked with the flowers of politeness but prickly with the thorns of injured feelings. —Mr. Lawrence Athill.

There is good ground for hoping that the flying-boat service will continue until the end of 1946, and possibly longer. I find it difficult to believe that within that period those responsible for organizing these services will fail to be persuaded of the obvious desirability of retaining the flying-boat service. —Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.

"We must increase our wages if we are going to have a contented labour force but at the same time we must increase efficiency, and that problem is much more that of the Employer than of Government. Government cannot have the contacts that the employer has on the spot, and the Labour Department by propaganda of every form will try to induce the African to do a decent day's work for a decent day's pay."—Mr. P. Wynn Harris, Labour Commissioner in Kenya, addressing Nairobi Rotary Club.

The President of the United States has referred to the American plan for permitting the United Kingdom to avoid discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed the freedom of trade during the 'thirties. In fact the quantum index of trade compiled by the League of Nations shows that trade, taking 1929 as 100, fell steadily from that year to 1932, when it was 74.6. It was in 1932 that Great Britain adopted a wide measure of imperial preference. From then onwards the index figure rose steadily and regularly until it had reached 96.8 in 1937, the highest figure (except in 1929) for 13 years. Wbld imports increased by 8.3% in 1933 and by 4, 4.3, 5.1, and 12% in the following years. Exports increased progressively by 1.3, 3.1, 5.1, 4.7, and 14.2%.

Lord Groll, Chairman of the Empire Industries Association.

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S. Rhodesia's External Trade - Japanese Delegations in Egypt

Great Growth of Secondary Industries

The external trade of Southern Rhodesia in 1945 is now known to have reached record figures of £1,442,500 for exports and £2,530,000 for imports. The Department of Statistics estimates that the volume of exports was about 52% of the 1939 total. The value of imports during the first half of the war (approximately 1940-41) was on much the same level as in the previous year, but, mainly on account of heavy importations of Great Britain manufactures, fertilizers, iron-pyrex, leather and other imports during the second half of 1945, rose almost to £7,000,000. A review issued by the Department reads:

One of the outstanding features of the Colony's trade during the war years was the expansion in the export trade, effected in the main from the improved prices obtained for such products as tobacco, and the continued demand for such commodities, particularly copper, tin and asbestos, and also for such minerals as coal and tungsten ores.

The war has given a marked impetus to industrial development and expansion in the Colony. The Census of Industries for 1944 shows that the gross output of factories and workshops in Rhodesia was £862,000, whereas in 1943, the corresponding figure for the gross output was £892,000, representing an increase of 21%. It is estimated that, after eliminating the effect of increased prices, the rise in the physical volume of production was at least 24%.

The expansion of local industrial production has been particularly noticeable in the manufacture of such commodities as refined sugar, cigarettes and motor oil, groundnut oil, and sawn timber.

News of Rhodesians

In the "Casting Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. last Friday, Mr. Donald Green said that Mr. Gordon Gibbins, a Rhodesian engaged in tea planting in Nyasaland, is now on his way to South America to visit relations; he underwent his military training with the K.A.R. in Kenya in 1940. The part in the campaign against Italian East Africa, was then commissioned, and continued in the Army until 1943. Other items mentioned in the talk were that Miss Jacqueline Colebrook, of Bulawayo, who was recently commissioned in the A.T.S., is about to join the Army of the Rhine; that Squadron Leader "Sandy" Singleton, probably the best all-round cricketer among the R.A.F. men in Rhodesia during the war, is now living in Worcestershire with his Rhodesian wife and their two children; that Mr. James McHarg, of Chaplin School, Gwelo, played in the Regent Hall Band at his recent command performance at Buckingham Palace; and that Mr. Geoffrey Henderson, who went back to Rhodesia some time ago after demobilization, has already returned to England to take up journalism.

Nogahamuru Hospital Inquiry

On 10th inst. into the control and administration of the Nogahamuru Hospital for Leprosy, held at Nogahamuru, the following commission has been appointed: Mr. A. J. ORSMEAD (Chairman), Mr. W. J. BERRY (Secretary), the Department of Health, and Mrs. E. P. WOOD (Medical Officer to the Southern Rhodesian Government for the Federation of Rhodesian Women's Institutes). Dr. Greenstein, who is a South African and Director General of Medical Services for the Union Defence Force, and based in East Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. W. C. F. ... originated the scheme to open up the upper Zambezi to navigation, has urged the formation of a Zambezi Valley Association while the services of Professor Debedham are still available. Professor Debedham is at present investigating the irrigation problems in Bechuanaland.

With reference to the statement of the ... in the Sudan ... Khartoum ... telegraphed ...

Mr. Bayly's statement in the House of Commons ... of the Sudan ... explanation ... not ... The delegations ... political parties ... lobby the negotiators ...

Official circles ... disappointed with the attitude of Sir Stewart ... Sudan ... to be discussed at the higher levels of international diplomacy ... the interests of Britain in Egypt are no longer paramount ...

For the Sudanese ... further ... for assistance ... help them towards their ... will be ... If the treaty is negotiated by Britain ... the restoration of the Sudanese people ... within a reasonable period ...

New messages from Cairo ... the Sudanese delegations ... Sudanese Congress of Gordon College, Khartoum ... Sudanese Government in union with Egypt under the Egyptian Crown ...

Beit Trust Plans

SIR ALFRED BEIT, on his arrival on a month's visit to Rhodesia, has given details of the Beit Trust's post-war programme. More money is to be spent on Native development than hitherto. He said ... research work ... research which is for the benefit of all ... health and nutrition. Second comes Native education in respect of which the Trust has offered assistance to the Government ... including a system of bursaries. Third is the provision of amenities for Natives and improvement of the Trust is proposed in hall, homes, ...

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is still perfected.



TO THE NEWS

Opinions Unlimited:—You can not expect the Dunkirk spirit in industry if you keep dropping political incendiaries on the very troops you are trying to rally for an attack.—Lord Balfour of Inchey.

In 1939, the total value of all books sold by British publishers was something over £10 million; in 1944 it was £200 million.—Mr. J. T. Roberts.

Mr. Lansbury (No. 1,000,000 housing) Bevan plans to push the private builders for putting in local times as many houses as the local authorities.—Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P.

Compulsory church parades for soldiers and airmen are to be abolished, except perhaps on occasions of special celebration.—Mr. Lawson, Secretary of State for War.

"If Lord God had been forced to evacuate Malta in 1942, he planned to land on the nearest enemy territory with the largest force he could muster from his garrison.—Mr. Eden.

Great Britain made the first move in 1935, towards developing radar for the detection of the approach of enemy aircraft.—Mr. Willmot, Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production.

