

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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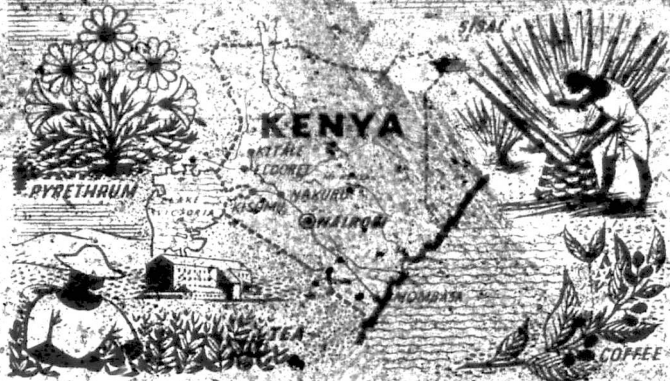
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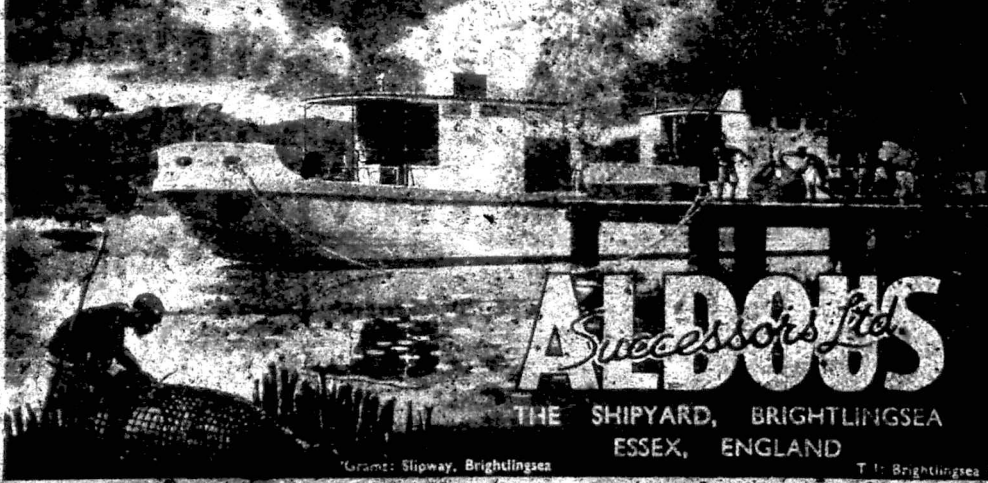
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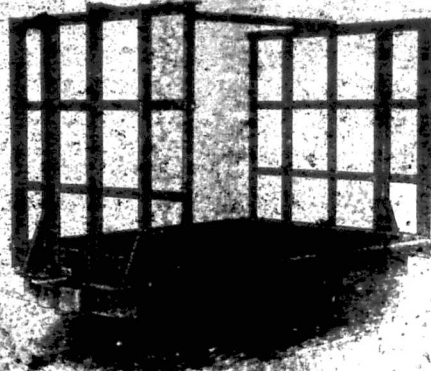
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Mining

Higher Price for Copper

The price of copper was raised by the Ministry of Supply to another £10 a ton, bringing the price of the basic copper to £127, has now been raised to £137. In January prices for various forms of the metal were raised by £19. The London market expects further rises before production exceeds consumption.

Two years ago, fearing heavy over-production and a consequent fall in prices, the Ministry of Supply suddenly terminated its contracts to buy the whole of the copper production of the Empire. It is now evident that that policy was misjudged.

The stock in three years of virgin copper was then some 300,000 tons, in addition to about 450,000 tons awaiting shipment from overseas. It is also expected that great quantities of scrap metal would be thrown on the market as war stocks were liquidated, but that the world's productive capacity was put at 2,750,000 tons, and before the war world consumption had in no year passed the 2,000,000 ton mark. With the disappearance of Germany and Japan as buyers it was calculated that consumption would fall well under the pre-war peak, but now all the indications are that it has been still higher. Yet production has been falling, that from the five largest producing territories (the U.S.A., Canada, Chile, the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia) having dropped last year to about 4,300,000 tons, which was 800,000 tons under the highest output figure recorded during the war and some 300,000 tons less than in 1946.

The present price of copper is the highest in the history of the metal.

Imported Coal for Copperbelt

COPPER MINES in Northern Rhodesia are now importing 5,000 tons of coal per month from South Africa through Lobatse Bay at a cost eight times as great as that of coal from Wankie Colliery, only 700 miles from the mines. The imported coal has to be transported 3,700 miles. This exceptional measure has been adopted because the strain upon the resources of the Rhodesian railway system makes it impossible for the normal quantities of Wankie coal to be hauled to the Copperbelt.

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The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

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Company Progress Reports

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Production for January: zinc, 1,825 tons; lead, 1,255 tons; fused vanadium, nil.

Globe & Phoenix.—46,100 tons of ore were treated in January for 1,068 oz. gold, with a working profit of £12,487. Phoenix mine, 4th level, rose 6.4 ft. 35 drift on level drives 32 ft. 20 in.

Roadman.—1,500 tons of ore were treated during January for 401 oz. gold, valued at £3,458. Working expenditure was £8,232 and development £979, leaving a deficit of £5,713. Capital expenditure for the month was £217. No. 4 footwall (each 21 level, raised 361 ft. W. risen 24 ft., first 20 ft. averaging 45 dwt. over 15 in.

London and Rhodesia.—At Yubachikwe 3,100 tons of ore were treated during January for a working profit of £346. Main shaft, 6th level, No. 7, 8 hanging wall, winze 23 ft., 9.8 dwt. 53 in. 24th level, No. 1, 3, footwall (each 19 ft., 6.2 dwt. 37 in. Main drive, 5, 21 ft., 21 dwt. 69 in. Main drive, N. 15 ft., 4 dwt. 45 in. Middle shaft, 6th level, No. 1, rise 10 ft., 3 dwt. 36 in. Yubachikwe shaft 4th level, main drive, N. 23 ft., 1.6 dwt. 43 in.

New Sava.—17,176 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended December 31, 1946, yielding 4,140 oz. gold and 5,772 oz. silver. Development amounted to 1,131 ft. Labour was in short supply. Stocks of explosives in East Africa were exhausted in December and explosives were used only for ore breaking. Development headings were stopped. A strike of 135 ft. averaging 7.10 dwt. over 103 in. was made on the fourth level. Costs for the quarter were 37.91¢ per ton treated and 152.95¢ per oz. of gold recovered.

Rhodesian Minerals

THE TOTAL VALUE of all minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia in 1946 showed a decrease of more than £1,000,000 compared with 1945. Last year production was £7,529,575, of which £4,697,572 was realized from gold. Asbestos was worth £1,676,502, chrome £653,195, chrome £329,699, and mica £175,482. Mica production is the only branch of the mining industry which has not shown a steady decline in production. Chrome output was curtailed owing to a shortage of railway rolling stock for transport. Since the start of mining operations 36 years ago, minerals and precious stones worth £22,000,000 have been produced.

Native Accommodation at Nkana

THE LARGEST NATIVE COMPOUNDS of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia are those of Nkana, where 9,200 men, 4,200 women and 5,300 children are accommodated in brick huts of one to three rooms each, with an open hearth for cooking. The huts cost about £32 each.

Colonial Mining Policy

PERTINENT COMMENTS on the White Paper on Colonial mining policy were made at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. A report appears on another page.

Nchanga Copper

COPPER PRODUCTION at the Nchanga mine was stopped on February 28 owing to shortage of coal. For the same reason, smelting operations at Rhokema have been curtailed.

Funtua Consolidated

FUNTUA CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD. has declared a dividend on its ordinary shares of 14% (pre-tax).

Mining Personalities

MR. A. W. ROBERTS, Chief Mining Engineer, who had been interested in East African and Rhodesian mining, left £201,000.

DR. C. G. SUTHERLAND, a director of the Rhodesian Selection Trusts, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Chairman of the American Metal Company, has died in the United States.

MR. H. H. BARNETT, a member of the Northern Rhodesia Mines Officials and Staff Association, is shortly leaving the Copperbelt, where he has been employed by Roan Antelope for 17 years. He says he takes an "active part in a gold mining enterprise in Southern Rhodesia."

Newest of Our Advertisers

MR. A. S. B. WATTS & CO., Engineers, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4% against 3% last year, when the total distribution was 7%.

THE NEW MOTOR SHIP, DUMRA, built for the British India Steam Navigation Company, has completed her trials. She is a 10,000-ton gross and has been designed for service mainly between Bombay, Karachi and ports in the Persian Gulf.

case of judgment in buying and selling, is likely to be withdrawn from the hands of commercial and industrial enterprise.

All our *estates* companies came through with balances on the right side, but their profits are now subject to income tax at 15% against the rate of 5% ruling three years ago. The dividends declared, when adjusted for the extent of an additional deduction, are also, in the case of *Latimou*, subject to a grant abroad more than 50% of their profits. We also obtained surcharges on income tax corresponding to their profits. It is a matter for regret that discrimination is now being exercised against foreign capital which has been so largely instrumental in fostering industry and developing the wide spaces of *Angonia*.

Results in Rhodesia

In Rhodesia the factory at West Nicholson has had a successful year with a small increase in the number of cattle handled and the production of rather more corned beef, together with a large variety of specialty lines, all of which have found a ready market in the Rhodesias and South Africa.

As from other parts of the world, so from Rhodesia, do we receive reports of a noticeable expansion in the demand for and consumption of fresh meat, consequent no doubt on fuller employment, higher rates of pay and an improved standard of living.

The outlook for future supplies to the factory therefore, not so promising, but the considerably higher price which cattle are realizing should afford an inducement to the farmer to pay closer attention to the advantages of livestock husbandry and to augment the stock-raising branch of his activities.

A more vigorous and forward policy of encouragement in the breeding and raising of cattle would in the long run meet its reward in an increased output of better quality stock to his own advantage and that of the colony.

From the results achieved by our own ranches in Rhodesia we have the experience that cattle farming, even when saddled with the overhead charges inevitable to administration on an extensive scale, can be made to yield handsome profits at the present range of prices, and it is to be hoped that more and better use will be made of the large tracts of grazing land in the country to secure the benefits to be obtained from this branch of husbandry.

With the growing requirements of the world at large for beef, as well as for dairy products, it would be meet, and redound eventually to their prosperity, that those countries of our overseas Commonwealth which have grazing areas available should foster the raising of livestock in order to make good the shortfall of supplies which threatens the mother country for many years to come.

Mr Arthur Harris Joins Board

Our factory in Kenya has operated during the year, although on a greatly reduced scale, due to the shipping and difficulty of securing cattle supplies.

The administrative side of our business in Africa has been reorganized during the year with a view to the better co-ordination and closer supervision of our expanding activities on that continent, and I am pleased to inform you that Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers Harris has joined the board of *Leib* (Rhodesia) Limited, and *Leib* (Kenya) Limited.

Since he will be resident in South Africa, he will be available for consultation with our representatives there, and I have every confidence that the vigour of his personality, coupled with the administrative and organizing ability for which he was so conspicuous and famed in other spheres, will be of great service in our programme of development.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement

BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, held their thirteenth annual general meeting in London on February 17, 1947.

Sir LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, Chairman of the company, presided.

The Chairman said after the meeting: "We have now emerged from this first period of rehabilitation and enter on what may be considered the second stage of recovery, during which we hope gradually to restore the estates to their former good order."

Steady Progress

The crop figures for the current season show steady progress and output rose from 22,500 lb. in July to 228,500 lb. in December. December was not a favourable month from the production point of view, as the heaviest rain experienced for many years interfered with tapping operations. The output for January was 218,600 lb. The crop for the first seven months of the year 1946-47 totalled 1,340,020 lb. so if nothing unforeseen occurs we should exceed the provisional estimate of 2,250,000 lb. Our aim is to increase production by extending the area in tapping as and when labour and the necessary equipment become available. Given an adequate labour force we expect to increase the output to 3,500,000 lb. per annum and to be able to maintain this level while our replanting programme is in progress.

In the report we refer to Mr Pratt's recent visit to Malaya, whence he returned after spending three and a half years as an intern in the hands of the Japanese. He is fully satisfied with the progress made in the restoration of the properties having regard to the difficulties besetting our managers and their assistants. There is a general shortage of labour and labour conditions are such that the food position is better and more plentiful and cheaper so they will remain.

New Debenture Stock Issue

We have arranged to issue £150,000 new debenture stock at par, out of which we shall pay off the existing debenture stock amounting to £48,520 at a premium of 24% as provided for in the trust deed. The holders of the existing debenture stock are given the option to convert into the new debenture stock of the same nominal value. All holders of the ordinary stock and the existing debenture stock are entitled to apply for the new debenture stock, the circular sent out on February 7 in this connection is self-explanatory. The new debenture stock will be convertible into ordinary share at par. To meet possible conversions of debenture stock we are asking you to increase the nominal capital by £25,000. We are hoping that in due course market conditions will be such that debenture holders will find it attractive to convert, after which the capital of the company will consist of £350,000 ordinary stock of the class.

We estimate that this new issue will provide working capital to the extent of about £50,000 and place our finances on a sound footing. With regard to compensation we now know the terms of reference of the Malayan War Damage Claims Commission. Claims are to be assessed in respect of war damage to land, buildings, goods, etc., and we are taking such steps as may be required to substantiate our claim for very considerable compensation.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the proposed increase of capital was approved.

The Beira Railway Company is to pay a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share for the year ended September 30 last compared with 2s. for 1944-45. The net profit was £42,179 higher at £88,859.

£87,753. Of this the preference dividend has absorbed £6,000 after deduction of tax.

Dividend Increased to 10%

In view of the present position and prospects, the directors feel that some more adequate return should be made to the shareholders and therefore recommend an increase in the ordinary dividend to 10% in the £1 on the ordinary shares of the company. As shown in the accounts, the profit before tax is £13,750 and, if approved, will leave £1,000 to be carried forward.

In addition to thanks which are due to the members of the staff of Bird and Company (Africa), Limited, Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Limited, our agents in Tanganyika, and Messrs. John G. Gilliat and Company, Limited, in London, I have to express sincere regret upon the death of Mr. E. F. Bath, who recently had to retire from Messrs. Gilliat's owing to ill-health, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere sympathy to his relatives. Since the inception of the company he earned the confidence and affection of the Board for his unflinching care of the company's interest.

Tribute to Managing Director

I cannot conclude without again mentioning the debt of gratitude which the shareholders owe to Mr. Hitchcock, the managing director. He took charge of Bird and Company (Africa), Limited, at a difficult time and has lived to see the satisfactory results of his reorganization of the company's methods. In addition to this, his courage in East Africa as a whole is held in high regard for a valuable review of mining in Mexico and elsewhere in North America, as well as for his share in the negotiations which resulted in the increase in price.

Shareholders will have noted the proposals to be put before them for an increase in the directors' fees. With the exception of Mr. Hitchcock, who is resident in East Africa, the English directors are no longer members of the board of Bird and Company (Africa), Limited, as they were when the company was formed. They feel that it would be fair that directors should receive higher remuneration now that the prospects of the company are on a firmer footing.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend as recommended was approved.

The retiring director, Major Robert D. K. Collins, M.C., was re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Budge, Hamlyn and Company, have been re-appointed. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, management and staff.



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Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle's Review

THIS EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY LIMITED was held on February 20 in London.

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, Chairman and managing director, presided, and in the course of his speech said—

Shares in subsidiary companies show a reduction of £150,000, the amount provided to cover profits on lands sold to subsidiary companies not yet realized by them. Advances to and amounts owing by subsidiary companies show an increase of £595,000. Stocks and sundry debtors record reductions of £83,000 and £354,000 respectively. The holding of tax reserve certificates is up by £225,000 and there is a small increase in bank balances and cash in hand. Current liabilities show an increase of £250,000, which is attributable principally to an increase of £211,000 under the heading accrued British and Dominion taxation.

The profit and loss account reveals a balance, before taxation and excluding exceptional items, of £696,000, against the comparable figure of £497,000 for the previous year, or an improvement of £199,000. To this is added £147,000 in respect of trading and other credits not attributable to the current year. This exceptional credit owes its origin mainly to sales during the war years of the parent company's stocks held on consignment on the Continent in May, 1940.

Against the resulting total of £843,000 there has been provided the very large sum of £644,000 in respect of British and Dominion taxation. This figure, which includes our estimated liabilities to excess profits tax and income tax on current profits as well as on profits not attributable to the current year, is £462,000 in excess of the previous year's charge under this heading.

Dividend

In considering the question of the final ordinary dividend, your directors have had in mind that, since it has been our custom to pay dividends free of income tax, the benefit of the reduction of 1s. in the standard rate conceded in last year's Budget should be passed on to stockholders. Notwithstanding that the higher distribution proposed—7s. against 6s. last year—will entail a drain on the balance carried forward to the extent of some £7,000, this balance will still be substantial. The total ordinary dividend for the year will thus amount to 7s. free of income tax, against 6s. for the previous year. The equivalent rates before deduction of income tax are 16.50% and 16%. It is incumbent on me to sound a timely note of caution to the effect that, so far as can be foreseen, a continuation of the high rate of profit prevailing during the E.P.T. years cannot be anticipated in the near future.

On the Continent we possess the factories, the equipment, the marketing organization, the skilled technical and administrative staff, as well as a firmly established goodwill for our products, in fact all the necessary components for a profitable business, but these factors alone cannot assure the conduct of trade on a revenue-producing basis until confidence and internal order are restored and the values of currencies are stabilized.

The year has not brought any relief from anxiety to the industrialists in South America. I referred in the course of my address last year to the manner in which he was gradually being subjected to controls from the purchase of his raw materials to the disposal of his products.

This tendency has become accentuated and with the creation of the Institute for the Promotion of Interchange of Trade, which has recently been constituted by the Argentine Government with the object of intervening in all phases of the export and import trade of the country, virtually all freedom of action as of the year

Company Meetings

Sisal Estates, Limited

Colonel Pensonby's Review

THE TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held at the Old Jewry, London, on February 27, 1947.

The representatives of the shareholders (Messrs. John R. Gilliat and Messrs. Bird and Company) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the Chairman (Colonel C. E. Pensonby, T.D., D.L., M.P.) which had been circulated to the Shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1946, and was taken as read:

I was fortunate during the year 1945 to be able to make a visit to the sisal estates of our subsidiary company, Bird and Company (Africa) Limited, in Tanganyika. My last visit was just before the war in 1938. In 1938-39 the company had 6,607 hectares (two and a half acres equal one hectare) under sisal, while now the figures are 7,714 hectares, of which 2,701 hectares have yet to reach maturity, 470 hectares have been cleared for planting, and a further 3,811 hectares are available for future development. The sisal produced in 1938-39 was 4,200 tons, against 8,260 in 1945-46. This latter figure includes 590 tons from the ex-enemy Hale estate, which is leased by the company.

Since my previous visit in 1938 many changes have been made. Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, who went to Tanganyika Territory in 1939 as managing director of Bird and Company (Africa) Limited. The organization is now in good order and working on a long-term plan. The results of research work on planting, soil conservation, etc., by the Government research stations have been followed with interest, and in every way the best methods of operation and the best machinery, so far, as it is obtainable under present conditions, for carrying out operations are utilized. The results are very satisfactory, and any shareholder who studied the layout of the plantations from the air or on the ground would be satisfied with the results which are being achieved.

Labour Position

I was able to discuss the labour position generally in Tanganyika and have had long discussions with Mr. Hitchcock. Here is the position so far as it concerns our estates. At the moment we carry on our books about 7,000 Africans.

Approximately half of these come from villages in the neighbourhood of the plantations and half come from other parts of Tanganyika or Central Africa. The latter are on contract, and at the termination of their contract, generally of 12 months, may go home again. The result is a continually changing labour force, which anyhow is irregular, as out of the 7,000 on the books for various reasons only about 5,000 turn out for work. An addition to this many of them do not like regular hard work and Major Sir Granville Orde Browne, D.S.O., Adviser to the Colonial Office, after most exhaustive inquiries, reported that the average East African Native does only about 23 hours work a week.

