

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 21, 1947

Volume 23 (New Series) No. 1176

Published weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Registered of the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

WE'RE VERY INDUSTRIOUS

-at home and abroad

The replacement of such heavy-war losses as the B.I. Company sustained is indeed a formidable job. But here at home during and since the War, new vessels have been launched with surprising speed. Abroad, the famous network of services throughout the East, between African, Indian, Straits and Australian ports, are already regaining and surpassing their pre-war standards of efficiency.



BRITISH INDIA S. N. Co. Ltd.

LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS:
Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd. PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants. Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

London Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 4680)

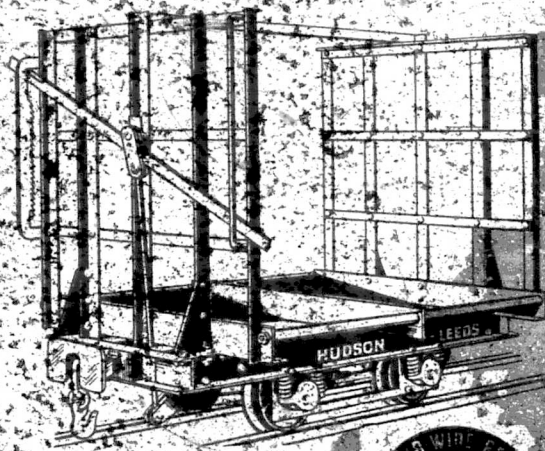
Rice and in war sisal has remained the principal export of Tanganyika. It still holds that position today, although exports of cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years, and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time demands, cultivation of sisal has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes

in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full and up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



3-TON SISAL CAR
 (with spring buffers
 and lever brake)

ESTATE CARS

- MINE TRUCKS
- TURNTABLES
- CROSSINGS
- POINTS & TRACK



Hudson

WIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON, LTD.
 Railtrux House, Meadow Lane, LEEDS
 Cables: Railtrux, Leeds. London: 21, Tolpitt Street, S.W.11
 Tanganyika Representatives: LEHMANN'S (AFRICA), LTD. P.O. Box 443,
 Dar es Salaam.
 Kenya Representatives: GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD. P.O. Box 242, Nairobi

Also
 SALES AGENTS
 for the Hunslet Engine Co.,
 Ltd., builders of Steam and
 Diesel Locomotives of all sizes



SIMPLEX
DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE

Represented in
TANGANYIKA — KENYA — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
By
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited
10 ARAB ST.
P.O. BOX 416
DAR ES SALAAM Phone 6005

London, Associates
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. Limited
Port of London Bldg., London, E.C.4


A. BAUMANN & Co.
Established 1884

Head Office: Coronation House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

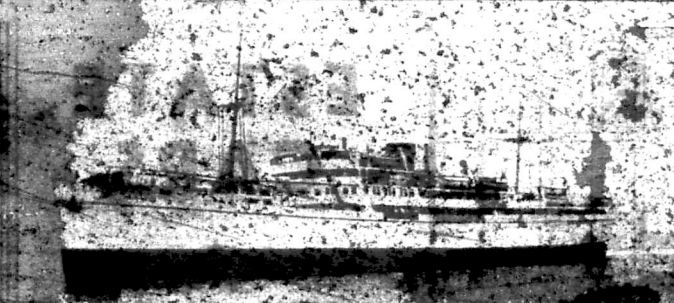
Branches at: Nairobi / Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Kampala / Malindi.

Wholesale Distributors and Stockists of —

Cement and Building Materials
Standard Metal Windows
Engineered Metal and Painting
Paints and Distempers
Roofing Felt — Hardware Lines
and
General Merchandise



KNOWN FOR RELIABILITY



★
**INDIAN
AFRICAN
LINE**
★

T.S.M.V. "ISIPINGO" and "INCHANGA"

REGULAR SERVICE

Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

BETWEEN

**RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS**

The full particulars of Freight, Passages, etc., apply to

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
Bank Exchange Buildings
21 Bury Street
LONDON, E.C.3

THOS. COOK & SONS, etc.
Passenger Agents

★ EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION ★ DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

Company Meeting

Scottish Power Co., Ltd.

Mr. William Shearer, Chairman

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 18, in Edinburgh.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, the Chairman, said in the course of his remarks:

The Minister said on February 25: "There can be no guarantee that every potential consumer in the country will be supplied with either a cheap or abundant supply of electricity. To impose on the central authority the duty of providing a cheap and abundant supply, irrespective of the circumstances, is to do far more than is desirable."

Yet at the last Party Conference on June 11, 1946—that is, before the presentation of the Bill to Parliament, and when the public mind was being prepared for it—the Minister stated that "the objective as regards the nationalization of electricity is to make electricity available to every person in the country who desires it and every industry which needs it; to bring it within the reach of the rural areas, and above all to cheapen it." This remarkable *voilà face* indicates the facility with which glib promises can be made during an election campaign and the somewhat timid and evasive approach when the realities of the situation emerge.

Another Swollen Bureaucracy

"The only tangible promise in the Bill so far as the consumer is concerned is that there will be another swollen bureaucracy to be paid for by taxation. No wonder that there can be no guarantee of cheap or abundant electricity. The price of this experiment in nationalization, like all others, must be met out of the public pocket—except to the extent that possibly in the initial stages of the bureaucratic control, substantial reserves which were built up as the result of free enterprise may be utilized to conceal the true financial results. That could only be a very temporary face-saving expedient."

"The pledge of the Labour Party prior to the last election that there would be just and proper compensation for any industry that was nationalized has, in my view, been completely discarded in the basic of expropriation adopted in the Electricity Bill. As recently as his budget speech this week the Chancellor of the Exchequer reaffirmed that the Labour Party stood most of all for justice, but electricity stockholders will search in vain for this commodity in the compensation terms."

Stock Exchange quotations are not a true measure of the value of the assets of an undertaking and their earning potential. Market dealings and markings are sensitive to many factors, such as the volume of buying and selling, yield and extraneous influences—political, economic and international. Quotations are no guarantee of possible dealings and are quite inappropriate as the basis of purchase of an entire undertaking as a going concern. I have no hesitation in expressing the view that the terms of acquisition amount to confiscation."

"Under the method adopted prudent administration is penalized and profligacy in financial operations rewarded. In his budget speech the Chancellor underlined once again the importance he attaches to industries ploughing back profits into the business. Yet it is precisely those companies who have carried out this policy in the electricity industry who will suffer most under the compensation terms of the nationalization scheme. Could inconsistency be more inconsistent?"

"I wonder whether our Government, which so often

claims a monopoly of political wisdom, has taken fully into account the repercussions on other Governments of this un-British treatment of British stockholders. What if the Indian Government should decide to apply the Dalton-Shinwell standard of financial probity? What answer would British negotiators have to the argument that what was good enough for the British stockholders at home was certainly adequate abroad?"

Whatever dubious Party point may be scored by debasing the time-honoured financial reputation of British Governments will, in my opinion, be far outweighed by the wider consequences. Confiscation, like peace, may well prove indivisible, and the ultimate losses resulting from the present policy greater than the immediate gains."

Inequity of Compensation

"We are satisfied that our assets represent a very much greater value than the compensation proposed under the Bill. From whatever standpoint the expropriation terms are regarded, their inequity is evident, particularly when most of our undertakings have perpetual franchises under statute."

"So far as can be ascertained, the take-over prices at which our stocks will be expropriated will be as follows: ordinary stock, 30s. 1d. for each £1; 6% preference stock, 31s. 4d. for each £1; 4% preference stock, 22s. 4d. for each £1. If the new electricity stock carries interest at 2½%, the income of stockholders will suffer a percentage reduction as follows: ordinary stockholders by 36%, 6% preference stockholders by 34.7%, 4% preference stockholders by 30.2%."

"The position of members of the staff and other employees under the Bill is engaging our most earnest attention from the point of view of compensation and pension rights."

"The group organization which we have built up over so many years and with such successful results, will be disintegrated."

"The net results of these frenzied endeavours will be detrimental to the nation as a whole, no matter how gratifying they may appear to the political sponsors of the scheme. The truth is that nationalization of this and other industries is a political ramp which has little or nothing to do with the general well-being of the country."

Mr. Shinwell's Attack on the late George Balfour

"I feel it my duty to refer to a statement by Mr. Shinwell during the committee stage of the Electricity Bill. The Minister thought fit to single out your former Chairman as being typical of directors whose services were of little value to the boards on which they sat."

"On the purely personal aspect of the matter, I content myself with saying that it is not a British practice to make disparaging remarks about the dead for the very good reason that they are not present to defend themselves. On the basis of known facts, I think you will agree that the achievements of my late colleague and friend compare favourably with those of his critic."

"George Balfour, by his vision and energy, helped to build up great commercial and industrial enterprises in Britain. Mr. Shinwell has been conspicuous by his success in bringing the whole of British industry to a standstill. George Balfour's judgment and foresight as evidenced by his successful pioneer work in civil and electrical engineering, contrast sharply with the inaccurate predictions and over-optimistic utterances of the Minister. The Socialists may forcibly take possession of the enterprises built up by greater men than themselves, and brand them with the name of this or that 'National Board,' but sooner or later the country will choose in industry the virile management of men who know their job, instead of the violence and ineffectiveness of doctrinaire politicians."

Barclays Bank Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (N.C.) CO., LTD.
 Report (inter alia)
 Southern Rhodesia—Light showers in the Victoria Falls district. The worst drought in the history has been particularly severe in these areas, in addition to the fall in the maize crop, cattle farmers are facing heavy losses. The National Relief Committee has been active in arranging to transport the drought-stricken areas to distant parts where pasturage is available. Tobacco and maize crops in Mashonaland have benefited by rain. The gold output during January totalled 33,547 fine oz., valued at £375,394, a decrease of 1,750 fine oz., valued at £15,085, compared with December. Base metal and mineral output in January totalled £234,017, an increase of £1,000 over December.

Low Maize Yields

NORTHERN RHODESIA—Periodic rains with periods of drought have resulted in a generally poor maize crop in these areas. Production will not suffice to meet internal needs for 1947-48. Government have announced a 25% cut in the maize ration and are reported to be examining the possibilities of obtaining imports. Planters who are busy rearing and caring the tobacco crop in the Port Jameson area have been hampered by heavy rains. Some late tobacco is making good headway. Tobacco in this area is satisfactory on the whole, and a crop of 3,750,000 lb. is estimated. In the Choma area the crop has suffered through lack of rain. The Government is negotiating the sale of a timber concession in southern Barotseland, consisting of Rhodesian teak estimated at 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 cubic feet. Concessions will extend over a period of 10 years.

NYASALAND—During February weather conditions in the Southern Province were unfavourably dry. The Central Province they were favourable, and in the Northern Province fairly satisfactory. The maize crop has been affected by the weather and the surplus is likely to fall short of requirements. Efforts to increase the cassava and sweet potato crops have produced encouraging results. The groundnut crop should equal that of last year, and the Karonga rice crop should reach the high level of 1,200 tons. The tobacco crop is reported healthy and free from disease. Cotton prospects are fairly satisfactory.



Swift action—sure closure

Sure closure is a feature of all Saunders Valves. The resilient Diaphragm, once closed, will hold the fluid under control, ensuring this even with gritty contents. Here is a model with quick action "ON/OFF" control. A range of many patterns available for special applications.

SAUNDERS VALVES

For endbook prices, details and technical data
SAUNDERS VALVE CO. LTD.
 GYMPHANS, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

Representatives:
 Cape Africa: **BARRETT & ROBERTS, LTD.**, 100, Market Street, Durban.
 East Africa: **W. & A. GIBSON & CO., LTD.**, 10, Market Street, Nairobi & Branches.
 West Africa: **W. & A. GIBSON & CO., LTD.**, 10, Market Street, Lagos & Branches.
 Southern Rhodesia: **STEWART & LLOYD, 11 SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.**, P.O. Box 325, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
 Southern Rhodesia: **STEWART & LLOYD, 11 SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.**, P.O. Box 325, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA—Weather.—The hot, dry weather experienced in Kenya during January continued well into the following month, but has recently been broken by unusually heavy rain throughout, most districts. In Tanganyika continuous rains have been experienced in most areas. Seasonal rains continue in Uganda.

Extensive Damage to Cotton

COTTON—The quality of Uganda cotton has suffered considerably from the continuous rains; damage is extensive. The latest estimate of the crop has fallen as low as 200,000 to 250,000 bales. In the Lake area of Tanganyika a crop of 38,000 bales from 110,000 acres is officially estimated.

COFFEE—It is said that the total Kenya crop for the past season will be approximately 2,000 tons, over 7,000 tons having been pulled up to January 31. Although it is early yet to give any reliable figures for next season's production, the present rains are very satisfactory and figures up to 12,000 tons are mentioned. If this estimate is correct, a surplus of 6,000 tons over and above the Government, which the British Ministry of Food have voted to take will be available for sale in the open market. In Uganda very good flowering is reported from all districts; it is expected that a heavy crop will be reaped.

SKIN—The total production figures for Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda from January to December, 1946, are given as 133,847 tons, against 133,862 tons for 1945. The Mitigand research station has estimated that as a result of the prolonged drought in Tanganyika skin yield and growth have been reduced on 200,000 to 300,000 acres.

HIDES AND SKINS—The export of animal skins and hides of Tanga and Kenya has not materialized to the extent expected, and supplies continue good. As for the quantity of the Board of Trade licences paid to exporters, the figures were increased as follows: prices per cow, 25/6 and 25/6 and shade-dried respectively, grade 1, 27/6 and 27/6, grade 2, 27/6 and 27/6, and 77/6; grade 3, 28/6 and 28/6. The prices represent an average increase of 10% for sun-dried and 2% for shade-dried skins. Animals from the interior continue good.

High Prices of Papain

PAPAIN—The recent continuous rains in Tanganyika is very beneficial for paw-paw production and paw-paw production is higher than usual for this time of year. The price of papain still remains firm. Sales are taking place under existing contracts at 6 dollars per lb. c.o.b. Mombasa, but offers from America up to 6.40 dollars have been reported. Demand continues well in excess of supply.

TOBACCO—In southern Tanganyika continuous rains during the last month and little of the sun are having an adverse effect on the tobacco crop. The tobacco officer estimates that damage to the extent of 200,000 lb. has already taken place. It is understood that the proposed plantation for all local growers is to be put through one of the following channels has now been postponed indefinitely.

GENERAL—Favourable conditions remain normal, with the exception of Native piece goods being in fair supply. Manufactured and locally manufactured iron and steel goods, particularly agricultural machinery, are in very short supply, and it is thought unlikely that the position will improve for some considerable time. Cement supplies are equally short, and the general public has been requested to keep applications for iron and steel goods and for cement to an absolute minimum.

SUDAN—Consignments of tea are now coming forward from India and Ceylon. Distribution is still controlled by Government. Stocks of East African and Congo coffee having been depleted, the market for Ethiopian coffee has slightly improved. Exports of gum-arabic improved during the month and prices have advanced slightly. Figures for external trade for January-December, 1946, are: imports £E10,482,554 (cotton piece goods £E2,192,780), and exports £E9,682,589 (cotton £E4,500,000). Totals for the same period in the previous year were £E10,441,141 and £E9,918,048.

Sudan Budget

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE for the Sudan this year reaches the new high record of £E9,148,341 (including £E500,000 transferred to development account), compared with actual expenditure in 1945 of £E8,327,220, and about £E8,700,000 in the years immediately before the war. Revenue is estimated at £E9,208,000 (after setting aside £E200,000 for the cotton equalization reserve), leaving a surplus of £E60,000. Revenue in 1946 was £E8,512,290 and the surplus £E14,060. The increase in current expenditure on education is nearly 20%, the vote being 30% higher than in 1936. New school buildings and equipment on capital account will cost over £E400,000. £E2,700,000, nearly one-third of the total revenue, is derived from the cotton crop.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION Ltd.
 (Incorporated in England)

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa "INCOMBANK"
 London Office: 21-23, Budge Row, London, E.C.4

General Merchants & Engineers

MOMBASA KAMPALA
 NAIROBI (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM
 TANGA, CHUNYA

"TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE"
 by ERIC REID

"NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE"
 by ST. JOHN BIRNIE

"SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA"
 by ALBERT W. DIXON

These three valuable publications by East Africa and Rhodesia are highly recommended.

Published by the Author
 66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co.
 (LONDON) LTD.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants

Wholesale Import: Africa, West, Oceania, West India, East India, Ceylon, Java, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sumatra, Java, the Philippines, Ceylon, India.

Agents for the United Kingdom
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.
 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4. GLASGOW.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

100, Great Russell Street, LONDON, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" (sent free for one year) (3 issues), beginning with issue 100 (No. 100) and until Countermarched (No. 100) with first year's subscription

Name and Rank _____

To Be Sent _____

Address: Full Postal Address _____

Please _____

Signature _____

Violol



Malt extract, specially refined animal fats, eggs, sugar, sucrose and orange liquid, with added mineral salts, vitamins, etc. that is Violol. A concentrated food of proved growth promoting value.

THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OP), LTD.

will be pleased to assist Settlers on their arrival in the Colony

Membership:	
1925	195
1935	927
1946	2,000

Head Office:
 P.O. Box 35, NAKURU

Branch Office:
 P.O. Box 21, MOMBASA

THE K.F.A. AND FORWARDING OFFICE ADVISES THAT PORT, MOMBASA IS AT YOUR SERVICE

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Control of the purchase and sale of motor vehicles in Kenya has ceased.

Two African members have been appointed to the Nakuru Municipal Board in Kenya.

A dam with a capacity of 440,000,000 gallons, constructed recently near Malva, Tanganyika, filled up in 10 days.

Two British and two Portuguese technical experts are visiting Beira to make recommendations on the development of the port.

New cars imported into Southern Rhodesia during 1946 totalled 953, compared with 4,680 in 1939. Of these, 307 came from the United States.

A committee is to investigate the ferry services of Mombasa, the fees to be charged, and whether the services should be taken over by the Municipal Board.

A Sudanese woman who keeps a beeshop in the Northern Gezira, has sent 10 persons on the pilgrimage to Mecca at her own expense for the fourth year in succession.

The Government chemist in Kenya can now undertake analyses of water, milk, fats and edible oils, lubricating oils, foodstuffs, soaps, spirituous liquors, fruit juices, metals and alloys.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during January reached a record total of 877. In addition permission for permanent residence was given to 189 persons who had been granted temporary permits.

Samples of soil from Tanganyika and Kenya have been brought to England where the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is analysing them in their investigations into low-cost earth road production.

The Union-Castle Line DRAKENBERG CASTLE has brought to this country a cargo of animals, reptiles and birds from East Africa. They include giraffes, cheetah, gazelles, monkeys, crested rats, secretary birds, tortoises and lizards.

Maize growers in Tanganyika will receive 17s. 6d. per bag for all maize of fair average quality harvested in 1947 plus a bonus of 3s. 6d. per bag to producers of not less than 30 bags. The price of maize-meal ex-mill has been fixed at 25s. per bag of 200 lb.

Leachdale Farm, Shangani, a property of McKies Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., has won the annual milking competition under the Southern Rhodesian Government milk recording scheme. The herd of 45 cows averaged 11,860lb. of milk per cow.

Two tribes in Eastern Equatoria, in the Sudan, met recently on a former battleground to try to put a stop to cattle-stealing, both agreeing that they were tired of going to prison. Before the meeting they went through the motions of fighting each other as in the old days, and then settled down to discuss their mutual grievance amicably.

Forty-five Polish refugees, including Stanislas in Southern Rhodesia, who they have been accommodated during their stay in Kenya, will be considered for retention as desirable immigrants under the Aliens Act.

Pre-fabricated houses are to be made in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Portland Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., has acquired eight acres of land in the township. Work is now on adjoining land. The factory will be completed within three months and the first house should be ready by a month later.

Nuffield scholarships have been awarded to two students in Zambiar to enable them to continue their education in the United Kingdom. Sheikh Armar Ali Amier will attend the School of Education, London University, and Sheikh Ahmed bin Rashid will go to the Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

The annual malaria control course instituted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for planters, miners and others will be held in London from June 23 to 27 inclusive. Applications for attendance at the course, which is free, should be sent to the organizing secretary of the Ross Institute, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

Meeting in Nairobi recently, the Advisory Council of Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours recommended the use of oil as fuel from January 1, 1948, and suggested that the necessary equipment for the conversion of locomotives should be obtained and oil storage facilities provided. Other recommendations included the expenditure of £12,000 on the replacement of machinery in the mechanical workshops in Nairobi, £15,000 for an oil lighter on Lake Tanganyika, and £16,500 for extension of the Namasagali wharf, Uganda.

African B.As.

MR. MARTIN MILWARD KAUNDA, who recently became a bachelor of arts of the University of South Africa, is said by the *Banyu Mirror* to be the first African from Nyasaland to receive that degree. The first African from Southern Rhodesia to become a B.A. in South Africa was Mr. Cyphus Hlabangana. His brother, Mr. Tenyson S. Hlabangana, has now gained the same qualification, and is to be the first African graduate to teach in a mission school in Southern Rhodesia.

Strange Contest

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenya National Parks, bent on economy, offer a modest five-guineas for the winning design in a competition for a badge to be used on letter headings, signboards and the uniforms of park rangers. For a coloured drawing of the winning entry an additional guinea is offered. And the trustees are in a hurry. News of their requirements reached London by air mail only last week, and the competition closes in Nairobi on May 1. That means that people in this country, including Kenyans on leave, are virtually prohibited from submitting their ideas.

Pelletier, Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

(Associated with D. G. McCann, Ltd., S. Rhodesia)

Manufacturers' Representatives and
Distributors • Customs Clearing,
Forwarding and Insurance Agents

P.O. Box 47
NDDOLA
N. Rhodesia

CABLES &
TELEGRAMS
SERVICE

Phone
6273

Brookes Lopes, Ltd.
Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.
Campbell Bros., Cakes & Co.,
Ltd.
Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.
Cooper & Nephews S. A. (Pty.)
Ltd.
First National Battery
Co., Ltd.
Germ Lubricants, Ltd.
Layton (John) & Co., Ltd.
Lynn (J) & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. George & Co. (Africa), Ltd.
Messrs. Galloway & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. (Nyas.) Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia Industries,
Ltd.
Ollisop's Cape Brewery, Ltd.
Paper Industries, Ltd.
Quix Products
Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co.,
Ltd.
Ropes & Mattings (S.A.) Ltd.
Standard Canners & Packers, Ltd.
Tobacco Manufacturers (Canning) Co., Ltd.
U.S.A. Brands (Africa) Co., Ltd.
United Breweries (South) Ltd.
Woolen & Cotton Textiles, Ltd.
Woolen & Cotton Textiles, Ltd.

General Accident, Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
National Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Letters to the Editors

Tobacco Supply and Empire

Lord Croft on Neglected Colonies

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir—Tobacco has now been made an almost unobtainable luxury to the poor. In the circumstances the step taken by the Chancellor would seem to have been almost inevitable, but the circumstances need never have arisen.