In the United States there are 6,000,000 men and women not working as a result of the readjustment of the labour force and the last three months in reconstruction.—U.S. Information Service.

"Of the last 38 young men who have come into the foreign service 19 have never been at any well-known public school. Only one of them comes from Eton.—Mr. McNeil, Under Secretary, Foreign Office.

There can be no doubt about the fact that in accepting the American agreement, as they must be presumed to have accepted it, with the honourable intention of meeting their obligations, they signed away their power to give us socialism in our time.—Round Table.

Japan bought over 50% of the United States' exports to the East before the war, and shipped about one-sixth of its total exports to the United States. Even more significant from the point of view of post-war changes in the international trade pattern is that Japan was the chief supplier of raw materials needed by American markets. Total exports from Japan were 20 times valued at £1,040,000,000 dollars and were exceeded only by those from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany.—U.S. Department of Commerce.

Until there is a radical reduction of armaments throughout the world we must maintain a force of 650,000 men at all times, numbering 275,000, and a Navy of 125,000.—The Prime Minister.

When Goering first came to the gorking he had been his last, showing the result of being gradually trained in our things, he is the man who has never been a soldier and Colonel Guderian, the famous officer in charge of the Wehrmacht.

It will be well to get up in the morning and change his only one radical move, which would be in direction, and to address his profession only with official approval which would be to become a good servant. The loyalty of a doctor to his patient should be limited only by his conscience and not by fear of Churchill.—Council of the British Medical Association.

Before the war Great Britain earned 3% of our exports, and the British Empire was not only our best customer but also the best customer of the whole world, accounting for 37% of all world trade. That is to say, was Britain likes to eliminate such restrictions and disincentives as important to us and to the whole world.—Mr. Fred N. Vinson, Secretary to the United States Treasury.

I look forward to a time when the Church of England having been reunited, the Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians will, within that united church, still function with an identity of their own, much as the different orders within the Roman Catholic Church have their own identity.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the Jubilee Congress of the Free Church Council in London.

The Trades Union Congress appreciates the urgency of straining every effort to increase exports. We are broadly the Government's view that the full restoration of a stable equilibrium may require a volume of exports after 75% and 80% in excess of the pre-war level. A strong feeling exists that exports should be held up and goods diverted to home consumption. This view is based on a misapprehension. In the main our exports consist of capital goods, machinery and appliances for making more goods and non-consumer goods. If production is increased the vast bulk of consumer goods so produced will find their way to the shops in this country.—Trades Union Congress.

As President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Stafford Cripps has been as far as industrialists are concerned a part of political Mrs. Mopp, intruding at the most inconvenient moments with the ferocious query: "Can I do you now, sir?"—Lord Peter Walker-Smith, M.P.

Foot shortages in Great Britain are of very minor interest to the American people. American news agencies should mention them. The news agencies should mention them. They never do. The news agencies should mention them. They never do. The news agencies should mention them. They never do.—Mr. Christopher Hollis, M.P.

From a nation's point of view it is better to have those who are in a position to supply the necessities of life, such as the cheapest cotton of the world that a decision means the ultimate decision to the country's cotton trade. Export markets can never be recovered without private enterprise in purchasing raw material. In Liverpool the importance of raw cotton was second only to that of shipping. The President of the Board of Trade talks of stabilizing prices. A few months ago the Controller overhauled raised prices of a lb. Today control is buying 850,000 lb. cotton at 23d. a lb. and selling it to the trade at 15d. a lb., the difference being found by the taxpayer. The matter will be a hot hand by every one concerned.—Mr. W. S. J. Hanway, former President of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

After ten months of civilian Gocyn in the British zone resistance to our rule is beginning to increase. Each month the German takes less trouble to hide his dislike of us, and his efforts to find out exactly how far he can go without getting into trouble are unceasing. The Nazis are beginning to draw together again in the groups. They hope to make them the seeds from which will spring a formidable underground movement. One is the fact that considerable numbers of German soldiers, sailors and airmen are returning after long periods of captivity abroad. All these are eligible candidates for the hero worship for which the German Jung must find an outlet and potential leaders of local assistance groups. Secondly, there is the degree to which Germans are entering our service. No German, of course, is employed in any of the confidential departments, but in the capacities in which they are employed they have opportunities for gathering information which would be invaluable to German underground and sabotage workers.—Mr. James McDowall, Special Correspondent of the Sunday Times.

BACKGROUND

Doctors and the State. Mr. Anouin, Britain's White Paper on a National Health Service is such a fine piece of humanitarianism that it has met opposition almost everywhere. Mr. Bevan was confident in his own powers and in the brilliant ascendancy of his party that he boldly set about enclosing doctors' patients' hospitals, and everything else could lay hands on into the net of State control. He thought it beneath his dignity as Minister with a total disregard for the meaning of the word to consult anybody. He informed the British Medical Association that he did not propose to seek their advice and that responsibility for the Bill would be entirely his. The White Paper has proved altogether too much for the angust B.M.A. and has stung them into vigorous action. They have realized, with a shock that here is the death sentence of the whole profession, which they are guardians of, that they themselves, equally with the thousands of doctors who constitute the medical service of the country, are destined to become just one more department in the Civil Service, without control over their professional status and duties. Dr. Dain, Chairman of the B.M.A. Council, was ambitious to bring in a new Bill, proposed a salaried staff, and would destroy individual and independence of judgment. Doctors are not willing to lose their identity or become technicians of the Government. Inevitably there will be an urge on the part of the State to cut short all these, both to save funds and to get men back to work. Doctors are afraid that the official idea of a good doctor should be one who gives most trouble—the man who always plays safe, plays the huck, and does not fight for his patients' rights in any claim against the State. We feel that the loyalty of the doctor to his patient should be limited by his conscience and not by fear of Whitehall. The battle is far from being won. Two principal dangers must be overcome. The first and most important answer by the doctors should be a scheme formulated by themselves and free from State domination which would insure to rich and poor alike the full benefits of medical attention. Such a scheme is perfectly possible. The first duty of the doctors (and so far as is possible, all those whom they serve) is to decline Mr. Bevan's offer of a slave State. Their second duty is to show how full medical care can be made available to all without prostituting the medical profession or turning men and women into State automata. — *Weekly Review*.