Now is it a question of economic incentive? Wages in the industry, both before the war and now, are higher than in competing tropical agricultural industries in Africa, or indeed in Java, the other principal sisal producing country. Moreover, experience shows that an increase in the wage rate results not in increased productivity, but in a reduction of the turn-out of labour. The most effective method of keeping or attracting labour is to reduce the task, which is economically indefensible. Conditions vary on different estates; in some the African may be beginning to appreciate expenditure on Native welfare, housing, etc. In other places he prefers traditional, and to our mind inhuman, huts and habits. It is all a matter of custom and point of view.

Shareholders can be assured that the labour position is being watched all the time, and close consultation is maintained between the industry and the Government, which I hope will ensure that the new schemes for the territory for the large-scale production of groundnuts, railway building, mining, etc., will not prejudice the sisal industry, which is the greatest revenue-producing industry in the territory.

During the year, Bird and Company (Africa) Limited, spent about £20,000 on Native welfare, mainly for housing. All this expenditure has to date been regarded by the taxation department of the Tanganyika Government as an allowable expense and therefore not deductible for purposes of taxation. Under the new scheme in connexion with the price increase, the industry agreed with the Government to spend an overall average of 50s. per ton on Native Welfare, and it is understood that this will in future be treated with certain qualifications as an allowable deduction.

Large Development Programme

Prospects for the present year are governed by the labour position and the effects of a record drought. The tightness of the labour supply will be accentuated by the company's large development and maintenance programme, the arrangement for Native welfare, and the necessity of producing a substantial part of the food supply required for the African labour.

I referred last year to the purchase of about 2,500 hectares, or 10 square miles, of freehold land adjoining the Magunga estate. This is lovely land and should be easy to operate economically. Already 400 hectares are being cleared by mechanical methods and some are planted. This will be available for cutting in a little over two years.

Speaking generally, I would say that while there are always drawbacks and difficulties in operations in a tropical climate, the company's prospects for the next few years, during which time the demand for sisal must continue, should not be unsatisfactory. The world position of hard fibres, with an output of 300,000 tons against a requirement (apart from restocking needs) of over 500,000 tons, is such that if the production of the Dutch East Indies and of the Philippines were to be totally in operation to-day, there would still be a lack of demand.

As regards price, it should be noted that although the increase in the average price of East African sisal in April 1946, from £7 15s. to £46 was substantial, the East African price is now little more than half the world price of hard fibre.

Production Figures

The total production of 8,260 tons referred to above compares with a figure of 9,400 tons for the previous year. The smaller production was due not only to labour shortage, but also to one of the most severe and prolonged droughts recorded in East Africa, to which I have already referred. On two of the estates, even the rivers on which the factories depend for the main water supply dried up, so that, in addition to stopping of retarding the growth of the leaf on all estates, the drought affected the operations of these factories.

The result was that a larger proportion of bleached leaf classed as 3L was sold at a discount of 12 per cent, instead of being No. 1 or a grade. This was due mainly to leaf drop and in no way affects the strength and durability of the fibre.

Notwithstanding these adverse influences, the net profit of Bird and Company (Africa) Limited, for the year, showed a slight increase at £59,082, as against £58,600 in the previous year.

The combined profit and loss of this company and Messrs. Bird and Company (Africa) Limited, after provision for both Dominion and Union Kingdom tax and the necessary reserves have been made, shows a net profit of £34,791. To this must be added £1,962 brought forward from last year, making a total of

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East African Trade Report

BARCLAYS BANK (D.A. & C.) in their February report state (Col. 2):

"**Tropical Crops.**—There has been seasonal, hot and sometimes excessive rain, with heavy showers. In some areas, the heavy rains which have been exceptionally heavy in some of the southern areas where considerable disruption has been caused to road and rail communications. The weather in Uganda has also been unseasonal, with frequent violent thunderstorms.

"**Cotton.**—Buying in the Eastern Province of Uganda opened on January 27 and, except in the Bugoga district where too much rain has hindered the marketing of the crop, business has been good. The grower is being paid 19 cents per lb. for raw cotton, as against 17 cents last year. The number of bales packed from various ports in Uganda from January 1 to December 31, 1946, was 277,577. Cotton tax collected during the same period was £39,056.

"**Maize and Wheat.**—This season's maize production should exceed last year's. Rains which fell in some districts in January delayed the wheat harvesting, but no damage to the crop has been reported.

Labour Recruiting in Ruanda-Urundi

"**Labour.**—Labour is still very difficult, and with further probable calls upon the already inadequate supplies which are likely to be made by the railway development schemes, mining, and the new prominent venture, it is thought that the position will deteriorate still further. Recruiting has been taking place in Ruanda-Urundi and is proving quite successful, 250 recruits being obtained from this source last year and a further 500 expected to arrive soon. Sisal interests are also exploring the possibility of short-circuiting the 10,000 or so labourers who yearly trek from the Belgian Congo to Uganda in search of work during the cotton season.

"**Hides and Skins.**—Arrivals in Dar es Salaam continue to be heavy. Cattle mortality in country should lessen with the rains which have recently fallen.

"A Hides and Skins Industry Committee has been appointed in Kenya to examine whether legislation should be introduced to develop the industry and to recommend the principles on which the industry should be developed.

"**Tobacco.**—Tanganyika plantings are reported to be looking well and well advanced, although a spell of sunny weather would now be welcomed. No further information has been received regarding the proposed legislation for all Tanganyika grown leaf to be put through one marketing channel.

"**Pyrethrum.**—Deliveries continue to show a decline compared with the output figures for the corresponding month last year. In addition, to being affected by labour shortages, the decline in production is partly due to the effect of the bud-wilt suffered by many growers during the rains in 1946.

"**Pawpaw.**—The price of pawpaw in Tanganyika continues to harden, as much as six dollars per lb. being offered by American buyers, compared with \$5.35 a month ago and \$5.35 four months ago. The latest price includes the new export tax of £7 10s. per cwt. which the American buyers have absorbed without hesitation. At current prices growers are being paid 26s. 6d. per lb., compared with 10s. a year ago. Production costs have risen considerably, owing to competition for available labour and the increased cost of Native foodstuffs, and these costs are now estimated at approximately 10s. per lb. as against 4s. a year ago. Some farm properties have been purchased for pawpaw plantations, £50 per acre and more being paid for developed freehold land with irrigation.

"**Timber.**—The Chairman of the Tanganyika Sawmillers

Association states that arrangements have been concluded whereby the millers will take 60,000 tons of timber from Tanganyika during the next three years, which is about 75% of the output of the Territory.

"**Diamonds.**—The total diamond exports from Tanganyika during 1946 were 113,730 carats, valued at approximately £725,000. The gross figures being 115,660 carats, valued at £725,734.

Sisal Estates, Limited

Sisal Estates, Ltd. report that in the year ended June 30, 1946, the combined profits of the company and its subsidiary, Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd., after providing for the maintenance of the plantations, machinery and other charges, amounted to £57,759, from which had to be deducted £12,968 for taxation. A dividend of 6% on the receivable cumulative preference shares required 16,750 and a 10% distribution on the ordinary shares £13,750. The carry-forward is £907 in the case of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and £56,346 in that of Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.

The issued share capital of Sisal Estates, Ltd. is £220,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. and £200,000 in preference shares of 2s. There is a reserve of £100,600 in respect of properties and the investment in the subsidiary company. Fixed assets appear at £125,137; the investment in Bird and Co. and loans to that enterprise amount to £348,258, there is a £20,000 holding of tax reserve certificates; and cash appears at £487.

The output for the year totalled 10,000 tons of sisal, of which 5,100 tons of No. 1 or A grade combined with 9,500 tons in 60% in the previous year. In the period under review 1,021 hectares of land were planted, bringing the total under sisal, excluding the leased estate of Hale, to 7,714 hectares, of which 2,701 were immature. A further 470 hectares were cleared for planting. The report predicts that drought and shortage of labour will cause the crop throughout East Africa in 1947 to be some 20,000 tons below the 1946 output.

The directors are Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P. (Chairman), Major R. D. K. Curling, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock (managing director), Mr. H. G. Judd and Mr. S. I. B. Crouch. The secretaries are Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd.

The text of the Chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Broome Rubber Plantations

BROOME RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LTD., a company interested in coffee growing in Tanganyika Territory, but mainly in rubber in the East, reports that in the year ended June 30, 1946, £19,608 was spent on the estates in Malaya, mainly on rehabilitation, and that a considerable proportion of that total will be included in the company's ultimate claim for compensation. After appropriating the general and contingency reserves of £13,000, there was a loss of £2,478, reducing the credit balance to £1,412. In order to provide funds, £10,000 of Government securities were sold, and £150,000 of 6% convertible first mortgage debentures are to be issued.

The investment in Amboja Plantations, Ltd., had been written down in the company's books from £14,350 to £5,000, but in consequence of a considerable recent appreciation in the market value of the investment £2,000 of that previous depreciation has been written back. The investment now stands in the book at £7,500, but a note in the balance sheet gives the estimated market value last June at £9,000.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., (Chairman), and Messrs. F. Handl, F. C. Rycroft and F. J. Pratt.

The Chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

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Central African Council Recommends Migrant Labour

THE AFRICAN able-bodied adult male population available for employment in Southern Rhodesia as voted by the Central African Council, which comprises the Natalaland and Northern Rhodesia together, supply 35% of the Colony's labour force.

A committee set up by the Council at the request of the Natalaland Government to submit recommendations for the revision of the existing inter-territorial agreement in regard to migrant labour, consists of the following members:

Southern Rhodesia: Mr. E. J. West, Secretary for Native Affairs, Maitland; Mr. K. K. K. of the Legislative Council; Mr. G. J. Palmer, of the Rhodesia Chamber of Farmers; Mr. J. H. Mitchell, of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; Mr. H. G. Owen, of the Mining Federation; Mr. R. D. D. of the Agricultural, Forestry and Mining Union; Mr. J. F. Smith, of the Chamber of Industry; Mr. W. G. G. of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. G. G. of the Chamber of Agriculture; Mr. S. S. S. of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. J. J. of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. J. J. of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. J. J. of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. J. J. of the Chamber of Commerce.

Committee's Recommendations

The main recommendation of the committee was that any African migrant should be accompanied by his family should he require to return home after a period of working in Southern Rhodesia.

They also recommended that his country of origin should be notified of his departure and that he should return after a period of 12 months to be repaid with a work book containing his earnings, family allowances and deferred pay.

The committee also recommended that when labourers leave their territory and before returning thereto, they should be notified of the labour needs of the territories and of the conditions of transport between the territories.

The committee also recommended that standards of housing, sanitation, and health should be adopted by the territories and that satisfactory conditions of work assured by the territories.

They also recommended that any migrant worker, accompanied by their family, should be exempt from the obligation to return home after two years and the country of their employment should bear double the cost of uninterrupted residence has been completed.

A standing committee has been appointed in connection with the need to increase the efficiency of available labour.

New Forest Department

A FOREST DEPARTMENT has been established in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. G. E. Duff, who has been gazetted Chief Forest Officer, is a Rhodes scholar from Southern Rhodesia. Mr. J. Kelly Edwards, head of Southern Rhodesia's Forest Department, is also a Rhodes scholar, as is Mr. W. E. Watt, Chief Conservator of Forests in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Duff served as assistant to Mr. Watt 20 years ago.

Income Tax in N. Rhodesia New Rates and Allowances

RATES OF INCOME TAX AND allowable deductions adopted by the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia at its recent session were as follows:

Married persons: personal deduction of £500, and an allowance for each child £120. Then 1% in the £ for the first £250 of chargeable income, 1% 6d. on the next £250, 2% on the next £250, 3% on the next £250, 4% on the next £250, 5% on the next £250, 6% on the next £500, and 7% 6d. on the £ in excess of £2,000.

Single persons: personal deduction of £250. Then 1% in the £ for the first £500 of chargeable income, 2% on the next £250, 4% on the next £250, 5% on the next £250, 6% on the next £250, and 7% 6d. on the £ in excess of £1,750.

Deduction for dependents is limited to the amount by which the income of the dependent falls short of £250. Insurance premia are allowed up to one-sixth of the total income, less personal allowances, with a maximum of £20.

Company tax is 7% 6d. in the £. Excess profits tax ceased as from March 31, 1946.

Rhodes Scholarships

THREE RHODESIAN EX-SERVICEMEN have been nominated to Rhodes scholarships for 1947. They are Mr. R. MUNDY, a student of biology and chemistry, who was educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, graduated at Rhodes University College, South Africa, and in the war served with the Royal Sussex Regiment in the 6th Battalion The Northern Rhodesian Regiment. MR. J. S. BAILE, a third-year student of botany and zoology, who was educated at Umtali High School, Plumtree, and Cape Town University, and during the war held a commission in the Rhodesian African Rifles, and MR. D. C. CAMPBELL, who studied at the Technion School, Bulawayo, and a third-year student in mathematics and physics at Cape Town University.

One Voice?

WOMEN of Southern Rhodesia have formed a National Council in order to speak for the Government "with one voice." The Council came into being at a recent meeting of delegates from the Bulawayo and Gwelo Councils of Women. There were no representatives from Fort Victoria, Plumtree, Umtali, Gatooma, or Que Que. The Salisbury Council of Women has not yet decided whether to affiliate with the National Council. Mrs. A. W. Gordon was elected National Chairman by postal ballot before the meeting. Mrs. Cecil Paddon and Mrs. M. G. Fleming are the Vice-Chairmen.

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Indian Representation in Kenya Muslims and Hindus to Divide Power

SIR ARTHUR WOOD, Secretary of State for India, announced today that the Government intend to elect members of the Legislative Council. The proposals, as issued to the Press, read as follows:

(1) The term "Muslims" shall mean Indian Muslims and the term "other Indians" shall mean Indians other than Muslims.

(2) The settlement shall be binding on all parties until December 31, 1951, when any section of the Indian community may request its revision.

(3) On Legislative Council and municipal councils and boards seats shall be reserved for Muslims and other Indian members in the following manner:

(a) On Legislative Council there shall be one seat for Muslims and one seat for other Indians in the eastern area and the central area. The seat in the western area shall be open to contest by any Indian.

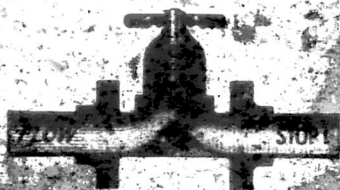
(b) If the Muslim population in Nairobi is found to be more than two-sevenths of the total Indian population, three seats and if less than two-sevenths, two seats, shall be reserved for them out of the seven elected seats on the Nairobi Municipal Corporation.

(c) If the Muslim and other Indian population in Mombasa is nearly equal, three seats for each section will be reserved on the Mombasa Municipal Board and the seventh seat shall be held in rotation, but if the Muslim and other Indian population is substantial the majority community shall have four seats and the minority three seats reserved for them.

Indian Members to Settle Disputes

(4) In the event of dispute for representation on other municipal boards the Indian elected members of the Legislature shall intervene in the matter, and shall make arrangements satisfactory to both sections.

(5) In case of disagreement as to the number of Muslims and other Indians in Nairobi and Mombasa, Mr. C. P. Mortimer, Commissioner for Local Government, shall be requested to investigate and state in writing the population figures of each section, and his estimate shall be accepted as final on both sides.



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(6) The representation of each shall be provided by law.

(7) There shall be a Joint Electoral Body for the Indian community in respect of any Council or Board to which members are nominated for election. But the Muslims shall have an option of retaining statutory seats in the Legislative Council. The Joint Electoral Body shall be constituted by the Muslim community in proportion to the number of persons in the community—on the basis of the 1931 Census figures. Any constituency of wards more than one declared as a single constituency shall have one seat.

(8) For administration of Indian members of Executive Council and other Government bodies, there shall be constituted a board of 16 members (inclusive of the Indian elected members) with eight Muslims and eight other Indian members, who shall select persons for such nomination, giving fair representation to all sections.

Political and Commercial Bodies

(9) The East African Indian National Congress, Indian associations, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and Indian societies of commerce shall be constituted as follows:

(a) All these institutions shall be run by paid membership.

(b) The Muslims shall have reservation of seats on the management committee of these institutions on membership basis plus certain percentage of vote share to be mutually agreed upon while drafting the constitutions of the respective institutions.

(c) Office-bearers shall be equal in number from both sections, with the post of president held alternately, but at any election any one of the two sections may unanimously elect any office-bearer from the other section to hold any particular office.

(d) On all local political and commercial questions all Indians shall follow the lead of these institutions, and no sectional organization shall express opinions, decisions taken by these institutions.

(e) Nothing shall be adopted, undertaken or done about which there is a difference of opinion in India between the Congress and Muslim League unless such matter is adopted, undertaken or done with the consent of the majority votes of each section as well as a total majority of both.

The leaders of both sections shall make every effort to persuade the management of all Indian newspapers to withhold publication of matters likely to disturb communal harmony, and, in particular, not to abuse or attack any section in regard to its social customs and religious beliefs.

Paragraph 6 was excluded from the approval given by the Muslim Association of Mombasa, but at a second meeting in Mombasa attended by some 40 Indians, including Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, a resolution proposed by Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., containing acceptance of the above proposals in broad principle, was unanimously accepted.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Mombasa.]

Kenya Board of Agriculture

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTING, Member for Agriculture in the Government of Kenya, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, whose other members are: CAPTAIN F. O'B. WILSON (Deputy Chairman), the DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SERVICES, MR. R. S. WALLER, MR. E. H. WRIGHT, M.L.C. (Elected Members' Organization), MR. W. F. O. TRENCH, M.L.C. (cereals other than maize), MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, M.L.C. (maize), MR. T. A. K. LUTON (pyrethrum), MR. G. B. SHIELDS (coffee), MR. P. G. THORNE (cattle), MAJOR E. W. PARDOE (goats and sheep), MR. G. M. EDYE, M.L.C. (fruit, including passion fruit) (representing District committee representatives)—MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR (Nairobi), MR. R. V. LANE (Taita), MR. D. H. M. DEMSTER (Nakuru), MAJOR E. W. PARDOE (Naivasha-Gilgil), MR. J. H. SYMONS (Uasin Gishu), MR. J. G. EVANS (TRANS NEDI), CAPTAIN F. MARTIN (Muhoroni-Songhor), MR. A. DYKES (Laikipia), MR. J. G. H. HOPKINS (Nyeri), MR. F. HOWDEN (Mackakosh), MR. G. M. E. S. GROGAN (Voi), MR. W. I. H. GEORGE (SOKOI), MR. W. G. LILLYWHITE (SUKU), and MR. V. H. JOHANNITZA representing the Indian farmers of Kenya.

The Government of India bought nearly 180,000 bales of cotton from East Africa last year.

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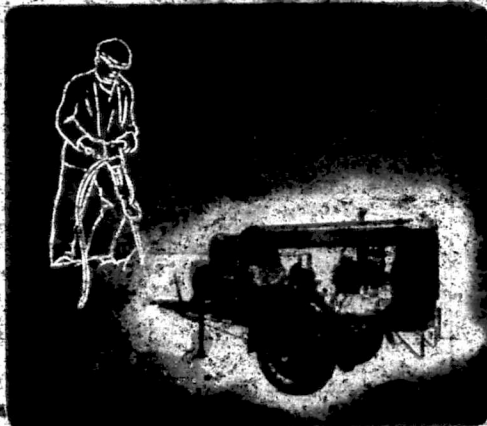
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Squatter Claims in Kenya Government Firm Reply

THE EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION submitted a petition to the Government of Kenya for redress of their grievances and sufferings. It was claimed that they had been moved from their homes in their various colonies 30 years ago and since worked satisfactorily for European employers, had on occasions been ordered to reduce the numbers of their stock, but the new contract for resident labourers would involve them, in a state of slavery, for it forced them to move from their farms, confiscated their crops and left their homes and families homeless. The petition concluded: "We beg that our original rights which were taken by white settlers be reverted to us so that we will return on farms that the lands now occupied by Europeans in the Kenya colonies."