The step comes as a perfect illustration of the necessity for strengthening Imperial Preference and of the neglect of its possibilities in the past. In 1938 we agreed with the U.S.A. that the margin of preference (already seriously reduced) would not be increased, and under the terms of the Washington Loan we undertook to consider the abolition of preferences altogether.

If at the end of the war we had revised the American agreement, which required six months' notice, had increased the preferences on Empire tobacco, and in place of bulk purchases had informed the tobacco-growing Colonies that the United Kingdom market was open to them to the full extent of any increase in production that they could contrive, we should by this time be getting a very large quantity of Colonial tobacco, have saved a very large number of dollars, and avoided dislocating the American industry. It would not then have been necessary to deprive the very poor of one of their few remaining luxuries.

Yours faithfully,

CROFT,

Chairman.

London, S.W.1. EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

[A leading article on the subject of Empire tobacco growing appears in this issue.]

British Justice in the Colonies

Comments of Sir Henry Webb

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Your correspondent "Fic at Justitia" would no doubt agree with the maxim, *Quamvis iudex quum nocens absolvitur*. Whether the African really considers that substantial justice is often done by the witch-doctor with his gourd or by a British magistrate or judge is a matter upon which I (and very possibly your correspondent) am not competent to speak. But his letter contains some statements which call for comment.

"The British magistrate," he says, "seeks his guidance from a pile of heavy books on his table. Well, of course, he should be guided by the law applicable to the case, but the first question in every case, namely the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, is almost always a matter of fact, depending upon the evidence. If, indeed, the community knew, but will not tell, that is surely the fault, neither of the law nor of the magistrate; and if the evidence is insufficient and the accused is acquitted, that is because it is contrary to our conception of justice to assume that a man is guilty merely because he has been accused."

If the facts of the Kenya case have been correctly stated by your correspondent, all that they show is that the magistrate concerned was ignorant of the contents of his "pile of heavy books." It is not the law that an accused who wishes to confess must be immediately silenced, cautioned that he is not allowed to say that he has committed murder, and told that when he is asked in court how he plead he must say that he did not do it, and, with great respect, no one who pauses to consider could possibly think that it is.

There may be some question how far English law and rules of procedure and evidence, unaltered and

unaltered, are suitable for primitive communities, but they are not shown to be unsuitable by citing a case which shows only an abysmal ignorance of them.

Yours faithfully,

Bekhamsted,

HENRY WEBB

(Sir Henry Webb was Chief Justice of Tanganyika from 1939 to 1945 and served in Kenya from 1933 to 1937—Ed., "E.A. & R.")

**Low Flying Photography of Game
 Plea for Stricter Supervision**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Certain territories in Africa prohibited low flying over game some years before 1939, but I believe that not all Governments fell into line with this policy.

It seems that the indefensible practice is once again rearing its ugly head. By chance I have just seen *Picture Post* for March 29 with a display of stamped game accompanied by an article entitled, "Big Game from the Sky." Both article and photographs are by a Mr. J. McAdam. There are photographs of a herd of elephants, two of single elephants (stated to be bulls), a troop of zebra, sable antelope, wildebeest, a large herd of undefinable antelope, hippopotamus, crocodiles (said to be 25 to 30 feet long), with a flock of plovers in close attendance.

These pictures are stated to have been recorded from an aeroplane flying at 20 feet above the ground, and Mr. McAdam declares that other photographs (not published) were similarly obtained of lion, giraffe, ostrich, roan antelope, kudu, tseebé and hartebeest. He insists that this method did no harm and did not disturb or stampede them, whereas this effect was the result of flight over them at an altitude of 1,000 or more feet. His photographs of elephant, zebra, sable, wildebeest and other antelope clearly indicate the reverse of that statement.

To readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I need not emphasize the cruelty of this kind of photography of game or the casualties resulting from panic-stricken flight.

Mr. McAdam states that he was based for two years on the Victoria Falls and made many flights along the Zambezi River, over the Caprivi Strip, Bechuanaland (Kalahari Desert), and the Chobi swamps; learned especially to fly over the game at a height of no more than 20 feet for the purpose in view; sometimes carried passengers on his trips, and made a constant speciality of this method of game photography.

Have not the Governments of the two Rhodesias, Bechuanaland and the Union of South Africa prohibited such "stunt" aerial photography? If not, it is full time that they should do so.

Yours faithfully,

Reading

W. ROBERT FORAN

Sir George Morton

SIR GEORGE BOND MORTON, who has joined the board of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has had a distinguished career in commercial and public appointments since he first went to Bombay in 1919. A director of a number of companies, he became President of the Imperial Bank of India in 1942, was President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1942 and at the same time President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. During the war he served on a number of committees connected with munitions and war supplies, and was a member of the National Defence Council and the Post-war Reconstruction Committee. He is 54 years of age and has been awarded the O.B.E. and M.C.

TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. marked the only large cotton crop where production per man has increased. — Sir Archibald Wenzell, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Collective agriculture and industry is changing Asia from a tribal desert to a centre of civilization. — Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

The value of goods exported from the United States last year was nearly double the value of imports. — The Foreign Commerce Department.

Requests for ocean passages to South Africa now number 1,000 to 1,100 a day. — Mr. E. K. Scallan, Acting High Commissioner for South Africa in London.

Prices in Paris are appalling. Meals at black market restaurants are pretty good — at £2 a head. A single chocolate cost 10 francs of it to an Englishman. — Professor Lord.

We are flooded with applications from the men to marry German girls and refusals to go home or leave are increasing. — A regimental officer in Germany, quoted by the *Sunday Express*.

turnover of £5,000,000 a year could be doubled and says that amount of exchange going out of the country. — Mr. L. F. Easterbrook.

We need to save paper now more than during the war. Paper costs dollars and a lead should be given to a paper salvage campaign. — Mr. Walter Hutchinson.

Chiefly through decisions of the Government and the formation of bulk purchasing departments, Cardiff has lost nearly the whole of its pre-war chartering business. — Mr. S. R. Ham, President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce.

One cure for smoking is to take an occasional mouth wash of thoroughly diluted silver nitrate solution. This will make cigarettes taste so horrible for eight hours or more that you will not want to smoke. — A Harley Street doctor.

Any Government ought to be criticized and opposed in a free country, but we have to be careful that in criticizing the Government we do not run down the country itself. There is something greater than any Government — this country and its position in the world. — Mr. Attlee.

There should be internationalization of strategic areas including the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal. — Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States.

The Government is preparing to hand back Britain's overseas shopping to private enterprise — to the merchants and brokers who handled it before the war. Almost the only trade which has not had Government feelers about a reversion to private buying is cotton. — *Daily Mail*.

The private fortunes of prominent Nazis seized in the British zone of Germany were as follows: Ribbentrop, Rm. 600,000; von Papen, Rm. 721,000; Rosenberg, Rm. 657,900; Keitel, Rm. 1,045,000; Doenitz, Rm. 153,000; Goering, Rm. 4,000,000. — Mr. J. B. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

One of the primary objectives in our post-war trade programme is to create the conditions under which private American traders will have maximum opportunities to expand their trade abroad with a minimum of Government interference. I am convinced that we can now obtain international agreement which will result in a great expansion in world trade, in which the United States would certainly be the chief beneficiary. — Mr. William L. Clayton, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.



For Every Load... from 5 cwt. to 8 tons there is a Bedford to fill your needs

THERE are 11 different chassis types in the Bedford range, carefully graded to take payloads from 1 ton up to 8 tons, with maximum gross weights ranging from 2,750 lb. up to 26,000 lb.

We shall be glad to send you details of the models suited to your needs.

BEDFORD TRUCKS, VANS AND BUSES



DBA 1.4-ton Short End Tipper



DLA 1.4-ton Long Dropside Lorry



DSS 1-ton Unit for 8-ton or 10-ton Road or Semi Trailers



DBB 1.5-ton Short End Tipper



DLB 1.5-ton Long Dropside Lorry



DB Passenger Coach for 20-30 Passengers

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. BOX 841
NAIROBI
Sole Agents for East Africa, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa.
Branches: Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Harare, Salisbury, Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and Pietermaritzburg.

BACKGROUND

The Budget. "The worst neglect of the Chancellor is his failure to control departmental expenditure." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"We do not believe that the tax on tobacco will greatly diminish consumption in Great Britain. Experience has shown in many countries that cigarette addicts are willing to pay astonishingly high prices rather than give up smoking." — *New York Herald Tribune*

"The budget should have been one of better living or of plain living and high thinking. It is neither. It will not give to the British either the incentive of hope or the galvanism of peril. It is a product of party politics when we need above all the dynamism of national purpose." — Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P.

"Mr. Dalton has acted ponderously and without imagination. Two years after the end of the war more than a third of the people's total income is still taken by the State. While salaries and wages are higher than ever before, the people are worse fed, worse clothed, worse housed." — *Sunday Times*

"The savage taxation of war time is to continue. That is the outstanding feature of the budget. War-time taxation at its worst wrung £3,200 million in taxes out of the community, and this year the Chancellor intends to rake in £3,000 million. This is certainly not an incentive budget." — *Time and Tide*

"This is a budget of expedients, shifts and devices, some commendable, some trivial, some mischievous. The budget fails to face squarely some of the most urgent aspects of our situation, notably the need for rigorous economy and the impossibility of maintaining the present level of taxation without running into disaster." — Sir John Anderson, M.P.

"Far too much is being attempted at once—all the planned social improvements, shorter hours, higher wages, stable living costs (at a cost of £425,000,000 a year in subsidies, wide nationalization with its increase of the bureaucracy, re-equipment of industry, expansion of exports and all this with an income tax of 2s. in the pound in the third year of peace." — Mr. Charles E. Clayton

"The hollowness of the financial position of this country was exposed when the Chancellor interpolated in his budget speech the statement that the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, from which much was hoped, had not effectively begun operations. Seeing that these institutions are the cornerstones of the whole of Socialist finance, this confession of failure transcends in importance any other item in the budget statement." — *Newspaper World*

Progress. "Our country driven to ruin and our empire scattered and squandered. The Socialist Government is living upon the American dole and squandering with profligate rapidity this loan, which could only be justified as a means of re-equipping our industries after the war in which we had made extreme sacrifice. There are three times as many people employed by the Government to manage our affairs as were used by the Conservative Governments before the war. A mighty army, double the British Army before the war, of 450,000 additional civil servants have been taken from productive work and added at prodigious cost and waste, to the oppressive machinery of Government and control. Instead of helping national recovery this is a positive hindrance. The bulk of this new and heavy burden is borne mainly on the shoulders of the wage earning masses and has the effect of frustrating individual initiative and enterprise in every sphere of our daily life, trade and industry. At the same time, hideous waste and extravagance prevail in every department of State."

"It is the Rake's Progress, but with this remarkable difference, that the progress is not accompanied by dear-bought, questionable pleasures; but by dear-bought, unquestionable miseries. The usual reply which the Government make to such accusations is that at any rate they will do their best to ensure that the miseries are equally shared. They are to be equally shared by the thrifty and the improvident, by the successes and the failures of our complicated society, by the strong, active workers and the Tired Tims and Weary Willies, by the buoyant, creative, productive genius and by the weaker and feebler elements which exist in every nation, and should be the proper objects of rescue and compassion, but should never be allowed to set the pace for the forward march of society. Certain it is that a prolongation of this system of denying rewards and sharing miseries would break the mainspring of the British island. Dr. Dalton is boasting that he has balanced the Budget. If any private company were to present its balance sheet by practising such methods, they would come within the scope of the criminal law. The Budget this year should have taken £1,000,000,000 of the expenditure and another £500,000,000 off the taxation. This could certainly have been done by vigorous, efficient administration, and by an abatement of class hatred and class warfare." — Mr. Winston Churchill

Britain's Needs. "The American and Canadian loans have acted more as a soporific than a stimulant. Perhaps most paradoxical result of all, they have tempted some of our great trade unions to choose this moment, when our only safeguard for the future lies in greater production per man-hour, to demand both shorter hours and higher wages. Yet we are now receiving from abroad, with 50 years to repay the debt, roughly £1,000,000 a day for food, raw materials, oil and so on for our own consumption and for the help we must give in the British zone in Germany. We need this huge assistance because we are producing less by that amount than we are consuming. When the £1,000,000 a day of necessary food and raw materials ceases to come to us, because the loans are exhausted, one of three things must happen. We must be in a position to earn the same amount in foreign exchange by our own exertions, or to the extent to which we fail to do this we must limit our consumption (which may mean a serious diminution in our food and our employment) or we must ask someone to lend us more money. For millions of men and women to work 44 hours or less instead of 48 must tend to reduce production rather than increase it at a time when the working population has everything to lose if we fail to recover our economic independence as a nation. As for higher wages, I believe every economist would say that with full employment an increase of wages cannot increase production or do more than put some wage-earners in a preferential position in relation to the rest of the community. It must add to the inflationary pressure and tend to raise prices, which in itself, with a fixed exchange, must aggravate the difficulty of selling our exports in competition with others. What we need is the greatest efficiency in management, the earliest possible re-equipment of industry (even at the cost of not exporting some things we should wish to export and importing others that we should not wish to import), no reduction in hours and no increase in wages without an equivalent increase in output, an end to the pressure, now inflationary in its results, for a further reduction of interest rates and the abandonment of grandiose and disruptive projects, such as the nationalization of iron and steel." — Lord Brand, in a letter to *The Times*

"The country needs a daring pilot. What it has got is a tribe of nigger minders." — Mr. Ewen, M.P.

Proposals of Paper 210 Approved In Kenya and Tanganyika Territory

COLONIAL PAPER 210 has been approved by the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and is shortly to be debated in the House of Commons.

In Kenya the European members supported the Government motion for the acceptance of the revised proposals, but the Indian, African and Arab members voted against the motion. Their speeches were fairly moderate, and generally accepted the underlying aims of the plan for control of the inter-territorial services. Opposition was based on what was claimed to be departure in Paper 210 from the principle of equal racial representation in the new East Africa Central Assembly laid down in Paper 191.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Chief Secretary, replied that there had in fact been no departure from that principle of equal representation, which, in the words of the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*,

caused as last moment flurry, which resulted in private discussions between the European elected members and the Governor during the adjournment. Afterwards the Governor, before putting the motion, explained that the Government was asking for support for Paper No. 210 as it stood. "I think I should say that the conclusion I draw is that if any principle is involved, it is a principle that each delegation to the Central Assembly is a territorial delegation from the Legislative Council which sends it."

Permission was given before the vote was taken to the leader of the European elected members, Sir Alfred Vincent, to speak again. He said: "I would like to make it quite clear on behalf of my colleagues that in voting on this motion, we do not accept any principle of equal representation between the races."

In Tanganyika all the European members of the Council, official and non-official, voted in favour of the proposals. The two African members abstained from voting, and the Indians voted against the Government motion.

B.B.C. Series on the Colonies

THE COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE BROADCASTS in the Home Service of the B.B.C. at 7.30 p.m. D.B.S.T. on Sundays have so far been concerned mainly to illustrate the lives of the people of the Dominions and Colonies, with occasional informative broadcasts on the broader aspects of politics. In the next few weeks five Colonial broadcasts in this series will deal with more controversial topics. The speakers and subjects are as follows:

May 22—Sir Arthur Lewis, of the London School of Economics on "Financing the Colonies." May 29—Mr. Dunstan Skeckel, Principal of the College of Agriculture of London University at Wye, Kent, on "Food Security and Large-scale Agriculture." May 28—Miss Margery Perburn, Reader in Colonial Administration at the University of London, on "Members of Self-Government in the Colonies." May 25—Sir Reginald Coupland, Professor of Colonial History at the University of Oxford, on "Future Relations of the Colonies with Great Britain." June 1—Sir Frank Stockdale, Adviser on Development Planning to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will comment on some of the points made by the earlier speaker.

The speakers in the series will be introduced and questioned by Major Levin Hastings.

Thefts from Government

The *Run-down on the Accounts and Findings in Tanganyika Territory* for the financial year ended December 31, 1945, published at S. B. by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, has just arrived in this country. It provides valuable information about the costs of Government services of all kinds and the yield of revenue under various heads. An appendix reveals that medical stores worth £2,137 disappeared in Dar es Salaam, and another tabloids worth £1,000 during the year 1944 were lost by theft, counterfeiting, and overpayments, etc.; there were 19 cases of theft by Africans in Government employ.

British Council Opening in Kenya

Mr. R. A. Frost's Appointment

THE BRITISH COUNCIL, at the request of the Colonial Office and with the co-operation of the local Government and educational and other organizations, is extending its activities to Kenya, and Mr. Richard A. Frost, appointed the Council's first representative in Kenya, will leave shortly for Nairobi. He will investigate the opportunities for the Council's work in the other territories.

Mr. Frost was a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, and won the G. M. H. Historical Essay prize. On leaving Oxford he was awarded a fellowship at Harvard University, where he spent a year studying history and political science. Later he worked with the National Council of Social Service in London, and then joined the historical staff of *The Times*. During the war he served in the R.A.F. as an intelligence officer and was awarded the M.B.E. In 1945 he was temporarily released from the R.A.F. to work for the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House, and was retained on the staff as unofficial British Commonwealth Relations Officer. After being demobilized he again worked at Chatham House, and early last year became head of the Empire Information Service.

Before the war he was International Commissioner of the British Book Association, and hopes to be able to take an active part in the movement in Kenya.

Time Bomb at Colonial Office

A TIME BOMB, which had failed to explode when intended, was discovered last week in Dover House, Whitehall, the headquarters of the Economic Section of the Colonial Office. It is believed to have been placed in the building by a woman, who hid it under a fur coat carried over her arm. The suspect has been connected with a Jewish terrorist organization operating at Palestine.

Ill-Advised Legislation

DAR ES SALAAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has passed a long resolution condemning the sudden imposition of an export cess on various products of the Territory, deprecating on principle this means of raising revenue, declaring that such attacks are justifiable only when the proceeds are used for the direct benefit of the producer concerned, and concluding with the words:

It is our considered opinion that it would be very hard indeed to find a more ill-advised and ill-prepared piece of legislation on the statutes of any Colony.

New Fiscal Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has announced that it is about to appoint a committee with the following terms of reference:

"In bearing in mind the financial commitments of the Government and the obligations consequent upon general acceptance of the Development Committee's Report, to examine the report upon the incidence of the present system of taxation, central and local, as between the various income groups, and individuals in relation to capacity to pay, and as between direct and indirect taxation; (b) to report upon the yield of taxation, central and local, in relation to the national income and the taxable capacity of the Colony, (c) to examine the extent to which any revision takes place, and to make recommendations."

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

PRICES FOR TOBACCO during the first four days of the new series of auctions in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week averaged the very high price of 43d. per lb. for 1,199,000 lb. or about 10d. per lb. above the current pouding prices last season. In other words prices have risen about 25% for one parcel, 694 lb. was sold, the highest bid ever registered at the Salisbury auctions. Southern Rhodesian exports crop of about 46,000,000 lb. of which about 10% is likely to be sold as the United Kingdom. Leading growers are not in favour of these exceptionally high prices, which are not considered good for the industry. As the sale is an auction, it is the buyers, largely from Great Britain, and not the sellers, who determine the price level.

Railways To Be Nationalized

Purchase by S. Rhodesian Government

THE GOVERNMENT OF Southern Rhodesia has provisionally agreed to purchase the railways of the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Rhodesian Railways Trust for £2,300,000. The agreement is expected to be debated in the Parliament of the Colony while this issue is being bridled.

It was on Tuesday, April 22, that the news was first released; but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had given exclusive information about the purchase agreement first by wireless to East Africa on Monday, April 21, during the fortnight's suspension of publication in the United Kingdom, and in a special issue on March 6.

Hitherto all proposals for nationalizing the Rhodesian railways have assumed the intervention of the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Bechuanaland, since the system operates in the three territories. It will be noted that it is Southern Rhodesia alone which has now negotiated for the acquisition of the share capital (more than four-fifths of the total) by the British South Africa Company.

Price of Shares

The price to be paid by Southern Rhodesia to the Parliament will assuredly raise the price of the shares slightly above the figure at which the shares were quoted at the beginning of this week on the London Stock Exchange.

Apart from the modest share capital of £300,000, debentures totalling £20,347,000 are outstanding. As they are redeemable at three months' notice from the beginning of October next, they will presumably be converted into a new stock carrying a much lower rate of interest, for they now bear interest at 4 1/2%.

As the reports of the Railway Board of Sir John Old Howitt have shown, considerable additional capital is required for the improvement and expansion of the system, and a further debenture issue for development purposes is therefore to be expected.

Mass Education by Cinema

Mr. A. M. Champion Addresses R.C.F.

MR. A. M. CHAMPION showed some of his African films to the Royal Geographical Society in London last week. In the course of his introduction, he mentioned that he had been in the administrative service in Kenya for 33 years and had for four years during that time toured the country with a mobile cinema van.

The first aim of the films was to inform Africans about the course of the war, keep them loyal and encourage recruitment. The second aim was to show the conservation, better methods of agriculture and animal husbandry, simple domestic hygiene and good water supplies later formed the subject of the films. His experience had convinced him of the immensely important part which the cinema can play in introducing new ideas to the illiterate.

During his last year the audiences had averaged more than 2,000 at each show. There was always some entertainment, and the concluding film always had a patriotic theme. Pictures of the Royal family made a great appeal. "God Save the King" broadcast through loudspeakers, concluded each show.

Mr. Champion made about 20 films, some in colour in East Africa for exhibition to these Native Audiences. A number of the pictures have been made available to lecturers in this country through the Colonial Film Unit.

Colour-Bar in Industry

Discussion in Northern Rhodesia

IN THE REPORT on the disturbances which occurred in 1940 on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, it is recommended that the mine managements should confer with representatives of the Government and the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union to whom positions not now open to the African worker should be encouraged to advance. The Government accepted that recommendation, and stated that while it did not consider the time then opportune to open discussions, it hoped to initiate them in due course.

The Government considers that discussions should now be held, and has accordingly invited representatives of the Chamber of Mines and the Mine Workers' Union to a conference.

Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, who was a member of the commission which made the above recommendation, has agreed to preside at the discussions and is due in Northern Rhodesia in a few days. He will be accompanied by Mr. James G. G. executive secretary of the Durham Association of the National Union of Mine Workers, who has been nominated by the Trade Union Congress, and by Mr. H. G. Smith, a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who has served as a member of courts of inquiry and boards of arbitration in industrial matters in the United Kingdom.

African Strike in Kisumu

Government's Firm Statement

AFRICANS employed in and around Kisumu, including many employees of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, struck work at the beginning of last week without warning.

On the evening of the Monday the Government of Kenya announced:

No representation has been made to Government by any of the workers concerned. Government does not know the reason for the action taken by the workers in Kisumu. It is well known that the Government has appointed a Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board with African representation, one of such representatives being a Nyangai African. The Board is already at work. Government had already adopted a proposal for an increase to lower-paid workers. This proposal is now being examined by the Board.