Bureaucrats, Prefers Amateurs.—There is now to be a Government information office the functions of which will be the dissemination of British news and newspaper features to its branch offices all over the world. Under this scheme the American division will supply British information services to the United States, the Empire division, the Dominions and Colonies, the foreign division various other countries, and the overseas general division the world at large. The London Press Service will transmit its programmes in most every day and night round the clock. Incredible as it may seem, no journalist controls any of these divisions. Some journalists are employed, notably in the London Press Service, but they are subject to the control of amateurs and civil servants. Men and women have been sent and are being sent to every quarter of the globe, where it is hoped to persuade the local Press to make generous use of the news and features received from London. Few of these men and women have had any training in journalism. They have been to good schools and are nice people, but as a rule they are not likely to carry weight with local editors, as experienced journalists would. Apart from the Ministry of Information, Press officers and public relations officers are appointed to other ministries by civil servants without reference to the Institute of Journalists, with extraordinary and sometimes shocking results. But the chief offender is what we know as Ministry of Information Establishment, whose officials are setting up a long-term period of publicity for Britain. Throughout the war they have made a succession of strange choices. They should be stopped from making foolish ones. The information famine, due to the paper famine, is one of the present evils of the world, and leads to deplorable misunderstanding of world problems. The Government should not make it worse by preferring crude and amateurish controllers of information services to trained men and women who understand news and newspaper conditions. Journalistic techniques are not picked up in a few weeks. It needs years of training and practice to make a real journalist. — Mr. W. L. Andrews, President, The Institute of Journalists.

Every scientist who has been concerned with the Chiefs of Staff organization during the war has been greatly impressed by the high standard of its work and by its flexibility. — Professor Sir Henry Fizard.

Nazism in Germany Today.—In the latter part of 1945 it became apparent that an illegal organization was being formed in Western Germany from remnants of the Hitler Jugend and Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German girls). Its primary purpose was for leaders to move round Western Germany contacting former members and find suitable recruits to carry out the task of reconstructing Germany on Nazi lines. Leaders of the movement in almost every case were high officers of the Hitler Youth H.O. and B.D.M. H.O. British and Intelligence accumulated information about this movement known as "The German Youth Movement" was being formed in the whole two zones. The movement was subversive in nature and aimed at the subversion of the German State. The first meeting was held in the New Year of 1946 and consisted of members of the Hitler Youth and B.D.M. Since then the movement has been made up of Hitler Youth and B.D.M. and both these groups have been completely subverted. The organization consisted of a number of sections, known as "Continental Youth" and "Continental Girls".

It is a mistake to think that there is no possibility of a permanent settlement with the Russian Government so long as those who control Russia are divided from us by the unbridgeable ideological gulf which separates police States from free States. But to say that the means that a third world war is inevitable is to talk absolute nonsense. So long as the gulf exists—and it can be removed only by the spread of freedom-loving ideas amongst the peoples of the police States—the soil in which the seeds of war can germinate is in existence. But there are a host of reasons why they will not germinate at present. For technical reasons the chances of war in the near future are negligible. The worst that is likely to occur is that the Soviet Union will leave U.N.C. that diplomatic relations will be broken off between the free States and the police States, and that an armaments race will begin. This will of course make a great conflict about 1952-1965 a very probable occurrence. The so-called victory would or might depend upon which side the weight of the Chinese masses was exerted. This is why the American General Staff is interested in China. — *National News Letter*.

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BR 47

Letters to the Editor

**Rhodesian Game Policy
Defence of Government Action**

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—To those unfamiliar with the facts, your editorial of February 28, and the quotations from Mr. Rodd's speech in the Rhodesian Parliament, would convey an impression of hasty and ill-adviced action on the part of the Southern Rhodesia Government in their anti-tsetse campaign.

The restatement of a few facts will correct any such impression. It is now more than 30 years since the S.S. Commission of the Royal Society, after studying the question in Nyasaland, reported that in any country, the wild game constitutes a "growing danger to the natives and their domestic animals." It recommended that "not only should all game laws restricting their destruction be removed, but active measures should be taken for their early and complete blotting out." Report of S.S. Commission of Royal Society, Nov. xv (1914, p. 24).

The Great War and the opposition of those interested in game preservation prevented action being taken on the lines suggested. After the war, a Tsetse Research Department was set up in Tanganyika Territory to see other means of dealing with the fly whose spread was causing serious concern in the territory. It was, by the way, as Director of Game Preservation that Mr. Swinerton was appointed to Tanganyika not, as stated in your editorial, "to engage in battle against the tsetse," but he was put in charge of Tsetse Research.

It is no reproach to the number of able and highly trained officers of Tsetse Research to state that after more than 20 years work, with very generous financial provision, they have failed in their object. Mr. Bax, Acting Director of the Department is quoted in Monograph No. 1 of the Bureau of Tropical Diseases and Hygiene (p. 38), as stating in 1943 that, while about 1,000 square miles of Tanganyika Territory have been freed from tsetse by 40 years work, several thousands of square miles have been invaded in the same period. This increase of the area infested is, indeed, common knowledge and is referred to in the annual reports (1937-1938) of the Veterinary Department.

I do not know what scientific or other qualifications Mr. Rodd possesses which entitle him to hold such a low opinion of the knowledge of the Rhodesian Government's "tsetse research" department, or of the Entomological Committee, and perhaps this opinion applies also to the Royal Society's S.S. Commission of Nyasaland. But the fact that the former Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, Mr. Hobby, supports the Southern Rhodesia Government's policy has meaning for him and others of like mind.

While the tsetse department of Tanganyika was pursuing its investigations, the Southern Rhodesia entomologist carried out game destruction experiments and reported, as early as 1925, that it had confirmed the assertion of the catchers and exporters that where the game is ruthlessly hunted, the fly tends gradually to disappear. He has patiently continued and extended his experiments and in 1937 reported that the method had passed the experimental stage, and suggested that it should now be employed to eradicate fly from all districts of the Colony. Tropical Diseases Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 1.

It can hardly be suggested, therefore, that the Southern Rhodesia Government has been ill-advised in its action.

Space does not permit of detailed reference to many other ways in which game, free to roam, is hurtful to man. The European population of Southern Rhodesia, largely occupied in farming and mining, evidently realises that these occupations and resulting herds of game are incompatible in this country. King

John was made to recognise this fact at least 70 years ago. The Bantu peasant awaits his "Lunga Carda" from the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the British Empire may realise that he is not the least interested or valuable of that fauna.

Like the patient with cancer who refuses to undergo a simple operation and is later dismayed at the magnitude of the operation which death has rendered inevitable, Mr. Rodd's failure, the huge numbers of wild animals which it has been necessary to destroy in one part of Southern Rhodesia. But where lies the blame, if any? Rather may one wonder that any agricultural or other people should be the cause of enemies.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. Day

Bournemouth

Points from Letters

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is to be congratulated on its admirable and courageous leading articles on the East African proposals. Failure to seize the opportunity of closer union in 1928, was the greatest blunder which Kenya's non-official leaders ever made. Such chances are seldom given twice, and if this one should be cast away by a continued refusal to discuss the White Paper, it would be a tragedy. Do not expect misunderstanding and passive abuse for the course you have taken. In time you will prove you right. (From a well-known Kenyan now in this country.)