In his written reply the Chief Secretary drew attention to the changes that had taken place since the squatters left the reserves. The rapid increase in the Kenyan population had doubled in 20 years, had caused an increase in demand for food and land. Kenya was not a rich country and compensation must be given to conserving land. At various times it had been decided to allocate the food on the land and many similar councils in the European areas had instructed orders to limit damage to arable and pastoral land. Reduction of cultivation by squatters and limits to the numbers of their stock had been imposed in conformity with the policy of land conservation. These were in no way colour-bar measures since Government officers were taking similar action against European farmers where necessary.

Contract for Resident Labour

The present contract system for resident labour, the one continued was designed for the protection of the employee. It was freely entered into and stated clearly that certain valuable rights, wages and in some cases benefits were given in return for work of a specified nature. Similar contracts were entered into by many Europeans and it was not of the nature of democratic society to suggest that such contracts be improved and more intensive methods of farming had become necessary in the Highlands. The present type of squatter farming had habits that were not in a better system. The squatters best policy was one of cooperation

not obstruction. Government was in favour of increased wages to compensate for reduced multi-tenancy and grazing rights, but these must conform to the economic structure of the country. Better stock and life means had been used and this would mean a rise in wages levels.

The reference to slavery in the petition could, the Chief Secretary wrote, only be regarded as irresponsible, as the contract aimed at protecting the rights of the squatter as well as those of the employer, and it was freely entered into before a magistrate. With regard to a suggestion that every European in this country has gained wealth through the work of Africans, the reply stated that it was also true that the accident of this European had brought wealth and progress to the African.

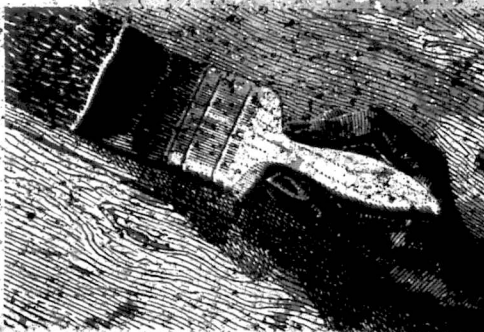
It was untrue that any squatter had been forced to leave of that crops had been confiscated, only those who refused to sign the contract had been moved, and without such a contract no farmer was permitted by law to allow an African to reside on his farm. The majority of the petitioners would be signed on for work on the farms which they had left and there was work to be had on other farms and also in the Kiambu district.

Claims in Highlands Rejected

Finally, it must be pointed out that no claim to farm lands in the Highlands can be entertained. The Carter Land Commission went into all claims in great detail and heard all African evidence at the time, and the findings of that Commission were accepted by the British Government. In carrying out those recommendations the people who were still residing on the farms were fully compensated in return and for disturbance. The Government must make it perfectly clear to you that the solution of the squatter problem will not be found along the lines suggested by you in your petition paragraph 1.

A Government committee, in the reply said, considering the whole problem of squatter policy. The Chief Secretary advised the squatters to co-operate with Government officers and accept advice which was given in their best interests. If this advice were taken there would be no need for mass migrations or for large numbers of homeless people to wander about the countryside.

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Kenya Camp for Terrorists

SOME 200 JEWISH TERRORISTS and other detainees are shortly to be removed from Eritrea to a camp in Kenya, which has been specially built near Gilgil. On Thursday last the Government of Kenya announced.

In view of the opportunity in regard to the possibility of maintaining the existing special camp in Eritrea for Jewish detainees when the future of that country comes to be decided under the peace settlement, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom approached the Government of Kenya and asked if it would be prepared to accommodate such detainees as a temporary measure in Kenya. Having regard to all the circumstances this Government came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable to assist His Majesty's Government in this matter and it therefore acceded to their request.

Some Jews who have escaped from Eritrea and made their way back to Palestine are believed to have been among the ringleaders of disorder. To escape from Kenya will be a much more difficult task.

The Paper Shortage

PUBLICATION having been forbidden by Government order during the past fortnight this issue is curtailed though due to the proportion for which we had planned and since the Paper Control has notified respective publishers that no paper may be applied to large issues after March 15. During the next few weeks we shall consequently be constrained to reduce the normal size of our issues to four pages. Readers may rest assured that we shall publish longer issues as soon as the regulations permit.

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 UGANDA
 LAMPUNG
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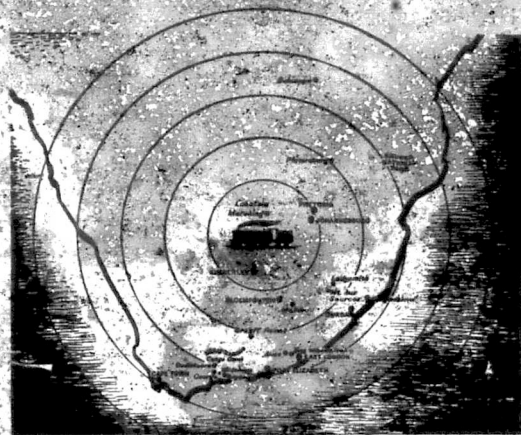
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Obituary

General Von Epp

GENERAL VON EPP died in Munich at the age of 78, was the first leader of the Reich Colonial League, the most violent of German Colonial propagandists, being the first to say bluntly that Germany would remain dissatisfied with the restoration of all her former Colonies, since she demanded a share "in a coming planned distribution of world space." In order to strengthen his propagandist campaign, he induced Hitler to dissolve the German Colonial Society and establish under his control a special Colonial Department of the Nazi Party. In that capacity he wrote a chapter for the notorious book entitled "Germany Speaks" it was, we said, a chapter packed with *suggestio falsi* and *suggestio veri*, with perversions of history, and with disingenuous suggestions as to the innocence of Germany's claims. Epp persuaded Hitler to open in Berlin a new School of Colonial Politics, which aimed to provide within a year 1,200 Colonial campaign leaders, through whom, Epp said, Germany would herself choose the time for the solution of the Colonial problem, tolerating no dictation and expecting an initiative from the Mandatory Powers. This firebrand became one of Hitler's intimates.

VICE-ADMIRAL CECIL DACRE STAVELY RANKES who died recently, aged 72, saw service with the Royal Navy in East African waters during the 1914-18 war.

MAUD EADY GOWERS, wife of Sir William Gowes former Governor of Uganda, died recently at Khartoum. She was the daughter of the late Colonel F. E. B. Lorraine and Mrs. Lorraine.

Public Appointment

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: Surgeon (male) required by the Government of Tanganyika for the Mental Hospital, 700 hours out of 24 to 36 months in the first instance, with prospect of permanent employment. Salary according to age, war service and qualifications in the scale £120 rising to £600 a year. Cost of living allowance between £20 and £120 a year according to number of dependants. Outfit allowance £30. Free furnished quarters and first class passages.

Candidates should be State registered mental nurses or hold the certificate of the R.M.P.A. They should possess supervisory and administrative experience, and the ability to write legal draft. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/17624 on both letter and envelope.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: FORESTER, required by the Government of Kenya for the Forest Department for one year in the first instance, with prospect of permanent appointment in the local European Civil Service. The post is not pensionable, but there is a provident fund. The officer will be appointed to Grade I or II according to experience and qualifications. Salary, Grade I, £360 rising to £600; Grade II, £240 rising to £360. On salary of £360 cost-of-living allowance is £30 for a single man and £105 for a married man, on salary of £240 it is £70 in both cases. Outfit allowance £30. Free passages.

Candidates, not over 35, must have a sound knowledge of practical forest work, and should have had at least two years' training at one of the Forestry Commission's schools or similar approved centre. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/E/16629 on both letter and envelope.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: ASSESSOR OF INCOME TAX required for the Joint Income Tax Department of East Africa. The person appointed will be required to serve in the offices of the Department in Dar es Salaam or Lusohlo in Tanganyika Territory, or in Nairobi or Mombasa in Kenya or in Kampala, Uganda. Candidates under 45 years of age should be qualified accountants or should have had substantial experience in income tax law and practice. Apply at

According to age and qualifications in a scale rising to £720 a year. In addition a cost of living bonus, the amount of which depends on family commitments, is payable. Overseas leave and other privileges in accordance with Government regulations.

Successful candidates will be considered for appointment to the permanent and pensionable establishment of the Department, subject to a probationary period of two to three years. There will be opportunities for promotion in future years to the higher posts of the Department carrying salaries of up to £1,100 a year or more. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/14416, on both letter and envelope.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT POULTRY OFFICER (Male) in the Department of Agriculture and Lands, Southern Rhodesia.

Applicants should possess a specialist degree in poultry husbandry involving a four years' course at a recognized university. Consideration will also be given to applicants in possession of a diploma of agriculture and specialist qualifications in poultry husbandry.

The successful applicant if in possession of a degree in poultry husbandry will be eligible for appointment on scale £495 x £27 10s. to £660 and then £737 x £35 to £935.

If the successful applicant is not in possession of a degree in poultry husbandry but is in possession of a diploma in agriculture and has had four years' approved technical experience he may be eligible for appointment on scale £385 x £33 to £550 x £27 10s. to £660.

Cost of living allowance and marriage allowance will be paid in terms of the Civil Service Regulations, if applicable. The initial salary may be higher than the minimum according to qualifications and experience. Service in His Majesty's Forces during the war will be considered for advancement within the grade. Travelling and subsistence allowance at Government rates will be paid.

The successful applicant will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate by a Government medical officer. 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 the completed forms should be returned to his office not later than March 21, 1947. Enquiries will disqualify applicants.

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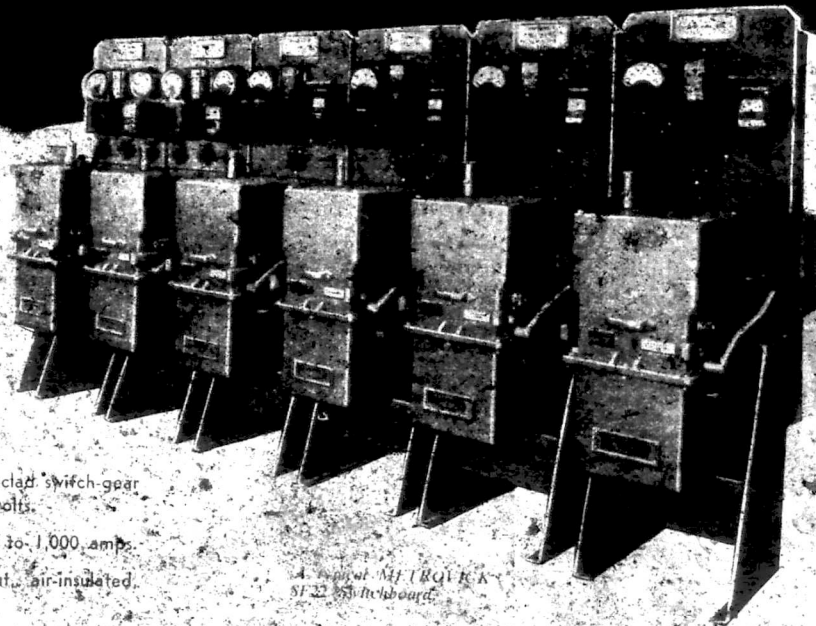
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A typical METROPOLITAN VICKERS SF 22 switchboard.

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PERSONALIA

son has been born to Mr. RALPH and Lady HENRI, a new Indian member for the Central Area in the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. JOHN DUNGAN STANNING and Miss DIANA PAKENHAM-WALSH have been married in Nakuru.

MR. L. KASMAN, the well-known Nairobi solicitor, is likely to be in London within the next month or so.

MR. R. A. CHANING-PEARLE, of Mufindi, Tanganyika, and MRS. BARBARA REDMAN have been married in Inanga.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of MR. ROBERT TATLER BROWN, of the Colonial Administrative Service.

MR. S. TRANIER has been re-elected Chairman of the Central-Line Branch of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

MR. E. B. HALLAM, managing director of the Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., has returned from a flying visit to this country.

MR. J. F. TERBY is to become Governor of the Kordofan Province in the Sudan when MR. E. CAMPBELL retires later this year.

LORD TRENCHARD has been elected Chairman of the Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

MR. R. P. COLINVAUX, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Colinvaux, and Miss DOROTHY R. VETS have been married in London.

MR. HARRY NICHOLLS, of Nottingham, the first V.C. of the recent war, recently flew from Croydon to Southern Rhodesia to enter upon a new appointment.

MR. WYNDHAM KIM O'H FORBES, third son of Dr. and Mrs. John Forbes, of Limuru and London, and Miss MATHIPSON BROWN are shortly to be married in India.

MR. LINDSAY MANDERVILLE-ELLES, at one time a captain in the King's African Rifles, and Miss MEGAN TAYLOR, former world skating champion, have been married in London.

MR. JEAN DE MIDDLEEER, who has been appointed director of the East African Conservatoire of Music, was a professor in the Conservatoire Royale in Brussels until the outbreak of war.

MR. A. I. ARBAR KAZIMI, an Indian educational adviser sent by the Government of India at the request of the Kenya Government, has arrived in Nairobi to advise on Indian education.

MR. G. F. MARCH, Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, and MR. E. R. JOHN, Assistant Director, recently visited India in connexion with the purchase of Sudan cotton by the Government of India.

MR. PATRICK DONNER, M.P., and Miss PAMELA FORSTER, daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Herbert Forster, are to be married at St. Peter's Church, St. Mary Bourne, Andover, on Wednesday, April 9.

FLIGHT LIEUT. R. S. KERBY, only son of Air Vice-Marshal H. S. Kerby, Air Officer Commanding in East Africa until the end of 1944, and Mrs. Kerby, and Miss HEATHER SOLOMON have announced their engagement.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, MAJOR-GENERAL DIMOLINE, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, and AIR COMMODORE PRITCHETT, A.O.C. in the Command, are paying an informal visit to Madagascar at the invitation of the Governor-General.

SIR JOHN and LADY CHANCELLOR are visiting Southern Rhodesia, of which Sir John was Governor from 1924 to 1928. He is also Chairman of the Beit Trusts, Chairman and joint managing director of the Wankie Colliery Company, and a member of the British South Africa Company.

MR. "FREDIE" CRAWFORD, who has been appointed Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in Tanganyika in 1926, was seconded in 1941 to the Economic Control Board as secretary and executive officer, and later joined the staff of the Governors' Conference in Nairobi.

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Industry and Commerce in Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Elizabethville last week at the head of an economic mission representing the two Rhodesias. The other members are the Director of Veterinary Services and the Secretary for Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia and Mr. Mackay from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. MATHEW, who has been appointed Attorney-General of Tanganyika, was educated at Downside and Trinity College, Oxford, became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1927, and joined the Colonial Legal Service two years later. At one time a magistrate in Uganda, he served his first four years in Nigeria, and has since 1944 been Attorney-General in Nyasaland.

BAIETE JAMES PATRICK, who has been appointed a labour and trade union officer in Kenya at the age of 42, has been actively engaged in political and industrial affairs in Motherwell for some 24 years. He has represented the local branch of the Railway Clerks' Association at gatherings of the Trade Union Congress, and was for many years secretary of the local Trades Council and Labour Party. Since 1940 he has been a member of the Motherwell and Wishaw Town Council.

MR. PETER STRANACK HUNT and Miss ANGELA PEGRUM MARROTT, of Barton-on-Sea, were recently married in Bournemouth. Mr. Hunt was on the Mombasa staff of the National Bank of India from 1935 until the outbreak of war, through which he served with the Machine Gun Battalion of the King's African Rifles (1/3 K.A.R. and 3rd K.A.R.), being demobilized as a major. He is now on his way to Tanganyika as a member of the advance party of Messrs. Felling & Company for large bush-clearing operations in the Dodoma area in connexion with the great groundnut project.

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

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Managing director, small metal and glass-working factory, aged 48, wishes settle in Southern Rhodesia. Farming or other business. Will invest £7,000 to £5,000. No experience farming. Good set figures, keen photographer, marksman. Wife good organizer. Daughter, aged 22, shorthand-typist. Son aged 12. Good mixer. All willing to work hard. Accommodation required. Please reply Box 334, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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45 years' reputation

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TO THE NEWS

"L.A.R. marked...
ment is trying to produce
a conveyance..."

"The economics of the jungle are preferable to the economics of the bungle."—Lord Cranborne.

"Three German field marshals, 164 generals and 17 admirals are detained in Great Britain as prisoners of war."—The Secretary of State for War.

"Money, as well as men, must be made to work harder. It is needed for genuine enterprise, with reasonable rewards for reasonable risks."—*Daily Express*.

"It makes me furious when people assume that nobody can pray for anybody unless they are told to do so by the Archbishop of Canterbury."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Exports of motor vehicles, parts and accessories last year exceeded £52,000,000, or more than three times the value in 1938."—Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

"During the lifetime of those of us who are middle-aged, the centre of industrial power moved from Europe to America. It may well be that in the lifetime of your undergraduates it will move from America to Asia."—Sir John Boyd Orr.

"Each of the five major nationalization measures now before Parliament is so abstruse and complex that not more than half a dozen M.P.s are qualified to begin to pronounce on it. This is not Government by men; it is government by experts."—Mr. G. L. Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times*.

"The Food and Agricultural Organization report is a sell-out to the U.S. Government. The report contains a series of regulations aimed at Great Britain and at no one else. If we are not to bargain with what we sell but are to be bargained against with everything we buy, then multilateral trade is impossible."—Mr. David Eccles, M.P.

"The Prime Minister has congratulated the miners on producing 4,855,000 tons of coal in a week. On the basis of a six-day week that is about 676,000 tons a day. The total saving in coal consumption since restrictions began is 420,927 tons. So the incredible fact emerges that industry has been stopped for a fortnight, 2,300,000 people put out of work, the whole nation disorganized and the export trade dealt a shattering blow for the sake of a few tons of a day's output of coal."—*Evening Standard*.

"The Germans believe that, and not Hitler, are responsible for their present sufferings, and further that we desire to ruin them or else that we are too inefficient to do anything else."—Lady Bonham Carter.

"Every commercial and financial authority who has spoken recently has regretted the Government's adherence to bulk or centralized buying, which is embodied in the Cotton Bill. In opposition to this cloud of expert witnesses are the critics—mostly supporters of the Government in the House of Commons—whose attacks have shown a complete lack of study and understanding of the operations of the Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets."—The President of the Manchester Cotton Association.

"The atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the only two there in existence, and others could be produced only slowly and in small numbers. Unless those two atomic bombs had brought the war to a definite conclusion, major fighting would not have ended before late 1946 at the earliest, with the expected cost of more than 1,000,000 casualties, and with the Japanese islands left even more thoroughly devastated than was the case in Germany."—Mr. Henry L. Simons, former Secretary of War in the United States.



Vauxhall Bedford Experience



Post-war Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks have been developed from the engineering experience of more than 40 years of painstaking progress and close study of vehicle requirements for all needs in any part of the world. They are based on the proved design of pre-war models and embody many improvements and refinements.

We are Vauxhall and Bedford specialists with long experience of the requirements of car and truck owners in East Africa. Our knowledge, experience, energy and resources are always at your disposal. We shall be glad to supply details of the new models.
Vauxhalls—10 h.p. to 22 h.p., 14 h.p.
Bedfords—1-ton to 8 tons

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Sold and serviced throughout EAST AFRICA by Motor Sales branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeva, Arusha.