Employees who cease work in the circumstances which have occurred in Kisumu render themselves liable to dismissal with consequent loss of pay, fines, and are admitting to offence. Conduct such as that in which they are at present indulging will not be tolerated. It is likely to cause Government to review the steps now being taken.

This prompt statement has had a moderating influence. The railway and marine workers resumed work on the Wednesday as did some P.W.D. men.

As we close for press, however, we hear that Government labourers at Kisumu, southern Kavirondo, are on strike, and that there have been stoppages in various parts of northern Kavirondo, including Maseno.

Drift to the Towns

THE R.C.F. Inyangon, organizing secretary of the African welfare societies of Southern Rhodesia, told the Umtali branch recently that the movement of the African population from rural to urban areas was one of the most significant trends of the times. Africans in employment in the Colony had increased from 20,158 in 1931 to 36,603 in 1946, and in the six urban areas the number of employed Africans had risen from 57,838 to 83,742 in the last five years. This led to the disintegration of family life and presented problems which were very difficult to solve. It was necessary to examine the fundamental causes of Native inefficiency and unreliability, because the Colony must depend increasingly upon the African.

Mr. Norton Back from E. Africa East Africa Must Produce Leaders

Evidence of Early Expansion Need for Co-Operation in Action

MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, who has returned from his visit to the East African territories—KENYA, UGANDA, and RHODESIA a few days ago, has seen the country looking greater and more lovely. The short rains in Kenya had been exceptionally good, and there had been heavy storms during the usually dry months of January and February.

As a result, the African food position had greatly improved, and Native areas—such, for instance, as Uasin Gishu, which in recent years had had to be provided with foodstuffs from other districts—were now likely to be self-supporting or nearly so. In Tanganyika the main December rains had also been excellent, and as he flew about the country he could see water lying in many localities which a short time previously had been parched plains. It was now considered that any importation of cereals from overseas to meet the requirements of the current year would be unnecessary. As prices remained very firm, it looked as though farmers were in for a good year.

Trade and Settlement

Speaking about imports in general, Mr. Norton said that cotton piece goods and bicycles were in short supply, as were many classes of requirements for the Native trade. Amongst other things which were still short might be mentioned glass and chinaware and most types of iron and steel manufactures. In the shops catering for Europeans there seemed to be plenty of shirts, socks and handkerchiefs, but suit lengths were not easily obtainable. Overstocking in some lines, such as cosmetics, patent medicines, razor blades and matches, seemed to have taken place already.

With regard to immigration into the territories, though exact figures were not yet obtainable, it was clear that quite a number of people had in recent months gone out to East Africa, and particularly to Kenya, from this country in order to take up land. Many of these were residential settlers, and suitable small holdings in the neighbourhood of Nairobi and in other parts of the Highlands were fetching good prices. Many inquiries were also being received from men retiring from the military or civil services in India.

Under Kenya's Agricultural Settlement Scheme, which aimed at placing 500 new farmers on the land, 214 persons had so far been accepted, and they were either undergoing training or were already on their farms; a further 60 applications which had been recommended were under consideration.

Developments in Tanganyika

Mr. Norton spent some time flying round Tanganyika, and was very impressed with current developments. The groundnut scheme was, he said, making an excellent start; there seemed little doubt of the importance of Dr. Williamson's diamond mine, and development of the Mpanda lead mine would open up an area as yet almost untouched. Apart from the direct demand for European staff for all these enterprises, their prosperity would tend to develop neighbouring settlement areas for the supply of dairy produce, fruit, vegetables, etc., to the new communities which would be brought into existence.

Nobody, said Mr. Norton, could say even a short visit to East Africa to-day and fail to derive a strengthened conviction that the territories were destined for steady extension of all kinds. While there were, of course, great difficulties to be faced, they were not insoluble.

The Commissioner spent a few days in Zanzibar, but his illness, from which he has now made a good recovery, unfortunately made it impossible for him to complete his Kenya programme or to visit Uganda, as he had planned to do.

COLONEL CHARLES PINSONNEY, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, said in the course of a talk last Sunday in the "Cabling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

"The Empire Preference issue affects you in East Africa. Your coffee coming into Great Britain pays duty at 4s. 8d. per cwt. against 1s. per cwt. from elsewhere. The duty on Empire tea is 6d. per lb. against 8d., and on Empire sugar about half that on any foreign sugar. Tobacco used to have a preference of 2s. 0d., with the main duty at 8s. 2d., but the war altered all this. The main duty went up to 35s. 6d. per lb., while Empire tobacco paid 33s. 10d., and in the budget this week the Chancellor of the Exchequer has put the duty up to the fantastic figure of 54s. 1d. per lb., while the duty on Empire tobacco is 53s. 3d." The preference is now negligible, but it is something for Empire Tobacco growers to have their foot in the door; and with things as they are and scarcity of dollars, Empire growers can look for a good market for Empire tobacco if of good quality. But pity the poor smoker here who now has to pay 3s. 4d. for 20 cigarettes.

I do not believe there is a single person over here who knows East Africa and takes the long view who does not hope that the new East African Central Assembly will soon be able to start working. I am certain that in a short time it will prove its value and that the old fears and prejudices will go by the board. And it is a very good sign that almost at the same moment there is to be a non-official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya and that the same thing is proposed in Nyasaland. I hope that will spread to Uganda and Tanganyika. This means that at last the Colonial Office has recognized that the non-official members are capable of taking a responsible share in running their countries.

Need for Vision and Good Will

There is a great future for East Africa, and I hope you will climb to Dominion status, like Australia and New Zealand, which I have just visited, but—forgive me saying this—your problems are much more complicated than theirs ever were by race and economic questions. You will require great leaders and statesmen, and you must grow them yourselves; they cannot be provided from Whitehall. But your problems can be solved only by men of vision and good will of all races who are prepared to work together honestly and without intrigue for the good of East Africa as a whole. When I was in East Africa some last year I found this spirit of co-operation beginning to grow, perhaps especially noticeable in Uganda, and I know that the seeds are sown in Kenya and Tanganyika. It is only by this working together that East Africa can hope to reach the status of a Dominion.

New Governor-General

SIR ROBERT HOWE left England last Friday by sea to take up his new post as Governor-General of the Sudan. On his way through Egypt he will see King Farouk and Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister. Lady Howe accompanies the new Governor-General. Their 23-year-old son has just taken up an appointment in Persia with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

East Africa Command

RESPONSIBILITY for the former Italian Colonies in East Africa now under British military administration, previously vested in the G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, has been transferred to the C-in-C. Middle East. This follows the incorporation of East Africa Command in Middle East Land Forces.

"Bomber" Harris Still a Rhodesian

His Characteristically Candid Autobiography

SIR ARTHUR HARRIS, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force and Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command from the beginning of the war, has written an interesting and characteristically candid book, "Bomber Offensive" (Collins, 21s.). It will be of interest to Rhodesians and East Africans for special reasons, among them the fact that the author is himself a Rhodesian, and that so many Rhodesian airmen served in the force which he commanded with such conspicuous determination.

His father, a member of the Indian Civil Service, wanted his son to become a soldier. "I was dead set against it," writes the now-famous son, "and as it was either the Army of the Colonies, I plumped for Darkest Africa. After some domestic discord over the matter, I accepted a ticket and a fiver and went to Rhodesia. I was then 16. My first job there was gold mining. Then I took to driving coaches. They were horse coaches at first, but the horses were always dying of fever and we used mules and finally cars instead. I drove some of the very first cars that came to Rhodesia. I also took to general farming—tobacco, maize and cattle. It was hard work, but the best of all lives. I was, and I still am, a Rhodesian. I never wanted to leave Africa. I have always intended 'to return' and now at last I can back there." Incidentally, it was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which first reported that Sir Arthur was about to leave England to settle again in Africa.

Joined Rhodesia Regiment as Bugler

In the 1914-18 war he joined the 1st Rhodesia Regiment as a bugler because there was no other vacancy. "I landed that job," he writes, "and the unkind have accused me of blowing my own trumpet ever since. The march of the regiment in the campaign in German South-West Africa—described as the greatest marching performance of an infantry brigade in British military history—caused him to resolve that after the defeat of the Germans in the South-West he would get into the war in Europe "in a sitting posture." That took him into the Royal Flying Corps.

Nearly 30 years later, when there was much mis-understanding in high places of an bombing policy which he advocated, Sir Arthur Harris wrote to General Smuts during one of his visits to England reminding him that "we were brothers in arms in German South-West Africa in 1914; actually he was then Chief of Staff to General Botha, the C-in-C, and I was the junior bugler of the 1st Rhodesia Regiment." The approach succeeded, and thereafter nobody more strongly supported the policy than the Prime Minister of South Africa.

The author, a fervent admirer of the war contribution of the Overseas Empire, will not permit exaggerated claims. He writes:

"I am to all intents and purposes a Colonial myself and I am always astounded by the flibbety behaviour of the Britishlanders in crying down their own efforts and giving all the credit to others. I regard the habitual reluctance of the British to claim their own rights and seek credit for their own good points as a manifestation not so much of diffidence as of stupidity. I have ridden with Colonial troops and been shot at by Dominion and Colonial troops and I have no hesitation in saying that the Dominion and Colonial troops are, on the average, with remarkably few individual exceptions, damned bad horsemen and damned bad shots unless and until they have been put through the standard riding school procedure, in the days when horsemen meant something, and the standard musketry drill of the armed forces—after which they are no better and no worse than the British themselves.

I have watched with great amusement a complete regiment of these Colonial "crack shots" over 500 of them, open fire at half a dozen five-foot square targets put in the desert at 500 yards range with five rounds apiece. Later I examined the targets and found that out of 2,500 rounds fired precisely

three hits had been scored. Yet I have no doubt that if there had been put through a British musketry course, these 500 "hard riding, hard shooting" Colonials would have been just about as good as the ordinary British infantryman—and no better.

There is nothing to choose between trained British and Colonial or Dominion troops except that the British, being in general better educated and more amenable to discipline, are apt to be quicker in the uptake during the complicated training which has to be given before troops can handle modern machines of war.

"I have had under my command tens of thousands of fighting men from every part of the Empire and from every part of the British Isles, and I say without hesitation that the finest air crews of the whole lot were beyond doubt the British crews when I say this. It is in no way to belittle the magnificent performance of crews from other parts of the Empire. The fact is that an ordinary mixed British crew from all parts of the British Isles is as brave as any crew from any part of the world and is much better disciplined and certainly better educated than the average Colonial and Dominion crew."

Bluntness is the hallmark of this most readable volume. For instance, its second page says that Chamberlain's broadcast announcing the outbreak of war "was about as stirring as a schoolmaster confirming the fact that muggers had broken out in his school"; many of the pamphlets dropped by the R.A.F. on Germany were "so idiotic that it was perhaps as well to keep them from the knowledge of the British public"; and the Air Marshal declares that for 20 years he watched the Navy and Army, "singly and in concert, engineer one deliberate attempt after another to destroy the R.A.F. and time after time Trenchard and Trenchard alone, saved us."

There are repeated criticisms of inefficiency in the Civil Service. When he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Sir Arthur set himself to reduce the "fantastically bloated staffs in every department of the Air Ministry," but he admits that he produced precisely no impression on the number of civil servants, "since the sure way to promotion in the Civil Service is to get the establishment of one's department increased, and some civil servants are masters of the art of empire-building.

Criticisms of Civil Service

Elsewhere he writes:

"After 30 years' experience of working under the dead hand of the Civil Service, I am persuaded that the progressive multiplication of Government regulations and controls, operated by civil servants who themselves are multiplying fast, is leading the country to catastrophic, complete and perhaps irreparable. I have the greatest admiration for the integrity, ability and immense capacity for grinding and often monotonous work which is the hallmark of the British civil servant. I have none whatever for the results, which have to be experienced to be believed, that he achieves in times of urgent national emergency. I can recall one civil servant whose whole-hearted devotion to the country and his work was worth at least a division to the country on every day of the war. But for the human limitations of even his devotion to duty and to an 18-hour day he would undoubtedly have been worth two divisions; luckily he was far from being typical; else should we have perished. Not for nothing was it said in the fighting services that had they only the King's enemies to deal with, how easy that would be."

These columns are not the place for an assessment of the success of our great bomber offensive or of the contribution which the writer of this book made to final victory. That his rugged faith in himself and his force, his ruthless determination to use it in the service of the Allies, and his readiness to accept unpopularity for the sake of the cause in which he believed had great influence cannot be questioned.

In deliberately undiplomatic fashion this most famous of Rhodesian airmen tells his story as he would to friends in his club, without streaming after effect, without unnecessary reticence, and without dwelling unduly on his own share in the work.

shoulders of our elders who have fought and worked and suffered to protect our childhood. We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our Commonwealth. We know that these things are the price we cheerfully undertook to pay for the highest and best standing alone seven years ago in defence of the peace and freedom of the world. Let us say with Robert Brooke-Pollock, who has thanked God who has matched us with our King and Queen:

"I am sure that you will see our difficulties in the light that I see them, as the great opportunity for you and me. Most of you have read in the history books the proud saying of William Pitt that England had saved herself by her exertions and would save Europe by her example. In our time we may say that the British Empire has saved the world first and has now to save itself after the battle is won. I think that is an even finer thing than was done in the days of Pitt, and it is for us who have grown up in these years of danger and glory to see that it is accomplished in the long years of peace that we all hope stretch ahead.

"If we all go forward together with an unwavering faith, a high courage, and a quiet heart, we shall be able to make of this ancient Commonwealth, which we all love so dearly, an even grander thing—more free, more prosperous, more happy, and a more powerful influence for good in the world—than it has been in the greatest days of our forefathers. To accomplish that we must give nothing less than the whole of ourselves.

A Solemn Dedication

"There is a motto which has been borne by many of my ancestors—a noble motto—'I serve.' These words were an inspiration to many bygone heirs to the throne when they made their knightly dedication as they came to manhood. I cannot do quite as they did, but through the inventions of science I can do what was not possible for any of them. I can make my solemn act of dedication with a whole Empire listening. I should like to make that dedication now. It is very simple.

"I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great Imperial family to which we all belong, but I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do. I know that your support will be unfailingly given. God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you who are willing to share in it.

The birthday gift of the people of Southern Rhodesia was a cheque for £10,000, which was presented by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, on Bulawayo railway station just before the train left for Bechuanaland. The money will be used for the interchange of visits between Rhodesian and British young men and women in order to increase mutual knowledge and understanding of and in the two countries. At first it is proposed that in alternate years two men from each country, and then two young women from each, should exchange visits.

Bulawayo City Hall was draped for the visit of the King and Queen with the crimson velvet banners which adorned Admiralty Arch, Trafalgar Square, at the time of their coronation.

In reply to the Mayor's address of welcome, His Majesty said: "It is difficult to believe that only 60 years ago this was the capital of an uncivilized kingdom. In our short stay we have seen enough to know that this is one of the most wonderful countries of the Empire. This is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing a Rhodesian audience, and the Queen and I and our daughters thank the people of Rhodesia for their welcome and all they have done to make our tour a pleasant and happy one."

When the King and Queen were in Livingstone they accepted from the people of that town the gift of a small occasional table and a tobacco jar and cigarette box which had been cut and shaped from solid burrs which grow on the *muzaite* tree (*Copaifera coleosperma*), often known as Rhodesian mahogany.

At Matetsi station the Queen asked for a seed-pod of the red-flowering *Pointsettia* shrub, so that it might be reared in a hothouse in England.

On the way back to the Cape through the Karroo desert the King had the royal train and the pilot train halted end to end, and asked that the occupants should line up beside the track. Their Majesties then shook hands with everyone, and all, including the Native attendants on the pilot train, received a commemorative medallion, while some were also given signed portraits of Their Majesties.

To-day H.M.S. VANGUARD is due to sail from South Africa with the King, the Queen and the two Princesses after a most memorable tour.

The King's Message to Rhodesia

On the departure of the Royal Family from the Colony, the Governor received the following telegram from the King:—

"On leaving Southern Rhodesia I should be glad if you would convey to the Government and the people of the Colony the heartfelt thanks of the Queen and myself for their unsparing efforts to make our visit so successful and so enjoyable. We greatly appreciate the very friendly welcome given to ourselves and our daughters wherever we have been, and also the admirable arrangements made for our comfort throughout the stay. You may be sure that we take away with us and shall always keep happiest recollections of Southern Rhodesia and its people."

Sir John Kennedy replied:—

"With humble duty on behalf of the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia, I thank Your Majesty sincerely for your gracious message. There is widespread feeling of deep appreciation all over the Colony for the generous way in which Your Majesty, the Queen and their Royal Highnesses made it possible for so many people to see you during your stay. Your visit has left nothing but happy memories here which will be cherished for many years to come.

"I send Your Majesty in the name of every citizen in the Colony a message of affectionate loyalty and devotion to your person and the Throne, and I would ask you to take back with you an expression of our good will to the people of Britain in this difficult time."

Bechuanaland's Welcome

Of the visit to Bechuanaland the special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed, on April 17:—

Yesterday's long journey across the edge of the Kalahari Desert ended this morning with the arrival of the royal train at Loats, where 25,000 subjects of the Bechuanaland Protectorate had assembled. A huge carpet of lion's fur measuring about 300 by 200 ft. in which were inset the complete skins of a lion, a lioness, and two leopards, a superb specimen of Bechuanaland craftsmanship, adorned the royal platform.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the High Commissioner, was disabled by fever, but Lady Mary Baring joined the train at Francistown, and Mr. Sildar, the Resident Commissioner, delivered the official speech of welcome. Illuminated addresses were read and presented by leaders of the European, African, and Indian Muslim communities.

That for the Africans was read by Chief Bathoen, of the Bangwaketse tribe, who wore the scarlet uniform of the Dragoon Guards presented to his grandfather by Queen Victoria in 1895. Tshedi, Regent of Bamangwato, who wore a uniform of Royal Horse Guards blue acquired by his famous father, Rhamo, on the same visit to England, was no less resplendent but played a smaller part in the proceedings.

After an investiture in the customary form the King reviewed a parade of Bechuana ex-servicemen, and Princess Elizabeth inspected African Girl Guides—very upright, dignified and well-scrubbed little figures. While these ceremonies were proceeding, the vast general company was moving on the outskirts of the parade with garden party freedom, and it was noteworthy with what ease and familiarity all the races represented seemed to mingle. These people had come in some cases 600 miles.

should be the automatic sequence to the insistence of Congress that any trade agreements made by the United States must contain an escape clause which America can invoke to her own benefit if she wishes. Her policy is thus once again one consisting in plain English: "I will win, but you lose." Not only is she anxious as the British Commonwealth to please their erstwhile ally, but they have accepted that as a sound basis for international commerce.

Circumstances sooner or later restore realism to its rightful place. Let us hope that in the meantime too much harm will not have been done in the name of internationalism, which will not feed, clothe, console or fortify Great Britain. Her best friends have been, are and will be the Dominions and the Colonial Empire—which it ought never to be forgotten, stood valiantly with her against her mortal enemies in that deadly, glancing year after Dunkirk when both America and Russia remained out of the conflict. Nor should the fundamental fact be overlooked that in the year before the war the British Empire spent four times as much on the purchase of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom as did the whole of the rest of the world. It was in Empire trade that there was the nearest approach to stability, and it is more Empire Preference, not less, that the British family of nations requires. Indeed, it is precisely the realization of that truth which causes the Americans to demand the "elimination" of Empire Preference at what they deem a particularly favourable moment from their standpoint and a most

unfavourable one from ours. If we were foolish enough to yield, we should forfeit their respect and our own economic security.

The preference on Empire-grown tobacco has been whittled under American pressure in the course of the years from twenty-five per cent to a miserable three per cent. With the memory of such S. Rhodesia manoeuvres—for the Ottawa Conference was intended to set minimum preferences which would be gradually raised, not maxima subject to continual attrition—how can Empire tobacco producers and their Governments have full confidence in the future? What we should like to see would be a really substantial preference on Empire tobacco, with a rebate to the smoker. Southern Rhodesia, which now supplies this country with one-twentieth of her annual consumption, could double her output in three or four years and treble it in ten or less without lowering the quality if she were granted guaranteed markets and her reasonable requirements in fertilizers and a few other lines. The settlement of Southern Rhodesia would be greatly strengthened, and the Mother Country would not merely receive far larger quantities of excellent tobacco and economize correspondingly in dollars, but have new markets for a wide range of manufactured articles. Here, then, is scope for great progress, given only a basis of security. The Empire tobacco-growing industry has been built on Imperial Preference, and only on that foundation of assured markets can it grow to that stature which is required both by the needs of Great Britain and of the territories themselves.

Princess Elizabeth's Broadcast to the Empire Call to Make "The Lovely Lands" an "Even Grander Empire"

PRINCESS ELIZABETH broadcast to the Empire from Cape Town on Monday, her 21st birthday. Her Royal Highness said:

On my 21st birthday I welcome the opportunity to speak to all the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire, wherever they live, whatever race they come from, and whatever language they speak.

Let me begin by saying "thank you" to all the thousands of kind people who have sent me messages of good will. This is a happy day for me, but it is also one that brings serious thoughts—thoughts of life looming ahead with all its challenges, and with all its opportunity. At such a time it is a great help to know that there are multitudes of friends all round the world who are thinking of me and who wish me well; I am grateful, and I am deeply moved.

As I speak to you to-day from Cape Town I am 6,000 miles from the country where I was born, but I am certainly not 6,000 miles from home. Everywhere I have travelled in these lovely lands of South Africa

and Rhodesia my parents, my sister and I have been taken to the heart of their people and made to feel that we are just as much at home here as if we had lived among them all our lives.

This is the great privilege belonging to our place in the world-wide Commonwealth—that there are homes ready to welcome us in every continent of the earth. Before I am much older I hope I shall come to know many of them.

Although there is none of my father's subjects, from the oldest to the youngest, whom I do not wish to greet, I am thinking especially to-day of all the young men and women who were born about the same time as myself and have grown up like me in the terrible and glorious years of the second world war. Will you, the youth of the British family of nations, let me speak on my birthday as your representative?