The reports arriving from Kenya about the reactions to White Paper 191 make it clear that the most serious implications have been publicly made against the Governor by some of the settler leaders and by organs of the local press. The agitation is both ill-timed and ill-informed, and the only course which must be to diminish the prestige of the non-official leaders at a time when it is highly important that their ability and capacity should be demonstrated. (From a leading public man.)

The passage of amendments to the Colonial Office needs shaking up. My wife called at Police Chambers about her case and was only told that they had no record on her application. Act 1. Hold a written acknowledgment of the application for a few months and the day's cheer.

**U.N.O. and Trusteeship
Chinese Assistant Secretary-General**

Dr. Victor Hoo, director of a department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has represented his nation at Los Barton Oaks and San Francisco, and is in London, has been appointed Assistant Secretary-General for trusteeship matters, to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Dr. Hoo is now in Washington and is a Doctor of Law of Paris.

Business of the Colonial Office

The White Paper published last week giving the estimates of the cost of various Government departments during the next year puts Colonial Office expenditure at £298,752, an increase of less than £107,000. That total is exclusive of £9,341,000 for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (£4,470,000 in 1945-6) and £9,367,234 for Colonial and Middle-East services (1945-6).

Nairobi Cathedral

The King and Queen have promised to present to the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, a two-volume Bible bearing their inscriptions. As Duke and Duchess of York, Their Majesties were the first to sign the roll of Friends of Nairobi Cathedral. The Cathedral is estimated to cost £35,000 for building purposes.

German Estates in Tanganyika How To Be Used for Settlement Purposes

SIR WILLIAM BATTERSHILL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, made an important statement in the Legislative Council on March 7, in the following terms:

"I have this week received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies informing me that this Government is now at liberty to take over the German estates in this Territory at a fair valuation and when it is convenient to do so. He fully agrees as to the necessity of the Government securing control of these estates in order that they may be used to the best advantage of the Territory. The questions of valuation and finance involved in the taking over of these estates are under consideration."

"After recording this agreement that the estates should not be disposed of by auction, but should be dealt with in accordance with a carefully thought-out plan best calculated to promote the development of the Territory, the Secretary of State indicated his views as to non-Native settlement schemes. He said:

"I am quite prepared to consider concrete schemes for non-Native settlement either on enemy estates or on other land subject to the following points, with which I am sure you will agree. In the first place, the needs of the African inhabitants of Tanganyika must have priority, and land should not be allocated for non-Native settlement, either from the enemy estates or other areas, unless it can be shown that the land in question is not required for Native occupation and is not likely to be required in the foreseeable future. I appreciate that this represents the acknowledged policy of the Tanganyika Government, and that this policy has been in force throughout the period of British administration. I recognize also that it is only in certain areas that the German estates are likely to prove suitable for African settlement. I think it important, however, to take this opportunity to emphasize the importance which attaches in principle, stated above.

"In the second place, I should not be prepared to agree to any scheme of non-Native settlement which involved, or was likely to involve, an element of continuing subsidization.

"I do not rule out the grant of reasonable assistance by Government to enable suitable persons to get on to the land, continuing subsidies clearly would not be justifiable. It follows that any schemes of non-Native settlement which are put up should be completely sound from the economic point of view, and I have no doubt that very careful attention will be given to this aspect of the matter in drawing up schemes, and that when they are submitted to me the point will be fully dealt with."

"There are also certain other points to which I attach importance, and although these are covered by the existing policy of the Tanganyika Government, I think it desirable to call attention to them in this dispatch. I assume that there is no question of the best land being allocated to non-Native settlement to the detriment of the Native population; I assume also that non-Native settlement schemes would not involve the compulsory movement of the African population. In the case of German estates the point does not arise, while in the case of any non-Native settlement on other land I understand that the land allotted to this purpose would either be high land not suitable for Native occupation or land with a large dense Native population. I assume further that in any exceptional circumstances where the movement of a small number of individual Natives was involved they would be fully compensated by the grant of land elsewhere."

Leaseholds for 99 years

Finally, I am assuming that the Government will retain ultimate control over any land allocated to non-Native settlement, and can be allocated only on leasehold, and then only for periods not exceeding 99 years, with provision for revision of rental at intervals of 33 years."

"The comments which I have made in the preceding paragraphs are based on the view that a limited amount of non-Native settlement by suitably selected persons of the higher type, and under conditions of proper Government control, is likely to be conducive to the economic development of the Territory. If the political and social advancement of the African inhabitants are not likely to be impaired by such schemes, either now or in the future, I agree that appropriate conceived schemes of non-Native settlement may suitably be embarked upon."

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment"]

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Parliament

Future Status of the Sudan

Statement of British Government Policy

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was asked in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Thomas Reid whether, in view of the departure for Cairo of a Sudanese delegation in connexion with the forthcoming treaty negotiations between the United Kingdom and Egyptian Governments, a statement in regard to the future status of the Sudan could be made on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bevin replied: Yes, sir. His Majesty's Government look forward to the day when the Sudanese will be able finally to decide their political future for themselves. It is not proposed by His Majesty's Government to influence the eventual decision in any way. His Majesty's Government have no object in the Sudan other than the welfare of the Sudanese, and this principle has always been proclaimed by the Egyptian Government in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.

In the course of the Sudanese campaign, a sound, unselfish and disinterested administration has been maintained in the Sudan. The objects of such an administration must be to establish organs of self-government as a first step towards eventual independence, to accelerate the process of appointing Sudanese to higher Government posts in consultation with Sudanese representatives, and to raise the capacity of the mass of the people for effective citizenship. These are the objects of the present Sudan Government and His Majesty's Government fully support them.

No Change at Present

In the meantime His Majesty's Government consider that no change should be made in the status of the Sudan as a result of treaty revision until the Sudanese have been consulted through constitutional channels.

Mr. Reid: Can the right hon. gentleman say if this delegation represents the people of the Sudan or any of the parts of the Sudan?

Mr. Bevin: I could not answer exactly whom they claim to represent. I have stated quite clearly our policy which is intended to follow.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Reid: On a point of order, Mr. Secretary of State, this question has resulted in an important question for the Minister. Should not questions be put on the order paper so that hon. Members have the opportunity of considering them?

Mr. Speaker: It is a question for a Minister to make a statement of his own policy. With regard to the departure of his delegation, there possibly there is some urgency about it in the minds of the hon. Member.

Mr. Reid: I am not sure with what the right hon. gentleman has said about the constitution of the Sudan and the position of the Sudanese members. I would like to know what the position is about the delegation. From whom it is or to whom it is. Could the right hon. gentleman enlighten us a little?