BACKGROUND

Our Very Desperate Position.— It is monstrous that 18 months after the end of the war we should be talking in terms of restriction of coal consumption. Clearly the war was over the day the armistice should have been signed. One priority was to secure this increase sufficiently quickly was to increase the numbers employed in the industry. There never was any hope that nationalization by itself would result in a sufficient increase of production to get us out of our difficulties in time to avert disaster. If we do not increase our over-all exports by at least 75% before the dollar credits run out we shall be faced with external bankruptcy. We shall not be able to get the food and materials we need or meet our external commitments. Yet our export drive is being throttled for want of coal and of the other scarce materials, particularly steel and timber, which we could procure from abroad, if only we had coal for export. Moreover, when coal exports at the pre-war level could be earning many tens of millions of pounds worth of foreign exchange per annum, and when our diplomatic bargaining power is endangered for lack of coal exports with sublime insouciance we just assume that all that is gone for ever. At the fricking discards, what is the gap between production and requirements, of which we have heard so much in recent months—was it to be two, three, or four million tons?—assumes exports of token magnitude. Going blindfold to the real requirements of our very desperate position go further? All this could be remedied if we had another 100,000 men—native or foreign—in the mines, and in regard to the way in which difficulties of much greater magnitude were tackled during the war, it is inconceivable that any obstacle, technical or psychological, should be sufficient to stand in the way of such a solution. But if it is not so remedied, and that quite quickly, we are destined to very grievous experiences. Unless something of this sort takes place in the next few months, the domestic situation next winter will be as bad as it is now and the balance of payments position decidedly worse. Indeed, if nothing further has been done by that time, the hope of getting into some sort of equilibrium before the American loan is exhausted will have almost faded. We shall be confronted with the prospect that on of external difficulties beside which our present troubles will seem insignificant. Professor Lionel Robbins in a letter to *The Times*.

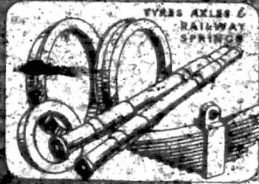
Research and Planning.— We had been led to expect a Statement of Government Policy. We have received an analysis and wide mosaic of realistic and thorough as far as it goes, but it suffers from major defects. Because of difficulties and uncertainties about the future, the Government have in this case decided to curtail their planning to 1947. The plan for 1947, and its real value only as part of a master plan for five years at the least. The proper distribution of man-power is at the bottom of our economic difficulties. We cannot afford to ponder over our misery. We now know the worst. It is a case of retrench, reform and rise again. But if we are ever going to rise again we must get moving soon. *The New Chronicle*.

Evasion of Responsibility.— The prevarication over coal, amounting almost to deception, is disquieting enough, but unfortunately these methods are applied in other spheres as well. The same fog and wooliness enveloped questions of food supplies when the Government were in travail last summer. Similarly there is confusion over housing policy. Evasion of responsibility by Ministers is all too evident; it is a fatal tendency and the negation of good government. If the administration is weak now, what guarantee is there that it will be competent to manage the vast schemes of social and economic reform which have yet to be tested? And what will the country care about all these grandiose schemes if the fundamentals are neglected or mishandled? What, in our present distress, can possibly be gained from nationalizing transport and electricity and from half a dozen other doctrinaire schemes? Nothing except industrial uncertainty and disruption. Yet only on steel have the Government given ground. On all else they have maintained an obdurate buoyancy and the pretence that they were fulfilling their mandate in the country's interest. The call is for courage and strength in government. If the Government continue to administer half-heartedly the call for strong measures will reach crescendo. The people of this country have a wonderful common sense and much tolerance but there are limits. How long the Government will continue in office is a matter of much speculation. Their most likely action is a fresh appeal to the electorate, and no man concerned with politics would be surprised if this happened in the autumn. *Time and Tide*.

Lack of Leadership.— The years after the war our industry has collapsed because of a state of discipline, energy and leadership. This is a fait accompli without precedent in our industrial history. Jack Parnes, a man in authority in the industry of which they know nothing. One of the most astonishing features of our constitution is that a man possessed of ability to talk at length but with little or no business experience can talk himself into Parliament and on to the Front Bench and be given a public charge of an entire industry or group of industries. One might just as well make Tommy Hatcher the Archbishop of Canterbury. This crisis has been brought upon us largely by political and bureaucratic interference with industry by men who may have the best intentions but just do not know what they are doing. If not rectified the implications behind the crisis spell disaster. In which the austerity of to-day will look like luxury and present unemployment could become permanent. Capital and labour are in the same boat and neither can afford to do any rocking. The trade unions must abandon all restrictive practices introduced through fear of unemployment and stop talking nonsense about a 40-hour week. In France the General Council of Trade Unions has accepted a 47-hour week though for 40 years the legal standard has been 48 hours. Our unions must allow the fullest use of mechanical plant by working double shifts and unofficial strikes over trifles must be regarded as seriously as desertion in the face of the enemy. Employers too must shed many prejudices. They must encourage their joint production council if they have one, or institute one if they have not. Of our working population of some 30 millions, four millions are employed in Government service of one kind or another. How long can 15 million workers support four million men and women engaged in non-productive work? Mr. Eric Gamage, President of the Institute of Export.

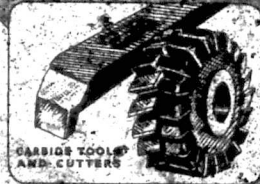
Canada Wants British Goods.— We are much too prone to believe that the immensely valuable Canadian market prefers to be supplied from the United States. That this is not so is proved conclusively by a survey made by the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association of householders in Canadian cities. Although only 53% of the people in those cities are of British birth, more than 80% said they preferred British-made merchandise. *Sunday Express*.

TO ENGINEERS THE WORLD OVER



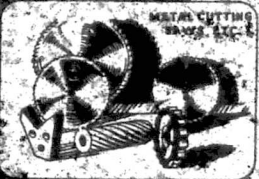
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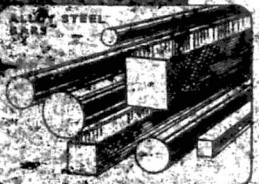
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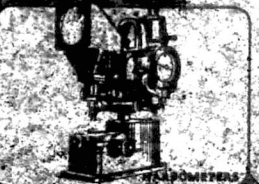


CARBON TOOL STEEL



ENGINEERS' TOOLS

Drills, Reamers, Metal Cutting Saws, Milling Cutters, Hacksaws, Files, etc.



HARDOMETERS

MITIA, CARBIDE TIPS and TIPPED TOOLS



FIRTH BROWN

Kenya Standing Finance Committee's Proposals

Complete Review of Information Office Recommended

COMPLETIVE INFORMATION SERVICE recommended by the Standing Finance Committee in its first extracts from whose report appeared in our issue of February 6.

The draft estimates showed expenditure on the Information Office in 1947 at £22,830, an increase of £3,532 on the cost in 1946.

The Standing Finance Committee reported (*inter alia*):

The Committee recommended that the whole set-up of the Information Office be reviewed with a view (a) to securing greater effect in the dissemination of information about the Government's development and reconstruction activities and intentions (b) playing its full part in the follow-up work for children who have left school in their early teens, and (c) providing material required for use in adult literacy campaigns.

In this connexion they drew attention to the suggested provision to be made under the administrative and general head of the Development Authority's expenditure estimates for six African liaison officers as part of an attempt to give Africans real responsibility in interpreting Government's plans to the African general public.

A Publications Board

Archdeacon Boecher suggested that the Information Office as such might cease to exist and that its place should be taken by a Publications Board under an editorial secretary; this board would have representatives on it from all the departments concerned with development and reconstruction activities. It would be responsible for the production of such visual aids as film strips, cinematograph films and posters, and of the brochures which the Committee suggests should be issued as part of poster projects. It would further be responsible for the maintenance and staffing of the mobile units.

In the view of the Committee the present policy of controlling distribution of famine relief, especially in the Machakos district, is a matter of grave concern and the Committee recommended:

(a) That a thorough review of famine relief measures should be undertaken to ensure that they were effective and efficient and linked with the Government's declared policy that "all must work" either in the native areas or outside, and that subsidized famine relief foodstuffs should not normally be issued to those able-bodied men who do not conform to that policy.

(b) That an intensification of information services in the district should be undertaken to ensure that the local population fully understand not only the policy outlined in sub-paragraph (a) above but also its integral connexion with the whole agricultural problem facing the district.

(c) That a joint meeting of the African Settlement and Land Cultivation Board and the Labour Advisory Board should be held in order to co-ordinate the labour policy for this area in particular and for the country as a whole.

Press Advertising.—The Committee noted that a considerable amount of money was spent on the insertion of advertisements in the Press. In its view, in order of these advertisements had definite news value, they could be effected by inserting such notices in the Official Gazette and providing editors of the local Press with free copies so that they might publish such notices at their discretion. This arrangement would not of course apply to advertisements inserted for profit and specialisation or to advertisements which had no right to be inserted in the public Press.

Film Campaign.—The Committee noted that considerable work had been expended during the operations of the present Film Campaign Board, and considered that proposals for reorganization were under urgent consideration.

Public Works.—The Committee considered that the pub-

lication of detailed estimates gave information which might prove unnecessarily advantageous to traders and might well prevent the country from benefiting from the most favourable results of competitive tendering. The Committee recommended that in future estimates the Government should consider air arrangement under which estimates for specific works were kept confidential, the total only appearing in the printed estimates.

Agricultural Departments.—The Committee recommended that the Member for Agriculture should examine the cost to the general taxpayer of all the various services rendered to particular industries, some of which were at present reimbursed in whole or in part, and to report whether in his view there was a case for variation of the present financial arrangements, particularly in connexion with services to the pyrethrum industry.

Fruit Growing.—In order to encourage the development of fruit growing in the Colony the Committee recommended the insertion of a new item: Fruit Growing Experimental Station, £1,450.

Mr. Cooke's Criticisms

Taveta Irrigation.—In Mr. Cooke's opinion, the Government is not under any obligation, legal or moral, to continue with this scheme, nor could he see any economic justification in the circumstances. Mr. Cooke felt that the expenditure of this money would be wasteful in the same way as all early expenditure on the schemes both at Taveta and Ziwhi had in his opinion been wasteful. He again advocated a full inquiry into past expenditure.

Housing.—The Committee recommended that consideration be given to the desirability of taking further steps to encourage private enterprise to construct houses on a large scale for the use of Government servants of all races. The Committee suggested that Government might give a guarantee to rent such houses at a rent showing a reasonable return on the capital outlay for a specific number of years, as had been done in certain cases in the past.

Registration.—The Committee noted that a system of registration applicable to all races was proposed and wished to draw the point that in the interests of all communities such general registration is essential. No financial provision is recommended for inclusion in the estimates as an estimate of the cost is not yet available.

Native Poll Tax.—After consultation with provincial commissioners the Committee recommended that the estimate for Native poll tax to be collected in the Nyanza Province should be increased by £8,000 and that the estimate for the Central Province should be increased by £2,000.

Native Poll Tax Remaining State

The Committee reviewed the revenue returns of Native poll tax during the past 11 years and would have expected that with the growth of population the yield of Native poll tax would have shown a progressive tendency to increase, instead of which it had remained virtually static. The Committee regarded this position as unsatisfactory and recommended that the whole question of Native poll tax should be examined, and that meantime the methods of collection obtaining in the various districts should be subjected to close and careful review by the Financial Secretary and the Deputy Chief Secretary with the object of eliminating evasion as far as possible. In particular, the Committee felt that special attention should be paid to the collection of tax in non-Native areas.

Excise Duty.—Mr. Nicol drew attention to his view that excise duty should be abolished, as being an inequitable levy on an agricultural community.

Industrial Management Board.—The Committee noted that it was the present intention of the Government that the activities of the Industrial Management Board should be reviewed towards the end of 1947, with a view to the disposal of the various plants. The Committee was informed that the proceeds of the disposal of the plants would be credited to revenue.

Rural Industries.—The Committee recommended that inquiries should be made from Southern Rhodesia as to the success that farmers had attained in developing rural industries, and suggested that, if necessary, arrangements should be made for sending an officer to Southern Rhodesia in order that Kenya might profit by the experience gained there.

The signatories of the report are: Sir Gilbert Renne (Chairman), Archdeacon L. J. Boecher, Mr. W. A. C. Boyer, Mr. S. V. Cooke, Mr. K. G. Lindsay, Colonel S. Marchant, Mr. W. G. D. H. Nicol, Mr. A. Pritam, Mr. J. F. O. Troughton and Mr. Alfred Vincent.

In a short minority report Mr. Pritam complains that adequate consideration is not given to Indian interests



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Development of Fisheries in Lake Tanganyika

Proposals by Northern Fisheries, Ltd., Debated

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA considered a Government motion on a proposal to register a company under the style of Northern Fisheries, Ltd., to operate in the Northern Rhodesian territorial waters of Lake Tanganyika.

Council were asked to approve the continuation of discussions between Government and the promoters of the company with a view to the formation of definite proposals, containing the necessary safeguards, for submission to the next session.

The intention, said the Chief Secretary, was to establish large-scale fisheries. The company would have a nominal capital of £100,000, of which £50,000 would be found by the Lambert's Bay Canning Company of South Africa and the remainder from local sources; £25,000 would be called up at the outset. The Advisory Committee on Industrial Development had recommended favourable consideration of an application for a site at Mbulungu for a 10 years' exclusive licence, subject to the safeguarding of the Native fishermen in those waters, and the company had given assurances in regard to price and control regulations. Research made by the company would be in the public interest, and it was agreed that there should be no abandonment of the enterprise, while the company retained its exclusive rights. Local demand was to have priority over demands for fish from more distant places, and the fisheries were to be properly conserved. Government, said the Chief Secretary, favoured the application.

Opposition to Monopoly

MR. ROY WELENSKY strongly opposed the motion on the ground that it was an addition to the monopolies under which the country already suffered. He feared the elimination of Africans from the fish trade with the Copperbelt, now worth about £100,000 a year.

MR. T. S. PAGE, though disliking monopolies, supported the motion as a means of developing the northern areas.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE agreed with Mr. Welensky on the undesirability of monopolies, mentioned previous attempts to get economic quantities of fish from Lake Tanganyika, and suggested that Mr. Welensky might move an amendment requesting Government to carry out the necessary research before deciding whether a monopoly should be granted or whether they or Africans should work the fisheries.

MR. J. GOODWIN agreed with this suggestion and with Mr. Welensky on the question of monopolies, he likewise feared that the new scheme would break the African fish trade on the Copperbelt.

THE RT. REV. R. SELBY TAYLOR, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, pointed out the gravity of the nutrition problem and therefore favoured the motion. A similar company with fishing rights on Lake Nyasa had, he said, conferred great benefits on the people. The possible food resources of Lake Tanganyika should not go unexplored.

MR. R. S. HUDSON, Secretary for Native Affairs, assured the House that the interests of Africans in the fish industry on the Copperbelt, both traders and consumers, would be safeguarded, and agreed with the Bishop that the Copperbelt could consume more fish than it did at present.

MR. H. M. WILLIAMS was surprised at the opposition to a scheme which would produce more and much needed food. He thought that unless the company were encouraged it would start up elsewhere, then the industry, the income and the extra food would be lost to the country.

MR. J. F. MORRIS welcomed the motion as an encouragement to the development of industries.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY considered the 10-year period reasonable in view of the large expenditure on research, which would be spread over three years. If necessary the monopoly could be terminated by Government 10 years after the research period. The motion was approved.

Nationalization of the Railways

MR. WELENSKY withdrew motion asking for the nationalization of railways after a Government statement had been made that they favoured nationalization in principle but found it difficult to pronounce unreservedly in favour of immediate nationalization.

Introducing the report of the Land Commission, Mr.

Hudson said that of the total area of about 289,640 square miles of Northern Rhodesia, Native reserves occupied 54,240 square miles, that land being vested in the Secretary of State and set apart in perpetuity for the exclusive use and occupation of the Natives. Another 6,050 square miles were alienated in freehold and individual titles, from an area of 14,223 square miles out of which 5,902 square miles had been bought from the Northern Charterland Exploration Company in 1940 and 1,481 square miles had been generously given by the British South Africa Company for the use of Natives in the Abercorn and Jerka reserves. In addition 780 square miles had been bought from the B.S.A. Co. in the same area. There thus remained 186,350 square miles including forest and game reserves. Mr. Hudson then gave a history of the Native Land Trust policy and continued with a long and detailed review of the recommendations of the Land Commission.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE seconded.

Conditions of European Settlement

MR. G. B. BECKETT hoped that the motion would meet the aspirations of both European and African farmers. It had been made clear that the European could now have the assurance that, subject to the genuine aspirations of the Africans and as long as it was to the advantage of the country as a whole, Europeans would not be precluded from settling in some parts of the open spaces of the country. He was disappointed that the leases were for 99 years only, and hoped that the lessee would get the first option to renew his lease at the revised rental. He acknowledged the debt which settlers owed to the Governor, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and Mr. Welensky for the work they had done in England in the matter.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE quoted a recommendation in the report that adequate instruction and control in agricultural methods of African lands were essential. The limit of 6,000 acres per province for Europeans was definitely abandoned for a qualification that the alienation of land must be in the interests of both races.

MR. PAGE moved that as a token of gratitude for their services, Northern Rhodesian Europeans should be granted 25s. for every month of their war service, and Africans should be granted £75,000 to be devoted to some project for their benefit and that of their dependants. European beneficiaries must be *bona fide* residents of the territory and must have served full time with Northern Rhodesian, East African or other units of the armed forces or in the mercantile marine. Grants should be payable to the next of kin of those who had not come back.

Stressing recognition of the debt to Africans, he outlined the difficulty of making individual grants to Natives. The idea of a project for the benefit of ex-askari was not to relieve Government of any part of its responsibilities towards Africans in the ordinary course of events. The African Representative Council and Africans themselves should be consulted.

A Benefit to Race Relations

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE gratefully accepted the motion on behalf of Africans and said that nothing could have been done by the elected members which would have bettered relationship between the races. The African Representative Council had already discussed a war memorial to which Africans could subscribe.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that the official side of the House associated itself sincerely with the expressions of gratitude to ex-Servicemen, and thought it was the intention of the Council that the only ex-Servicemen who should be excluded would be those who had received a token of gratitude, either by way of extra-terminal benefits or special grants, from some other country. Government agreed that the grant for Africans should be expended on some project which would not normally be provided by Government. The Governor was only too willing that non-officials and elected members should be well represented on the committee. The motion was approved.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE'S motion that the Legislative Council should become a branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association was accepted.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA expressed concern at the amount of Sunday work being done in the territory and at the increase in the sale of patent medicines. The Secretary for Native Affairs replied that the regulations provided for at least 24 consecutive hours of rest for Africans per week when employed at mines or works, and that the Bishop's remarks would be conveyed to the Labour Commissioner.

In reply to a question it was stated that the Government was favourably disposed towards participating in a cement factory if that became necessary.

MR. SORESENSEN asked what progress had been made in Zanzibar in educational and medical services and the improvement of social conditions.

MR. CANNON JONES: A 10-year development plan for the Protectorate which is now being put into effect provides for a considerable expansion of the educational, medical and agricultural services. It is the aim of this plan to bring about a considerable improvement in the social conditions of the Protectorate.

LADY BROWN: Has the Minister aware that African workers are establishing voluntary funds to build vernacular schools?

MR. CREECH JONES: I have no information about these funds. The Uganda educational plan is under revision, and I cannot say at present what assistance will be required for vernacular education. But I have no doubt that in making any application for further assistance for educational purposes the Government will consider the claims of vernacular education.

MR. BAIN: I am asked what Colonialized export duties on non-luxury goods purchased for use in Britain and at the Minister had taken steps to prevent this additional source of potential Colonial revenue from British taxpayers?

MR. CANNON JONES: Export duties are the normal method of raising Colonial revenue and a full list of such duties is available in the Colonial Office Library. Where the price paid by the United Kingdom for Colonial produce is based on the world market value, export duties are borne by the producer and not by the consumer in Britain or elsewhere. Where sales are made under some form of bulk purchase agreement, it is normally made in the Government covering this agreement to prevent the purchaser having to bear any new or additional export duties imposed by the Colonial Government concerned. Thus there is as a general rule no question of the British taxpayer indirectly subsidizing Colonial revenues in any way.