Now that we are coming to manhood and womanhood, it is surely a great joy to us all to think that we shall be able to take some of the burden off the

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 24, 1947

Volume 22 (New Series) No. 117

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICE

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 3224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	845	Nationalization of Rhodesia Railways	850
The Royal Visit	846	Background to the News	852
Sir Arthur Harris	847	Company Meeting: Scottish Power Co. Ltd.	863
Robert C. Kennedy	848	Latest Mining News	864
M. G. Mohr	849		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRITISH PUBLIC, which has appeared to accept with apathy the American attack upon Imperial Preference, may yet be aroused by the extremely heavy increase in the duty on Empire tobacco and the warning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the United Kingdom must this year spend at least thirty million dollars less on smoking. With cigarettes raised to twopence a piece, or more than four times the price current in the United States, the British people ought surely to be made to understand how seriously they are victimized by this country's obligation under the Washington Loan Agreements not to reduce imports from America unless purchases of similar goods from other sources are cut by the same proportion. We protested vigorously against that most unfair condition as soon as it became known. It means that in our present extremity we may not turn for relief to the Empire. Nobody will dispute the Chancellor's statement that we cannot afford our present 'fantastic' expenditure of borrowed dollars on American tobacco; in the last six months of last year this country spent £39,200,000 on the United States on tobacco compared with £29,700,000 on goods of all kinds. The same policy would have been to plan deliberately for the maximum safe increase in tobacco purchases from the

Rhodesias and Nyasaland in the first place, supplemented by greater production in East Africa and other suitable sterling areas. But that prudent, practicable and reasonable course, called 'discrimination' by the Americans, is meantime forbidden. If we cannot afford unlimited quantities of their tobacco, we must also go short of leaf from within the Empire. And the same astonishing condition applied to all other products, to essential foods no less than luxuries.

Perhaps it is fortunate that this matter should have achieved such prominence while the attack upon Imperial Preference is being waged in Geneva. Representatives of the American Government made it quite clear to the Imperial Government during the preliminary talks in London that their countries at least are not prepared to appease the United States at the cost of their own well-being; and this staunch attitude has fortunately given some spokesmen for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom an understanding, welcome though sadly belated, that they were approaching the brink of an Imperial disaster. Though the danger is by no means over, there are indications that the bargainings in Geneva may drag on for two or three months and then cease. In a rational world that

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH EAST AFRICA

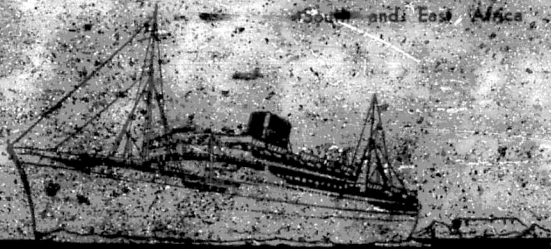
Royal Mail Service to
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON & DURBAN
 via **Saillants de Madeira**

Also Sailings to
ASCENSION, ST. HELENA, LOBITO, WALVIS BAY, SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN PORTS and MAURITIUS

Booking Agents
 for the Principal
 Air Lines.

Direct Cargo Service
 between New York and
 South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to
 Head Office: 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
 Tel. MANHouse 254
 West End Agency: 22 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
 Tel. WHIThall 195
 Branch Offices at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
 Glasgow, Bristol, and at Capetown, Port
 Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg,
 Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Agents at
 Middlesbrough, A. Sulzer & Co.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION (LTD.)
 Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the
 Governments of Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
 and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 41, London Wall, E.C.2.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street.

Branches in—

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
 through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

KEILLER'S

The Original Marmalade

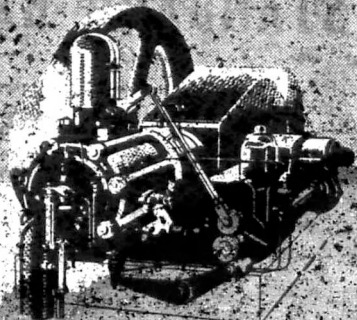
When food controls are relaxed the world's best marmalade will reach you again.



ESTABLISHED 1797

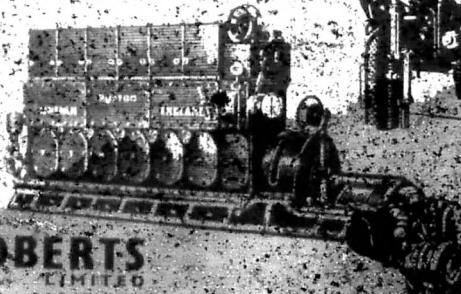
RUSTON OIL ENGINE POWER

for
Industrial · Marine ·
Irrigation · Loco Haulage ·
Electricity Generation



HORIZONTAL ENGINES
100-300 H.P.

VERTICAL ENGINES
UP TO
1500 H.P.



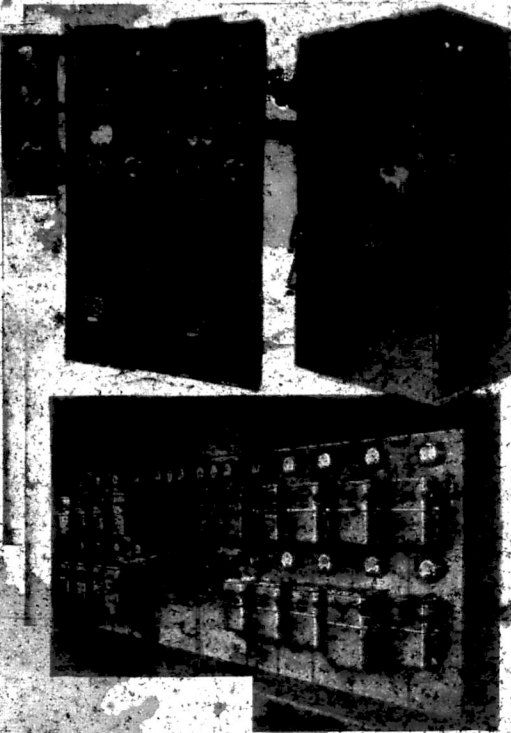
GAILEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
and branches throughout East Africa

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA
REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S
LARGEST BUILDERS OF OIL ENGINES

RUSTON
OIL ENGINES

RUSTON & HORNSEY LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND



BRUSH

SWITCHGEAR

There is a wide range of Brush Switchgear and Switchboards to meet the requirements of high, medium and low voltage services.

Tanganyika Representatives

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. Box 163

DAR ES SALAAM

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

A Subsidiary Company formed by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), primarily for the purpose of assisting in the economic development of certain Colonies and territories overseas in which the Bank is established. The function of the Corporation is to provide finance of a medium or long term character, such as is not normally obtainable from a Commercial Bank, for well-grounded schemes of agricultural and industrial development.

Enquiries and Applications for Finance should be made through local Branch Managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as Agents for the Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

MOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR ES SALAAM	NAIROBI	KAMPALA
KISUMU	MBALE	BUKoba



The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2.



England in April

Blue and white skies, cuckoo and cowslip, wind and wing in the flowering pear-tree, a laughing rush for shelter as the hail spatters down the lane. What next, in this month of sweet uncertainty?

The Englishman abroad, like his brother at home, can't only guess at the weather chances of 'England in April'. For the solid news that keeps him in touch with the home at heart of the old country lies on

Smith's

SUBSCRIPTION NEWSPAPER SERVICE

H. S. SMITH & SON, LTD. HEAD OFFICE: 25 ABchurch LANE, PORTUGAL ST., LONDON, W.C.2.

BOYILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

Head Office: Alliance Building, Hardinge Street P.O. Box 1051, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:
 KENYA: ELDORET P.O. Box 50
 UGANDA: KAMPALA P.O. Box 609
 TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: ARUSHA P.O. Box 36
 TANGA: P.O. Box 112

MANAGING AGENTS AND MERCHANTS

The Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings are offered by the Company Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services.

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED
 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 Tel.: London WYII 3532

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
 (Lond and Exter Agents)
 NAIROBI, ARUSHA, ELDORET, KAMPALA, TANGA
BOYILL, MATHESON & Co. (Eldoret), Ltd.
 (Ltds. A. C. HOEY & CO.)



THE UGANDA COMPANY LTD

Produce Merchants Cotton Ginners
 Importers and Exporters
 Tea, Rubber and Coffee Producers
 AGENTS FOR
 Ford Motors Auster Aircraft
 Wakefield Bils Dunlop Tyres
 Alliance Assurance Company
 and other important undertakings

The Company which maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda is prepared to interest itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this company.

LONDON: 13, Good Lane, E.C.3, Monden House 2991
 KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 and at Inyanga House, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam

ROBIN LINE

NORTH AMERICA

EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

Fast Regular Weekly Cargo/Passenger Service

FROM AMERICA: NEW YORK

STEAMER SAILINGS

(also Baltimore and Philadelphia)

ROSWELL VICTORY 30 April

ROBIN WENTLEY 30 April

ROBIN LOCKSLEY 14 May

Terminates Lourenco Marques

TO: CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOZAMBIQUE, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, SALAAM

FROM AFRICA

ROBIN GOODFELLOW

Late April

MOLINE VICTORY

Late April

JOLIE VICTORY

Late April

Early May

VIRGINIA CITY VICTORY

Early May

Late May

ROBIN TUXFORD

Late May

TO: NEW YORK and OTHER U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS

E. AFRICA S. AFRICA

For particulars apply Principal Agents:

LONDON—MITCHELL, COTTIS & CO., LTD.

Winchester House, Old Broad St., London, E.C.2

TEL. LONDON 431 473

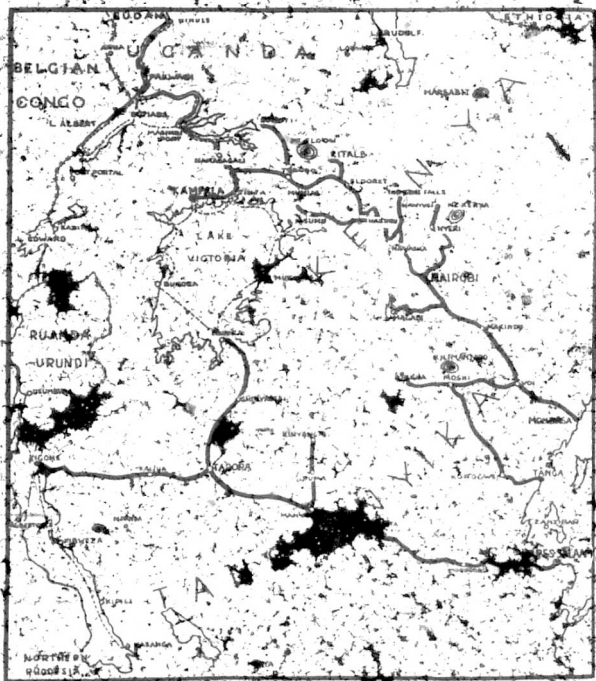
MOMBASA-NAIROBI MITCHELL, COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.

CAPE TOWN MITCHELL, COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.

DURBAN WM. COTTIS & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK 7.



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 24, 1947

Volume 23 (New Series) No. 1477

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly (post free)

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



ESTABLISHED 1877

BRANCHES

MOMBASA
NAIROBI
DARES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR
TANGA
KAMPALA
LAMU
LINDI
MIKINDANI

DEPARTMENTS

Freight
Passages
All Travel
Imports
Exports
Insurance
Bunkering
Stevedoring
Lightering
Engineering
Shipping, clearing
and forwarding

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3. Telephone: 480

GENERAL MANAGERS OF AFRICAN WHARFAGE CO., LTD. AND AFRICAN MACHINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA. AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

In peace and in war, it has remained the principal industry of Tanganyika. It still holds a leading position today, although cotton and coffee have been well maintained during recent years, and gold mining remains an important industry. As a result of war-time depression, cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased in the Territory, but there has been a fall in the production of rice.

As conditions return to normal throughout the world, fresh demands may well cause other changes

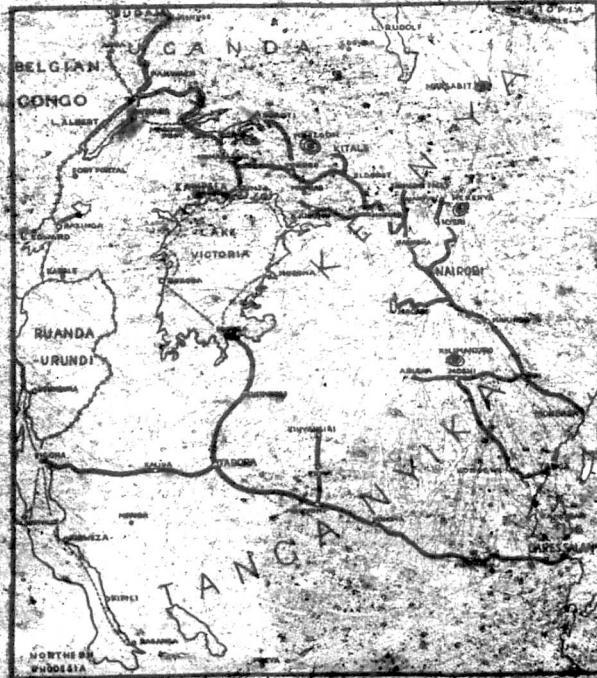
in the relative importance of the industries of the Territory. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. All up-to-date information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Territory, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Tanganyika.



BARCLAYS BANK

(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE, 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

MOMBASA (Principal Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MIKINDANI

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Incorporated in Kenya.
 Head Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
 Telephone: Avenue 4680 (9 lines)

Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker
 Lloyds
 &c. &c.

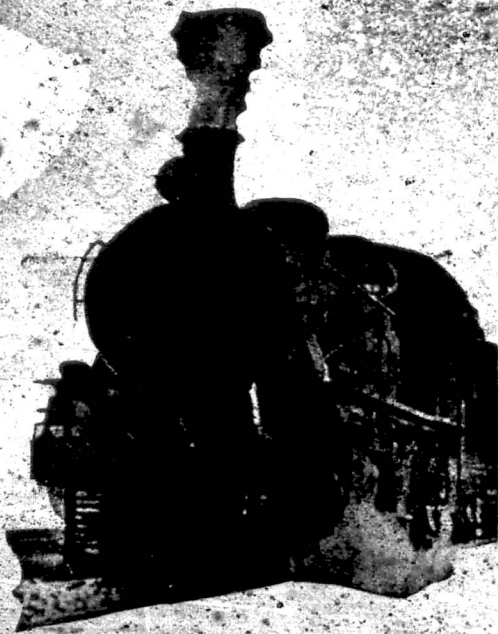
CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
WE GIVE IT

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

Is an experience you will enjoy. There is a wealth of interest for the tourist, including the world-famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the mountains of the Umtali District, the Matopos, Game Reserves and Native life.

Train services are modern with fully equipped dining cars and comfortable sleeping accommodation. The Victoria Falls are less than 3 days from Cape Town and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira.



RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Of Commercial Concern

About 500,000 elephants are slain in Nyasaland every year.

East African Sisal Co. Ltd. produced during March 210 tons of sisal, making 1,656 tons for the first nine months of the company's financial year.

The area planted to cotton in Uganda this season is estimated at 1,251,881 acres, as compared with 1,143,588 acres in 1945-46, and the crop is estimated at 275,000 bales.

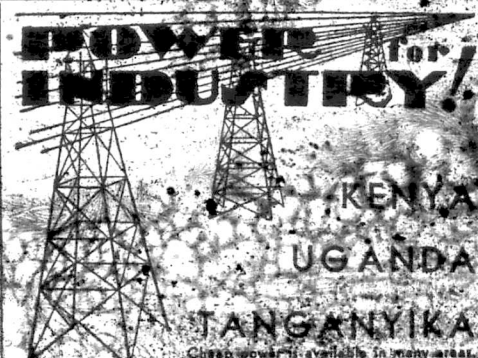
Beira Railway traffic during January showed gross receipts of £96,519, making a total for the four months ended January 31, of £353,672. The corresponding figures for the previous year were £71,229 and £286,481.

Rhodesia Railways gross receipts for January amounted to £557,398 and for the four months ended January 31 to £2,227,423, compared with £494,378 and £2,009,946 respectively for the corresponding periods in the previous year.

Southern Rhodesia's exports for 1946 reached the record figure of £22,000,000, and imports were valued at nearly £21,000,000. Although the value of last year's exports was nearly double that of 1933, the volume had increased by only 6%.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. report a trading profit for the year ended September 30 last of £1,107,640 (£1,054,238 for 1944-45) and a net profit after providing for debenture interest of £938,083 (£883,456), subject to taxation of £141,748 (£112,357).

The 42nd annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, covering the calendar year 1946, was presented at the annual meeting in Manchester on Tuesday. It briefly reviews the position of cotton growing in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and other territories.



POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

Clean power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory line or installing power appliances, advise your proposal to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to vital growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 90 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 90 cycles 400 and 238 volts, or 440 and 220 volts. (Grids Owing)

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro

LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Star.—The clean-up value for March showed a working surplus of £321.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output for March was 11 tons zinc and 1,330 tons lead.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales for March were 119,100 tons and 366,646 6897 tons.

Roodee.—From 21,700 tons of ore treated during March there was a working profit of £3,500.

Kenton.—Production at Geita in March totalled 1,278 fine oz. gold from 2,609 tons of ore milled.

Beitika.—13,200 tons of ore crushed during March yielded 1946 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,500.

Wanderer.—12,500 tons of ore were treated during March for 2,968 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,861.

Guns and Motes.—A working profit of £1,892 was earned in March from the treatment of 16,000 tons of ore.

Globe and Phoenix.—100 tons of ore were treated during March for 3,042 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,214.

London and Rhodesia.—Yates Colliery mines showed a loss for February of £207 from the crushing of 3,300 tons of ore.

Colonial Mining Policy

A reply by the British Overseas Mining Association to the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy (Lancaster Paper No. 267) will be found on another page in this issue.

Mining Obituary

MR. R. GIBB, the first manager of Beattie's (Tina Gold Mining Co., Ltd.), has died in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. G. D. DIXON, who examined gold mining properties in Kenya some years ago on behalf of the General Mines Investment Company, has died in Eire at the age of 54.

Dividends

SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., has declared a dividend of 12½% compared with 10¼% in the previous year.

GENERAL MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., which reports a net profit, before deduction of taxation, of £444,289 for 1946, compared with £1,004 in 1945, is to pay 25% for the 11th consecutive year.

Silicosis

MAJOR G. J. ORENSTEIN, who was Chief Medical Officer with the South African Forces in East Africa at the time of the campaign against the Italians in Somalia, and Eborac, delivered the Sir Julius Wernher memorial lecture to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London on Tuesday. The subject was the history and prevention of silicosis. A conference on silicosis, pneumoconiosis and dust suppression in mines was held at the Royal Institution yesterday and continues to-day.

Mining Personalia

MR. J. A. THOMSON, M.Inst.M.M., is visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. F. T. HALSEY, M.Inst.M.M., is now resident general manager in Africa of the Tati Company, Ltd.

MR. A. B. C. BERRADALE, of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, and MR. T. H. COLEMAN, of Lonely, Southern Rhodesia, MR. RALPH LANCASHIRE, of Tanganyika Territory, MR. MAURICE SMITH, of Bulawayo, and MR. W. H. N. TRELGAR, of Penhalonga, have been elected associates of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON, Ltd.

RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Cable: 7 Kalerus, Leeds

Branches and Agents throughout the World

WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA

London Office: 21 York St., Westminster, S.W.1

DALRYMPLE & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advantages pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance Transferred.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Shippers.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

NAIROBI, P.O. Box 96

ALSO AT

KENYA

Mombasa
P.O. Box 20

Makindu
P.O. Box 12

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Tanga
P.O. Box 89

Dares Salaam
P.O. Box 572

Head Office

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Ltd., London

Telephone: Royal Exchange

also branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



THE UGANDA COMPANY LTD

OUR SELLING ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTES

Motor vehicles, cycles, boats, lubricants, aircraft and accessories, electric and diesel engines, agricultural implements and machinery, plywood chests, radios, electrical equipment and cables, etc., etc.

The Company, which maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to interest itself in any large scale trade between East Africa and the Continent.

LONDON: 15, Rood Lane, E.C.3. Telephone: 4898
KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 and 2. Telephone: 2222 and 2223



PASSENGER-FREIGHT-MAIL
TO AND FROM

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA



Main Office

36 Beaver Street, New York 4, N.Y.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

To and from United States ports
to and from East African ports

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
DAR ES SALAAM

Through Bills of Lading

To and from out-ports as arranged

AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE AGENCY

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (T.S. 889)

South African Office:

John J. Rennie & Sons
P.O. Box 2008, Durban.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are now 100 students at Makerere College, Uganda.

A new branch of the Farmers' Association has been opened in Sotik.

An African social study circle has been founded in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

The University at Pretoria has decided to create a special degree of Bachelor of Arts (Native Welfare).

An impala antelope, believed to be the first ever bred in the United Kingdom, has been born in the London Zoo.

A party of Egyptian hydrologists is now in Uganda studying proposals for the control of the waters of the Nile Basin.

Fire broke out in the liner *L.L. LOVERK CASTLE* in Liverpool last week. The flames were under control in half an hour.

The Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club is to undertake an English tour this summer. Mr. P. de V. Allen will manage the team.

By reaching Mombasa from New York in 31 days, *RÖSWILT VICTORY*, a ship of the Robin Line, established a record for the run.

A new three-storey hotel is being erected in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, by Messrs. E. Aronowitz (of Sebakwe Hotels, Ltd.), at a cost of £43,000.

A sum of £81,000 from loan funds for the purchase of land for occupation by Natives in Southern Rhodesia is included in the Native Affairs vote.

The by-election for the Midland electoral area of Northern Rhodesia, caused by the resignation of Major H. K. McKee, will be held on April 25.

Clyde, the first division football team, which will tour South Africa during the summer, will play against a Southern Rhodesian team in Bulawayo on May 2.

Minimum standards of comfort for hotels in the Bulawayo area have been proposed by Mr. A. I. Reynolds, Chairman of the Liquor Licensing Court.

Cupro-nickel coins are being introduced to replace silver coins in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. If sufficient coins are made available, the five-shilling notes may be withdrawn.

Grants and loans approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during February amounted to £488,424, of which £300,000 went to Makerere College, Uganda.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, has formally opened the Dündori Welfare Centre, the first of its kind in the Colony. Largely the creation of Captain and Mrs. Hector Munro, the centre, which consists of a market, tea shop, beer garden, dispensary and halls, has been built to provide Africans within a radius of about five miles with opportunities for social gatherings, amusements and amenities.

That Southern Rhodesia's economic interests entitle her to a voice in the future of South West Africa was argued in the Union Parliament last week by Colonel Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party.

A large-scale experiment in the production of groundnuts by mechanized means, on the lines now being followed in Tanganyika Territory, is to be made by the Huileries du Congo Belge in the Ezaerville district of the Belgian Congo.

A two-day conference of the East African Standing Veterinary Research Committee has been held in Kabete, Kenya. It was announced that gammaxane might be able to be fed to animals in order to kill ticks and other insects which suck their blood.

The census taken in Southern Rhodesia last year showed the European population at 82,328 and employed Africans at 373,868, of whom 51,343 were in domestic service. Natives employed in 1931 were 180,158; in 1936, 254,297; and in 1946, 303,279.

Rhodesian Railways have agreed to demands made recently in respect of cost-of-living allowances by the Northern Rhodesian members of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, who threatened to stop handling copper and coal for the copper mines. The men have the option of a 2% cost-of-living allowance of continuance under the old scheme.