Mr. Bevin: There are to be two delegations representing two parts of the Sudan. There is one delegation from the Sudan going down to claim the unity of the Nile Valley. There is another delegation going there. I understand—I do not know whether it is the same or not—which is claiming that the Sudan must be considered as one thing is dealt with. The division of the Sudan.

Mr. Reid: The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, on 17, the Sudanese, and the Egyptian Governments, opened machines for the decision of the Sudanese people there without reference to the British Government. I am glad that the one delegation is not a product of the Sudanese Government and Government to the Sudanese Government. I am glad that the one delegation has already been the subject of an inquiry has already been the subject of an inquiry to which my hon. friend has referred. I am glad that the one delegation has already been the subject of an inquiry to which my hon. friend has referred. I am glad that the one delegation has already been the subject of an inquiry to which my hon. friend has referred.

of some 25 detainees attempted to force the gate and although succeeded in doing so, the British troops opened fire, killing two Jews and wounding others.

The findings of the British military commission into the action of the garrison was fully reported by the circumstances. The General Officer Commanding Troops, Sudan, after paying a personal visit to the scene, concurred with the opinion of the court. An official communiqué giving the details of these incidents, was published in Harrogate on February 15. I do not consider that any further investigation is necessary. Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, asked the Secretary of State for War what steps were being taken to ensure that the best available officers and N.C.O.s were employed to serve with African troops and to their satisfaction in the conditions of service and pay for which no precedent was contemplated.

Mr. Lawson: The only African officers available are posted to African units. I am sure that a large number of potential N.C.O.s are posted for service with non-British troops. It is impossible for an officer to be in the rank of lieutenant colonel and to be in the rank of lieutenant colonel at the same time. The only way in which this is possible is in the case of the infantry, where a lieutenant colonel can be a lieutenant colonel in the rank of lieutenant colonel. The only way in which this is possible is in the case of the infantry, where a lieutenant colonel can be a lieutenant colonel in the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Reid asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in the event of the proposed transfer of the Tanganyika Territory to the United Kingdom, British subjects in Tanganyika, or their children or grandchildren, would be deprived of their rights as British subjects without their consent.

Mr. George Hall: Yes, sir. The placing of Tanganyika under trusteeship would not in any way affect, either now or in the future, the status of British subjects resident in the Territory, which is preserved by the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1948.

Mr. Dennis Patten asked the Secretary of State what plans he had for replacing Germans by British ex-servicemen in Tanganyika, in particular in agriculture, mining and industry.

Mr. Hall: The Tanganyika Government is giving attention to the possibilities of industrial development, of encouraging mining development, and arranging for further mining surveys. It is also examining the possibilities of limited non-Native employment where land is not required for African occupation. The claims of British ex-servicemen to take part in such developments will be given every consideration.

Claims of Unemployed Ex-Servicemen

Mr. Dennis Patten: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that some 1,000 Germans were employed in supervisory capacities in the copper mines at the outbreak of war, and were dismissed at that time? Would he consider the possibility of employing some of the 10,000 officers and other ex-servicemen in the country who are unemployed?

Mr. Hall: Certainly the claims will be considered, but there are very few Germans if any engaged in industry in Tanganyika.

Mr. Dennis Patten: I am a member of the Colonial Civil Service, who was employed in the copper mines in Tanganyika, and was dismissed at that time. I should like to know whether the Government are considering the possibility of employing some of the 10,000 officers and other ex-servicemen in the country who are unemployed?

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was for a short time last year, Acting High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia in London. Since his return to the Colony he has been prominently active in the defence, agricultural administration and industrial development of the Colony. Mr. E. W. Wilson's journal has been in Southern Rhodesia since 1906, and he has been in the U.S.A.P. and in the U.S.A. since 1910. He was the first editor of the Rhodesia represented in the House of Representatives in 1933. He has been a member of Salisbury City Council, was for some years editor of *New Rhodesia*, and has been one of the most active advocates of large-scale immigration.

Mr. A. E. Whetton, J.P., previously represented Rhodesia which he again contests. A soldier who has been in Rhodesia for 22 years, he was once a member of Mr. Dingle's staff. He was elected to the Legislature as a Reform Party candidate in 1937, and re-elected in 1938 and 1939 as a United Party candidate. He is a past Vice-President of the Rhodesia Mining Federation, the Mashonaland Water Board, and the Midlands Water Board. Mr. Dr. W. York, Chairman of the United Party, is a former Mayor of Bulawayo and proprietor of the *Evening Chronicle* of Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Africa Now a Great Strategic Area

Role of East African Troops in Imperial Defence

WHEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week debated the White Paper on the future of the defence services, LORD CROMPTON asked if, on account of the shortage of man-power, the Government had taken steps to preserve the formations of African troops and initiate formations in all Colonies, so that they might contribute both to their own defence and to that of neighbouring territories if necessary. Another way in which the Colonies could help would be by providing trained ground staffs and repair staffs for all airfields in the Colonial Empire.

VISCOUNT BRENCHARD urged the Government to allow the Colonies to make that contribution to man-power in all the Services which they were anxious to provide.

LORD STRATHMORE also considered that the greatest possible use should be made in the future of Colonial troops, who had rendered very fine service in the recent war.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Tribute

LORD TWEEDSMUIR—who served for a short time in the Colonial Service in Uganda before acceding to the title—complained that White Paper 6/43 referred to collaboration in defence with the Dominions, but made no reference to the Colonies. He continued (in part):—

"That is a most extraordinary omission when we think of that great body of troops from East and West Africa who took part in the campaigns in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and most important of all, Burma. At the outset of this war some natural doubt existed as to whether the African could take his place in the large battle formations and acquit himself in the hideous complexity and temper of the modern battlefield. That doubt has now been allayed. The Africans stood up manfully not only to shot and shell but to the most fearful hardships. In Burma the advance of the African divisions from Imphal to Kalewa was a truly remarkable performance.

Valuable lessons have been learned during this recent war with regard to the African as a soldier. He is in his infancy. In the 1914 war the King's African Rifles gained an enviable record in fighting against von Lettow, that master jungle fighter. But this recent war is their first war in the 20th century meaning of the term. A nation does not learn the military art in one or even two wars.

"The different tribes of Africans have demonstrated their different capabilities. Some take more readily to discipline than others. Some make the best infantry, others the best administrative units. The troubles that you cannot eliminate—the fierce tribes, who make the finest infantry and consequently take the heaviest casualties, without completely robbing the economy of their country.

