

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 1, 1948
Volume 24 (New Series) No. 1226

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Johnson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT imposed a tax of 75% on the earnings of American films in the United Kingdom, we protested at the inequity of applying the heavy new impost, introduced solely to reduce the drain on the country's rapidly dwindling dollar reserves, to films made in the British Dominions and Colonies. Now that the Imperial Government have agreed to abolish the tax under pressure from the United States, we protest that the opportunity was not seized to remove immediately this penal measure against Empire film producers. Because a few weeks have still to elapse before Hollywood can pour its products into a Britain which ought to have been concerned to build a strong Empire film industry out of our present weakness in dollars, the pioneer film producers of the Dominions and the Dependencies are still to be excluded from the home market—for that is the inevitable effect of the 75% tax. There have been strange complications in the overseas Empire. American films have, for instance, been imported into the Union of South Africa free of any restrictive penalties, and have been distributed by South African interests throughout the Rhodesia and East Africa, but South and East African companies have had to suspend their

production programmes so far as the films were designed for distribution in the United Kingdom. In matters of export trade, the Imperial Government have maintained that special arrangements between the Mother Country and the Colonies cannot be held to imply that discrimination in trade which is forbidden by the terms of the American Loan Agreement, the basis of the argument being that the United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire rank as a single unit in the International Monetary Fund. If the Colonies are to be held to be part of the United Kingdom in matters of trade, why have they been treated as separate and distinct in this matter of film production?

A DANGEROUS THREAT to private enterprise is contained in a draft ordinance published in the *Official Gazette* of Kenya. We have no quarrel with the statement in the memorandum of objects and reasons "that it has now been generally accepted in the East African territories that, in order to encourage existing and foster new industries, some measure of control on an East African basis is not only desirable but necessary, but we are far from satisfied with the provision that no new industry may be started without a licence from the East African Development Council, issued from

Serious Threat to Private Enterprise.

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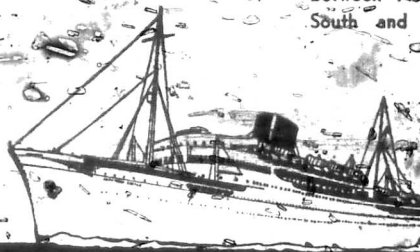
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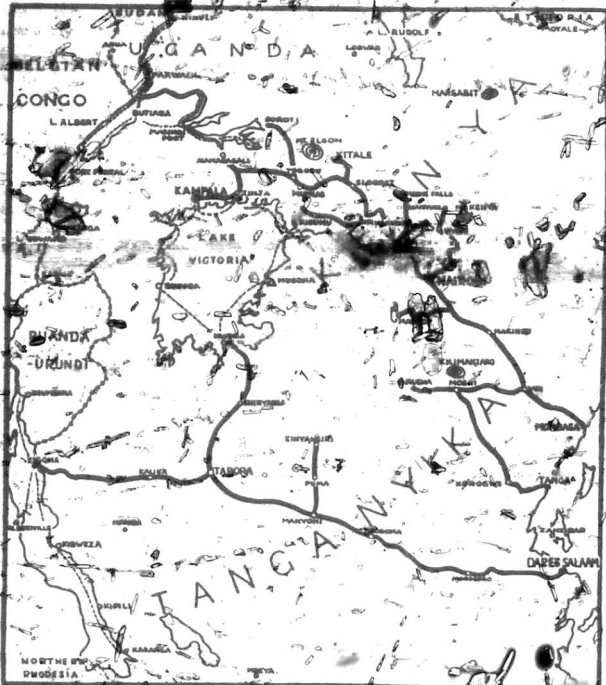
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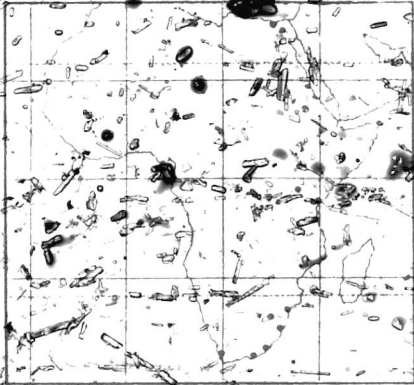
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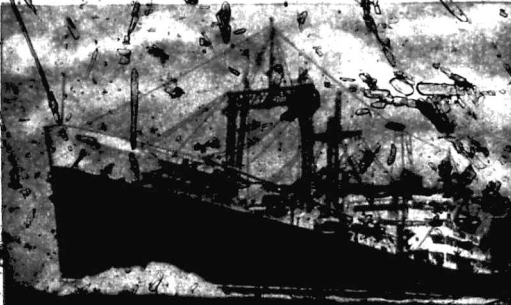
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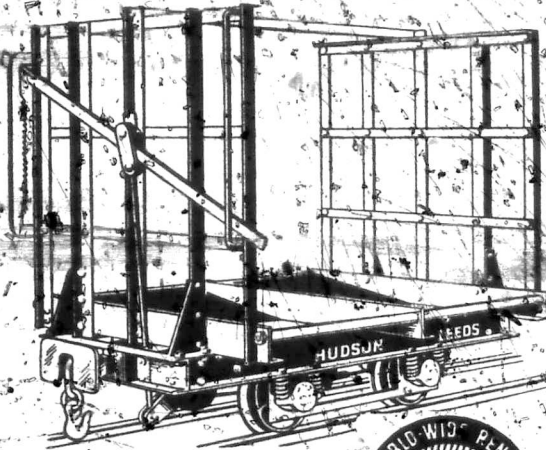
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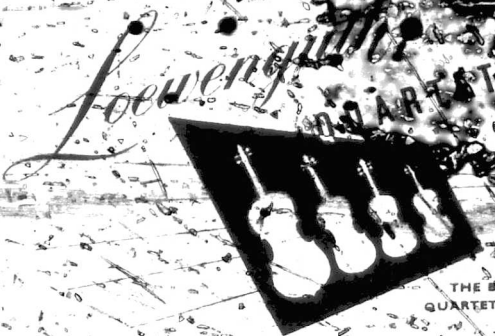
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The Oxo Company again experienced a satisfactory trading year. The degree of ingenuity and improvement developed in the constant search and endeavor to surmount disabilities and difficulties is truly remarkable.