Northern Rhodesia, following the lead of Kenya, is to establish a Development Authority. The Legislature has approved the recommendation of the Government that the sum provisionally provided in the development programme for roads, air and inland water transport shall be reduced by £250,000 in order that that amount may be devoted to European education.

New restrictions on the amount of East African and foreign currency which may be taken out of the territories by persons leaving them have been issued. For those travelling alone the limit is now £20 in East African and/or United Kingdom currency and £10 in any other currency; when accompanied by wife and/or family the respective maxima are £40 and £20.

Four Sudanese, two teachers, a store-keeper and a clerk in the Gordon Memorial College, have been sentenced to imprisonment for assisting in the disposal of stolen examination papers of the intermediate school level examination and secondary schools entrance examination. The ringleader was sent to prison for eight months. Other sentences ranged from one to five months.

The Kenya Farmers' Union is at last in process of formation, backed by the Stock Owners' Association and other bodies. It will affiliate with the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, and it is hoped that Mr. Will Evans, the leader of the movement for its establishment, will be able to represent the K.F.U. in Holland next month at the second conference of international producers.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bene's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 148

TILLEY LAMPS



Model K-1, 95 illustrated

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN (KEROSENE)

Tilley Lamps and Radiators are well known for their high standard of efficiency. They are made solely at Hendon, England, and reflect the first class quality of engineering for which Great Britain has long been famous.

We cannot guarantee that Tilley Lamps are the cheapest on the market, but we certainly guarantee that they are the best!

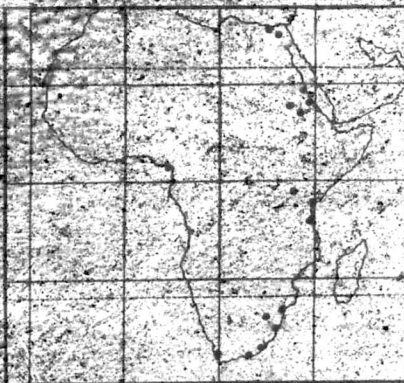
THE TILLEY LAMP CO. LTD. of HENDON, ENG.

London Offices and Showrooms: 33 SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

MITCHELL COTTS & Co., LTD.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

I
M
P
O
R
T
E
R
S



E
X
P
O
R
T
E
R
S

ASSOCIATED OFFICES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (South Africa) Ltd. | Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Elisabethville. |
| W.M. COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Durban and Pietermaritzburg. |
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (East Africa) Ltd. | Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi, Mwanza, Addis Ababa, Asmara, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria, Aden, Djibouti, Tripoli (Libya), Assab, Port Said, Tobruk, Benghazi, Port Tewfik (Suez). |
| MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (Middle East) Ltd. | |
| JOHN ROSS COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Alexandria. |
| THESEN'S STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd. | Cape Town, South East and West Africa Coasting Service. |
| Soc. Ital. MITCHELL COTTS | Rome, Milan, HOLME & CO., S. & R.L., Naples. |
| DINGWALL COTTS & Co. Ltd. | Vancouver, B.C. DINGWALL COTTS INC., New York. |

Parliament

Labour Conditions in Mombasa
Recommendations of the Phillips Report

FOR SOME STRANGE REASON the public has had to wait nearly two years for any indication of the nature of the recommendations made in the Phillips Report into labour unrest in Mombasa.

The salient facts have now been disclosed in the House of Commons by the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, who said in reply to a question by MR. SORENSEN:

The Phillips Report comprises interim recommendations dated June 5, 1945, second interim recommendations, and a final report dated June 23, 1945. The first interim recommendation was for an increase of 25 per month gross wage, exclusive of housing, for Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours employees. This was adopted by the Railways and by Government with retrospective effect from April 1, 1945, and was also accepted by all the major employers on Mombasa Island.

The second interim recommendation was for permanent machinery for assessment and constant review of the cost of living of African workers. This was accepted in principle, but attempts to establish effective machinery proved impossible owing to the lack of reliable data and the difficulty of securing properly qualified staff to provide it. Information is now being collected by an expert, who has recently arrived in Mombasa.

Recommendations of Main Report

The recommendations in the main report, which may be grouped under five heads, include:

(a) A social survey, which has been accepted in principle but not carried out owing to lack of qualified investigators and the fact that it is awaiting the result of a pilot survey of the conditions of railway workers, which is at present being conducted by a research team working under the aegis of the Colonial Social Science Research Council and is to be used as a basis for guidance in ensuing surveys; (b) a cost of living committee, which has been accepted in principle but not yet implemented owing to lack of reliable data and qualified staff hitherto available; and (c) a minimum wages board, which was accepted in principle but only recently implemented for the same reason, and a special investigation

of wage paying capacity in relation to national income, now being carried out by a committee under the economic and commercial adviser.

(d) A recommendation that there should be a marriage allowance and incentive scheme has not yet been accepted in principle but is being investigated by the research team referred to above and by the expert now carrying out his survey in Mombasa; (e) it will be brought to the notice of the newly appointed Central Minimum Wage Advisory Board; (f) the proposal that there should be fortnightly advances of pay was accepted in principle and implemented in late 1945, without much success owing to unpopularity among the Africans themselves; and (g) the provision of house allowance was accepted and implemented in 1945, when a survey was carried out. Further survey made in February, 1947, indicated that the cost of a room was between 8s. and 10s. a month, allowance is now established at 8s. 25 cents a month.

Rationing Scheme Unacceptable

(1) The proposal that a rationing scheme for foodstuffs and consumer goods should be introduced was not accepted by the Government, and alternative action was taken to strengthen price control and establish approved shops; (2) the provision of firewood is being effected by the establishment of two fuel depots, where fuel is obtainable in sufficient quantities at controlled prices; (3) no definite recommendation was made about water supplies, but the number of water kiosks is being increased and the hours during which they are open to the public is being extended; and (4) communal feeding for children is being applied by the free issue of milk daily to 240 infants, and during term time, to 944 school children, at a total cost of £1,500 per annum.

(5) The recommendations regarding the provision of minimum additional accommodation are being met by the provision of housing estates by municipal and railway authorities and by private enterprise. So far 4,683 Africans have been housed, and plans for accommodating 8,540 more have been approved in principle.

(6) The recommendation that labour officers should be appointed to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has been met by the appointment of a full-time labour officer in the port area, and the railway has appointed an officer with trade union experience as staff and welfare assistant. The recommendation regarding casual labour has also been accepted in principle and considerable progress has been made. By agreement with the railway and stevedoring companies, the one existing pool is being increased from 900 to 1,350 and arrangements made to place 600 daily paid stevedores on a guaranteed minimum monthly contract not less than the legal minimum wage.

I regret that the exact dates on which the recommendations referred to above were first implemented are not available to me.

Rents Paid by African Workers

In reply to another question by Mr. Sorensen, the Minister said:

The average rent paid by the lowest paid African workers in Mombasa for a family of four is approximately 10s. per month, amounting to 25% of the minimum wage. The relation of rent to wages is being carefully watched and the housing allowance has now been fixed at 8s. 25 cents, in accordance with an interim award by a local tribunal. Schemes for providing houses at low rentals are being put into effect by the Mombasa municipality, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and private enterprise, and from 1944 to December, 1946, additional housing was provided for 4,683 Africans. Further schemes to accommodate 8,540 persons have been approved in principle and are being put in hand.

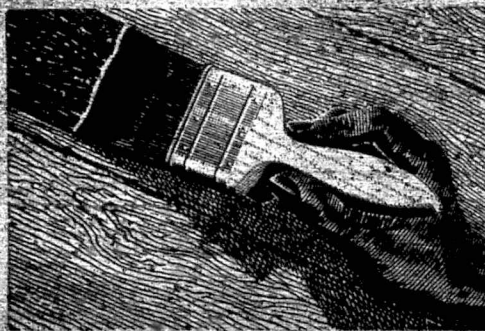
Mr. F. NORR-BAXTER asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the penal code in the Sudan had been amended to restrict flogging in civil cases to offences for which flogging would be administered in Britain.

Mr. MCNEIL: In conformity with the policy of reducing flogging by criminal courts as quickly as possible with a view to eventual abolition, the Sudan Government are considering proposals to restrict flogging and whipping to juvenile and young adult offenders.

Governor Visits N.F.D.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, recently toured the Northern Frontier District visiting Isiolo, Lodwar, Marsabit, Moyale and Wajir. He announced that the headquarters of the district is to be moved to Marsabit, and that nearly £500,000 will be spent on water supplies for the province. Ethiopian authorities from across the border came to pay their respects at Moyale.

S O L I G N U M



SAVE ALL WOODWORK—THIS EASY WAY

Simply brush on Solignum Wood Preserving Stain with an ordinary paint brush—application by dipping or spray gun is just as effective. There is little need to stress the vital importance of protecting wooden Huts, Sheds, Fences and Garden Woodwork these days, but if you use Solignum you are sure of getting a tried Wood Preservative of over 40 years' standing.

But it must be Solignum!



SOLIGNUM LTD.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

**KENT
FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
(CO-OP), LTD.**

Will be pleased to assist Settlers on their arrival in the Colony

Membership	
1925	195
1936	327
1946	2,000

Head Office:
P.O. Box 35, NAKURU

Coast Office:
P.O. Box 351, MOMBASA

N.B. BEFORE YOU BUY A FARM CONSULT THE
K.F.A. LANDS AND PROPERTIES REGISTER

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telephone Address

All Offices in East Africa
INCREASE

London Office

11-21, Budge Row,
London, E.C.4

**General Merchants
& Engineers**

MOMBASA
KAMPALA

NAIROBI
Head Office: DAR ES SALAAM
Box 182 TANGA, CHUNYA



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
Address: "RUSPER" BARNET HERTS ENGLAND
with branches in London, Glasgow, and other ports
ORDERS INVITED

**ONCE IN THE WOOD—
it's there for GOOD!**

THAT is the very important advantage of improved Atlas A Wood Preservative. Once applied and allowed to dry out, the Preservative is "fixed" even the most tenacious fairs cannot wash it out of the timber. It is there for good!

It is "there for good" in another sense. This powerful, permanent Preservative hardens and toughens the wood and affords it complete protection from the attacks of Termites (white ants), Borers and all wood-destroying insects. These pests will not even stay in the vicinity of "Atlas A" treated timber, yet the product is quite odourless. "Atlas A" arrests and prevents rot and fungi, and acts as a fire-retardant.

Supplied highly concentrated, for dilution with water, its application is simple—either brush-coating or immersion. Surfaces treated with it can subsequently be painted, varnished or polished, without any special preparation of the wood.

Timber is scarce and expensive. Better to protect your property now than to wait until it is attacked. Send now for literature descriptive of

IMPROVED

ATLAS A
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

NON-LEACHING

Available in two Grades—STANDARD and BROWN

Full particulars and samples available from:

J. S. Davis & Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam and Tanga,
Gatley & Roberts, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi,
Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., P.O. Box 854, Bulawayo,
S. Harding, P.O. Box 2233, Johannesburg,
The Limpit Trading Co., Ltd. (Nyassaland), Limbe.

Sole Manufacturers:

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, KENT, ENG.

Changes at the Colonial Office

Sir Charles Jeffries and Sir Arthur Dawe

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES was appointed a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the place of Sir Arthur Dawe, who has retired from the public service on grounds of ill health.

Sir Charles Jeffries, who was made K.C.M.G. four years ago, was commissioned in Wiltshire Regiment in 1915 and invalided from the Army two years later when he entered the Colonial Office as a second-class clerk. He became an assistant officer from 1930 to 1939, he then became an assistant under-secretary of State. He has been honorary secretary of the Corona Club since its establishment in 1921, and is the author of "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service."

Sir Arthur Dawe, who edited *Isis* while at Oxford, served during the 1914-18 war as a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., joined the Colonial Office on demobilization, was in 1923 appointed deputy secretary of the Imperial Economic Conference, and became an assistant under-secretary of State in 1938. He was made K.C.M.G. four years later.

Mr. Richard Humble

IN GIVING EXCLUSIVE NEWS last week of the formation in Northern Rhodesia of a £250,000 company for the acquisition and development of a number of business enterprises, we were made, by a typographical error, to say that Mr. Richard Humble, who will be Chairman of the company and representative in the Union of South Africa of Campbell Bros., Carter and Co., Ltd., London, was one of the first business men to travel widely and often to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. What we wrote, of course, was that he was one of the first business men to travel widely and often by air to and in those territories.

Disorders in Madagascar

Evidence of Concerted Plan

At Reunion, Prime Minister de France, and a few days ago that violence, which had occurred in the night of March 29-31, in which organized gangs of Madagascar declared that they were concerted plans for the overthrow of French administration by the Malagasy Renouveau Party, which was composed largely of a former ruling class for whom the departure of the French would mean restoration to their previous position. They had been unconsciously abetted by some French colonists who resented the gradual diminution of their prerogatives under the new constitution. Some Malagasy civil servants had admitted their association with terrorist organizations. Since the speech, three Malagasy councillors of the Republic and two Malagasy deputies have been arrested. Fighting continued in the north and south of the island, to which air-borne reinforcements have been flown from Reunion. Other troops are on their way by sea from French Somaliland.

Central African Council

THE LATEST RECOMMENDATIONS of the Central African Council include standardized telecommunication, engineering practice, material and equipment in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the installation of radio stations for public telephone and telegraph services in Salisbury, Lusaka and Zomba, and inquiries in regard to a joint or unified customs services between the three territories and the Union of South Africa.

Imperial Institute

RECENT REPORTS issued by the Imperial Institute record technical information supplied to a new firm of felt and felt hat manufacturers in Southern Rhodesia, tung oil growers in the Sudan, and the East African Industrial Research Board on the production of tannin, vويا sauce and essential oil from *O. Sudan*. An analysis of three samples of phosphate minerals from Uganda was carried out for the Director of Geological Survey.

Maize Record in N. Rhodesia

A RECORD YIELD of European-grown maize in the Protectorate is disclosed by the report for 1946 of the Maize Control Board of Northern Rhodesia. Over 4,000 acres were sown and over 4,000 were planted an average yield of 4.54 tons per acre was recorded.

Colonial Mining Policy

(Continued from page 824)

The reference to the appointment of Government directors in the first paragraph on page 9 of the memorandum is welcomed by this Association, which believes that, provided the persons so appointed are well acquainted with the social and economic conditions obtaining in the Colony, and particularly if they have any special knowledge of the mining industry, they could be most helpful to the industry.

Finally, the Association welcomes the concluding paragraph on pages 9 and 10, and is confident that its members will cooperate wholeheartedly with Colonial Governments in the measures suggested. In many instances, as is well known, mining companies in the Colonies have already done much in this direction.

The appendix giving the division of proceeds from the sale of minerals for what period is not stated shows that in the case of Northern Rhodesia 41.5% was spent in the Protectorate, 21% on European and African labour, social services and welfare schemes, 10.4% on local purchases of fuel, power, taxes, etc., and 8.1% on royalties, taxation and concession fees.

Of a total of 57.4% spent or distributed elsewhere, 36.3% was spent on plant and technical services (mainly from United Kingdom and other Empire countries), 12.4% went to non-resident shareholders, and 10.4% on United Kingdom taxation. The balance of 21.1% remained as reserves and undivided profits.

A. BAUMANN & Co.

Established 1879

Head Office:

Coronation House,
4, Lloyd's Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

Branches at:

Salisbury / Mombasa,
Durban / Selous,
Kampala / Maseru.

Wholesale Distributors
and Stockists of

Cement and Building Materials

Standard Metal Windows

Expanded Metal and Lathing

Paints and Distempers

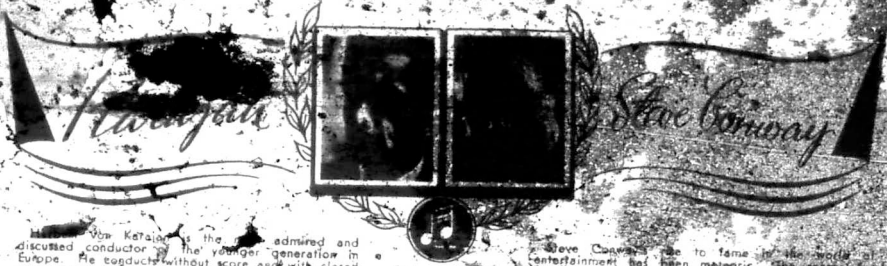
Roofing Felt — Hardware Lines

and

General Merchandise

ALPAC

KNOWN FOR RELIABILITY



Havajau, who Ketaia is the most admired and discussed conductor of the younger generation in Europe. He conducts without score and with closed eyes. Here it is music not by profession but by obsession.

- VIENNA SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Herbert von Karajan
- ROMEO AND JULIET** Fantasy Overture (Tchaikovsky) Six Parts LCX957
 - KAISERWALZER** Op. 437 (Emperor Waltz) (J. Strauss) LXK100
 - MALCUZZIASKI** (Pianoforte)
 - POLONAISE IN A MAJOR** Op. 53 Paris X987
 - JOAN CROSS** (Soprano) with Philharmonia Orchestra Conducted by Lawrence Olivier
 - COST FAN TUTTE** (Act 2 "Rondo") (Mozart) Ah! my love, forgive my madness Ah! mine own, do thou go leader DX135L
 - ALBERT ANDER** and his **PALM COURT ORCHESTRA**
 - SCRUB BROTHER SCRUB** DB2292
 - MACUSHILA**

Steve Conway's rise to fame in the world of entertainment has been meteoric. The reason for this is his superlatively perfect presentation of records which is as apparent on the records as on his radio broadcasts.

- STEVE CONWAY**
with Jack Byfield and his Orchestra
- MAY I CALL YOU SWEETHEART?** FB2289
 - SHOW ME THE WAY**
 - THE MODERN LADIES** with PAUCA KELLY with Orchestra
 - HOLIDAY FOR STRINGS** TO EACH HIS OWN KC3230
 - VICTOR SILVESTER** and his **HALLROOM ORCHESTRA**
 - SEPTEMBER SONG** Slow Foxtrot
 - THE MUSIC OF MY HEART** Quickstep FB2297
 - LOU PRAGER** and his **ORCHESTRA**
 - I KEEP FORGETTING TO REMEMBER** Quickstep FB2288
 - EACH LITTLE HOUR** Quickstep
 - COUNT BASIE** and his **ORCHESTRA**
 - HIGH TIDE** Chorus High
 - FEATHER MERCHANT** DB2298
 - GENE KRUA** and his **ORCHESTRA**
 - THAT DRUMMER'S BANG** DB2290
 - LEAVE US LEAF**



SPECIFY

"MAZDA" LAMPS

CANNOT DO BETTER

Tanganyika Representatives :-

LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. Box 163,

DAR ES SALAAM

Chunya and Tanga

White Paper 210

SIR ALFRED WENTIN, leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said in Nairobi last week that Paper 210 reasonably and fairly met the needs of the European settlers, who recognized that there was a great need for co-ordination of all the inter-territorial services and for a better understanding with all the communities in the adjoining territories. Therefore, providing the proposals of the Government for changes in the Legislative Council of Kenya were substantially accepted by the Imperial Government, he would recommend the Colony to accept Paper 210 as the first step towards the linking up of the territories and the creation of an understanding between their peoples which could be achieved only by territorial representatives from each Dependency working together as members of one inter-territorial body.

"Crying for the Moon"

MR. E. A. VASEY, M.L.C., has also declared himself in favour of 210, and has emphasized that the Central Assembly will have a non-official majority with power to reject the proposals. To demand a non-official majority of Europeans in the Kenya Legislature would, he declared, be to cry for the moon.

The Kenya-African Union, while accepting the principle of recognition of the inter-territorial services, has recorded its opinion that in Colonial Paper 210 "the Colonial Office has accepted the views of the white community of Kenya which forms the minority of the Kenya population and disregarded African opinion, which had supported Colonial No. 191." The Union has asked that six seats in the Legislative Council of Kenya, not four, should be held by Africans.

Nairobi Jewellery Case

THE SUPREME COURT of Kenya has dismissed the appeal of Dobson & Co., Ltd., the Nairobi jewellers, against fines of £6,600 imposed by the resident magistrate for overcharging for watches and handbags over a period of many months, but has directed that the amount of the overcharges, some £1,850, should be paid out of the fines and not as an additional item. Fines of £3,300 upon the managing director, Mr. Frank Sinclair Belfield, are to stand, but a sentence of two years' hard labour has been quashed. The fines of £1,650 each upon the two other directors, Mr. Henry Bruce and Mr. Herbert George Harris, were reduced to £1. Mr. Justice Bourke commented: "Everything in this case points to a systematic course of conduct directed towards putting the law at defiance to the material gain of the company and at the expense of the public."

Barges on the Zambezi

MR. A. L. WILLIAMS, Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, where he has been in the Administrative Service for the past 19 years, spoke in the B.B.C. Home Service on Sunday evening of the Barotsse country and the attitude of its people to the River Zambezi known to them as the Lumbi.

Before the establishment of an air service, the river was the normal passenger route from Livingstone to Barotseland, he said, continuing:

"During the first week or so of the voyage, you'd see the *indiana* of the barge, the skipper dozing in the sun or engaging your servants in interminable conversations, and you'd wonder whether his journey really was necessary. He was such an obvious drone in a hive of industry and didn't appear to take much interest in the progress of his vessel. But when you reached the rapids, you changed your mind, and by the time you'd emerged from the rapids you regarded him with respect. For he was the presiding genius, he found a way through the rocks and through successive rapids and the turbulence of the waters, and the channel was seldom the same for two weeks running. He did it with a confidence which transmitted itself to you, and you sat back and relaxed in your deck-chair under the thatched awnway amidships."

Going downstream the tempo was faster, and there were tense moments, especially when the river was feeling the first of the fast movements of the flood water. The currents would be stronger and swifter, and rocks which showed up at lower water or were covered at the height of the flood would be just below the surface. The *indiana*, stopped to the waist like the rest of his crew, broad-shouldered and powerful, would take a paddle and with a quick movement alter course by a foot or would call to one of the selected men in the plow.

Paddlers' Chorus Banishes Fatigue

There was something of the Old Mah River atmosphere about those trips, but the resemblance stopped at a certain point. However weary they might be, the Barotsse Paddlers never gave one the impression that they were sick of trying and tired of living, and scared of dying. On the hottest of hot days and on the longest of long reaches, they'd spring into life and a paddlers' chorus would start—that strange rhythmic measure which the African uses to banish fatigue and to accomplish a task which demands united effort.

Once enthusiasm is raised, paddling becomes a great game and they all make a hissing noise as they dip their paddles, twisting their muscled bodies in perfect time, and in sheer *jeu de vie* the man in the stern swings his paddle in the air, catches it as it falls, and comes in with the rest without breaking the rhythm. You don't really know these people until you've travelled with them on the river. Their language, rich and flexible though it is, means more to you when you realize how much the river influences their lives.