"One of the factors it is necessary to have only the very best trained officers. Our Colonial administration now and in the past has had a very small army of officers. This would have been the best belief that the minority African was oppressed under the brutal British yoke. Had that been the case, what better opportunity could the African have found than within this dark time when, beset by our more numerous enemies, we stood firm and victorious? That would have been the time to throw off our yoke and had they wished to do so. Instead they looked to our standards and their tens of thousands, and showed the world that they considered our Colonial Empire as something for which it was worth fighting.

"Before the war our Colonial African forces presented rather a strange pattern. The Colonial Office supported them as officers lent by the War Office. The War Office kept an eye on the whole business from the point of view of overall

strategy but the Colonial Office put its money in the ranges and the Governments of Colonies made their own use of areas of peaceful warlord. When we started this war we started with an African force that was to all intents and purposes unbalanced and unbalanced to the point of being unbalanced, and in most cases was not fully trained. In fact, as we never lacked the best British officers, we never had the best African officers. Those forces were kept in the line and ambushed to no more than police battalions.

"We have in Africa a great reservoir of stalwart men who have already flooded to escape our grasp. In 1937 we had 15,000 men under arms in East and West Africa. In 1945 the number of men recruited was 50,000. Africa has now proved herself worthy of full reliance. The African Continent will become of great strategic value, it must be regarded as a main link in the strategic structure of Imperial defence. In the East and in Africa we have two great Imperial bases. As a training ground Africa is unequalled, and Africa cannot be disregarded.

"Given time and patience we can build up a first-class African army. What pays does not matter, at all costs the War Office must command and control it. It should be a balanced force of all arms and services, forming the nucleus of what may be East African and West African divisions. If it is to be small, it must be carefully picked, with every soldier a potential N.C.O.

Recruitment of Officers

"There are those who think it might be preferable to model it on the Indian Army. I think the present system a better one, where officers serve when seconded from their own regiments, returning either to England to retrain themselves in current practice. Flying should make that easier, as in the past the question of the short tour involved heavy expense. There must, too, be incentive in the way of pay and promotion. Officers who serve with the African forces must be encouraged to keep up their connection. Much might be done to keep up that connection by having affiliated battalions with the Home Army.

"Whatever its scale and shape, there is no time like the present to start it. Those great African forces built up during this war are only partially demobilised. The fighting spirit and the shrews of Africa are not going into the bottom of our future fighting forces, but will be a source of which we shall have to regret most bitterly.

"I ask His Majesty's Government to give their plans for the African forces. The only person who has said that he would like the assurance that although the Government cannot do more now, His Majesty's Government will do what is most important.

British Resident in Zanzibar

Sir Vincent Glenday, who was in the Colonial Office in Kenya from 1913 to 1939, when he became Governor of British Somaliland, later became British Resident in Zanzibar following the retirement of Sir Guy Blinne. After the evacuation of the Somaliland Protectorate in 1939, Sir Vincent joined the staff of the Colonial Office, and in 1944 was appointed British Agent in the Eastern Africa Protectorate. Much of his service in Kenya was on the Northern Frontier, where he was exceptionally successful in dealing with the Ethiopians, who developed a healthy respect for his sense of judgment and determination. Since the departure of Sir Guy Blinne some six months ago, Major Frank A. Cotton has been Acting British Resident.

Full List of Candidates

Constituency	United Party	Liberal Party	Rhodesia Labour Party	S. Rhodesia Labour Party	Independent
AVONDALE	C. D. Dryden	R. W. Sumbles	A. A. Radford	A. A. Dramer	N. H. Wilson
BULAWAYO CENTRAL	H. A. Holmes	Dr. Olive Robertson	M. H. Gibson	D. Macdonald	
BULAWAYO EAST	Dr. W. Young	J. L. Davies			
BULAWAYO NORTH	J. W. B. Beattie		C. M. Baker		
BULAWAYO SOUTH	M. G. Fleming	A. E. Hofden-gardel	S. McNeillie	A. H. Bean	
CHARTERED EASTERN	H. J. Poeschl	J. J. Smit	Mrs. L. Poirie		
GATOON	P. de Cock	A. J. Dunn			
GWANE	W. J. Voolts	E. Munro	A. H. E. Haycock		
GWELD	W. H. Elton	G. W. Midland	E. Harley		
HARTLEY HIGHLANDS	M. J. Adams	R. J. Hammond	H. J. Filmer		
(SALISBURY)	H. W. Wheeler	T. J. Golding			
HILLSIDE	C. J. G. Gubbins	C. A. Bott	C. Findlay		
INSIZA	E. J. Hepburn	J. W. Bush	H. H. Davies		
LOMAGUNDI	B. S. G. Todd	G. M. F. Southey	V. H. Van Breda		
MARANDELLAS	G. H. Hackwill	P. A. Wise			
MAZOE	L. M. Cullinan	E. W. Fitzsimons		E. B. Harban	
QUE QUE	E. W. L. Noaks	J. H. Keightley		W. C. Ramsay	
RAYSTON	G. A. Davenport	I. H. Cremer	T. Nangle		
(BULAWAYO)	K. M. Goodenough	D. G. Johnstone	J. W. L. Keller	B. G. Pettif	
SALISBURY CENTRAL	L. M. A. Hodson	R. L. Thomas	E. P. Verrall		C. Olley Mrs. A. T. Wilson
SALISBURY GARDENS	Ernest Guest	D. K. Walt	E. E. W. Major	E. R. Wright	
SALISBURY CITY	R. W. Truscott	J. Fy. Smit	A. E. North	Mrs. G. Maasdorp	
SALISBURY NORTH	Sir G. Huggins	E. K. Hockey			D. H. Linton
SALISBURY SOUTH	Mrs. M. E. Rosin	D. C. Paul	G. H. Walker		Mrs. O. Liebermann
SELUKWE	C. W. Penton Welis	G. B. P. Tunmer	E. Kilbom		
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UMTALI SOUTH	C. F. Whitehead	G. Hamilton Brown	H. Spandow	J. B. Lister	
VICTORIA	W. A. E. Winterton	R. O. Stockil	J. T. Appel		
WAINIE	J. A. Ewing	B. A. Williams	A. W. Whittington		
WESTERN	W. B. Fletcher	F. W. Sauerman	F. E. J. Murray	M. Olds	F. R. Peach

Mr. C. D. DRYDEN, a well-known Salisbury chartered accountant and director of companies, served through the 1914-1918 war, retired from the Indian Army in 1922, and settled in Southern Rhodesia four years later.

Mr. A. W. DUNN is Vice-President of the Liberal Party for Matieland.

Mr. H. J. Poeschl served through the East African campaign of the first world war with the 4th South African Light Force, and after demobilization went to Rhodesia, where he was for 20 years associated with the Rhodesia Cement Manufacturing Company. He was commissioned in the B.A.F. in 1941. He owns the Matelada mine near Ebasusi.