Mr. Childs's African Visit

Mr. G. J. Childs, the managing director of Oxo, Ltd., paid an extended visit to Africa, and was glad of the opportunity to study at first hand with the management and staffs of our subsidiary companies in Rhodesia and Kenya, as well as Oxo (South Africa), Ltd., the many problems of supply, manufacture, distribution and marketing.

I conclude by thanking the company's staff at home and overseas for their loyal and efficient services during the year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle, Sir Benjamin Bell, Bt., and Mr. William J. Günther, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. J. and F. Sawyer and Co. and Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn and Co., were re-appointed; and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

The latest index figure of the cost of building materials in Southern Rhodesia is 201 (1939 = 100).

Mining

New Zaza Mines

NEW ZAZA MINES, LTD., report a loss of £2,434 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with a loss of £9,774 in the previous year.

The issued capital, reduced during the year by 50%, now consists of 600,000 shares of 2s. 6d. each. Creditors stand at £24,631. Mining properties, buildings and equipment are valued at £168,175, preliminary expenses appear at £1,782, debtors at £9,794, shares at £59,220, bullion in transit at £14,694, and cash at £14,695.

A small property known as Safari mine, near Chunya, has been acquired on a tributing agreement. During the year 39.3 tons of ore were treated for 14,309 oz. gold and 13,439 oz. silver. Ore reserves are shown at 356,648 tons averaging 5.24 dwt.

The directors are Mr. J. Fraser Brown (chairman), Mr. I. H. Sampson, Squadron Leader A. D. Gooding (alternate), Mr. A. A. Friedman, and Lieut.-Colonel F. E. G. Stratton (alternate) for Mr. Sampson. The general managers are Hanfj Sydenham, Ltd.

The 10th annual general meeting will be held in Chunya on March 15.

Company Progress Report

Rosterman—902 oz. gold were recovered in February 1947 in the treatment of 2,402 tons of ore and the sorting of 1,137 tons of waste, with an estimated deficit of £1,600. Low output was due mainly to a breakdown. Development: No. 0 (small reef): No. 18 level, raise 585 ft. W. advanced 50 ft. to 24 ft. level, from 158 ft. to 205 ft., av. 38 dwt. over 24 in. No. 20 level W. drive 150 ft. to 205 ft., extended 20 ft. to 327 ft., from 305 ft. to 335 ft., av. 2 dwt. over 31 in. No. 22 level, E. drive off winze 400 ft. W. extended 46 ft. to 73 ft., from 15 ft. to 70 ft., av. 5 dwt. over 28 in.