East African Cereals

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the position of East African Cereals Pool is announced, and it is now considered that no further importation of cereals should be necessary to meet this year's needs. A few months ago it was feared that some 40,000 tons of cereals would have to be imported. The striking change is due to exceptionally favourable weather conditions.

Pelletier, Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

(Associated with D. G. McCann, Ltd., S. Rhodesia)

Manufacturers' Representatives and
Distributors: Customs Clearing,
Forwarding and Insurance Agents

P.O. Box 47
NDOLOA
N. Rhodesia

CABLES &
TELEGRAMS
SERVICE

Phone
273
& 274

Brookes Lemos, Ltd.
Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co.,
Ltd.
Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.
Copper & Nephews S. A. (Pty.),
Ltd.
First National Battery
Co., Ltd.
Germ Lubricants, Ltd.
Layton (John) & Co., Ltd.
Lyons (J) & Co., Ltd.
Maan, George & Co. (Belra), Ltd.
M. Mahower & Co., Ltd.
Melkies (Bye), Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia Industries,
Ltd.
Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.
Paper Industries, Ltd.
Quix Products
Rhodesian Milling & Mfg. Co.,
Ltd.
Ropes & Mattings (S.A.), Ltd.
Standard Canners & Packers, Ltd.
Table Mountain Canning Co., Ltd.
U.S.A. British Manuf. Co., Ltd.
United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd.
Walker & Hartley, Ltd.
Western Cereal Co., Ltd.
White Horse Distillers, Ltd.

CHIEF AGENTS

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.

MAJOR RICHARD WALLACE FLEMING, The Black Watch, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Fleming, of Gilton Estate, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss GILLIAN WILLETT, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Basil Willett, of Bedhampton, Hampshire, were married in Hampshire.

MR. CHARLES GARDNER, literary secretary in East Africa for the Eastern Missionary Society, has been released from his appointment to become Adviser on Literature for Africans to the East African Governors' Conference. Mr. Richards has been in East Africa since 1935.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL, Uganda's first game warden and for six years a member of the Kenya Game Department, who left this country last January to undertake an inter-territorial survey of the fauna of the East African Dependencies, has fallen into a pit trap in the Belgian Congo and broken his thigh.

The chieftship of Clan Chataan has now passed to DUNCAN ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, MACKINTOSH of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chataan, of Fairburn, Felixburg, Southern Rhodesia, and has been officially recognized in the designation "of Clan Chataan." The Clan Chataan consists of 17 tribes, of which the Mackintoshes are one.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
CENTRAL MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR, Central Mechanical Equipment Department.

Applicants must have considerable experience in the administration of large scale enterprises, involving the control of central as well as dispersed administrative and technical staff, store and equipment of a mechanical or engineering character. They should preferably be between the ages of 40 and 50. They need not have engineering or technical qualifications, though the possession of such qualifications would be an advantage. They should, however, possess a good general knowledge of the appropriate methods of accountancy and store-keeping.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the organization and conduct of a new department which will take charge of all state-owned mechanical equipment such as that used for road-making, water and soil conservation, etc., as well as road transport. The new department will undertake the servicing and maintenance of the equipment and for this purpose will require to maintain stores and workshops. It will also be responsible for allocating equipment to the departments requiring it.

Appointment in the first instance will be on contract for three years on a salary of not less than £1,450 per annum or more than £1,600 per annum, depending on qualifications. At the end of the three-year period consideration will be given to a permanent appointment or renewal of the contract for a further term.

Cost of living allowances is granted in accordance with the scales prescribed from time to time. At present it is 10% of basic salary with a maximum of £100. Travelling and subsistence allowance will be payable in accordance with the regulations applicable to permanent members of the Public Services.

The applicant will be subject to Civil Service Rules and Regulations and will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate from a Southern Rhodesia Government medical officer.

The following expenses will be paid:—(1) if the officer is engaged in Southern Rhodesia, first-class rail fare from his place of recruitment to Salisbury, and refund of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses; (2) if engaged in the Union of South Africa, the cost of a first-class rail fare from place of engagement in the Union to Salisbury, and half the cost of similar fares for his wife and dependent children under the age of 18 years, and in addition, subsistence allowance and out-of-pocket expenses; (3) if engaged in the United Kingdom, a second-class steamship passage for himself, and a first-class rail fare from port of disembarkation to Salisbury and half the cost of the above for wife and dependent children under the age of 18, and in addition, out-of-pocket expenses and subsistence allowance.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2, and completed forms should be returned to that office not later than June 7, 1947.

Obituary

Major J. C. H. Grant

MAJOR JOSEPHINE CHARLES HENRY GRANT, eldest son of the late Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.J., who at one time served as substitute European elected member of Legislative Council for the Ukamba constituency of Kenya, died in Njoro last week, at the age of 72. He had suffered from heart trouble and dropsy for a considerable time.

Starting farming in the Thika district about 1912, he left to rejoin his old regiment, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, at the outbreak of war in 1914, serving first on the Western Front, and then in Spain on the staff of the British Military Attaché. When he returned to Kenya after release from the Army, the young coffee plantation had disappeared, for the whole of East Africa's manpower had been engaged in the campaign against "German East." So Major and the Hon. Mrs. Grant decided to take up land near Njoro, where they were engaged in mixed farming. Their only child, Mrs. Elsie Huxley, is the well-known writer.

MRS. ADELINE PROCTOR, wife of Mr. C. Proctor, a prominent business man in Broken Hill, has died in Northern Rhodesia. She was a talented musician.

MR. R. BUNBURY, whose death at his farm near Naivasha at the age of 77 is reported, had lived in Kenya since 1904, and was the first non-official to be appointed a Justice of the Peace. He farmed first at Donyo Sabuk and later near Lake Naivasha, where sailing and boat-building became his great hobby. He was a keen Freemason. He married in 1927 Eva Constance, eldest daughter of the late Sir Kenneth and Lady Kemp.

Advertisement for Player's Country Life Cigarettes. The top part features a fisherman in a hat and boots, standing on a pier and casting a net into the water. The text "Fresh & Pure" is written in a cursive font above him. Below the fisherman, the word "PLAYER'S" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font. The main part of the advertisement is dominated by the words "Country Life" in a large, stylized, serif font. Below this, the word "CIGARETTES" is printed in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the advertisement, there is a small illustration of two hunters in traditional attire, one holding a rifle and the other a bow, standing on a rocky shore.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. BRAGG, Controller in Kenya, has resigned.

A son has been born in Nairobi to MRS. GERALD E. SCHLUTER.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of MR. ROBERT F. MORGAN ORENWELL.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHERTON, President of the Royal African Society, was 73 on Monday.

A son has been born in Dar es Salaam to the wife of SQUADRON LEADER R. A. F. H. DUTTON, D.F.C.

CAPTAIN C. R. S. PRYMAN, Game Warden in Uganda, leaves England this week at the conclusion of his leave.

MR. A. HERD, of Nyeri, has arrived in London on leave. He expects to remain in this country for about six months.

SIR ALAN LASCELLES, Private Secretary to the King, reached his 60th birthday on the day of arrival at Victoria Falls.

MR. MICHAEL HAMILTON and MISS LAVINIA PONSONBY will be married in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Friday, May 16.

Sons have been born in Mogadishu to LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. J. CUSACK, and in Nairobi to CAPTAIN and MRS. TERENCE TRYON.

MR. JUSTICE THACKER, K.C., is Acting Chief Justice in Kenya, following the departure on leave prior to retirement of SIR JOSEPH SHERIDAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. FOWKES has been elected President of the Thomson's Falls Association, following the resignation of CAPTAIN L. SYKES.

DR. MARGARET READ, head of the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education of London University, and MR. W. E. F. WARD, of the Colonial Office, are two of the members of the newly created United Kingdom Committee for Unesco.

LESLIE & ANDERSON,

LIMITED

Head Office:

14, BILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:

NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR — DAR ES SALAAM

Agencies in MADAGASCAR
TAMATAVE, TANANARIVE, TULEAR

PRODUCE IMPORTS

COFFEE, OILSEEDS,
COFFEE, SPICES, etc.

EXPORTS

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi) LTD.

P.O. Box 1132 — NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffees

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.,
CULLUM STREET, E.C.3

LIEUT. COLONEL G. GRANT RICHARDS has been appointed Director of the new Department of Mechanical Transport in the Sudan.

MR. W. J. SETTLER has been appointed secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Commission following the resignation of Mr. H. W. F. de Smidt.

SIR ERNEST MUSTRAVE HARVEY has resigned from the boards of the British India Steam Navigation and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies.

MR. ROBERT E. BECKETT, Chairman of the Westminster Bank, who visited Kenya some years ago, has been elected Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.

The engagement is announced between MR. EDWARD ERNEST LORD, of the Colonial Customs Service in Kenya, and MRS. EDMEE GRESWELL, widow of Captain Richard Creswell, K.A.R.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, M.P., is to broadcast next Sunday in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Mr. E. O. BOYLE, secretary of the Royal African Society, gave the talk last Sunday.

MR. PATRICK DYNER, M.P., and MISS PAMELA LOUISE FORSTER, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert A. Forster, of Spring Hill, St. Mary Bourne, Andover, were married last week.

The engagement is announced between MR. GEOFFREY ALAN COBBHAM, elder son of Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, and Miss VALERIE BOYCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Donovan Boyce, of Deffham, Bucks.

MR. W. C. HUNTER has been re-elected President of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, with Mr. J. P. HEARLE and Mr. J. L. BLOWERS as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Last year's Chairman was Mr. A. A. LAWRIE.

The engagement is announced between LIEUT. S. CHRISTOPHER POWWELL, youngest son of Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, and MISS ISLAY CAMPBELL, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Smollett Campbell, 54 York Mansions, S.W.11.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER DIMESBY, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, and MISS ELEANOR JOANNE ECKSTEIN, youngest daughter of Captain H. F. Eckstein, 17th/21st Lancers (ret'd), and Mrs. Eckstein, of Subukia, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

CAPTAIN H. A. J. STIEBEL, 17th/21st Lancers, youngest son of the late Major H. C. Stiebel, formerly a provincial commissioner in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Helen M. Stiebel, will shortly leave by air for Tanganyika to take up an appointment under the groundnut scheme.

The marriage will take place in Cape Town on April 25 of MR. PATRICK DUNCAN, eldest son of the late Sir Patrick Duncan, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., and of Lady Duncan, and Miss CYNTHIA ("Billy") ASHLEY COOPER, elder daughter of Sir Patrick and Lady Ashley Cooper.

BRIGADIER MARTIN HOVINE, Director of Colonial Geodetic and Topographical Surveys, has been awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his original research work in air survey, his contributions to the geodesy of Great Britain and Africa and for his cartographic work during the second world war. He was Director of Military Surveys from 1941 until his present appointment in March last year.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

SITUATION VACANT

EAST AFRICAN business in London requires quick, reliable typist. Good offers scope for initiative. Please state speeds, experience, age and starting salary desired. — Box 329, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

AIR PASSAGES TO KENYA

All passages available to Nairobi by twin-engine charter aircraft. £170, inclusive of accommodation en route. Please reply Box 328, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked—Ministers of the East African Republic are holding the only meeting of their kind in the world. Mr. O. G. Brown, Minister of Finance, said:

"No strike in the United States last year or this did any good to anybody," President Truman.

The Government's economic White Paper has a demand for fuel and a demand for Mr. Churchill.

The Government, which has provided £1,000,000 for flood relief, has found £3,000,000 for the import of oranges. — Mr. Frank B. Brown.

"We are in desperate straits for man-power, horse-power, and electric power, which it is the duty of the Government to find." *Daily Mail*.

"I could without any effort slip into the rhythm of any department of the Civil Service, for I have had long years of practice in leaving letters unanswered." — Mr. S. P. B. Main.

"Whisky supplies for the home market will be halved from May 1. Henceforth three-quarters of the whisky released must go abroad mainly to dollar countries." Scotch Whisky Association.

Over 1,500,000 American dollars daily will have electricity, one-quarter main water supply, and six bathrooms, and one central heating." — Mr. Eric Underwood.

Trade barriers are not always checked as an act of ill will. More often they are designed to protect the domestic economic welfare from real danger. — Mr. H. C. Coombs, chief Australian delegate to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.

In the last war the Army could be mobilized only because of our immense reserve of civilian lorry transport. The mobilization of the future will be largely by air, and therefore *caute sine caute* must have a really large civil aviation. — The Rt. Hon. E. S. Arbery.

"We in the Labour movement must realize that the export trade is in the hands of private enterprise. We must proudly admit its achievements instead of sneering at those who are successful. We cannot survive as a great exporting nation if there is any substantial reduction in the hours of work in our main industries." — Captain Raymond Blackburn, Scottish M.P. for King's Norton.

"We have been accused of ravaging a beautiful park, but we are going to prove ourselves wrong. We are leaving everything very much better than we found it. Nearly 4,500 feet of concrete road have been laid in place of lanes and tracks." Ministry of Fuel officials on the restoration of Wentworth Woodhouse after open-cast mining.

Communist demagogues in Germany take effective advantage of hardships in the western zones in order to discredit democracy as opposed to Communism. If the Russian reparation demands are met, we British must bid farewell to all hopes of renaissance democracy in central Europe and resign ourselves to another mighty surge westward by the police-State of whichever brand. — Mr. A. G. Dickens.

Japan's first nation-wide elections for mayors and ward chiefs gave an overwhelming victory to war-time jingoists and a setback to what Supreme Headquarters call the democratization process. The man elected mayor of Tokyo was successively a director of Japan's police system in two prefectures, secretary to the governor-general of Korea, and a director of the Metropolitan Bureau, the Colonization Bureau, and the Overseas Ministry. *News Chronicle* correspondent in Tokyo.

Vauxhall - Bedford Service



THERE is something very gratifying in the knowledge that wherever you go you will find facilities for efficient and speedy maintenance of your car or truck. In East Africa Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks are backed by a service organisation reaching from Kampala to Dar es Salaam and staffed by specialists to give painstaking attention to the minutest detail. From routine checks to major overhauls you will receive the same attentive service, and experts are always ready to advise you on your transport problems.

We shall be glad to give you details of the New models.

BRUCE LIMITED

P.O. BOX 951

NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Mart branches at Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

BACKGROUND

Bulk Buying.—In June-July, 1946, there were sellers of linseed cakes in Uruguay at the equivalent of £18 15s. per ton f.o.b.; when a Government came in to buy, the price rose to £28 15s. When a Government mission went to the Argentine to buy linseed oil, all export offers for private traders were cancelled. The Argentine Government became the sole seller and

have netted a profit of £2,000,000. Following this deal the Ministry of Food overnight increased the price of linseed oil from £55 a ton to £135 and kind then the price has been raised to £200. Such fantastic increases in prices could never have happened under a system of free markets. I conclude therefore that bulk buying does not pay. It leads to a restriction of supplies. The Argentine farmers could grow more wheat. The export price of wheat fixed by the Argentine Government is 40-45 pesos per quintal, as compared with 17 pesos paid to the Argentine farmers—the profit to the Argentine Government on our recent purchase of 300,000 tons of wheat was over £3,000,000. But the Argentine farmer has no inducement to grow more wheat because his Government is financing his budget out of profits derived from the doctrine of using bulk purchase to prevent British nationals from making profits by trading in the people's food. If a Government buys too much it is in a very dangerous position. Losses on Government purchases have to be disclosed in Parliament, becomes annoyingly inquisitive, and if stocks are heavy the public wants to know why we need continue all this inconvenience of rationing and the exercise of large numbers of junior civil servants engaged in dealing with forms and ration cards. Inevitably therefore Governments are cautious and we continue to live in a rationed and restricted age. Why did not the Ministry of Food in their recent purchase of tea buy enough to meet the public need, and so dispense with tea rationing and all its executives? The second evil that arises when Governments undertake the purchasing of goods is that they mask the incompetence of their commercial operations by the use of subsidies. The cost of food subsidies had risen from £70 millions a year in 1940 to £225 millions in 1945, while for 1947 they are estimated to cost not far short of £400 millions a year. How far is incompetent buying responsible for this vast expenditure?—Lord Woolton in the *Sunday Times*.

“What will be the use of still more leisure if we can only just keep ourselves alive, have nothing to buy, nowhere to go for enjoyment, and cannot make our houses worth living in?”—Lord Beveridge.

Paper Shortage.—In 1946 the paper industry of the United Kingdom produced 3,700,000 tons of paper and board. This was 65% of the production of the year ended August 31, 1939. Coal allocations to the mills have now been reduced to one-third of the amount allowed before January 20. If this allocation is continued, paper and board produced during 1947 will be little more than one-third of the 1946 production, i.e., approximately 600,000 tons. It may reach 1,000,000 tons. Unless the public becomes alive to the position and demands action by the Government, users in this country will have to face a worse position than during the most difficult years of the war.—Mr. G. Beckel, President of the Paper Makers' Association.

Henry Ford.—Henry Ford showed that the motor-car could become the ordinary man's way of getting about. His model T was one of the toughest and most reliable motor-cars ever made. The public had to take it as it was; there was no choice even of colour—any colour you like so long as it's black was the characteristic Ford policy. They took it at the rate of 18,000 a day. In a time of limitless opportunity for individual enterprise, Henry Ford was individually more successful than any other man. Paradoxically, wealth was never his first aim. He quitted with his early associates because they thought more about profits than about the car and its products. Yet he became the ruler of a private industrial empire that has no counterpart in any other country. The Ford Company is the only privately owned concern of its size in the world, and the extent of the family fortune is incalculable. The manufacturing of Ford's life and work was a personal philosophy about which he had no doubt whatever. He believed that he had the key to human progress, though his views were never very deeply thought out, inevitably his certainty and single-mindedness led him into paths which a more prudent and less dogmatic man might have avoided. His long sustained opposition to the iron collar of trade unionism, coupled with his liberal treatment of Ford workers, reflected his belief in benevolent despotism as well as in a self-reliant individualism. He was an emotional visionary, with few practical things of his own mind, and a power of handling the practical things of life which has never been surpassed.

The Times

Leadership Lacking.—The modern Socialistic State takes no account of the spirit. There are leaders, of course, but the idea of leadership is never permitted to intrude, for that would be undemocratic. Leadership uncomfortably suggests degree, class inequality. Under the corrosive envy of the levelling mind, distinction is being whittled away in every department of life, for the commonplace, the average, the predictable can easily be governed by routine methods. But the energy of exceptional minds, the flash of genius, even the happy idiosyncrasies of quite ordinary men, cannot be so comfortably controlled. They spoil the tidy plan, they cannot be provided for on any appropriate form; it is impossible to set on foot a substitute to represent on a graph, to include in an over-all report these departures from normality and irregular behaviour. Distinction must therefore be represented as a threat to the security of the masses and anti-social characteristics, a biological deformity to be eradicated from the race. The task of governing will thus be made much simpler, and no man will be reproached by the superiority of another. The third result is the worst of all, for leadership is normal to mankind; without it there can be no discipline, no loyalty, no solidarity, no common purpose. Moreover, that sub-conscious sense of security (the slow growth of centuries) which gives confidence to a community diminishes when leadership wavers. It is significant that whilst the great political war-word of the moment is 'security' every one feels insecure. When authority becomes nebulous, ineffectiveness is bound to arise, for it is as though men were in the hands of an impersonal and irresponsible force instead of deliberate human direction, as though decisions were being made by circumstance and caprice rather than by mind and will. Personality is the first quality of leadership, and leaders who command the respect and support of a people declare themselves openly and speak with authority. Vigour, determination, the capacity for hard and sustained effort seemed to be drained out of the community; yet the English character has not altered since Dunkirk. It is the quality of leadership that has altered. The men and women of this country are as sound and solid as ever, but there is no voice to lift the heart, to set the pulse leaping and the sinews straining. Voices there are in plenty, but none authentic. *Weekly Review*



the mite or the mighty

Whether your pumping problem is of minute or mammoth proportions Evans have the solution. The manufacturers of the most modern and most high the ideal pump already included in their standard catalog. It saves time and ensures efficiency to "send to Evans" first.



The EVANS LION is the trademark of JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, MANUFACTURERS LTD. ROYDON, SURREY, ENGLAND. Agents: Messrs. J. H. & S. W. ...

Joseph Evans
DUMPS

FOR EVERY PURPOSE MINING INDUSTRY MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE

To Reduce U.S.A. Tobacco Imports Aim of New British Budget

THE NEW BUDGET, introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, raises the customs duty on tobacco by about 50% from 15s. 6d. per cwt. to 22s. 10d. in the case of manufactured tobacco, and correspondingly on other types. Before the war it was 9s. 6d. per lb. Tobacco imported from the U.S.A. will now pay 53s. 3d., which means that the industrial preferential rate was dropped by a mere 10%.

The Chancellor emphasized that the country could not afford to spend so much on smoking, and asked every speaker to make it a patriotic duty to reduce his consumption by at least a quarter. Present consumption exceeded 250,000,000 lb. a year, an increase of 33% since 1929, and four-fifths of the total had to be imported from the U.S.A., whose purchases of U.K. goods of all kinds thereby equalled our purchases of American tobacco. Such fantastic and improvident expenditure of dollars must be stopped, said the Chancellor.

More for the purpose of saving dollars than of increasing revenue, there must be this sharp increase in the duty, which would raise the price of ordinary cigarettes to 2d. each. Assuming a 25% reduction in consumption, the tobacco duty in the coming year would be up £75,000,000. But it was even more important that expenditure on tobacco in the United States would drop by 30,000,000 dollars.

Within a few hours of the announcement sharp protests were being voiced in the U.S.A. (where 20 cigarettes, now to cost 6s. 4d. in Britain, are priced at 1d.).

New Port for Tanganyika

BRIEF CABLES from Dar es Salaam report that the Government of Tanganyika has announced the acceptance by the Imperial Government of a recommendation for the construction of a new deep-water port and railway in southern Tanganyika at a cost of nearly £4,000,000.

The port is to be built in a lagoon in Mikindani Bay known as Mto Mtwara, about 40 miles to the south of Lindi. In the words of the expert mission which visited Tanganyika a few weeks ago, the lagoon "provides anchorage for an unlimited number of vessels of any length or draught." The cost of the construction of three deep-water berths, a coal berth and a berth for coastal vessels and the building of a railway from the groundnut growing areas is estimated at approximately £3,850,000.

The Ministry of Food, to which we applied for confirmation and amplification of these reports, has declined any information beyond the assertion that the figures of cost reported from Tanganyika, and seemingly issued by the Government of that Territory, are "grossly exaggerated."

Eclipse

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE of the sun on May 20 will be fully visible in East Africa over a belt approximately 100 miles wide centred about a line from the Ruwenzori Range on the Uganda-Belgian-Congo border to Lake Magadi in Kenya. It will be visible as a partial eclipse over the rest of East Africa, except in the extreme south of Spain, the eclipse will not be seen in Europe. The eclipse will begin in East Africa at 5.12 p.m. double British summer time over the Ruwenzori Range, and the total eclipse (the time of occurrence of which will vary by less than a minute over East Africa) will be at 6.25 p.m. D.B.S.T. At this time it will be very near sunset, the total eclipse will not be visible east of 37°.