Buying in Bulk

MR. WYATT: I asked whether considerable quantities of groundnuts were being by African producers because of the refusal of export licences by the Controller of Exports in Uganda, and whether African producers were reluctant to sell groundnuts because this. The Produce Producer Agency offered only £12/0/0 a ton, compared with £27/0/0 a ton offered in the same area by the Ministry of Food to which Kenyan producers were refused a licence to sell.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Trading Produce Agency purchases seed in Uganda on behalf of the Ministry of Food at bulk at railway stations in-country and sells to the Ministry of Food free on board in Mombasa. The difference between the two prices is made up of transport, storage and other charges, plus a profit to the agency of 3s. per ton. The agency does not purchase any groundnuts as there is no surplus of groundnuts in East Africa over local needs, and export is not at present allowed. My Kenyan friends' statement as regards Uganda groundnuts' failure to African ports is therefore incorrect. The Ministry of Food is purchasing groundnuts in Mombasa at £27/0/0 per ton free on board. These purchases are made direct from Government and are through the intermediary of the Trading Produce Agency.

MR. FLETCHER: Is the Minister aware that this is a typical case of the failure of bulk buying and will he explain what proportion of the £17 difference between the £12 in Uganda and £27 in Mombasa is made up of these mysterious other charges?

MR. CREECH JONES: This is not a failure but a success of bulk purchasing. In regard to the difference between the two prices that is a matter which I am looking into at present.

MR. FOX: I asked whether the Minister would provide figures showing for each of the East African territories the present relative percentage of contributions to direct and indirect taxation, with particular reference to income tax, dividing the figures as far as possible, into the European, Indian and Native communities respectively.

MR. CREECH JONES: In 1946 my predecessor consulted the East African Governments and subsequently informed the hon. and gallant Member that the figures which he required were not available.

SIR G. FOX: I asked whether any assistance had been made in the extent of income tax levied on the Indian community in Kenya, and for what reason the present law and books of account must be kept in the past in order to reduce the opportunities for evasions and abuses in respect of the Indian community.

MR. CREECH JONES: I am consulting the Governor and shall communicate with the hon. and gallant Member as soon as I am in a position to do so.

MR. JARNER: I asked if the Minister was aware that the full cotton crop in the Sudan was unlikely to be harvested without rapid improvement in the labour situation, and whether any arrangements could be made to make the necessary labour available from some of the British Colonial territories in Africa.

MR. CREECH JONES: No request for assistance has been received from the Sudan Government, and from inquiries which I have made it seems unlikely that such assistance will be necessary. There is at present a shortage of labour in the three East African territories and the supply of labour from them would present grave local and other difficulties. I regret that I cannot hold out any hope that labour could be supplied from these or other British territories in Africa should a request for assistance be received.

Labour in Nyasaland

LADY BROWN: I enquired if the Minister was aware of the shortage of Native labour in Nyasaland, and what steps were being taken to encourage the African workers to work in the territory under these conditions.

MR. CREECH JONES: According to my information, the present shortage of labour in Nyasaland is not due to increased taxation but rather to the continued insufficiency of consumer goods and consequent lack of incentives to seek local employment. It is the policy of the Government to promote the general development of the territory to the utmost possible extent, so as to increase the economic inducements and opportunities available to the worker within his own country.

MR. BAIN: I am asked in view of the absence of a system of workmen's compensation for employees on the Kenya railways and in Government workshops, steps would be taken by the Kenya Government to secure workmen's compensation for its own employees, and to extend the principle by legislation to cover other employees.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Government of Kenya have recently enacted an ordinance to provide compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment. Employees on the railway and in Government workshops are covered by the ordinance, which is applied to the branch into operation shortly. In the meantime, cases involving Government and railway employees are being dealt with by administrative action on the basis of the scale to be introduced by the ordinance.

Revised '19'

While this issue is being printed the Revised Proposals for Inter-Territorial Reorganization in East Africa will be laid before Parliament in the form of a White Paper. Part of the law and editorial comment will appear in our next issue.

WHEREVER YOU GO
THERE'S

WILL
GOLD FLAKE

WHEREVER YOU GO -
THEY'RE GOOD

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years ago as private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell, has been appointed a joint honorary treasurer of the Conservative Party. While Mr. Roger Norton is visiting East Africa, "Diaper" Allen is acting as Commissioner for the territories, which has lost quite a number of seats for the Party. The WINCHESTER EASTERN has assumed 1,200 passengers for the East African route. Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are Mr. A. J. Corrick, Canon W. D. Cole, Mr. Allan Cooper, Colonel W. H. Nordnesson, Mr. T. C. C. Lewin, Mr. R. A. Roper, Mr. George Sponce and Mr. Edmund Way.

Parliament

£1,750,000 for East African Trunk Road

Assistance from Colonial Development Fund Requested

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. DODDS-PARKER asked what assistance was being given to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda in constructing the proposed trunk road between those territories and whether the necessary sum of £1,750,000 would be made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES replied: "I have been notified that the East African Governments intend to apply for assistance from funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the purpose of improving this road. I have not yet received their detailed application. When it reaches me I shall consider it in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "In view of the urgency of the development of this road for the purpose of trade as well as defence, will the hon. gentleman consider pressing on with this work this year?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "We are possessed with a sense of urgency."

Development of Arts and Crafts

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked whether for economic purposes steps had been taken to develop African arts and crafts in the Eastern and Central African Colonies.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Native industries are being actively fostered by the East and Central African Governments. Instruction in handicrafts such as pottery, carpentry, mat-making, weaving, basketry and tailoring is included in the normal curriculum of Government schools and also of a large number of mission schools. Special training is given at such institutions as the Jeanes Centre in Nyasaland and the Mural Training Centre in Northern Rhodesia, which produce instructors competent to teach handicrafts and industrial subjects in the schools. In Kenya a considerable amount of work has been done in introducing such machines and instructional centres have been established in various parts of the Colony."

"Instruction in handicrafts is also an important feature in schemes for the training of ex-servicemen. In Uganda 2,000 trainees will receive instruction at the civil reabsorption village craft and training centres in carpentry, brick-making, masonry, and other trades which are occupations of improvements of indigenous crafts. The continued encouragement of African industries is provided for in post-war development plans. In Kenya the encouragement of handicrafts is to be continued through the operation of social welfare centres, with a view to the development of rural cottage industries."

"In Northern Rhodesia similar measures are proposed in conjunction with the general schemes for rural development, and in Nyasaland the establishment of a special arts and crafts branch at the Jeanes Centre is under consideration. The educational and cultural value of native crafts is fully recognized, but their economic significance is limited by competition from mass-produced imported articles."

LADY NOEL-BUXTON asked if it was ascertained that the site had been selected for the development building to be erected in Uganda with the assistance of Colonial Development Fund.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I understand that a site conforming to all requirements has been chosen in the area reserved for industrial undertakings just outside Kampala. It is readily

accessible by road and rail, and from the report I have received I am satisfied that it is entirely suitable."

MR. DUMBLETON asked what ration was allowed to political deportees from Uganda to the Seychelles; if the Minister knew that the equivalent of only 4d. per day was allowed to them to supplement their rations; and whether he would make inquiries to ensure that arrangements for these deportees were humane and satisfactory.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have every confidence that the arrangements made by the Governments of Uganda and the Seychelles for the maintenance of these deportees are humane and satisfactory; but I am obtaining a report and will write to my hon. friend."

CAPTAIN FIELD asked what progress was being made with the development plan for Nyasaland.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have recently received from Nyasaland final proposals for the post-war development programme. These are now under active consideration."

CAPTAIN FIELD asked when the Clay report on agricultural development in Nyasaland would be published.

MR. CREECH JONES: "While employed as Joint Development Adviser to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Clay was not called upon to produce a special report on agricultural development in Nyasaland. His advice was available on this subject, which is covered very fully by plans prepared by the Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland as part of the general development programme now under active consideration by the Colonial Office."

SIR G. FOX asked what were the needs in the western provinces of Tanganyika on which public money was being expended in preference to road construction.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The maintenance of social and welfare services for the local population, including education and public health, are considered to be of great urgency in these areas. Determination of priorities in these matters is primarily for the Tanganyika Government and Legislative Council."

Commons Representation

MR. WILKES asked whether the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia would be asked to submit its views on the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and whether any council had been established to investigate subjects of common interest to the two territories.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia expressed views on the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia at its first meeting on November 14, 1946, and I will send my hon. friend a copy of the record of the meeting. The Central African Council was set up in 1945 with the object of establishing the closer contact and co-operation between the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Council is consultative in character, with a permanent inter-territorial secretariat, and has made excellent progress in promoting effective co-ordination of policy and action in many matters of common interest."

MR. WILKES asked whether African representation on the Kenya Legislative Council would now be increased.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Governor has had this question under consideration for some time and intends to submit recommendations to me in the near future."

MR. GRAVILE asked if the Minister was satisfied with the recruitment in the education branch of his department.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I am sure that the Minister refers to recruitment for the education Service, to which 319 appointments have been made since June, 1945. The present shortage of native teachers has precluded the keen competition which exists in some of the branches of the service, but on the whole I am satisfied with the numbers and quality of candidates coming forward."

visions and the franchise for Africans were hopelessly at variance with the facts in some matters and with practical experience and political possibilities in others. Sir Godfrey certainly increased the circle of his admirers in London, as he always does. Two Members of his Cabinet, Mr. White, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Davenport, Minister of Education, were due here shortly in connexion with the coming international discussion of Africa.

There are several big items of mining and commercial news.

Another £825,000 is about to be raised for mining in Tanganyika. I learn that discussions are proceeding between Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., and the Anglo Corporation, Ltd., with a view to the latter taking an active interest in the development of the lead-zinc and copper properties in the Mpanda field. The plan is to accelerate the full development of the whole of these properties, which cover 70 square miles. Mr. L. S. Welton, Chairman of Uruwira Minerals, will shortly fly to Johannesburg for consultations with the Anglo Corporation.

Uruwira Minerals

Uruwira will hold a general meeting in Dar es Salaam tomorrow to increase the nominal capital of the company from £275,000 to £1,250,000 by the creation of 3,900,000 shares of 5s. each. Subject to signature of the agreement for the building of the branch railway to Mpanda and to the consent of the authorities, the directors intend to issue 2,200,000 shares to existing shareholders at 7s. 6d. each. The balance will be taken up by the new groups interested, except for 600,000 shares which it is not proposed to issue at present. If satisfactory arrangements are made with the Government authorities, application will be made for permission to deal in the shares on the London Stock Exchange. The Mpanda lead mine is of immense potential importance.

Platinum has just been discovered in the Njombe district of Tanganyika, and news from more than one source suggests that it may be found in at least one part of Kenya which has been very little prospected. I hear from Canada that leading mining interests in the Dominion are about to register a company to undertake large-scale prospection in East Africa, and some London money may participate.

Mitchell, Cotts & Co.'s Acquisition

Mr. Leonard Aldridge, the enterprising and peripatetic Chairman of Mitchell Cotts & Co. Company and its most important subsidiaries, has added to his commercial conquest by acquiring a controlling interest in the British East African Corporation, the successor to the chartered company which was the forerunner of British administration in Kenya and Uganda. The B.E.A. Corporation will maintain its separate identity, but Mr. Aldridge will become Chairman, and two directors of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., namely, Mr. Hugh Hamilton and Mr. Rudolf Anderson, will join the board. So will Mr. Fred Knight, a director of the Mitchell Cotts group in London. The three directors of the Corporation who will continue in office are Mr. J. H. L. Judge, the managing director, Mr. L. P. A. Green and Mr. J. G. Stutfield.

The United Africa Company, who have been selected by the Imperial Government to manage the great East African groundnut scheme, tell me that they have undertaken those onerous responsibilities without fear or commission of any kind. It seems to me astonishing that an acknowledgment of this piece of public service has been made by any Minister in the House of Commons; nor was it deemed worthy of mention in the Commons Paper recently published on this subject. Why are the company acting in this self-sacrificing way? In order that a plan which was formulated on their own account and submitted to the authorities in the

public interest may have the full and free benefit of their experience and organization, and in the hope that the company's motives may not be misunderstood, know of no other case in which a business organization has drawn so heavily upon its own senior staff without asking for the financial recompense to which it would be justly entitled. This public-spirited attitude deserves general recognition.

Public Works

At least three leading public works contractors in this country are, I know, thinking of establishing themselves in East Africa, and one has just opened an office in Dar es Salaam. That choice of locality is significant. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, a former general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, is now on his way to Nairobi by air to open the first office in East Africa to be established by a large firm of consulting engineers. These are clear pointers to the big developments in prospect.

Now for some personalia.

Sir William Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, has been elected Chairman of the parent organization, Barclays Bank, over which his father presided for 16 years. Sir William is a member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

That reminds me that the Secretary of State has just appointed a Colonial Insecticides Committee to advise him on the control of disease and pests by the new insecticides. Of the 11 members more than half have lived or travelled in East Africa. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Professor Sir Ian Hellbron and Professor P. A. Duxton, recently visited the territories. Among the other members are Dr. H. H. Storey, whose work for the East African Industrial Development Board is fresh in the public mind; Dr. A. F. Mahaffy, who did splendid work on yellow fever in Uganda; and Professors J. I. O'Sullivan and J. W. Muir, who recently toured Eastern Africa.

"Shocking Cynicism" at U.N.O.

Three senior officials from Tanganyika flew out again the other day. One of them, Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, of the Secretariat who accompanied the British delegation to the United Nations meeting in New York, could tell tales of shocking cynicism at that U.N.O. gathering. Mr. Bruce Hutt, the Development Commissioner, and Mr. Rowe, the Director of Lands and Mines, passengers for Dar es Salaam in the same aircraft, have been discussing Tanganyika's development programme with the Colonial Office. The urgent problem of increasing the flow and productivity of native labour; the importance of stimulating, prospecting and expanding mining; and the need for larger supplies of consumer goods were prominent on the agenda.

But the present dislocation of industry in the United Kingdom, in just positions, possibly for months, the likelihood of any substantial increase in shipments of the goods which Africans require. One very large shipper to East Africa, who spent weeks going from factory to factory in the provinces, told me the other day that he could in no case obtain prompt dispatch of anything like the quantities he wanted to order. But he is impressed by the changes in industry, by the reconfiguring of most managements, and by the many new and attractive articles which will soon become available. His four convinced him that the forthcoming British Industries Fair will be the best ever held.

To revert to personal news. On the same recent day Sir Halford Mackinder, the first man to climb Mount Kenya, celebrated his 86th birthday and Lord Hailey his 75th. I must interject a word of good wishes from East Africans in England to Sir Albert Cook on celebrating last Wednesday the jubilee of his arrival in Uganda.

Mr. C. J. Mollath-Martin, who went to Kenya the

Tanganyika had been sent to London by air for discussions with the Colonial Office largely in connection with the labour problem. He had reasonably think that the Government would now agree that, on a conservative basis, 100 able-bodied adult African males should be employed without damage to the economy. At present not more than 350,000 were so employed.

Government was therefore faced with an urgent need to find means of persuading these men to play their proper part in the advancement of their country. The time for apathetic acceptance of non-operation had gone. Indeed, the Development Committee in Kenya had recently said quite bluntly that economic disaster was the inevitable result if the community did not work harder. Unless many more men were working very hard, unemployment would be a permanent feature in Tanganyika at a very early date. It was quite obvious that the vast groundnut scheme, the development of diamonds, lead, gold and perhaps coal mines, the building of railways, roads and another port, and the many-sided development scheme could not be superimposed on the existing economic structure, to say nothing of the desirability of its normal expansion—in the case of sisal, for example.

The Gospel of Work

If Ministers in a Socialist Government in Great Britain were telling their followers every day that they must work harder in order to justify better standards of life, why should Colonial Governments not adopt precisely the same line? If it was morally right to tell the Englishman that he must earn better social services, it was equally right to tell the African—and there ought

to be no hesitation in openly adopting that policy. If it were properly implemented there could be no justifiable criticism from any quarter.

Success was very much a matter of what were now termed public relations, about which, unhappily, most Governments had not even an elementary conception. Half the troubles in the Colonial Empire were the direct results of that fantastic failure, which had caused incalculable harm and loss. He believed that those in charge of the great groundnut scheme would quickly teach a lesson of first-class importance.

More Food and Consumer Goods Needed

Mr. JENKINS said that one great difficulty was that the African could not now be provided with sufficient inducement to work hard; the coins which he received would not buy what he wanted and the world-wide shortage of foodstuffs made it impossible for employers to provide the foods which would generate the energy to work better. One clear need was greatly increased supplies of meat and fish in his experience dried shark was a prime favourite on the coast.

Dr. THOMSON had found that many Africans who were given very varied rations when in the Army now complained that they were badly fed simply because they had not the accustomed feeling of repletion produced by the maize diet to which they were accustomed.

Mr. WIGLESWORTH'S experience was that plantation labourers appreciated variety in diet and benefited from it.

It was resolved to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Colonial Office on the whole subject of African labour, with a request that it should be circulated to the Governments in East Africa.

Newspaper on the Air: Editor's Broadcast

Event in Newspaper and Radio History

THIS BROADCAST makes another little bit of newspaper and radio history, for it is, I believe, the first occasion on which a newspaper, instead of being printed, has been sent over the air in dehydrated, but I hope not unduly dry, form.

One result of the catastrophe which has brought British industry to a standstill is a ban on the appearance for two weeks of any publication except the daily and Sunday newspapers and the provincial and London suburban weeklies. Papers which have never missed an issue in a hundred years are silent for a fortnight. To maintain unbroken their continuity of weekly publication, many periodicals would have issued free to their readers a few typewritten or cyclostyled sheets; that, however, is also forbidden, and has been described by *The Times* as a "shocking exhibition of indifference to the social necessity of the printed word."

London morning and evening newspapers, although reduced to their war-time size, have nevertheless been prompt to offer space to the editors of well-known weekly journals of opinion so that they and their chief contributors might comment with complete freedom—incidentally, to a much wider public than usual. In some cases these guest writers hold views diametrically opposed to those of the papers which have given them this generous hospitality. Here we have freedom of the Press in a new and heartening sense.

I am indebted to the B.B.C. for a similar gesture of friendliness, thanks to which I can speak to-day to many regular readers of my paper in Eastern Africa and to

by the courtesy of the B.B.C. the editor of East Africa and Rhodesia broadcast a news talk in the "Colony East Africa" programme of Sunday, February 23, giving the main news of the previous week. The full text appears above.

many people who may read it only occasionally or not at all. All will appreciate this opportunity provided by the B.B.C. of sending up to the minute news, including several of those exclusive items which journalists term scoops or beats. When in pre-war days EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA established the first air mail edition of any newspaper in the world, it bridged a big gap between this country and Eastern Africa. We shall start that air mail edition again as soon as the postage rates are reduced to a reasonable level. Meanwhile, as I say, this week's gap can be crossed by radio.

To read an average issue of the paper at this speed would take over three hours. As I have 15 minutes, I must select merely the high-lights and pass quickly from one topic to another.

Principle of Nationalization Agreed

On excellent authority I can say that the political difficulties in the way of nationalization of the Rhodesia Railways system have been largely smoothed away, and the question is now to be remitted to the experts for further study. When Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London last month, mainly to discuss this matter, the attitude of Whitehall was as unpromising as it had been on previous occasions, but as the talks proceeded the Imperial Government grew more sympathetic. Many obvious complications, political and financial, remain to be considered, and that is bound to take a long time, but agreement has been reached on the main principles. That represents a major political success for Sir Godfrey, who flew back to his capital last week-end.