De Beers 90% Dividend

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 6d. per share and bonus of 1s. 6d. per share for the year ended December 31 last on the deferred shares of 5s. each, equal to a distribution of 90% against 80% in the previous year. Net profit for the year amounted to £5,490,034 after providing £2,360,000 for taxation and £1,000,000 for future capital expenditure. In 1946 profit was £4,501,981.

Small Mines Mechanization

QUESTIONS have been sent to smallworkers through the Southern Rhodesia by the committee-appointed subcommittee into the mechanization of small mines. Questions cover a variety of subjects, such as methods of underground transport, capacity of haulage, allocation of labour, depth of the mine, and lighting facilities.

World Production of Gold

TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT of gold in 1947 is estimated at 23,650,000 oz., compared with 23,500,000 in 1946. Both totals include a tentative and unchanged estimate of 2,000,000 oz. for Russia. The British Empire's share of the total production was 71.2% against 71.5% in 1946.

Praise for Wankie Colliers

AFTER a recent visit to Wankie, Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Committee, declared that the colliery could show a lead to many British pits in the matter of mechanical haulage underground.

Kaolin in Tanganyika

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLDIELDS, LTD., hold a two-year option on the Pugu Hills area near Dar es Salaam, where deposits of kaolin, thought to be the largest in the world, are reported. Early developments are expected.

African and Investment

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO. LTD., a mining company with interests in Rhodesia, have declared a final dividend of 10%, making 12% (the same) for the year ended December 31, 1947.

Union Corporation

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., has announced a dividend for 1947 of 6s. (the same), free of United Kingdom income tax, on the 12s. 6d. shares. Profit amounted to £663,458 (£635,615).

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fibres in our factories, and rodents, and the situation will then assume a significance of much greater importance. This is another case where the activities of Colonial Development dislocate and disturb existing services. It is to be hoped that by the time the contract with the Ministry expires a more generous supply of wagons will have been made available, so that these very excessive stocks of fibre may be got out and we would remind you that we have already experienced the serious fire on Mgudu estate, of which the shareholders were informed.

Probable Course of Events

I am always reluctant to make forecasts of crops and returns at plantation company meetings, but the Press has been very informative on the subject of sisal companies during the last few months, and it might be as well for me to give you one or two facts and figures so that shareholders may be in a position to estimate the probable course of events for themselves. The crop for the current year was estimated at 2,100 tons. At the end of February, that is to say for eight months, we have harvested 2,118 tons, and on the basis of monthly crops not being harvested, and subject to no deterioration in the labour situation, we should show a total crop for the year of 3,400 tons. Any improvement in the supply of cutters would mean an improvement on this figure. Our production costs are high on the sisal crop we are bringing out, on the other hand, our selling price is higher than last year, and we shall enjoy the increased price of £78 per ton during the six months January to June, 1948.

We may expect to do rather better for the current year than in the year just concluded and, having extinguished the preliminary expenses, shall, I hope, while recognizing the reasonable claims of shareholders, be enabled to strengthen our reserve account and thereby improve the appearance of our balance sheet and the liquid asset position.

supplies of water and grazing. This set-back is unfortunate in the light of the general world shortage of cattle and meat, since the effects of a drought are not limited to the year of its occurrence, but have adverse repercussions for several years subsequently. These drought conditions appear, unfortunately, to be periodic, but with a factory available we are much better equipped than we were in the past to ward off the immediate and direct losses.

The position, I am pleased to say, has lately shown great improvement, and we have recently experienced that heavy rain has fallen on the area, and has improved its condition.

The activities of our Kenya factory were strictly conditioned by the supplies of cattle and were on a much more modest scale than we could have wished. Efforts to procure cattle in any quantity from Kenya itself continued to meet with keen disappointment and frustration, and we have again had to depend on the good will of Tanganyika for the bulk of our supplies.

There is little doubt that in Africa the state of full employment which has been achieved, temporarily at any rate, with the corollary of higher monetary wages and the vista of a more ample standard of living, has led to a considerable increase in the consumption of meat which has always been one of the traditional articles of diet of the peoples of those countries, and which in most cases has advanced less in price than other staple foodstuffs.

With this country so dependent for its requirements of meat on overseas sources of supply, the greater part foreign, it behoves our Government not only to investigate but to encourage in every way possible the development of resources of those parts of the dominions and Colonies where there is still free space, and conditions are propitious for the extension and practice of live-stock husbandry.