Support for Private Enterprise Opposition to Nationalization

THE NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has recorded its "grave concern at the threat to the development of key industries in East Africa contained in Colonial Paper No. 206 setting out proposals for increased State control of the mining industry, and in recent Press announcements regarding the suggested nationalization of the electricity supply industry in the Colonies."

The Chamber considers that "private enterprise alone can make a success of the highly speculative investment necessary to ensure the full development of East Africa's mineral resources, and that such development cannot proceed under threat of State control should the investment become profitable. Further, the Chamber is convinced that the present time is inopportune for interference with the electricity supply industry on the grounds that this would materially retard the achievement of cheap and adequate electricity supplies to the settled areas of East Africa. In general, this Chamber is uncompromisingly opposed to the principle of State trading and State intervention under a constitution which precludes the effective use of public opinion."

At the recent conference in Nairobi of the Electors' Union of Kenya, a resolution was passed noting "the present tendency to introduce nationalization in Colonial mining, agricultural and industrial undertakings." And the conference declared that "any such tendency must be detrimental to the interests of young and undeveloped countries and the conference reiterates its conviction that it is only under a system of private enterprise that such countries can be developed to the greatest benefit of the inhabitants."

Example of the Electricity Supply Industry

MR. AND MRS. SMALL, general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., forcefully contrasted State trading with private enterprise when he recalled, on the occasion of an interview with the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, that the original power stations at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora and Kigoma were operated by the Government of Tanganyika and the Tanganyika Railways for 12 years until 1931, when they were sold to a group of private companies.

In the last year of Government operation the average cost of electricity to consumers in Tanganyika had been above 9d. per unit. The very first year of operation by private enterprise, though coincided with a period of trade depression and therefore reduced the number of units sold, achieved such great economies that the average cost to consumers fell to less than 6½d. per unit. Now the companies are selling electricity for power and lighting purposes at an average of 1½d. per unit.

Development of the industry has been so substantial that expenditure in Tanganyika alone to the end of 1945 had reached the capital value of £2,531,000, with additional works on hand of about half that sum—not including a development programme for £200,000 which had been submitted to the Tanganyika Government. Application has also been made to the authorities for permission to develop electricity in Iringa, Mbeya, Lindi and Bukoba.

Sudan Dock Strike

A STRIKE of 500 dockers permanently employed by Sudan Railways took place recently. Demands were made for increased pay, better hours and more rationed goods. Negotiations between representatives of all parties failed because increases of pay could not be given. It was pointed out that dockers are among the best-paid workers in the country, and are at present receiving nearly £9 per month in addition to free housing, water and light. Temporary labour was brought down from the hills, but on its arrival the dockers returned to work.

Civil Aviation in the Colonies

Ten-Day Conference Opened in London

A COLONIAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE, which is expected to last 10 days, was opened in London on Monday by the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Church House, Westminster, were gathered delegations from 14 territories of the British Empire and representatives of the Colonial Office, Air Ministry, Ministry of Civil Aviation and of British Overseas Airways, British European Airways and British South American Airways, would, said the Minister, shortly become the home of the Colonial Office for a few years while its new offices were being built.

The room in which they met had accommodated the House of Commons during the worst days of the war, and within it some of the most historic debates of that period had been held. It was also the room in which the United Nations Assembly held its first meeting in January of last year.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had expected to preside over the conference, but he was detained in New York by a meeting of the Trusteeship Council. Mr. Sydney Cairne, Permanent Deputy Under-Secretary of State, would take his place, and he (Mr. Creech Jones) was glad that youth would thus be at the helm.

A New Approach

The Colonial Empire had to approach its problems and tasks in a new way. There could be no escape from world criticism, for British standards of development and welfare were matters of international concern. One of the means by which the Colonial Empire could play its larger part in world affairs was by the acceleration of communications, which could quickly bring together in conference representatives of widely separated peoples.

There had just been held in London an Empire trade conference at which representatives from the Colonies had helped to shape policy for the discussions now taking place in Geneva. In the summer there would be held in London a conference at which representatives from the Colonies would consider the problems of Native administration, indirect rule and local government. The old technique of issuing directives from the Colonial Office was hopelessly inadequate nowadays in view of the increasing responsibilities exercised in the overseas territories; progress could be made only by the conference methods.

LORD NATHAN, Minister of Civil Aviation, emphasized that he was a great believer in the flying boat and intended to encourage it. Upon its suitability for Colonial purposes he would welcome the representations of the Conference. Only when they had attained the good old age of five and a-half years had the C class flying boats been recently withdrawn from the Springbok route.

His private guess was that the future of air transport lay not with the carriage of passengers but of merchandise; passenger traffic was the cream, while freight was the substance. For which Colonial products did air transport provide special advantages? Heavy agricultural and mineral products must be ruled out, but not furs, hides and skins, or many other products of a value high in relation to size or concerning which reduction of the time in transit brought direct financial saving.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, Economic Adviser to the East African Governors' Conference, said that if some parts of the Colonial Empire might at this stage of their development find it impossible to assume responsi-

bility for the progress of civil aviation on the scale which they and others would wish, it would be only because of the heavy demands in other directions for the allocation of their restricted resources in money and man-power, not because their representatives in that room did not appreciate the high value of civil aviation. All of them welcomed the conference and would do their best to make it a great success.

Apart from the opening session, the conference is meeting in private.

Representatives of Eastern Africa

The representatives from East Africa are Sir Charles Lockhart, Economic Adviser to the Governors' Conference; Commandet. C. W. Phillips, Director of Civil Aviation; Mr. S. A. S. Leslie, Financial Secretary in Tanganyika; and Mr. J. H. Turner, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in that Territory.

Mr. W. A. W. Clark, Chief Secretary of the Central African Council; Lieut. Colonel W. J. Muspratt-Williams, Secretary for Civil Aviation; Mr. A. J. Williams, Assistant Chief Secretary; and Lieut. Colonel Sir Stewart Gate-Brown, M.L.C., represent Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Clark has also been entrusted with the representation of Nyasaland.

The Colonial Office participants are Mr. S. Cairne, Deputy Under-Secretary of State (who is Vice-Chairman of the Conference); Mr. W. J. Bagg, Mr. J. B. Williams, Mr. R. A. Whittle, Mr. H. A. Harding, Mr. R. J. Vile and Mr. F. Farmer (Secretary).

Sir Ralph Hone, who spent so many years in the Colonial Service in East Africa and is now Secretary-General to the Governor-General of Malaya, is one of the delegates from that country.

Commonwealth Trade Relations

Sir S. Cripps's Geneva Speech

THE UNITED KINGDOM, one of the world's greatest trading countries, is also a partner in a Commonwealth of Nations having a special relationship towards each other, said Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, in Geneva last week when he addressed the second plenary session of the International Trade Organization.

That special relationship of the British Commonwealth must, of course, be an important consideration, he continued, adding:

"Much has been said of preferences within the British Commonwealth—though others also employ the preferential system. The Commonwealth does not derive from the preferential system nor does the system come merely from a political relationship. It is an expression of an economic fact: the economies of the United Kingdom and the other members of the Commonwealth have grown up to be interdependent.

Stability of the Commonwealth

Our Commonwealth economy has been subjected to the most violent stresses and strains in the past three decades during two world wars, but its stability has made it possible for us to stand fast to save ourselves and others through these critical periods, in a high degree the economic stability of the United Kingdom, which is so important for others as well as for itself, depends upon the traditional economic ties and channels of trade which have long linked us with certain other nations. But there is no need for a special relationship to be an exclusive relationship and that does not apply to the Commonwealth alone. A special relationship, we believe, healthy only so long and so far as it is not exclusive but makes for the strength and stability of the world as a whole.

"Without that trade with Commonwealth countries it would be quite impossible for us to maintain our trade with the rest of the world, just as without our trade with the rest of the world we could not possibly maintain our trade with the Commonwealth. The two are complementary. We of the United Kingdom want to maintain our trading relationships with our fellow members of the Commonwealth, as also with the other countries in the world. We must remain one of the world's greatest importers; in other words the prosperity of our country means the maintenance of effective demand for the products of many others. The inevitable contraction of our powers to import which would follow from obstacles put in the way of our exports would be felt everywhere in the world."

be more than 5% of 5%, i.e. 1/400th part of the value of the proceeds of exploitation; and even this negligible annual payment would be limited to a maximum period of 25 years. Such terms are tantamount to confiscation.

In any case, the Association considers that royalty payments are an inequitable form of taxation of mining enterprises, except in certain special cases. The deleterious effect of royalties has been dealt with fully in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Minerals Industry of Southern Rhodesia, to which the Association has already drawn your attention.

In general the Association is in favour of the recommendations in Clause 7 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), subject to certain reservations to be advanced later in this letter. Before dealing in detail with these points, however, the Association must refer at some length to the suggestion that Colonial Governments should in certain circumstances engage in mining operations.

Of all industries the mining industry yields least to the approach which is properly to be expected from a public servant spending public money. Mining development everywhere frequently requires in the early stages the expenditure of large sums of money on indications which a Government servant, spending the taxpayers' money, would rightly consider totally inadequate. The Association can quote numerous instances where the establishment of new mining industries can be directly traced to a necessarily quick decision to provide substantial finance to develop a highly speculative prospect.

To the layman it is naturally the spectacular successes in mining which linger in the mind while the many failures which have disappeared from view are forgotten. Mining is at all times, and even under the most favourable conditions, a hazardous enterprise, and the overall return to mining shareholders is surprisingly small.

Average Return of 5%

From time to time figures have been published of the profits arising from mining in various countries, and it has been shown that the average return on all mining operations has seldom exceeded 5% per annum. In the case of what is certainly the most stable mining enterprise in existence, i.e. the Witwatersrand gold mines, a calculation covering the period 1887 to 1937 shows that the mean annual yield to the shareholders was 4.1% per annum.

Were it not therefore for the big prizes that occasionally reward the mining prospector, and the minor, there would be no inducement to engage in so speculative an enterprise, and it is just the chance of the big prize that has lured prospectors from time immemorial into inhospitable regions. In fact the miner has often been in the past the principal agent in the opening up of vast tracts of hitherto undeveloped countries.

It is seldom realized by the layman that most of the very rich and easily found mineral occurrences in the known world have been worked out. Metal mining to-day is largely confined to ores which are costly to locate and which formerly would have been unprofitable to work. Such inventions as the cyanide process for gold recovery, the flotation processes, etc., have made available for the use of man many large deposits which were economically unworkable prior to these discoveries.

A corollary is that in general mining operations nowadays, to be economically profitable, must be carried out on a very large scale, and consequently the preliminary exploration of a supposedly mineralized territory becomes a formidable undertaking. One of the most recent instances of mining development, namely that of Northern Rhodesia, provides an excellent example both of the risks of mining and of the scale of which it has to be carried out to be profitable.

The first copper mine to be developed in Northern Rhodesia proved uneconomical, and was abandoned after some millions had been spent on it. The successful nature of the territory under consideration was recognized only by private enterprise. No less than 380 trained scientific geologists were employed on the work, the total cost of which amounted to over £3,000,000. Incidentally there had already been attention on the development of mines discovered in Northern Rhodesia in the course of these and previous explorations over £40,000,000.

The Association considers that danger attaches to making the period of mining leases too short, and they regard 30 years, with provision for a renewal for a similar period or periods, as probably the economical minimum in view of the fact that much time must elapse between the granting of a mining lease and the coming into production of a mine. The Association considers that renewal of a lease should normally be on the same terms and conditions as the original lease.

The Association believes that all dead rents are restrictive and create an unproductive drain on a mining company's resources. Since it is suggested that they may be waived, it is shown that they are a drain on the company's resources, there does not seem any good object in levying them, since the revenue derived from such dead rents can be

more beneficially and equitably obtained by other methods of taxation, such as income tax.

The suggested restriction of mining leases to the mining of only one mineral or group of minerals removes a major incentive to proper exploration and development, and will frequently lead to impossible situations, such as have already happened in several cases in India and the Colonies, where two different leases secured mining leases for two different minerals in areas that overlapped.

The Association cannot but view with dismay the suggestion that taxation of mineral enterprises should be used as an instrument to increase or reduce employment. The aim of all mining enterprise which is carried on efficiently is to obtain the largest output of minerals at the minimum cost. The suggestion made in sub-clause 7 (a) would tend to have the opposite effect in that it would both reduce output and increase times and increase costs. In mining more than in any other industry, a reduction in output is reflected in a quite disproportionate increase in costs, owing to the fact that ventilating, pumping and safety measures and the like must continue at full scale irrespective of the output of the mine.

Need for Moral Education

Regarding 7 (f), it is the desire of all reputable mining concerns to train the indigenous peoples to qualify themselves for the highest technical posts within their capacity. It is necessary, however, to sound one note of warning based on the experience of the mining companies in the West African Colonies, where the training of the Native peoples has been carried on longer and to a much higher standard than in any other part of Africa. It has been well put by the very experienced manager of one of the large mining concerns there that before the African can be entrusted with high administrative posts, a considerable amount of moral education is required.

Throughout the memorandum there appears to be an idea that mining operations extract wealth from a country primarily for the enjoyment of aliens leaving but a small share for the inhabitants of the country. This common fallacy has been the cause of much unnecessary delay in exploiting the mineral riches of many countries.

That this idea is contrary to the facts is illustrated by the appended table which shows the division of the value of minerals extracted in the Colonies of Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Similar figures for other Colonies can be submitted if desired.

It must be borne in mind in considering these figures that out of the balance of the proceeds remaining for the shareholders to cover amortization (not chargeable to working costs), depletion and dividend (if any), the United Kingdom and Colonial Governments between them take on an average 9% in the 2 as income tax.

Colonial Governments Share in Proceeds

On the question of the direct share of the Colonial Government in the proceeds of mineral extraction, several alternative suggestions are made in the memorandum. It is not considered that the problem of obtaining an adequate and reasonable share of the proceeds of mining for the Government is at all difficult or complicated. In a highly speculative industry such as mining, this Association recommends that all levies on the industry shall be based on profits earned, and not on the gross value of the products or by fixed rentals. The Association therefore welcomes the suggestion that taxation of mining ventures should be directly related to the profits earned.

The Association is strongly opposed to the levying of export duties, which are in fact a tax on the product which has to be sold in the world market and at world prices. Such a tax not only impairs the competitive position of mines subject to it, but bears an inequitable relation to the actual income from mining operations. Further, as it bears relatively more heavily on the less prosperous mines, it tends to discourage the development of low-grade ores, thus reducing the total output of minerals from the country concerned.

The Association also suggests that the proposal to vary royalties at five-yearly intervals is fundamentally unsound, since it will tend to discourage mining exploration owing to the fear that, if prospectors discover and bring to production one of the very rarely encountered rich mines, they may in large part be robbed of the reward of their courage and initiative.

Bearing in mind once more the highly speculative nature of mining operations, the Association submits that, if Colonial Governments seek to secure a still larger share in the proceeds of mining within their territories, either by discriminatory taxation as between the poorer and the richer mines, or by shortening unduly the terms of leases, or by reviewing taxation at short intervals (every five years is suggested), or by other like means, the result will be to discourage the investment of capital and mining experience and thus retard the general development of the Colonies.

(Continued on page 874)

the Agricultural Department in correct methods of agriculture, they would do their best to follow these instructions.

The Native authorities and members of the African Congress who appeared before me said that they would do their best to persuade and encourage cultivators to work according to the proper methods, and that they would also do their best to prevent any further immigration from Portuguese East Africa.

While such co-operation is desirable, it is obvious that the Government must have a scientific scheme for calculating and limiting the amount of land that can be properly settled. The Government must also have a scheme for controlling and supervising the methods of cultivation of these settlers.

Controlled Settlement

I suggest that, as a preliminary step to controlled settlement, when an area of land is acquired, it should be treated as the outset as reserved land under the Native Trust Land Order-in-Council. This would enable Government to exercise complete control and designate the persons to be admitted from the congested areas of Native trust land or from among those emancipated resident Natives who elect to leave the particular estate on which they have been residing. When this area is fully settled, it should then be declared Native trust land, thus placing these settled Natives in the same position as regards land tenures as all other Natives on Native trust lands.

I emphasize the desirability of selecting, in so far as it may be possible, complete families or, if possible, whole villages, for new settlement. I was informed at Ncheu that a philanthropically minded landowner had offered a piece of land for the settlement of soldiers returning from the recent war. The scheme, however, completely failed, as the soldiers refused to avail themselves of the opportunity unless they could be accompanied by the entire family group, so that a

scheme designed to accommodate, say, 100 soldiers and their wives and children would have had to be converted into a scheme for accommodating, perhaps 10 soldiers and their numerous relatives.

Planning Committee Recommended

Before the scheme of acquisition and consequential controlled settlement is initiated, it must be planned. And I therefore suggest the initial step of forming a Planning Committee, which should, in my opinion, be composed of the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Lands Officer, at least one member of the Provincial Administration and the Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Departments, the Attorney-General or other member of his department to advise on the legislation required and other legal aspects of the scheme, and one or more disinterested members of the non-official community. I say "disinterested" because I have in mind estate owners whose land would not fall to be acquired.

This Planning Committee would have to consider which lands ought to be acquired; the order in which they should be acquired; the method of settlement; the period over which the scheme should extend; the staff requirements in connexion with the settlement; the approximate cost of land acquisition; the compensation payable to emancipated resident Natives; the cost of surveys and additional staff emoluments; and any other matters which may occur to the committee as requiring decision.

The Government of Nyasaland, while not committing itself to accept any or all of the recommendations of the report, will take an early opportunity of asking the Legislative Council to agree to the appointment of the proposed Planning Committee. Further extracts from the report will be published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

**White Paper on Colonial Mining Policy
Reply of British Overseas Mining Association***

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION has studied with attention and great interest the Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy (Colonial Paper No. 206).

With much of the memorandum the Association is in agreement. In particular, it welcomes the recognition that minerals are a wasting asset and that the mining industry differs greatly from other industries because of the hazards of locating that asset. Nevertheless, some of the proposals expressed in the memorandum do not follow logically from the appreciation of these facts, and it is to these apparent contradictions that the Association wishes to draw attention.

It is necessary to emphasize two aspects of the fact that minerals are a wasting asset.

Taxes on Capital

The first is that since the principal capital asset of the mining industry, namely, the mineral, must necessarily be wholly consumed in the process of production, it follows that all taxes on the profits of mining are in greater or less degree taxes on capital, unless the system of taxation provides for the replacement of the whole of the capital moneys expended over the life of the mine. This fact has in fact been appreciated in the amendments to the taxation laws of the United Kingdom embodied in the Income Tax Act 1945, though that Act falls in one other important particular, namely, provision for an allowance to compensate for the depletion of the mineral.

The second aspect is that the direct benefits obtained from mining development are transient in nature, though, as pointed out in the memorandum, mining development can in some cases establish secondary industries which continue after the mines which brought them into being are exhausted. This aspect has a bearing on many points in the memorandum, e.g. Clause 7 (f). It is questionable whether it is wise to train the indigenous population to fit the highest posts in mining if no such posts will be available to them after the mineral in the territory is exhausted.

The Association also welcomes the proposal to expand Government geological surveys in the Colonies provided such

In a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Cross-headings have been inserted editorially for the convenience of readers and the text has been slightly abbreviated.

surveys are designed to render a service to the prospector and not replace him.

The inclusion among the arguments advanced for vesting all mineral rights in the Crown, of Government expenditure on surveys and railway and transport facilities is not valid, since such expenditure follows after the development of mining areas, and is normally reimbursed or amortized in some form or other by the mining companies.

The most recent instance of such agreements is that of the proposed branch railway in Tanganyika to serve the Mpanda mining area. Here the company holding the mining lease has had to undertake not only to guarantee a minimum volume of traffic but to amortize the entire capital cost of the railway over 20 years by means of a special surcharge on all mineral to be carried on the railway.

Coming now to the detailed suggestions in the memorandum, the Association feels bound to offer some comments on what it considers certain dangerous assumptions.

The question of the ownership of mineral rights by Colonial Governments is a matter of policy, which must vary from place to place, but it is only right to point out that formidable difficulties lie in the way of Government resumption of rights which have already passed into private hands.

Rights of Chartered Corporations

In the case of those rights which have been ceded to chartered corporations, such as the British South Africa Company, the rights were usually acquired from Native chiefs and confirmed by the Crown, and in the light of the Secretary of State's despatch of December 31, 1938 (Northern Rhodesia No. 374) acquisition of the rights against the will of that company would be a clear breach of faith. In many other cases mineral rights are vested in Native chiefs in accordance with laws which vary greatly from place to place and in the case of East Africa, where the old Arab law obtains, are exceedingly complicated and obscure.

In the view of the Association the assessment of the value of mineral rights, where the existence of minerals is not already proved, can never be more than a wild guess. In such cases the suggestion made in the memorandum is that such rights shall be acquired by a payment to the owner of the minerals of not more than 5% of the royalties or other revenue received by the Government in respect of the exploitation of the mineral rights resumed.

Royalties in the Colonies usually range from 2½% to 5% on the value at mine of the mineral extracted. Taking the higher figure, the proposal in Clause 6 appears to mean that compensation to the owner of unproved minerals would not

Investigation of Land Problems in Nyasaland

Extracts from Sir Sidney Abrahams's Report

THE RT. HON. SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMS, who spent nearly three months in Nyasaland last year inquiring into land problems, has issued his report, which is now published by the Government at 5s., that there are in Nyasaland three problems to be solved: (1) the economic problem of relief of congestion on Native trust land, (2) the political problem of satisfying the sense of grievance that Europeans hold large tracts of undeveloped land while Africans suffer acute pangs of land hunger, and (3) the problem of emancipating the resident Natives.

The Commissioner writes:

"If the first two problems are settled by the practical method of acquisition of undeveloped lands (on private estates), a great part of the third problem will be solved, since most resident Natives are living thereon.

"If on the other hand, the resident Natives on undeveloped lands are emancipated by acquisition of the lands—and that is the only practical way in which it can be done—then automatically the other two problems are entirely solved.

"But acquisition would be only an incomplete solution of the problem of emancipation in that all resident Natives are not residing on undeveloped land. There are still a comparatively few not so resident because of a number of developed estates there are scattered garden and village holdings of resident Natives interspersed with and not excisable from the developed portions of the estates, and acquisition of these enclaves would be impracticable and unfair to the estate owner. I would advise that all estate owners on whose lands there are such resident Natives should be approached and invited to decide whether they would be prepared to place all resident Natives on a contractual footing, that is to say, to enter into a form of contract with them to be approved by the Government in which the Natives would be allowed to reside on condition that they will work for an agreed period.