Mr. T. J. GOLDING, who founded the firm which bears his name, has been six times Mayor of Gatoon, repeatedly President of the local Chamber of Commerce, is a past Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, and was one of the originators of the central electricity power scheme for the Colony.

Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH, M.C., is a past President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, a former manager of the Matabeland Farmers Co-operative, and since 1937 general manager of Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries.

Mr. E. P. HEBURN is an old Biontal, who went to Rhodesia in 1922 to learn mining, but soon turned to farming, especially tobacco growing. He represents Marandellas on the Council of the Rhodesia Cricket Association and is captain of Marandellas Cricket Club.

Mr. E. K. HOCKEY, a former in a Salisbury firm of accountants and auditors, arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1908 and at one time played Rugby football for Matieland.

Mr. L. M. CULLINAN, M.C., has been in practice in the Colony since 1929, served at one time on the Salisbury Municipality, and was a member of the Fox Education Commission. He has been one of the foremost advocates of the establishment of a Rhodesian university.

Mr. T. A. E. HOFDEN-GARDEL, O.B.E., managing director of Hofden's Metal Works Ltd., Bulawayo (which he founded in 1910), has been three times Mayor of Bulawayo, is Chairman of the National Industrial Council of the Iron and Steel Manufacturing and Engineering Industry, a trustee of the National Museum of Rhodesia, and active in many other public causes. He is Chairman of the Liberal Party.

Mr. I. H. KEIGHTLEY was formerly a member of the Labour Party, but now stands as a Liberal.

Mrs. GLADYS MAASDORP was first elected M.P. in 1942 and a member of the City Council from 1937 till 1941. She was the first Vice-President of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party, is a past Chairman of the Rhodesia Women's

League, was for seven years secretary of the Labour Party, and holds and has held office in many other organizations.

Mr. GEORGE MUNRO is Vice-president of the Liberal Party for Matieland.

Mr. C. OLLEY, Mayor of Salisbury from 1945 to 1945, was for 15 years managing editor of the Rhodesian Weekly Review, and one of the founders of the first Rhodesian Labour Party. Mr. T. NANGLE has been politically active in Southern Rhodesia for many years. He was demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel after the 1914-18 war.

Mr. C. H. PERREM is a farmer and contractor in the Umtali district and managing director of Umtali Steam Laundry Ltd. He was the first Rhodesian owner of a private aeroplane to fly to England and back in 1938, with Mrs. Perrem as his passenger, and he made the first glider flights in Rhodesia.

Mr. H. J. POSSIE was formerly a well-known official of the Native Department.

Mr. R. O. STOCKIL, Vice-President of the Liberal Party for the Midlands, spent part of his youth in Northern Rhodesia, where his parents were engaged in mining work. After farming near Marandellas, he went to the U.S.A. where he graduated B.A. and then engaged in civil aviation and industry. For the past decade he has been interested in gold mining and cattle in the Fox Victoria district.

Mr. A. R. W. SWANBURG, a honey bee, was one of the founders of the Liberal Party, in which he is joint honorary secretary.

Mr. R. L. THOMAS is Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Party. Mr. G. B. P. TUNMER, Mayor of Gwelo since 1939, served with General Northey's force against German East in 1916-18, settled in Rhodesia in 1918, and has been active in many branches of public life.

Mr. W. G. YOVLES, Chairman and managing director of Q.M. Mines Ltd., the Gold mine, One Que, and associated companies, has lived in the Colony for 30 years. He has been a member of the Rhodesia House since its inception in 1931, and was Chairman of the 1942 man-power survey of the mining industry.

Mr. L. BERT WATTS is Deputy President and Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party. Served with the 4th South African Force in German East, under General Smuts, later joined the Royal Flying Corps, and has practised law in Rhodesia since 1924.

Mr. H. V. WILSON is also a former M.P., who was an active mine owner during the recent war.

Mr. F. W. SAUERMAN, who was, however, M.P. for Umtali, Rhodesia, when he resigned his seat early in the war in order to do active service. He spent most of the war in West Africa, being commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel, and

published, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, announced at the Assembly of the United Nations Organization the British Government's intention to place the British mandated territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland under the trusteeship system of the United Nations. In the House of Commons a few days later the Prime Minister made a further statement on trusteeship, and added that the draft terms were in course of preparation.

My point in reciting all this is to indicate to you the extreme difficulty in East Africa in thinking clearly, planning carefully, and acting wisely in such circumstances. While the repercussions of the trusteeship proposal on respect of Tanganyika remain for the most part well known to the majority of people in East Africa, and while the interrelations of these proposals and those of the transfer of services to the three territories of which Tanganyika forms a large and important part remained unclouded, serious reactions and rather impassioned outbreaks of protest were inevitable. An air of uncertainty, indeed, of insecurity, was immediately apparent in each of the three areas: African, European, and Indian.

Problems and Uncertainties

These proposals for internal and external reorganization and for the transfer of Tanganyika to the trusteeship system came at a time when other problems and uncertainties were troubling the minds of all races in East Africa, particularly in Kenya.

There was concern of all the Indian community and of the Indian community itself apprehensive about its future in East Africa, but both European and African, the latter being much greater in number, is commonly agreed that very much remained to be known about the future of the Indian in Africa.

There was concern of the African community, particularly the family community, was not unnaturally troubled by somewhat ill-defined rumors about the liquidation of so-called white farms.

At the same time, both African and European found themselves confronted by the spectre of decreasing soil fertility and its consequences. As you know a sub-committee of the Global Agricultural Research Committee is in East Africa investigating this situation. Preliminary investigations in European and African areas have revealed the very serious nature of the situation and the need, to quote Sir Harold Gifford, "to evolve some form of agricultural system which arrest the tendency."

And to all this, from the African side of the picture, was added the serious issue of unemployment and the plans which have been formulated to deal with settlement schemes for African farmers, the complete lack of anything approaching adequate employment through and employment (with its accompanying benefits) for the handicapped.

Overcrowding in Reserves

The importance of these matters is appreciable, and that such crises of overcrowding and ill-health as have occurred in the fact that as many as 40 per cent of the reserves are over-crowded, these areas must not be immediately cleared, either on settlements or in part employment which enables the worker adequately to support his family and make provision for his and his wife's education.

It is out of this background that these rather disturbing reactions to major political proposals have come. But I am that the cloud is lifting. Not least, as this brings me to the reassurance of two statements, the proposals of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

First, in respect of a question in the House of Commons on February 27, the Minister categorically declared that East is the British Government's desire "to build in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, a common civilization." The statement in this regard is that it was the Government's desire to see the Africa playing a large and not a subordinate part in the life of the country was balanced by the second pronouncement. On March 7, in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Creech Jones indicated that the Secretary for the Colonies fully appreciated the important part played by the European community in Kenya and that "if the Government of Kenya is to meet the standard of living of the Africans, it will need the services of the Europeans."