While in London he met many of the Parliamentary and Fabian critics of Rhodesia and East Africa, and told them with characteristic candour and good humour that their views about segregation, the pass laws, trade

Facts Deny Theories of Colonial Mining Paper

Miners Face Serious Labour Problem

LORD TUCKER, a member of the Privy Council and Chairman of the Joint East African Board, attended a recent meeting and was welcomed by Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker, one of the Deputy Chairmen, who presided in the absence in Australia of Colonel Charles Edmunds, M.P. He said that the Board was grateful to Lord Tweeddale for consenting to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Lord Chesham to live in Tanganyika and that East Africans had full confidence that he would join with Lord Cranworth, the other member of the Executive Council in the Upper House in safeguarding the interests of the Dependencies.

Mr. J. G. Chopra, a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, attended by invitation, and, when the Colonial Office "Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy" was further discussed, said that he had up-to-date evidence by telegram and air mail from Dar es Salaam and Mwanza that this document was already doing serious damage to some Canadian interests which were about to invest heavily in mining in Tanganyika. He said that mining companies and prospectors generally were withholding funds and prospectors generally were very worried, some of them having come into the towns from the field.

Hardships of Prospectors

The Territory, he believed, had tremendous promise from the mining standpoint. Indeed, it had many gold-fields which could be developed to the general advantage, and there were certainly others to be discovered if prospectors were encouraged, not frightened away, as this White Paper threatened to do. It was not sufficiently understood that prospectors underwent great hardships and endured even the very necessities of life for long periods, often years at a stretch, without any contact with civilization, and that men would not face such privations without substantial incentives. Many of them died in this quest for wealth from their discoveries; many more finished as poor men and very few reaped riches.

The diamond area in the Shinyanga district was, he believed, one of the most valuable in the world. Drill-holes had been sunk thousands of feet and the indications were that the pipe was very rich. Already the company chiefly concerned, Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., was making an immense contribution to the prosperity of Tanganyika, directly by paying first a royalty of 15% to the Government and then paying 12s. 6d. in every pound of its profits by way of income tax, and indirectly by distributing purchasing power and by financing other mining enterprises. It had, for instance, recently provided finance for Ruhemba Mines, Ltd., and other gold properties, also for coal mines and various other propositions.

Faith Succeeded in Defiance of Expert Advice

MR. ALBERT WIGGLESWORTH considered that the White Paper had aimed a heavy blow at Colonial mining and that strong representations should be made to the Colonial Office for its withdrawal. Prospectors who often took their lives in their hands were entitled to adequate compensation when their discoveries led to the establishment of enterprises of great public value. It was fantastic to think of leaving mining development to Governments, that would simply lead to stagnation.

Mr. H. W. Foster emphasized the importance of the individual prospector and private enterprise, saying that the four largest producing mines in East Africa today were all found by individual prospectors.

Mr. W. P. Alderson, operating for a private syndicate of his friends and relations, spent five years prospecting in Kenya from 1912 without finding anything

of importance, and was repeatedly told by well-known geologists and engineers who visited one of his properties that he was wasting his time and money, but he and his friends had faith; they spent more than £300,000 in support of it, and had now an ore body which might well become one of the world's biggest mines. "Would any Government have gone on spending so much money in defiance of technical advice?" Yet Mr. Alderson had been proved right.

What the Experts Missed

The Williamson diamond mine was likewise due to the persistence of an individual in defiance of other experts. The country had often been visited by Government geologists and had been carefully examined by the engineers of one of the largest diamond-producing companies in existence, who were unanimous that nothing of importance was to be expected. But again Dr. Williamson's refusal to accept the opinion of anyone but himself had resulted in what might prove to be one of the biggest diamond mines, if not the biggest, in the world.

The Geita and Rosteram gold mines in Tanganyika and Kenya were both discovered by private prospectors who had been told by competent mining engineers that nothing of importance was likely to be found in the areas concerned.

These things seemed to him the strongest possible arguments against the comfortable theory that all would be well if things were left to Governments guided by expert advisers.

DR. C. S. HITCHIN doubted whether everything which ought to be done was being done in connexion with the great phosphate deposits in Uganda near the Kenya border. They were potentially of such immense value to the whole agricultural economy of East Africa that the best guidance obtainable should be called without delay. Experience in the U.S.A. had shown that the development of such deposits was a highly complicated affair which required widely differing methods of treatment.

MR. WALTER JENKINS believed that the matter was under examination by some of the leading chemical experts in the Empire, who were faced with difficult problems of conversion to make the product readily absorbable by the soil for fertilizing purposes.

Labour and Power for Industries

MR. W. W. HIGGINS said that his own government might be an examination of the prospects of secondary industries in East Africa, he had come to the conclusion that decisions could not be soundly based until certain major problems were more realistically tackled by the authorities, especially the questions of native labour and hydro-electric power.

Lieut. Colonel P. PEAR wondered whether the Government of Tanganyika, for instance, would not have to recast its policy and accept the need to import large quantities of foodstuffs for mining in order that more of them might work on the great development projects now planned.

MR. CHOPRA agreed, saying that man could do almost anything by modern methods, whereas nature could produce double the present output from the same amount of effort, and Tanganyika ought to feed itself and have the surplus for export in addition to finding labour for all the schemes proposed.

MR. F. S. JONES said that it was an open secret that Mr. Bruce Hill, the Development Commissioner in

No consideration was shown to the political, literary, religious, industrial, commercial and other publications—many of them important in forming sound public opinion and in stimulating that export trade upon the expansion of which depends the country's ability to feed and clothe itself. Our argument against this unimaginative course of action by the Government is not advanced from the standpoint of the publications themselves. That they should have suffered irritation, inconvenience and loss is much less important than that the public should for the first time have been deprived of these servants of its need. That is no small matter. It immensely transcends the small saving in power achieved by this means. Truly the mountain laboured and produced a mouse. It might indeed, be argued that the need for publication is far greater in time of crisis than in normal circumstances. That principle was accepted and honoured throughout the whole of two world wars, and its sudden and muddled abandonment, at a time when there was special need to explain to readers in this country and overseas the effects of the grave fuel crisis in Great Britain, is a serious warning that those in temporary authority who would not dare to make a direct attack upon the principle of the freedom of the Press may breach the defences no less surely by administrative fiction taken in the name of some real or alleged emergency, perhaps wholly the creation of their own bungling. The point was well made by *The Times* when it emphasized in a leading article that "the public has a right not to be deprived merely for someone's convenience, of access to information and opinion" that newspaper denounced the ban as "an astonishing and even shocking exhibition of indifference to the social necessity of the printed word." The Press is a social necessity in any enlightened community. Indeed, non-publication for even a short period is a serious inconvenience to all thoughtful citizens, and especially to men of affairs. In proof, we have received numerous telephonic inquiries (including some from Government departments) for information which would normally have been published in these pages a week or a fortnight ago.

Thanks to the British Broadcasting Corporation, this newspaper was not rendered entirely mute for the fortnight in which publication of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was forbidden, for at the end of the first week the editor was given the opportunity of broadcasting to East and Central Africa a rapid review of the major

news items. The best of that broadcast, the outstanding happenings of the first half, appears in this issue because of the length of the period of suspension. The loss of a fortnight must inevitably mean that other items in this issue, and probably some in those for the next week or two, will be less up-to-date than normal, but our readers will understand the circumstances and our difficulties. Some reports will unfortunately have to be omitted and others much abbreviated, but we are doing our best to minimize the ill-effects of the stoppage by publishing this week a much enlarged issue, in which we also include many advertisements which were due to appear in the third and fourth weeks of February. It remains only to add that all prepaid subscriptions will be extended for a fortnight so that no reader may be prejudiced by non-publication during the past two weeks.

* * *

INDIAN MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislature believe that a lettered Press will best serve their communities. The licence which some Indian newspapers in Kenya permit themselves is almost boundless, but despite the danger of this ceaseless stream of misrepresentation and vituperation, the authorities, in our view wisely, have shown marked patience and tolerance, prosecuting in only a few exceptionally bad cases. The official attitude is that these breaches of good judgment, good taste and good journalism must be accepted until the general level of education of the readers refuses to have more of it, and that freedom of expression, even to the brink of sedition, is meantime preferable to a rigid censorship. The Indian elected members now favour abandonment of that liberal policy for a censorship of their own—for the Muslims and non-Muslims have agreed that "the leaders of both sections shall make every effort to persuade the managements of all Indian newspapers to withhold publication of matters likely to disturb communal harmony." As publication of a description of a football match might temporarily disturb communal harmony, it might be claimed that a report of comment on almost any topic should be omitted or doctored for the convenience of one or other section of the Indian leaders in Kenya. If the draft agreement be adopted, Indian publications in the Colony will become merely the organs of the Indian elected members. What clamour there would have been, if the Government had proposed such "persuasion"!

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, like hundreds of other weekly journals registered as newspapers and so treated throughout the whole of the war period, was ordered by the Government to suspend publication for the last two weeks in February, this being one of the panic measures taken by the Cabinet when it was eventually driven to admit that the country had been brought to the brink of the gravest fuel crisis in its history. When the announcement was made by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, all Whitehall thought, as did every publisher with whom we have discussed the matter, that administrative responsibility would then be transferred to authorities with at least some knowledge of the Press and its place in the scheme of things. That was, however, too optimistic an assumption. A Ministry which had had no dealings of any kind with the Press was left to stagger from one blunder to another. For a full week, incredible though it must appear, the Ministry could not even interpret its own rulings. We were first told that this journal might continue to appear because it is produced by an establishment which also prints suburban weeklies. That was confirmed to and through the Colonial Office. Shortly afterwards that authority was cancelled. For days contradictory advice came from

different official quarters, until at length, seven days after the first announcement, bureaucracy affirmed triumphantly that it had discovered the solution to its own riddle. It was, of course, the usual reply: "the answer is in the negative." To make this belated directive doubly sure, it prohibited the production of any typewritten or cyclo-styled sheets which publishers might wish to issue free to their readers in order to preserve the continuity of publication (though for reasons, if any, still unexplained a special dispensation of exemption was accorded to the *British Medical Journal*). The eventual ruling, against which there was no appeal, was that the only publications in the whole country which might appear were the daily and Sunday newspapers and the weekly newspapers published in the provinces and the London suburbs. No attempt was made to discriminate. For instance, the sheets which furnish daily intelligence of the performance of greyhounds were allowed to rank as daily newspapers, even though all dog racing had been suspended, and the *Middlecombe in the Marsh Gazette* continued to enlighten its public, as did Sunday journals of which the mammoth circulation might be in inverse ratio to their quality of publication. But silence was imposed upon all other weekly newspapers recording the news and reflecting the thought of vital aspects of the country's life.

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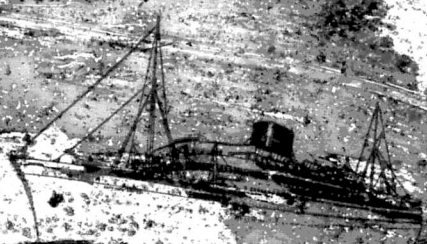
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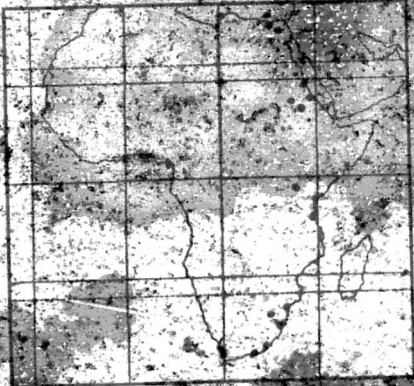
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 remained the... port of
 Tanganyika... and holds that posi-
 tion today, although exports of
 cotton and coffee have been well
 maintained during recent years, and
 mining remains an important
 industry. As a result of war-time
 demands, cultivation of tobacco has
 increased in the Territory,
 but there has been a fall in the pro-
 duction of rice.

As conditions return to normal
 throughout the world, fresh de-
 mands may well cause other changes
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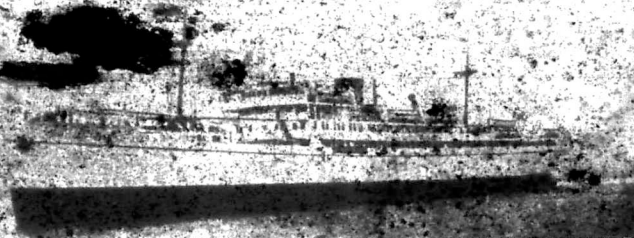


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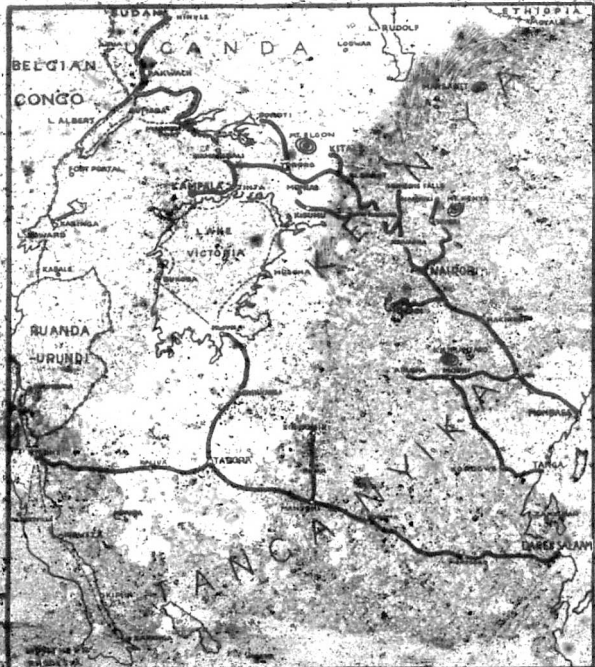
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Mining

A Mining Service for the Public

Mr. J. H. HARRIS, of the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Lands and Mines in Tanganyika, recently spoke at the Imperial Institute on the work of a metallurgist in that Territory.

The idea of a metallurgical advisory service for the benefit of the smallworker mining community was, he said, conceived by Sir Edmund Teale when he was Director of Geological Survey. The present organization was accordingly founded in 1926, and laboratory service for the public established in 1930. It included mineral determinations and fire assays for gold and silver, and the late Frank Oates started and continued the work until his death in 1944. Nine years earlier he had asked for an assistant, and the lecturer was appointed, being the first qualified Government metallurgist to make an inspectional and advisory tour of a goldfield in East Africa.

He found nearly all the smallworkers avid for information. Later a temporary laboratory was opened on the Erua Goldfield, and in moving the equipment 450 miles from Dodoma the total baggage amounted to one porcelain dish. Later he visited the Musomia goldfield and the Iramba Plateau.

Work of Investigation

Speaking of the tasks of the laboratory service, Mr. Harris said:

"I handle all the analytical and investigatory work required by the geologists, except what nowadays the geologists do all their own pathology and that we occasionally enlist the aid of the Imperial Institute when confronted with queries in the mineral line, a strike of rock analyses which we have not time to tackle, or continuation of an important piece of work of our own, such as the recent coal investigation."

"Our services are available to the public at moderate charges. We do analyses of materials representing every aspect of the mineral industry, such as limestones, quartz and such like, but especially other minerals and ores. We do fire assays of any type and in addition, with limited scope on cements, ceramics and refractories."

"Our job also includes, for example, a mercury watch for an aerometric radio beam station, spirit levels for the African High Commission, amputees for a hospital, and a museum of assisting for a mission school. We have located the police Gold Inspector's work, can do operations on gold and diamonds, and ultra-water light microscope. We have tested ropes and devised a method for recovering nickel from the mouths of spent bullets. We have since played a drainage case for a patient's knee, and later was once required to remove a sick stopper of a multiple siphony denture without breaking it; the denture was very valuable, for it was full."

Sir Edmund Teale presided.

New Mineral Field in Tanganyika

TELEGRAMS from Tanganyika report that Mr. F. O. Morgan has found gold, lead, copper and nickel deposits over a wide area between Mpanda, the head of the great gold and lead discoveries of Uruwira Minerals, Uruwira and Lake Tanganyika. Details are not yet available. It was Mr. Morgan who found the rich strike known as Ridge 6 which he sold to the Tanganyika Concessions group. He first went to Kenya in 1905 and was engaged in rubber growing and general agriculture until 1941 when he joined the Army for service through the campaign against Germany East. In more recent years he has done a great deal of prospecting in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika's Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for November were as follows (figures in brackets showing the production in November, 1945): gold, £178,447 (£201,224); silver, £37,329 (£38,000); asbestos, 294,150 tons (291,749 tons); iron ore, £3,489 (£2,747); tin, £7,200 (£7,300); mica sheets, 67,000 (54,312); kaolin, 213 (113); sulphur, 100 tons (138,085); soda, £19,124 (£2,348); diamonds, 492,000 (522,344); tin ore, £19,459 (£38,122); salt, £75,035 (£19,240); mica chips, 27,131 (17,023); kaolin, £2,352 (£2,304).

Company Progress Reports

Tails—3,000 tons of ore were treated for an estimated working profit of £58.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales in January amounted to 122,622 tons and coke sales to 7,418 tons.

Beshika.—44,900 tons of ore were treated in January for 1,772 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,003.

Wanderer.—32,000 tons of ore were treated in January for 2,944 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,407.

Sherwood Starr.—Clean-up work in January produced a working profit of £301, and for the quarter ended December 31, 1946, when 378 oz. gold were recovered, £291.

Cam and Motor.—A working profit of £15,080 was earned in January from the treatment of 12,000 tons of ore. During the quarter ended December 31, 1946, 57,302 tons of ore were treated for 34,416 oz. gold and a working profit of £49,741.

Rosterman.—Figures of production for the half-year ended December 31, 1946 and June 30, 1946, respectively, read as follows: ore treated, 17,850 tons and 23,850 tons; gold recovered, 5,599 oz. and 9,883 oz.; working profit, £24,790 and £81,676; working expenditure, £30,984 and £49,466; development, £6,400 and £11,954; working surplus, £9,094 loss and £24,056 surplus; capital expenditure, £2,694 and £10,977.

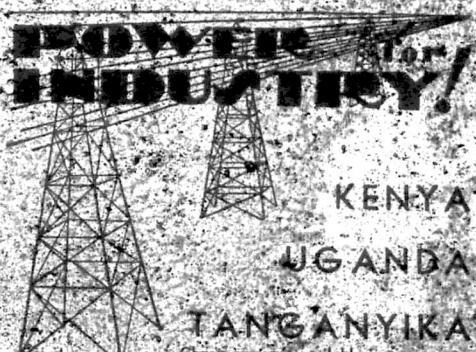
Rovenda.—20,500 tons of ore were treated in January for a working profit of £2,023. During the quarter ended December 31, 1946, a working profit of £3,588 resulted from the recovery of 7,547 oz. gold from 61,000 tons of ore. Development for the quarter amounted to £3,584 at a cost of £2,315. Most of the values encountered were moderate, but some high values were found, for example, in the Liverpool section a crosscut N. of main drive-W, showed 96.5 dwl. over 6 ft. width of schist and quartz and elsewhere two values of more than 13. dwl. over 30 and 22 in. respectively.

Kenya Minerals

Mr. W. FLUREY, senior geologist in the Mining and Geological Department of Kenya, will lecture on the mineral resources of Kenya at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, at 8 p.m. on February 13.

Victoria Falls Power

IT HAS BEEN STATED in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa that the Government intends to give the requisite two years' notice at the end of 1948 of their intention to appropriate the undertaking of the Victoria Falls and Tlokoeng Power Co., Ltd.



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Parliament (continued from page 648)

MR. KEES WILLIAMS asked whether, in view of the state of public feeling in Britain, it was intended to dispense with the services of British troops among those occupying the country.

MR. PRIME MINISTER: I am indeed at the present writing to the effect of the Sudan Defence Force is employed on duties for which no British troops are available.

COLONEL GOWEN DUNCAN asked the Prime Minister whether the Dominions had been consulted in all the negotiations with Egypt and the Sudan, and whether they had signified their full agreement with the decisions so far taken and proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government.

MR. PRIME MINISTER: The Dominion Governments have been kept fully informed in accordance with the general practice of His Majesty's Government.

COLONEL GOWEN DUNCAN: While thanking the right hon. gentleman for that answer, as it goes, may I ask him to answer the second part of the question about decision and proposals?