Contracts with Landowners

"If the landowner consents, the Governor would, by virtue of an ordinance passed so enabling him, declare that the Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928, shall cease to apply to that particular estate. It would then be necessary to invite at the same time the Natives on the estate to opt between leaving the estate and taking up their abode on Native trust land (where accommodation could be found for them on the strength of the large-scale acquisition of undeveloped land which I have described above) and entering into the contract with the landowner, receiving from the Government compensation for the loss of their houses and gardens, such compensation to be paid immediately in the case of the Native electing to leave or to be deferred until the termination of the agreement if he elects to stay.

"In this way the relations between the parties will no longer be that of landlord and tenant but of employer and labourer, and any difficulties that may arise between them in future will be incidental to that relationship.

"It was essential that the broad principles of this scheme should be submitted for European and Native opinion to ascertain whether it would be regarded by both sections of the community as satisfactory in respect of the requirements of both landowners and resident Natives.

"I consulted Government officials intimately acquainted with the problem, including administrative and agricultural officers acquainted with many of the congested areas, representative managers of estates, and individual owners, including representatives of those mission bodies on whose holdings resident Natives live. These proposals were also submitted to delegations from the Convention of Associations and the Cholo Settlers' Association.

"As regards the Natives, there now exist representative bodies such as the African provincial councils, the African Congress and its local branches and local councils of chiefs from whom Native opinion can be ascertained and gauged. I also consulted certain individual Natives whose reputation for progressiveness and enlightenment made their opinions worth obtaining.

"The only district where the problem of resident Natives occurs in which I was unable to sound Native opinion were Port Herald and Mzimba, for the reason that I had not arrived at a solution of the problem until after I had visited those districts, which were the first on my itinerary. In view, how-

ever, of the unqualified, and I might say almost enthusiastic, approval with which the suggested scheme was met in all the other districts, I find it difficult to believe that the reception would have been different in these two districts.

"The results of these consultations with Europeans and Natives were most encouraging. There was no criticism of the scheme from any quarter. There were cautious reservations in some cases where the consultants were not prepared at the moment to give a final opinion, and two experienced administrative officers, while approving the principles and agreeing that the scheme should certainly be adopted, thought that there might be a few resident Natives who might raise some demur at this form of settlement of their grievances. On the other hand, the delegation from the Cholo Settlers' Association, who had come to submit proposals for the improvement of the position, on receiving the outline of the scheme, immediately withdrew their submissions and approved the proposed clearance solution of the problem.

Unqualified Approval by Africans

"The reception with which the scheme was met by the Natives was even more gratifying. Except in one instance it was immediately acclaimed with unqualified approval and in some cases with great enthusiasm—though the Central Executive of the Nyasaland African Congress, while welcoming it, did say that they thought it might be difficult for a resident Native remaining on a working estate to understand it.

"The exception above mentioned occurred in Cholo, where some of the chiefs, contrary to what occurred in every other district where the scheme was explained, clearly found some difficulty in grasping the details though they did not register any objection. However, on the following day they approached Mr. McDonald, in whom they appeared to have great confidence, for a further explanation and they then informed him that they fully understood and approved the scheme.

"I have been completely unable to suggest any better alternative, nor has any alternative suggestion been made which would bring about a complete or even partial settlement of the problem. A perusal of the evidence and the knowledge of the course of events which has brought about the existing state of affairs must, I think, be convincing that the Government of Nyasaland cannot risk any further postponement of a complete and satisfying settlement of these problems.

Ormsby Gore Commission's Prediction

"The landowners cannot enjoy the present condition of affairs, to say the least of it and, as regards the Natives, I have formed a very firm impression that they expect that as a result of this inquiry their grievances will be remedied and their claims satisfied. Omission to content them might have very serious consequences, and what these consequences might be I do not care to speculate. But I might point out that as long ago as 1925 the Ormsby Gore Commission predicted that the condition of affairs is likely before long to lead to agitation and possibly to litigation.

"It is obvious that a state of affairs which has poisoned the relations between estate owners and those who work for them, to say nothing of the relations between European and African in general, must contain the seeds of many forms of trouble.

"I should, however, hesitate to recommend the acquisition of large areas of land merely to relieve congestion and satisfy the political grievances aggravated by land hunger if there were no alternative to opening up such acquired lands indiscriminately and without any form of control. The effect of such a course would be before very many years had expired to flood these lands with Natives from the neighbouring congested Native trust land, and might attract, as in the past, numerous immigrants from Portuguese East Africa.

"The wasteful and short-sighted methods of Native cultivation might very well in a comparatively short time reduce these lands to the badly damaged condition of many areas of Native trust land. The problem of congestion would again arise, and there would be no means of relieving it. It is clear then that if the Government does decide to acquire areas of land which are empty or on which there is still room for further settlement, those lands should be jealously protected against indiscriminate settlement and unsupervised cultivation.

"To the various Native delegations who made demands that privately owned land not in use should be acquired for the Native population, I pointed out the danger which will arise if these lands are overcrowded and subjected to such traditional methods of Native husbandry as are mischievous. It was assured that the Natives were quite aware of their shortcomings in that respect and that, if they were instructed by

...mination which our people here and in the home country have always displayed in time of stress, the difficulties will be overcome. I am sure that Southern Rhodesia will go from strength to strength and that the Colony has a great future.

A reception at Government House was held in the evening.

Salisbury's last appearance in the public square was during the drive on Thursday to Government House to the railway station. A very large crowd had gathered to see the King inspected a guard of honour of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment and remarked on the large number of officers and men in that unit and in the British South Africa Police who wore the wings of R.A.F. pilots. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet were on the platform.

Journey through the Midlands

The story of the Royal progress along the backbone of Mashonaland and through many towns and hamlets of the Midlands was one long series of groups of people massed on the stations or clustered beside the railway line under makeshift flagstaffs flying the Union Jack. Halts were made at Harrey, Gatooma, Ode, Que and Gwelo, which was reached at dusk, the belated arrival testifying to the way in which halts at official points had been prolonged so that the Royal Family might spend more time with their subjects.

At Harrey Princess Elizabeth received from the Chairman of the Town Management Board on behalf of the citizens a basket of silver and ivory lined with local wood and surmounted by a gold nugget given by Mr. E. Elmore. When the Princess shook heads with him he told her that he had found it in 1912.

Great bonfires blazed beside the track as the train neared Bulawayo, where a halt was made only to change train crews. An early morning halt at Warrie on Friday, April 11, was followed by a surprise stop at Matetsi before the train finally reached the Victoria Falls station just before noon. Immediately after reaching the Falls Hotel, the Royal Family paid a short visit to the Falls. Here three days were spent restfully, broken only by Friday afternoon in Livingstone.

Northern Rhodesia's Welcome

Probably the most colourful event of the entire visit to the Union the Protectorates and the two Rhodesias was the crossing of the Zambezi in the launch DAPHNE bearing the Royal Standard which, as it approached the Northern Rhodesian side of the river, was met by the Barots State barge, painted green and white, in which the 40 paddlers wore their traditional garb of lions' manes, red turbans and buckskin. The Paramount Chief Imwika was in the barge, which had been brought 300 miles down the river, which was in flood and the crossing took 25 minutes.

From the north bank Their Majesties drove to Livingstone, where they were received on a platform in the main street by the mayor, other civic dignitaries and ex-Servicemen. At a garden party given by the Governor the copper casket described in our last issue was presented.

Later the visitors went to the aerodrome for an *indaba* attended by thousands of tribesmen. The principal address of welcome was presented by the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, who wore the dark green frock-coat covered with gold lace and the cocked hat worn by his father at the Coronation of Edward VII. A second address was presented by an African clergyman at the head of 11 notables forming the African Council. The King having inspected the guard of honour, the *indaba* closed with the National Anthem and the Barotsé Royal salute.

There was a surprise for the Royal Family as they marched back to the Falls Hotel: the road from Livingstone to the Falls already bore notice-boards with the

new name—The Royal Mile. The suggestion had been that of members of the Zambezi Boat Club.

The week end was spent in absolute privacy at the Falls, of which the Queen took films.

Bulawayo was reached on Monday of this week. Through male train two miles of cheering crowds, the party drove to Government House after the mayor had made his address of welcome in the station square.

The King said in reply that they were especially glad to come to Bulawayo because of its associations with Cecil Rhodes, "that great Englishman who loved this place so much." He added: "It is difficult to believe that only 60 years ago this was the capital of an uncivilized kingdom. In our short stay we have seen enough to know that this is one of the most wonderful countries of the Empire."

In the afternoon, after a march past of a fine column of ex-Servicemen, their Sovereign talked to a number of survivors of the Pioneer Column which entered Bulawayo in 1893, among them the Hon. H. U. Moffat, son of the famous missionary and himself the second Prime Minister of the Colony.

A Mile of Guests

Sir Godfrey Huggins, the present and third Prime Minister, joined the Royal suite at the garden party which followed in the public gardens. The Queen inspected 16 former members of The Black Watch who were present and shook hands with them all. Then the whole party walked along at least a mile of guests drawn up on either side of the garden paths. After the Princesses had paid a brief visit to the Princess Margaret Rose Children's Clinic, which stands in an annexe to the gardens, the Royal Family left to the music of a pipe band in the Gordon tartan which had played throughout the day's ceremonies.

A reception was given at Government House in the evening.

On Tuesday the King attended an *indaba* in the Matopos, where some 50 *indunas* were presented with medallions of honour. His Majesty expressed his thanks for the loyal service of the Matopos during the year, and his sympathy with them in the losses caused by the recent drought.

Then the Royal Family drove a further five miles to the World's View, beloved of the Founder of the Colony, where he the remains of "those who have departed well of their country"—Rhodes and his great friend Jameson, Alan Wilson and his comrades of the Shangani Patrol, and Goshlan, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Princess Walks Barefoot

A brilliant sunset flooded the granite *horries* as the Royal party began the steep climb of some 400 yards up the last rough footpath. The King, who had worn naval uniform at the *indaba*, had changed into sports clothes, but the Queen, still in formal frock and high-heeled shoes, found the going so difficult that Princess Elizabeth gave her mother her low-heeled pumps and walked barefoot herself.

The Royal rain has now left Rhodesia for the Union of South Africa.

Two special postage stamps have been issued to commemorate the Royal visit to Southern Rhodesia. The first, of 1d., carries pictures of the King and Queen, and the second, of 1d. denomination, pictures of the two Princesses. One is red and the other green.

Periodical publishers have been instructed by the Board of Trade to reduce paper consumption by one-eighth until further notice. E. A. & R. is therefore reluctantly compelled to reduce the average size of the weekly issue by four pages. We shall publish larger issues as soon as they become possible.

to be a likely development. Why? Because Southern Rhodesia has earned the recognition of her achievements in peace and war. The Empire because it would be a triumph over the past. It is a triumph to its past and a step towards a time when it is finally coming political advancement upon many African territories which are far less developed. When His Majesty formally opened a session of the Rhodesian Parliament and read the speech prepared by his Rhodesian Ministers, the occasion appeared to us, with these thoughts in mind, to present an important in the development. The early future will show whether our expectations are justified. If so, as loyal a community as any in the Commonwealth will have gained in constitutional status.

and will thereby have an enhanced power of leadership in Central Africa and an necessarily lesser degree in East Africa also.

MOST CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS with which the Royal Rhodesia Regiment on the 16th conferred upon it last word of the addition of "Royal" to its name. Young in years, it is strong in tradition. In the last two wars it rendered great service in and in East Africa, and through its two regiments, doubtless to be expanded in the future, will pass for a fine training many of the young Rhodesians of to-day's generation. They, no less than present and past members of the regiment, will take pride in the honour done to it by its Sovereign during the visit of the Royal Family to the Colony.

One of the Most Wonderful Countries in the Empire

The King's High Tribute To Southern Rhodesia

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE RHODESIAS has now ended, and the KING, QUEEN, and TWO PRINCESSES are back in the Union, nearing the end of a most memorable visit to Southern Africa.

H.M.S. VANGUARD is due to arrive in Portsmouth Harbour on the evening of Sunday, May 11, and the Royal Family are expected to reach London by train at 12.30 p.m. on the following day.

Our report of last week chronicled the events of Easter Monday, the day of arrival in Salisbury, when the King opened a new session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Some 10,000 Europeans, or about double the normal population of the capital, are estimated to have lined the route of the State drive from Belvedere to Government House. Thousands of school children had been brought in from all parts of Mashonaland and Manicaland.

Medallions for Chiefs

In the afternoon some 30,000 Africans from the eastern half of the Colony lined the racecourse, where the King inspected a guard of honour of the Rhodesian African Rifles. He spoke to many of the 130 chiefs assembled, and, after receiving and replying to addresses of welcome, asked the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, to present medallions to those chiefs who had been outstandingly progressive in the social and economic bettering of their tribes.

During a day of rest on April 8 the King and the two Princesses, accompanied by the Governor, Sir John Kennedy, went riding in the early morning. The Queen later visited the Queen Elizabeth Cinema and then went shopping with Lady Kennedy, delectating the crowds which quickly gathered on the news of such an unexpected visit to the centre of Salisbury. Her Majesty bought hats to bring back home and dress lengths, handbags and nylon stockings for herself and the Princesses. In the evening the Governor-General and Lady Kennedy gave a private dance at Government House, which was attended by hundreds of guests. Highland reels were specially arranged for the Princesses.

The Wednesday provided the Royal Family with a heavy programme of engagements starting with an ex-

ercise parade of 1,000 men and women. Two were Victoria Cross Captains, "Toys" Norton, a Rhodesian, who won the decoration when serving with the Hampshire Regiment in Italy, and Harry Nicholls, Grenadier Guards, who recently went to Rhodesia and is now working in Salisbury. The King reviewed survivors of the 1st Pioneer Column and received from the most senior member the gold badge of the Corps.

Later, at an investiture at Government House, he conferred honours upon Air Vice-Marshal Charles Woodhouse, who commanded the Rhodesian Air Training Squadron throughout the war, and Colonel Thomas Robins, resident director of the British South Africa Company. Two hundred and thirty-seven other men and women, including six next-of-kin, received military or civilian decorations.

In recognition of its fine war services, His Majesty announced that the Colony's senior military unit would henceforth be known as The Royal Rhodesia Regiment. A specially bound set of six volumes of the Oppenheimer series from the archives of the Colony was presented to the King by the Prime Minister.

Princesses Visit Girl Guides

Meanwhile Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret had gone to Hartley Hill in Salisbury for a rally of Girl Guides and Brownies. They had to find no one to receive them, except two of the commanders, and thinking that they might have gone to the wrong rendezvous, Princess Elizabeth went where the girls were. Following a blast of a kiss to hundreds of girls in blue, green and brown uniforms, they stood behind bushes and rocks, whooping and cheering as they crowded round their royal guests with baskets of their work, basketwork and badges. They watched demonstrations of bushcraft and fire-making.

In the afternoon the Royal Family, accompanied by the Governor-General, which is erected on the site of the Pioneer Column made its first official visit to the colony. It attended a civic garden party, presided over by the Mayor of Umtali, the King and the Queen. The King, who was in Rhodesia as in Great Britain, said: "I lie a heart, but with God's help and the aid of my people, I shall be able to do much for the Empire."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 17, 1947

Volume 23 No. 1176

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

F. S. Johnston

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	819	Civil Aviation in the Colonies	825
Royal Visit to Rhodesia	820	Background to the News	828
Land Problems in Nyasaland	822	Parliament	836
Colonial Mining Policy	823	Latest Mining News	840

MATTERS OF MOMENT

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, who has emphasized in several of his speeches in Southern Rhodesia that the Colony has a great future and a great destiny, has been equally concerned to point out that many difficulties have still to be overcome and that "ours is the responsibility to see that the future is assured." From no quarter has there been a hint that such words carry any exceptional implication, but we have the feeling that they may very shortly be shown to have had special significance. Rhodesians ever since the days of the Pioneers of 1890, have had a keen sense of their responsibility for the progress of the land in which the Founder had such inspired faith, but two world wars within the lifetime of men still in the prime have also proved their larger patriotism to be boundless. Their view of the future has never been narrow. It embraced the Empire in 1914, when Germany made her first bid for world domination. It stood courageously for self-government ten years later, when caution, and perhaps even prudence, would have accepted the invitation of South Africa to become a province of the Union. It was staunchly pro-British in 1939, when Germany again leapt joyously to arms, that conscription had to be introduced.

not to provide men for the forces, but to give the Government power to order the necessary number of those engaged on essential work to continue with it.

The Colony, still no more than fifty-seven years old, has as proud a record as can be claimed by any territory anywhere. It has had its own Parliament and Cabinet for nearly a quarter of a century, and though the Imperial Government retains certain rights of veto, especially in respect of legislation affecting the African, they have never needed to be used. In the case of the great Dominions there are, of course, no powers reserved to Whitehall and Westminster, and Rhodesians have quite naturally looked forward to the achievement of Dominion status. Sir Godfrey Huggins, their great Prime Minister—whose greatness is masked by the cheerful ease with which he carries his heavy burdens, by his friendliness and resilience—has made no secret of the fact that several of his visits to London in recent years have been partly in connexion with constitutional questions.

Young Colony's Proud Record. Is Dominion status about to be granted? EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA considers that

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

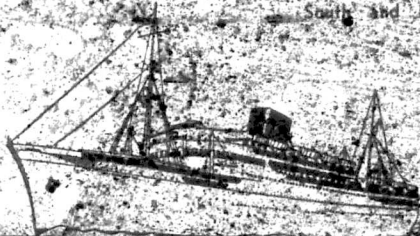
Royal Mail Service to
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON & DURBAN
 with calls at Madeira

Also Sailings to
**ASCENSION, ST. HELENA, LOBITO, WALVIS BAY, SOUTH &
 EAST AFRICAN PORTS and MAURITIUS.**

Booking Agents
 for the Principal
 Air Lines.

Direct Cargo Service
 between New York and
 South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:
 Head Office, 1, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone: 5550
 West End Agency, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
 Tel. WHITKEL: 1911
 Branches: London, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds,
 Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port
 Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg,
 Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Agents of
 Messageries L. A. G. & Co.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

which is incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.
 Bankers to the Imperial Government of South Africa, and to the
 Governments of S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
 and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON NEW BRANCH: 61, Leaden Wall, E.C.3.

WEST END BRANCH: 22, Pall Mall, S.W.1, E.C.3.

NEW YORK BRANCH: 17, Wall Street.

Branches in:

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
 through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RALPH GIBSON, London Managers.

BOVILL, MATHESON

Head Office: 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
 Alliance Buildings, 10, St. George's Street
 (P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:
 KENYA: ELDORET P.O. Box 50
 UGANDA: KAMPALA P.O. Box 609
 ZANGWANIYA TERRITORY: ARUSHA P.O. Box 36
 TANGA: TANGA P.O. Box 112

MANAGING AGENTS AND MERCHANTS

The Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings are offered by the Company — Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services.

London Correspondents:

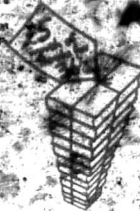
H. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED
 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Tel: London Wall 3535

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
 Land and Estate Agents
 NAIROBI, ARUSHA, ELDORET, KAMPALA, TANGA
BOVILL, MATHESON & Co. (Eldoret), Ltd.
 (Liaison with A. C. HOEY & CO.)

A NOVEL A MONTH

From England
FOR 36/- A YEAR



Would you like to receive by post each month a popular book from W. H. Smith's Library? The books, which have been withdrawn from our Lending Library, are disposed of at moderate rates, and for the convenience of customers who would like a regular supply, can be purchased on a subscription basis. For example, for 36/- you can have a different novel sent every month for a year, post free, to any address, or a non-fiction book for a year, post free, for 52/6. To buy twelve similar books at their published prices would cost at least 125 or more. At these rates, it is not possible to supply any particular titles, but we undertake that every book sent will be a popular one, selected by the demand for it when it was in the Library, and that every book, though long out of print, will be in good clean condition.

Be sure of a regular supply of **WORTH-WHILE POPULAR READING** by subscribing to this service at once

WHAT IT COSTS	No. of Books Per Month	Fiction	Non-Fiction
One	36/-	52/6	
Two	72/-	105/-	
Three	108/-	157/6	
Four	132/-	210/-	
Five	156/-	262/6	
Six	180/-	315/-	

Prices include outright purchase of the books and postage to any address

W. H. SMITH & SON'S LIBRARY STRAND HOUSE, PORTUGAL STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

TOMLINSONS (ROCHDALE) Ltd.

CONSTRUCTORS

SISAL DRYING PLANT

Representatives

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), Limited
 10, ARAB ST.,
 P.O. BOX 316

DAR ES SALAAM (Phone 600)
 Tanganyika Territory

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Limited
 Port of London Bldg., London, E.C. 3

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building Materials, Gummies, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Retail Trade

THE **African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**
 BILBAG HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.,
 LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches at: MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
 DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA,
 KISUMU, MBELE, BUKOBA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered under the Companies Act of 1882 on the 23rd March, 1886
 Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1885

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid up Capital £2,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. K. MICHELS, Esq., Chairman.
 A. N. STUART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 R. L. HIND, Esq. Sir R. N. WILD, K.C., Esq. R. E. L. REEVE.
 W. J. LELY, Esq. R. H. FINCKLEY, Esq. C. B. E.
 H. MILES, Esq.
 General Manager: T. T. K. ALLEN London Manager: N. W. CHISHOLM

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 4

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS. KARACHI. CHITTAGONG. AMRITSAR.	CANNPORE. DELHI. LAHORE. TILTGORIN. COCHIN. RANGOON.	MADAGALAY. COLOMBO. KANDY. SUWARA-ELIYA. ADEN.	STEAMER POINT. ADEN. ZANZIBAR. MOMBASA. NAIROBI. NAKURU. KISUMU.	ENTebbe. KAMPALA. TINJA. TANGA. DAR ES SALAAM. MWANZA.	Uganda. Tanganyika Territory.
---	---	--	--	---	----------------------------------

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business.
 Current Accounts are opened; Deposits are accepted for fixed periods, not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application; Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available throughout the World are issued to Consignees by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Exchequer Accounts undertaken. Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF RHODESIAN ENGINEERING

CONSULT

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

Limited

BULAWAYO
 SALISBURY
 CAPTOMA
 NDOLA
 BEIRA

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

● Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Beira Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return First-Class Tourist Tickets available Three Months for Single Fare

London Office: 3, Thamez House, Queen St. Place, E.C.

DIAMINE

WRITING INKS INK POWDERS

GUMS PASTES TYPEWRITER CARBONS MARKING PASTES STENCIL INKS

Have a World-Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Largest range of Writing Ink Powders in the world in packets to make low viscosity India Inks

Indents through Merchants only.

T. WEBSTER & Co. Ltd.
 DIAMINE WORKS: LIVERPOOL ENGLAND

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

For "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue dated 1/1/47 and until countermanded (minimum 50) plus first year's subscription figure and Rank

Name

Address

Full Postal Address

PLEASE SIGNATURE