Now, although the details of a long and complex plan are yet to be enunciated, and I would stress the paramount importance of doing this, it is clear that there is a very large degree of unanimity about a broad objective.

The goal we before us is a common civilization, with each individual and his community striving not for personal gain or advancement, not for that of his immediate community, but for the highest good of East Africa as a whole and of the Empire which it is our duty to serve.

Personally, I regard the proposals for inter-territorial organization as highly and well conceived; I do not regard them as an end, but the cumulative result of the careful interest of successive Secretaries of State in our East African affairs and I am fully satisfied that they are quite independent of English party politics.

I am certain that it is essential to have a much closer coordination between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and there is some reasonable chance that we shall achieve a solution of some of our major problems as yet unresolved, and finally we may be able to contribute to the building up of a well-balanced economy which certainly neither Kenya nor Tanganyika can achieve by itself. Kenya with its predominantly agricultural economy and small industrial development, and relatively small mining development on the one hand, and Tanganyika with its larger mining potentialities on the other.

But "a common civilization" as our objective and the East African prospect will remain bright, while that is kept before us. I should like to assure friends of East Africa in England that this is not only the British Government's ideal for us, but also the objective which men of good will of all races were setting for themselves in East Africa. In the last five years or so we have seen the growth of this liberal spirit in a very real sense in East and Central Africa.

Integration of Racial Interests

Men will be aware of the debate, initiated by Major Mokeke in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in July last, on the inter-relationships which exist between European and African interests in that territory, the motion affirming that "a policy of subordinating the interests of either section of the community to those of the other would be fatal to the development" of the country as a whole. My opinion is that we must adopt this same attitude in East Africa, with this big difference: we must affirm our determination that African, European, and Indian interests, if conflicts must be integrated into one working whole which has the highest and best interests of East Africa as a whole as its objective: "a common civilization."

A very large number of Europeans in East Africa most wholeheartedly desire that a commonness has been my privilege in Kenya to count as class consists a large number who do, both among my colleagues in the Kenya Legislative Council representing European constituencies, and among the business and farming communities. More than that, recent events in the inter-relationships of active services have led me to believe that I appreciate even more deeply the feeling which the presence of the European in East Africa has imparted upon him.

But for me, he perfectly certain, and let me say, be misunderstood. The African's finding it increasingly difficult to appreciate the contribution to his country in general and to the African in particular by the Indian is making. I have never hesitated to call attention to this.

For example, during the visit of Pundit Kunzru to East Africa a short while ago, was granted a long interview with him; he had been on an important mission to America, and was in a position as an honoured guest to influence considerably Indian public opinion. I put it to him how much the African would appreciate it if he could put it forward to his fellow countrymen that the goal of a common civilization and the willing acceptance of that goal was the only way

economic development of the Territory. The Tanganyika Development Report which was published early in the war—and which has, so far as we are aware, no parallel among development reports from any other Colonial Dependencies—insists again and again that Tanganyika cannot progress soundly except on the basis of an extension of European settlement. Spokesmen for the Labour Party in this country have, in the past, frequently and vigorously raised, against that doctrine, but its force and force have been contrarily recognized by the present Labour Government in respect of Kenya by its decision to encourage the rapid, closer settlement of the Highlands, in respect of Northern Rhodesia by the statements of the Government of that Protectorate acting on the authority of the Secretary of State, and now in respect of Tanganyika. Nobody in the connected British East of Central Africa will deny the existence of the danger that land should not be allocated for non-Native settlement, if it is required for African occupation, even in the foreseeable future, and some of the German estates in the fully overgrown areas will assuredly be used, we think under express stipulations for the conservation of soil and its fertility, for the recreation of pressure on the neighbouring African farmers. Some of the German estates, particularly of steel, will doubtless be sold to the companies to which they belong, and some of the war in order that they may be able to make its maximum contribution to the urgent Allied needs of this war, but there will remain a number of plantations and farms which should attract the attention of British individuals and

The decision that there shall be no repetition of the fiasco of auction, as after the 1914-18 war, will be good news to all but self-seeking speculators. It is equally better news to every sane settler, and to every sane African, that the local authorities should be empowered to allocate the properties on suitable terms to men who can show proof of their fitness to conduct them with good prospects of success, without saying that the same represented by the valuation placed on any estate by the Government of Tanganyika will not pass to the former German owners; it will be no more than a book entry to be taken into account in the final reparations settlement between the Allies. The Custodian and his staff have had abundant opportunities for the compilation of the most thoroughly detailed descriptions of all the properties, and dossiers containing that information ought to be made promptly available in London (and, of course, in East and South Africa) for the guidance of serious inquirers. Unless that be done without delay, potential settlers will be involved in avoidable waste of time and money. Here, then, is the chance to prepare a Tanganyika settlement scheme, necessarily smaller than that in early process of implementation in Kenya, but in the view of the Secretary of State, the Government of the Territory, and enlightened public opinion, no less necessary. After the first world war, the British Administration adopted an attitude of aloof discouragement towards intending settlers, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the policy hereafter will be one of active encouragement and continuing co-operation.

Working Towards a Common Civilization

Reflection on Beecher on "The East African Prospects"

It is a pleasure to read on "The East African Prospects" a few simple thoughts about affairs in East Africa as a whole and about Kenya in particular from the pen of a man whose career of some 18 years in Kenya during the last three of which I have been privileged to represent African interests in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Last month the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, addressed you on the Colonial Empire in general terms. It is my duty to try to invite you to look through the other end of the telescope and to become detached about a small but not unimportant part of that Colonial Empire.

The cloud has recently descended over the East

In an address in London to a joint meeting of the Royal Africa Society and the Royal Empire Society, *Major Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, a former Governor of Kenya, presided. The report will be published in our next issue.*

African scene seems to be lifting. To you in England, indeed, to us East Africans in England or leave as well—the many and varied reactions which resulted from the publication last November of Paper 191 on "Inter-Territorial Organization in East Africa" must have seemed very bewildering. But a little reflection will both explain those reactions and point the way to what is needed in the future.

In June, 1945, shortly after the war in Europe had ended, the Kenya Government published the now famous "Sessional Paper No. 3" containing proposals for the reorganization of the administration of Kenya. The full implications of this paper, both as means and ends, indeed, details were not being worked out, but on top of the domestic upheaval which was in process in Kenya there came proposals, soundly published as a basis for discussion, for inter-territorial organization.

A little more than a month after the non-Parliamentary paper on inter-territorial organization had been

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