MR. PRIME MINISTER: It is not a matter of decision, but of information. We are always glad to receive any views from the Dominion Governments, but this is a matter with which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has primarily to deal.

Responsibility for Groundnut Scheme

MR. STANLEY asked the Prime Minister about the division of responsibility between the Minister of Food and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the East African groundnut scheme.

MR. PRIME MINISTER: The Minister responsible for the execution of the groundnut scheme is the Minister of Food. He will be responsible for the general control of the development of the scheme, including its finance, the appointment of its agents and contractors, expenditure on housing, health, welfare, and education services provided for employees of the scheme, the provision of machinery, equipment, supplies, and such new transport facilities as may be required, and for disposal of the crops. Questions on such matters should therefore be addressed to him. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be responsible for the most general effects of the scheme on the territories concerned, and especially for the effects on the welfare of the Colonial peoples, the connexion of the scheme with wider projects of development and the relationship of the Colonial Government concerned to its management.

MR. HECTOR POOL: Would the Prime Minister agree that if this scheme had been pressed forward by the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Food in the Coalition Government, we might well have been reaping a handsome dividend from it?

MR. STANLEY: May I ask the Prime Minister if he is aware that we on this side were prepared to support this scheme without any idea of profit advantage, and, in view of the supplementary question, will he state to the House that in wartime conditions it would have been quite impossible to supply either the material or the labour which this scheme requires?

MR. PRIME MINISTER: That is so, I did not intend to reply to a hypothetical question.

Agricultural and Technical Education

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked if the Colonial Secretary would issue a White Paper on the present position of agricultural and other technical education amongst the Native populations in the British Colonies in East and West Africa, and what steps were being taken to increase the respective standards.

MR. CARRUTHERS: I am sending my hon. friend a copy of a statement recently prepared on the facilities for technical education in the African Colonies. As to agricultural education, gardening is part of the curriculum of primary schools, and some schools also conduct mixed farming projects. All except the smallest Colonies maintain institutions where Africans are trained for posts in the departments of agriculture. Makerere College and Yaba College provide diploma courses in agriculture, and some selected men are sent to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. Facilities for agricultural and technical training will be expanded as a result of the development programmes now being put into effect. I fully appreciate the great importance of this type of education, but I doubt whether a White Paper is called for. I am, however, placing in the library of the House a copy of the statement mentioned above.

News of Our Advertisers

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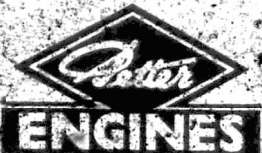


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Statements Worth Noting

The grass withereth, the flower fadeeth, but the word of our Lord shall stand forever.—Isaiah xl, 8.

There is a new opening for fruit growing in Africa horticulturalists.—Mr. Harloth, a South African horticulturalist.

I have seen a temperature of 105° reduced to 98° in less than 10 minutes by drinking half a wineglass of orange juice.—Mr. C. H. Wheek.

There appears to be a lack of willingness among Africans to engage in regular and competent work.—Mr. J. D. Reinhardt Jones, Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

I again stress the importance of maize as the staple food of the Colony. In their own interests farmer consumers are urged to produce their own requirements.—Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture.

The supply position in most commodities to-day is more difficult than at any time during the war. We are experiencing most serious shortages which are hampering Southern Rhodesia's development.—Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, Vice-President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.

I have been surprised to find how the mentality of so many people regarding air-conditioning is still of the Victorian era. Air-conditioning has reached a very high standard, and it is no longer one of those things that can be looked upon as luxuries.—Mr. E. C. Phillips, M.L.C. Tanganyika.

No punishment is too severe for honey hunters, because they undoubtedly have been responsible for most of the big forest fires. For the sake of a few shillings' worth of honey they destroy thousands of pounds' worth of lovely cedar forest.—Captain H. G. Deakin, a forestry officer of Kenya.

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I do not consider that complete segregation of Natives is possible in zones where Native reserves are either surrounded by European farms or dependent upon European economy. Complete segregation requires geographical separation.—Lord Hailey.

Many people still think of the Zambesi as the northern border of white South Africa. People outside Southern Rhodesia especially seem to forget that part of Central as well as Southern Africa. It could be far better to push the border to Tanganyika.—Sir Alfred Beit.

There is a future for Kenya in the coloured pottery ware industry. She could also compete successfully with such heavier products as roofing tiles, rain pipes, and fire bricks, though the African will need to be speeded up if this last industry is to pay.—Mr. A. J. Campbell, adviser in ceramics to the Kenya Government.

I can see very little reason for the continued import of expensive roof tiling from abroad, when with a little energy it should be possible to organize in various parts of Tanganyika tile-making plants which should be able to turn out equally good tiles at lower cost.—Sir William Battershill, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

For some reason the African trader lacks courage to organize and ask for the goods he wants. I feel it is because you educated Africans waste too much time after business hours and fail to develop your abilities.—Mr. Percival Phillips, President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, addressing Africans at a meeting in Nairobi.

Air transport should not be confined to Europeans. We should go all out to get African passengers, and I am sure that there would be a big demand for such services between, say, southern and northern Tanganyika at a very low cost and possibly with aircraft towing tugs.—Mr. P. A. Johnson, general manager of East African Airways Corporation.

After 28 years of Colonial benevolence, we in Kiitos have so far advanced on neolithic man that whereas he drew water in a gourd or potsherd, we have ours brought to us in a pal.—Approximately 8,500 man-days are worked annually carrying water up the hill to seven houses of European officials and a large Native hospital with an average of nearly 90 in-patients.—Mr. S. Kania, writing to the *Dar es Salaam Standard*.

The accumulation of wealth in the form of money has become in African eyes an object laudable in itself without any realization of its true value and purpose. Not to-day wealth can go hand in hand with an inadequate dietary, whilst individual vanity and display tend to become the poor substitutes for the social responsibility and generosity of an earlier era. Many ills have arisen from these developments, but perhaps none is worse than those that have befallen the land, which, apart from having to support a rapidly increasing population, has had to be a main source from which its new wealth could be drained.—Mr. N. Humphrey, an agricultural officer in Kenya.

Social Welfare in Tanganyika

THE SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZER in Tanganyika writes:

Every Department of Government is doing welfare work but Social Welfare steps in where the work of the departments ends and links up the work of one department with that of another. For instance, a man serves a sentence of imprisonment and the welfare worker seeks him out, helps him to find work and better himself, so that his status and outlook on life will be sufficiently improved to prevent relapsing into crime. Again, there are a number of people who fall sick but do not go to hospital for treatment; it is the work of the Welfare Officer to remove their distrust of modern medicine and get them to attend the hospital for treatment. The medical officers treat the sick, but often when patients are discharged they are not strong enough to pursue their ordinary vocations. Here again the welfare worker steps in and tries to help the convalescent by finding suitable work which will keep him occupied even though he is partially incapacitated.

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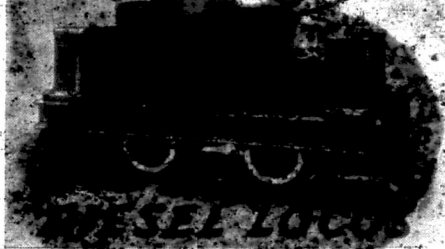
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Infiltration of Indian Traders

INDIAN INFLUENCE into the trade of Southern Rhodesia was the subject of a recent conference of the Southern Rhodesian Municipal Association.

Mr. M. G. SALES (Salisbury), speaking to local authorities, said that they should refuse to grant general dealers' licences to Indians and aliens and:

"The Transvaal, in parts, Natal, almost throughout, and Cape Town, as to one third, are ruined by infiltration. Northern Rhodesia is virtually ruined by Indians, and the same situation is growing in Southern Rhodesia.

"These people are able to live at a low level and under us, except in war-time, when they go to the other extreme. They are a menace to Europeans. If the Indians were workers and only a proportion were traders these questions would never have arisen. We are struggling to keep ourselves going because in the last four or five years we have been

Indians and foreigners represented about 64% of licensed dealers, he said, and the Europeans had already lost the commercial influence in the country. Advocating a licence quota for Indians and other aliens, he added: "You have to make up your mind whether this is going to be a British territory or not."

Licensing Boards

The resolution, which was moved in support of a demand of the Gatooma Town Council, also called upon local authorities to refuse to sit as licensing boards until the Licence and Stamp Act were amended to preclude the overruling of their decisions by Government. It was defeated after keen debate, the conference having earlier rejected a motion by COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN (Bulawayo) that the matter should not be discussed in view of the current discussions in U.N.O. on the position of Indians in South Africa.

Mr. G. C. ELLIOTT, Mayor of Gatooma, said the control of the issue of trading licences had been relinquished too soon for it to have been efficacious in its primary purpose, which was the protection of ex-Servicemen starting in business. He asked for a licence quota.

MR. D. MACINTYRE, M.P., Mayor of Bulawayo, said that they would not be bound by any resolution of the conference. A licence quota would limit competition and force up prices.

MRS. G. MAASDORP (Salisbury) considered the situation unfair and thought Indians should be accorded British standards of fair play.

Praise for Kenya Producers

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, M.L.C., paid a tribute in the Tanganyika Legislative Council to the European producers of Kenya for their contributions to the East African Cereals Pool. He said: "It is the Kenya European producers who have provided the only, absolutely reliable source of food supplies for the Central Pool. It is time to pay them a tribute share of the profit."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Sales of the commonwealth issue of postage stamps for the East African territories will cease on February 15. The main building of Livingstone airport will not be finished until the middle of 1967. Construction is expected to take two years.

Over 10 tons of tinchona bark were produced last year in Tanganyika. Papain output totalled 60 tons and that of tannin 577 tons.

The telephone charges for telephone calls from England to Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have been reduced from £3 9s and £3 15s respectively to £3.

Five African women are first to complete a two years' course at Makerere College learning English, social studies, child psychology, training method, history, geography and art, having passed their final examination.

Two members of an Eagle Lion unit recently visited the Sudan to take pictures of social and domestic scenes of the Shilluk tribe, and the work of the provincial police, the veterinary research station and Malakal hospital.

Brooke Brothers (Rhodesia) Ltd., a company with interests in Tanganyika, are issuing a par of £150,000 of 6% non-convertible debentures, repayable 1966-66. The authorized share capital is to be increased by the creation of 1,000,000 ordinary shares.

Residence in Northern Rhodesia may shortly be reckoned as a qualification for British nationality. The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia has told the Legislative Council that the matter was under very active consideration by the British Government.

Boards set up in the southern Gezira to assess crops for the one-tenth (*ashir*) tax, last year lacked the courage to make a true assessment and their work was largely worthless, states the *Sudan Monthly Record*. Staffs and the supervising staff had to re-assess the whole area.

A commercial air service is now operating in Umfali, Southern Rhodesia. Known as Aero Travel Services, it is owned by Mr. D. B. Grace and Miss I. van Zanten, Miss van Zanten, who is Dutch, escaped from Holland during the war and joined the Air Transport Auxiliary in the United Kingdom.

The newly formed Société de Colonisation Belge, with a capital of 35 million francs, is hoping to settle about 1,000 Belgian families in the Katanga Province of the Congo. Le Comité Spécial de Katanga is supplying half of the capital and placing 300,000 hectares at the disposal of the Société de Colonisation. The land runs beside the railway. Each colonist of the new society will be given 300 hectares, of which 10 hectares will be devoted to tobacco growing.

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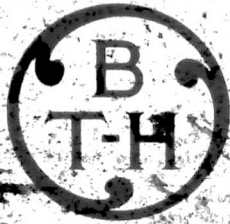
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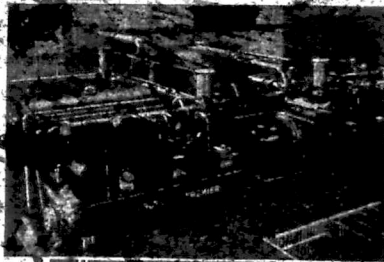
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Grouping of Departments

Shows Kenya's Lead

In the Government of Northern Rhodesia, at the end of January, when the various groups of departments was divided between the official members of the Legislative Council, thus relieving the Chief Secretary of a heavy burden.

The Chief Secretary remains the senior executive officer of the Government and the Governor's principal adviser. He is still head of the Civil Service, and retains responsibility for Government House, lands and surveys, local government, civil aviation, African housing and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The Attorney General has assumed responsibility for arrangements of the administrator general, the legal, judicial, police and prisons services, and for war evacuees and their camps.

The Financial Secretary's duties embrace those of the accountant-general, audit, income tax, posts and telegraphs, public works, civil supplies, import control, price control, customs, extraordinary war services, disposals, electricity and water undertakings, and the Emergency Economic Control Board, Land Board, and Civil Service Board.

The Secretary for Native Affairs is responsible for African education, African labour department, the African labour corps and African recruitment.

The Administrative Secretary's group of departments consists of census, European education, health, information, European labour, mines, printing and stationery, the secretariat and all staff matters.

The Secretary for Economic Development is responsible for agriculture, forestry, veterinary, water supplies and development, game and game control and the Botanical Service Board.

Executive authority thus passes increasingly into the hands of the Governor in Council, and each group of departments is answerable to their official member of the Executive Council, who will have direct responsibility to the Governor for his group. The Chief Secretary will, however, still be concerned in all questions of major policy. It is claimed that the change will not derogate from the present responsibilities of heads of departments.

Kilimanjaro

AN ATTEMPT is shortly to be made to reach the top of Kilimanjaro from the west a feat never yet successfully accomplished. Dr. R. Reusch, President of the East African Mountain Club, will lead the expedition, and he hopes to have with him Mr. J. W. Smethurst, of the Tanganyika Education Department, and an official from the East African Meteorological Service. Dr. Reusch is concerned at what is taking place inside the Kibo crater to account for the rapid disappearance of masses of ice from the top of the mountain. Volcanic activity has increased considerably of recent months, and Natives near the mountain say they have felt severe earth tremors and heard long rumblings. Steam and water have also been seen spouting. Recent observations have revealed 16 new narrow cracks in the wall of the crater.

Asians Treble in Ten Years

THE ASIATIC POPULATION of Northern Rhodesia has trebled in 10 years. There are now 1,126 Asians against 342 in 1936. 837 are males and 288 females. The European population, among whom are included 3,540 Poles, totals 21,881, an increase of 11,293 in the same period. Adult males number 7,346 and males under 21 years of age 3,892, while there are 6,562 adult females and 4,081 under 21. The Europeans are mainly concentrated in the Euanshya and Nkana districts, where there are 4,920 and 4,258 respectively. The southern area of the Protectorate is the most thinly populated; here there are only 830 Europeans.

For African Dramatists

PRIZES of 60s., 40s. and 20s. are offered by the Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare in Uganda for original one-act plays by African authors, and 10s. will be paid for any other play accepted for production by the department's demonstration teams. Plays may be written in the English, Ganda, Toro, Chali or Feso languages. The intention is to encourage Africans to produce their own dramatic literature and stimulate interest in advanced ideas regarding the Protectorate's social and economic future. Suggested subjects include changes in the life of the people during the past 50 years, difficulties in the way of social progress, dangers of unhealthy living and the necessity of working for the improvement of conditions. Plays should not have more than seven characters or last over 15 minutes. Entries must be submitted to the Director of Public Relations and Social Welfare, Kampala, not later than March 31.

Rock Paintings

AFTER DELEGATES to the Pan-African Congress on Pre-History had spent six days visiting rock painting sites in Tanganyika Territory, Professor van Riet Lowe, of the South African delegation, said on their return to Nairobi that at Kisesa they had seen a number of caves containing prehistoric rock paintings which represented the most archaic form of prehistoric art yet discovered in Africa. Their affinity appeared to be with the art of early Rhodesia, rather than with that of South Africa, and their age was to be measured in millennia, not centuries. There were probably hundreds of such sites in Tanganyika. Since at that remote period man could not compose groups of depict scenes, all the paintings were simple studies of animals or human beings, drawn with a peculiar elongation which made them unique.

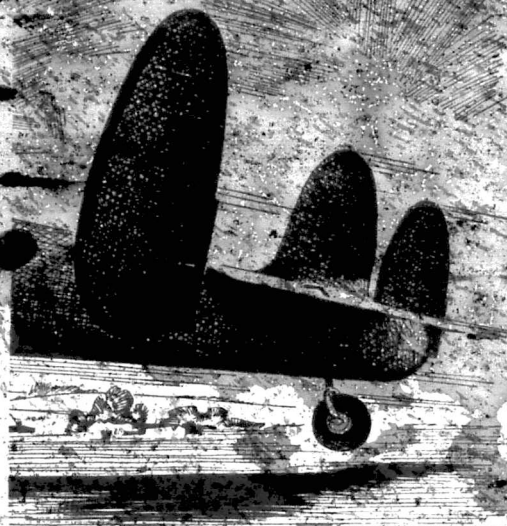
Eastern Africa for Romantic Films

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, when introducing a new "Commonwealth and Empire" series of Sunday broadcasts, said that it was staggering to think that millions of people in Great Britain were prepared to sit in cinemas and be tickled to death by the romantic story of the U.S.A. When the exploits of Britons all over the world had this wagon and cowboy stuff knocked into a cocked hat, British Africa had more of the stuff of genuine romance than all Hollywood Westerns put together, and without fake and bathos. Apparently the British people knew that they were part of a worldwide Commonwealth only during a war or a Test match. What a film could and should be made of the careers of Lugard or Harry Johnston in East and Central Africa!

Imperial Defence

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said last week at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society that this was the testing time of the Statute of Westminster. Was it a test of strength or of disaster? The peoples of the Empire had now to decide whether they were big enough to surrender a little of their sovereignty for the sake of world peace. The High Commissioner for New Zealand emphasized that that Dominion was so deeply attached to Great Britain that it had not ratified the Statute of Westminster.

Improved physique and better health are reported to have resulted from the system of communal cooking adopted two years ago by the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) municipality for their 800 African employees. Three meals a day are provided in the canteen, and in six months 400 employees gained an average of 41lb each in weight, while another group gained just over 3lb.



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Parliamentary Amalgamation Not Practicable

The View of Imperial Government

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT still does not regard Rhodesian amalgamation as practicable. That was stated in the House of Commons last week when COLONEL J. R. H. HUTCHISON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was taking advantage of the visit of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to London to discuss an administrative and economic fusion between Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The opportunity of the Prime Minister of Rhodesia's visit is being taken by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and myself to discuss many matters of common interest to Southern and Northern Rhodesia." As regards amalgamation of the two territories, the view of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom remains as stated by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 18, 1944, when announcing the decision to establish the Central African Council with a view to promoting closest contact and co-operation between the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The announcement was to the effect that H.M. Government had come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the territories under existing circumstances was not regarded as practicable.

Progress in Trade Unions

MR. BORENSEN asked what progress had been made in Northern Rhodesia in trade unionism, and approximately how many Natives working industrially were in trade unions. MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Governor of Northern Rhodesia indicated to the Legislative Council at its last meeting that the formation of trade unions for Africans in Northern Rhodesia is an object of policy, and that the Government would send to the staff of the Labour Department an officer with trade union experience who would be able to advise

African workers in this regard. Publicity for this statement of policy was generally given in the local African newspaper, *Messenger*. The officer has been appointed and is expected to leave for Northern Rhodesia shortly. From his arrival a direct approach will be made to the African workers on this question. All Africans employed in industry, otherwise are or present members of trade unions, although there are several committees representing Africans in all major industries. Committees of this type will continue in being until African trade unions can be formed.

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked for information on the progress made by the experimental vast factories in the West Indies, and when it was expected to establish a similar industry in Uganda and Mauritius.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The limited success of Colonial Food Units Ltd. is now in partial production. In various technical troubles incident to the establishment of a factory scale of a novel process has not hitherto been entirely overcome. It is proposed to consider further developments elsewhere as soon as possible, but I do not consider that it would be prudent to do so until the opportunities of production have been fully worked out in Jamaica, and until moreover the probable level of effective demand has been clearly established by the use of bulk sales distinct from experimental supplies of the food unit."

Imperial Preference

MR. BRENAN asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would make a statement on the note from the United States Government requesting the abolition of preferences on import duties by the countries of the British Empire.

MR. BEELANGER: "In accordance with the procedure agreed at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in London last autumn, the various countries concerned are addressing requests for tariff adjustments to each other as a preliminary to the tariff negotiations which are to be held concurrently with, and as part of, the work of the second session of the Preparatory Committee later this year. It would be improper to make public the contents of such requests. As regards the general question of Imperial Preference, I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the statement about the Anglo-American Financial Agreement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on December 15, 1945."

MR. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for War what in the case of British Somaliland was the excess of Government expenditure over revenue in 1938, and what steps were to be taken to ensure a balanced budget.

MR. BELLENGER: "The excess of Government expenditure over revenue in 1938 was about £2,100,000. In view of the uneconomic nature of the country and the need to provide adequate services, I cannot say what it will be possible to balance the British Somaliland budget, but with the resources available energetic action is being taken to exploit and develop the economic resources of the Protectorate."

Collective Punishment

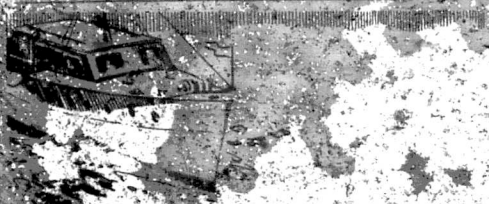
MR. D. JONES asked the Minister if he was aware that the British Military Administration in Somaliland continued to inflict collective punishment on the Native population under its jurisdiction, thus making the innocent suffer equally with the guilty, and that such punishment spread terror amongst the civil population, and whether such steps as were necessary would be taken to bring to an end this method of collecting tribute.

MR. BELLENGER: "After tribal disturbances in Somaliland collective punishment has at times been suggested by the Somalis themselves; it is a form of law based on custom and well understood and appreciated by them. Raiding tribes are usually punished by being made to return stock they have stolen and this is regarded as a fair form of collective punishment. Stock seized by ransom has always been returned when the tribes have produced the hidden animals. These methods will be less used as tribal raiding decreases."

MR. REES-WILLIAMS asked what were the results of the courts martial arising out of the disturbances in Eritrea, on August 29.

MR. BELLENGER: "Originally 69 men were brought for trial on eight charges of murder whilst members of an unlawful assembly, and an alternative ninth charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline by creating a disturbance. During the trial one man was sentenced to hospital and died later. At the end of the prosecution it was found that seven men had no case to answer, of the remaining 61, 10 were found guilty on one or more charges of murder whilst members of an unlawful assembly, and these 10, two were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, and the remainder to lesser sentences. Thirty-six were convicted of the ninth alternative charge only, and their sentences ranged from nine to 18 months' imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted. All the convicted men have also been discharged from the Sudan Defence Force, and their sentences will be served in the Sudan."

(Continued on page 655)



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East African Service Appointments

The Colonial Service includes the following:

ARMY SERVICE. **COLONEL ALAN COOPER** was born in 1892, was educated at North Marshfield School, and commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1916; he was subsequently a career pilot and was awarded the D.S.O. and D.F.C. and bar. **COLONEL ALAN R. B. BRAYNE**, of Norfolk, was educated at Sherborne School, joined the Army in 1942 and served as an officer in India and China. **LIEUT. COLONEL A. E. GREYS**, M.B.E., of Edinburgh, was born at Dumfries, educated at Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh University and Balliol College, Oxford, and commissioned into the Royal Scots in 1940; he served in West Africa, India and Burma, and commanded a battalion of the 6th Central Postal Directory, West African Frontier Force, in the Middle East. **LIEUT. COLONEL G. H. HORSLEY**, educated at King's College School, Wimbledon, served in France, the Middle East, Italy, New Guinea and Germany; he was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. **MAJOR S. A. S. STRICKLAND**, of Southsea, was born in Wrexham, educated at Portsmouth Grammar School, joined the Army in 1939 and spent part of his service with African Forces in East Africa; he studied law, and before the war was employed in a shipping office in Portsmouth. **MAJOR R. C. DENNIS**, of Hampshire, was born in Chatham and educated at Bradfield College, Berks, and Clare College, Cambridge; he joined the Army in 1940, was commissioned in the Indian Armoured Corps in 1941, and served in Burma. **MAJOR R. S. THOMPSON**, of Kingsborough, was educated at Uppingham School, and served as an officer of the West Yorks Regiment, and later of the Sudan Defence Force. **MAJOR J. A. BURGESS**, of London, was educated at Dulwich College and King's College, London University, enlisted in the Intelligence Corps in 1939 and in 1943 transferred to the Commandos, part of his war service was spent in West Africa.

MISCELLANEOUS. **MR. R. S. A. BEAUCHAMP**, of Sussex, appointed Director of the new Freshwater Fisheries Research Station, Jinja, Uganda; was born in Belfast, and educated at Rugby and Cambridge University; he has carried out biological investigations in East Africa under the auspices of the Royal Society, and served as an officer of the R.N.V.R. during the war. **MR. D. E. B. CARR**, of Sheffield, a welfare officer in Uganda, studied law at Sheffield University, joined the Army in 1940 and was commissioned in 1941; part of his military service was spent in East Africa. **MISS E. L. CHAPMAN**, of Bromley, a statistician for duty with the East African Governor's Conference, was born in Sheffield and educated at Mary Datcher Girls' School, Cambridge, and Bedford University; she graduated B.Sc. with first class honours and held an appointment as junior scientific officer at an R.A.F. establishment. **MR. G. A. PENNELL**, of Leam, appointed a tax officer in Uganda, was born in Oxfordshire, and was recently been employed in the Sussex Tax establishment. **LIEUTENANT-MEJOR D. W. H. LEECH**, of Oxford, a veterinary officer in Tanganyika, studied at the Royal Veterinary College, London, and served as an officer of the R.A.V.C. in Africa during the war. **MR. F. R. MILNE**, of Gerrards Cross, a resident magistrate in Tanganyika, was born in Denbighshire and educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1931, he presides on the Bench and South Wales circuits from 1935 to 1940 and from 1940 until 1947 served with the Royal Welch Fusiliers for much of his time in East Africa.

MR. L. P. JESSOP, of Hove, Registrar of Deeds in the Lands and Mines Department of Northern Rhodesia, was born

in Mariner, Berks, educated at Abingdon School and St. Edward Hall, Oxford, and passed the Law Society's final examination in 1925; he joined the Army in 1939, was commissioned in 1941 and served as an officer of the 11th Pan Arab Force. **CAPTAIN MORRIS SKILLICK**, M.B.E., of Ayrshire, an assistant auditor in Tanganyika, was born in South Shields, educated at Westoe Secondary School and King's College, London, appointed to the estate duty office of Somerset House, joined the Army in 1939 and served as captain and adjutant of a signal unit. **MAJOR P. P. WISE**, of Bushey, Herts, an assistant auditor in Nyassaland, was educated at Berkhamstead School, a certified associate of the Institute of Bankers; he spent part of his military service with East African troops.

NURSING SISTERS. **Kenya.** **MISS B. M. ADAMS**, of Huddersfield, a State registered nurse and certificated midwife, holding a certificate for tropical disease nursing, has nursed at North Middlesex County Hospital and the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases. **MISS M. H. BOWLER**, S.R.N., of Billingham, was trained at London Hospital, King's College Hospital and Redhill County Hospital and has been a theatre and nurse at London Hospital. **MISS C. S. C. FURFIELD**, S.R.N., of Ipswich, has held appointments at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, the County Hospital, Manchester, and St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth. **MISS E. E. M. CANNING**, S.R.N., of Kidderminster, has served at Birmingham General Hospital, Oldham County Hospital, Ransford, and Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. **MISS H. P. PATERSON**, S.R.N., of Ryde, trained at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Plymouth, and Park Hospital, Birmingham, Manchester, and has held appointments at Wakefield and Tatterton Hospital, Sheffields, and Holmsdale Hospital, and in the Q.A.A.M.S.

Northern Rhodesia. **MISS E. E. M. MILLER**, S.R.N., of Cambridge, a State nurse, and certificated midwife, trained at Edinburgh C.W. Hospital, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Victoria General Hospital, Glasgow. From 1942 to 1946 she was a nursing officer in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and served in East Africa, Ceylon and India. **MISS E. A. STANFIELD**, S.R.N., of Bradford, qualified as a nurse and midwife at St. James' Hospital, Leeds, and for her tropical diseases nursing certificate at Smithdown Road Hospital, Liverpool; she has held appointments in Camberwell, Leeds, Wakefield, and Liverpool.

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Applications are invited for vacancies in the Rhodesia Meteorological Service for PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS. The Rhodesia Meteorological Service operates in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

Qualifications.
(a) A three-year university degree, with at least one major in physics, mathematics or applied mathematics.
(b) A specialised degree, preferably in physics, mathematics or applied mathematics, normally involving a four-year university course or a degree in civil engineering.

Conditions of Service.
Successful applicants, depending on university qualifications, will be appointed to the junior professional grade at the following scales of pay:

Three-year university degree: £130 x 25%—£185 x £27.10s.—£660. £737 x £33—£915 x £27.10s.—£660 per annum. An officer may be promoted beyond £660 if (a) he obtains a higher professional qualification, (b) he writes an approved thesis.
Four-year university degree: £195 x £27.10s.—£295 per annum.

In both cases advancement beyond £935 depends on vacancies and ability. In assessing the starting salary, consideration is given for time spent on Active Service and/or previous experience.

A marriage allowance at the rate of £30 per annum is paid on basic salaries of £390-£660 per annum. In addition cost of living and children's allowances are paid. Personnel posted to stations in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland are provided with free quarters and a local allowance of £60 per annum to married persons and £30 per annum to single persons.

Vacation leave is granted at the rate of one-tenth of qualifying period to officers with salary up to £550 per annum, and one-eighth of such qualifying period to officers whose salaries are £550 and over.

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 the completed forms should reach his office not later than March 31, 1947. Concessions will be made to qualified applicants.

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Obituary

Major F. J. Stephens

Major F. J. Stephens, formerly of Nyasaland and now of Devonshire, writes that Major F. J. Stephens of whom a memoir appeared in our issue of February 6, was the son of Major Berrington Stephens, The Royal Marines. Our correspondent continues—

"As the first Chief Commissioner of Police and Chief Inspector of Prisons in Nyasaland, Stephens recruited and formed the first regular police force throughout the Protectorate. He put his heart and soul into an uphill task, and as a man with the courage of his convictions, trained the force to a high standard of efficiency, being awarded the King's Police Medal for distinguished service. His pet hobby, the patient hours spent in training an African police band, brought its reward when that band was invited to provide the music for a ball at Government House.

"He was soldier, policeman, big game hunter, marksman, a fine hockey player, a good club man, and a musician. He took a great interest in the affairs of ex-Servicemen, European and African, and was elected the first President of the British Empire Service League in Nyasaland when that body was formed in 1931. During his years of residence in Southern Rhodesia, he was a frequent visitor to the Old Men's Home in Salisbury, where some pioneers of the Colony are comfortably spending the autumn of their days.

Sir Edward Midwinter

SIR EDWARD MIDWINTER, known as the "father" of the Sudan Railways, has died in London. Educated at St. Paul's School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers and served in the Sudan campaign. After assisting in the construction of the military railways across the Halfa-Abu Hamad desert to the original railhead in Albara, and later the extension to Khartoum, he became Assistant Director of Railways in 1902 and Director in 1906 (the title of the post being changed later to that of general manager). He retired in 1925 and for the next seven years was Controller of the Sudan Government offices in London. While in the Sudan he was a member of the Governor-General's Council and of the Central Economic Board and Chairman of the Concessions and Projects Committee. In 1923 he acted as Governor-General during the absence of Sir Lee Stack. In recent years Sir Edward had devoted himself to voluntary social work, serving on various councils and committees of the Church of England, presiding over the management committee of a London hospital and being a governor of a large girls' school.

Dr. R. W. Burkitt

THE REV. DR. J. W. ARTHUR writes—

Dr. R. W. Burkitt was known with affection and trust all over Kenya, and indeed East Africa generally. An Irishman, he went to Kenya from India before the first world war. He settled in Nairobi and founded a practice, in which he was joined later by two other Irishmen. From the very first he became a marked man, whose influence was to be a wide one. He was a very skilled surgeon as well as a medical practitioner, his skill, used on behalf of all ages, irrespective of colour, brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men. A vast number of people must look back to-day, as they think of him and mourn his loss, as one who helped them in the time of great need and suffering, and who will be for ever grateful to him.

"Christian faith, principle and love were at the back of Dr. Burkitt's work and service to the community. He never hid the light of his Christian candlestick under any bushel; he called a spade a spade; and he thought of sin 'willy nilly' as a dreadful thing, which alone could find its healing remedy in the redemption of God's love provided through the Cross and sacrifice of Christ. All, whatever their position in life, who came in contact with him knew they were dealing with a man of deep religious principle, and his influence for good was felt over a wide area of East African life.

Some years ago Dr. Burkitt had a very serious motor smash when he was going to the assistance of someone in need. The injuries had him up for many months and for a time sent him home; he never really recovered from the injuries received. He later developed rheumatoid arthritis, from which he suffered early. He had been living happily in Ballycastle, County Antrim, with his sister.

Mrs. Burkitt died many years ago. Their one son, William, is now himself a qualified doctor, following in the footsteps of his father. The sympathy and respect of many in East Africa and at home go out to his son and his sister in their sorrow.

MR. EDWARD HENRY JAMES TILLEY, of Nyasaland, has died in Blantyre aged 50.

MRS. LILIAN ROBERTSON, wife of Mr. J. Robertson, of Beira Works, Ltd., died recently in Umtali.

THE REV. ALEXANDER HALLIDAY, of the Livingstonia Mission, has died in Digham, Scotland, while on furlough from Nyasaland.

CAPTAIN LOUIS PERRE SKINNER, late Grenadier Guards, has died in Invergowrie, Scotland. After serving in the 1914-18 war, first in the Royal Navy and then in the Army, Captain Skinner remained with the Army of Occupation in Germany until 1927, when he went to Nyasaland and established a business in Zomba.

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provided a source of groundnuts for the same purpose as those of European plantations. In such Government plantations, the railways and the Public Works Department Closes and constant guard must be kept in other enterprises are not to be prejudiced by the loss of their labour to this new purpose. Beneficial though will be to East Africa and to the United Kingdom, present employers have the right to be protected from any unfair encroachments but they would be most unwise not to recognize forthwith that their best safeguard will be prompt and progressive improvement in labour conditions. That has, indeed, long been recognized by the most enlightened employers who have themselves the several times of others engaged in the same industries who pay insufficient heed to modern requirements.

This groundnut scheme represents both a revolution in agricultural technique in Africa and a new approach to the transformation of the African's traditional outlook and status. Mechanization on this scale has never yet been applied in any tropical territory. Clearing, tilling, planting, harvesting, and decortication are to be done by machinery. The most up-to-date principles of the most advanced agronomists are to be brought into juxtaposition with their primitive methods of agriculture which it is now realized should support the highest standards of living which it is the aim of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to bring to the peoples of the Dependencies. If the scheme is successful, the *Command Paper* claims, "It may have a profound effect on the economy of regions wider than those covered by the scheme. We should have written 'will have' or 'may have,' for so transcendent a cause may produce results which will spread far and wide. No attempt to limit its influences could succeed, and it is equally impossible to assess them in advance. The wise attitude is to prepare for vast changes, social and economic, and this not to be overwhelmed by events."

The Government's handling of this whole problem has been in such pleasing contrast to the overcautiousness which so frequently characterizes our proposals that "it is with reluctance that we criticize. But it is a very serious shortcoming of our Government. The Wakefield mission left London on June 20 last, covered ten thousand miles by air, one thousand by sea, and two thousand by road

in East and Central Africa, returned to London and started their report to the Secretary of State on September 20. That was quick and fairly worthy work. The Imperial Government being seriously concerned about future supplies of oil, were almost equally active, and on October 31 decided that preparations for the next stage of the work should be started at once. Last week Parliament was informed that the Cabinet had adopted the full scheme. Some seven months, therefore, elapsed between the start of the examination of Mr. Frank Colclough's proposal and its acceptance by His Majesty's Government, which thereby incurred financial liabilities of some twenty-five million pounds. It might have been expected that everything feasible would be done to give the public prompt and full information about so creditable a performance by the departments concerned. That, unfortunately, was not the case. It has long been the custom for newspapers to receive advance copies of official documents on the understanding that they should be treated strictly confidential until they were cleared for their release to the public. British system of Press Censorship can the Press deal promptly and intelligently with reports of public importance.

In accordance with this practice we were officially promised a pre-reading copy of the *Command Paper* at least a week before its publication so that we might have a reasonable opportunity of dealing with the Press. This promise was withdrawn because of a ruling that advance copies were to be supplied to Lobby groups only. The inevitable result was to deprive this country of much of the publicity which the scheme has had. Despite the fact that Press conferences were held late in the day by the *Command Office* and the *United Africa Company*, and in each case well conducted, the damage had been done. On the next day neither the *Daily Express*, the newspaper with the largest circulation in the country, nor the *Daily Mail* printed a line about this story; the *Daily Telegraph* gave it only one sixth of a column in an inconspicuous position, and the *News Chronicle* was satisfied with a not very prominent half-column. Two London newspapers, only treated the news as it deserved - *The Times* and *Daily Herald*, both of which published leading articles and featured the story on the leader page. The wholly unnecessary withdrawal of reasonable Press facilities thus denied many millions of readers all information about the greatest agricultural scheme upon which the

EAST AFRICA AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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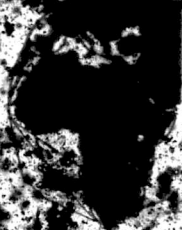
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ELEVEN WEEKS ago there was published one of the most important documents of our time and examination of the great East African groundnut project which had been printed in the *Parliamentary Papers* on Groundnut Scheme last week. In the light of the most interesting document we do not need to amend a word of the leading article of November 28, which some readers might as unduly disparage. They could not credit our forecasts that the Imperial Treasury would not itself be asked to spend about a million pounds within five or six years, and that the scheme would be on so vast a scale that the value of the groundnuts raised in Tanganyika would within that period double the purchasing power of the whole Territory. It can now be seen that there was no exaggeration in either statement. We plead for early publication of the report made by the groundnut mission on the ground that it is of certain political value to the public, and we know and must state as much which would greatly encourage all attempts for Central development and welfare. These assumptions also are now shown to have been fully justified. Indeed, the document is so enlightened in its approach to the general problems of progress

that it ought to be carefully studied by every one engaged in public life in any part of East or Central Africa. This bold, imaginative and inspiring scheme will set a new pattern for the use of immense areas of land and for African families, at first in Tanganyika and later in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, and it is well that its implications should be fully and completely understood. Temporary labour may be employed in bush-clearing, but for the subsequent agricultural operations reliance is to be placed on a stabilized native labour force housed in model villages and provided with good Labour Standards, food, good schools and other services, and regular means of recreation and self-expression. The standards will surpass anything yet seen in Eastern Africa, and the oppressions of this colony are behind us. Great, how great, are the benefits to be derived from the extracts from an *East African* paper published on other pages of this issue. This wholly new approach to the general development and welfare project even mentioned in Africa will quickly influence the social economy of Tanganyika and neighbouring territories will speedily feel the effects of Model labour conditions



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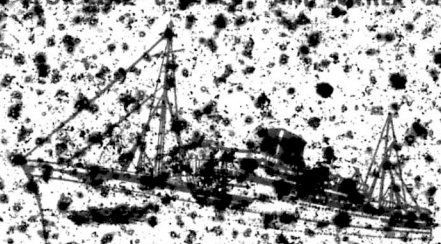
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