I would commend, therefore, to those who have been entrusted with the various projects of Colonial development a closer study of the live-stock problem, not in its present position, with a view to its more orderly and selective exploitation, and its future expansion, with the object of increasing the productive potential of our Colonial Empire and of rendering it less dependent on foreign sources of supply.

Tanganyika Packers, Ltd.

You will very likely have heard or read reports of the formation of a new company, Tanganyika Packers Ltd. which has been constituted in Tanganyika in association with the Government of that territory with the object of building and equipping a new factory to be sited in the vicinity of Dar es Salaam.

I am particularly happy that the long-drawn-out negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion, for I feel strongly that the association can be a fruitful one for all parties, for the Government through the opening of an export market for the natural products of the country's husbandry in which the people for whose well-being it is responsible have been traditionally engaged since time immemorial, for this company, I think that we can see a fresh source for the supply of products of which we are always in need from a part of the world flying the Union Jack, for the Government and people in this country a new and supplementary source of meat supplies which, if well nursed and suitably encouraged, will tend to lighten the shackles which bind us bound to foreign sources.

The profit for the year, before taxation and excluding items not attributable to the current year's trading, is £76,000, compared with £648,000 for the previous year. Dividends from subsidiary companies having increased by £66,000, while profit on trading has been converted into a loss. Our establishments in

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle's Review

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held last Thursday at Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, chairman and managing director, presided, and said, in the course of his address:

"I am happy to report that Mr. William J. Gunther has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. Gunther is a grandson of the founder of the company and a son of Mr. C. E. Gunther, who was chairman from 1887 until his death in 1934.

He is well qualified to fill the position, having served his apprenticeship in the company's farms and factories overseas before the war, and since demobilization in the various sections at home. It earlier in the month for Africa, at which conference he will be devoting his special attention.

Rhodesian Interests

As to our interests on the African continent, in Rhodesia the severe drought which settled on the country in the early months of the year led to more cattle coming on offer than are normally available, and the factory, while taking advantage of the position to increase its activities, was at the same time most helpful in providing an outlet for owners who were faced with the need of reducing their stock owing to shortage of water and pasture.

Mortality on our ranch in young stock has been reduced for slaughter was much above the normal, and a son of the dam was reported to have had 16 percent to the factory with a view to increasing the number of reduced

ation, but also, in common with many other nations, of economic and of living standards. Although the speculative bubble of Indian stock exchange prices, to which I referred last year, seems to have been pricked, and values now appear to be on a more reasonable level, prices of commodities are in certain cases higher than ever.

To take a few instances covering the principal products in our territories, and taking 1939 values as 100, joint stands at approximately 430, Bombay cotton at 220, sisal at 400, based on 570, copra at 400, sisal at 620. As against these extraordinary rises in Colombo stands at 220 and rubber at a mere 150.

Buy, Buy, and Free Merchanting

These are facts which I consider all merchants and should know and study, for if the recent delinquent tendency in world grain prices goes on, we shall all be involved in the consequences. In saying that I am not fearing a poor slump, but I do suggest that many prices could be abused—fall very materially if the world is to go to a reasonable economic balance as between producers and manufacturing nations, and I would add, bulk purchases by Governments may not go on for ever. Personally, I very much hope that methods may soon disappear in favour of merchanting as we know it.

I hope the change will come too soon rather than too late, for I am convinced that only through such a change of method will the true position of stocks in our countries be disclosed, and thereby allow the deflation to happen comparatively painlessly. Speculative market bulk purchasing will merely mask the real position, and when at last it is disclosed, the bulk seller who after all is the original fluid of the bulk buyer, will find that no one runs faster than a frightened buyer.

Rice Exports Higher

Turning to Burma that country is now facing the world on her own, fortunately with the backing of a considerably higher exportable surplus of rice and rice products, recently estimated at 1,600,000 tons in 1948, as against actual exports last year of 850,000 tons.

She has the benefit of a higher price for the larger quantity. There has been an increase in exportable surplus, and these factors, together with the recently imposed control on the volume of imports, would assist materially to a favourable balance in external trade.

Burma however is still a very long way behind in pre-war production of cotton and oil seeds. Very little is being done and no industrial spinning or cement manufacture is yet possible. She therefore is very dependent on an increasing rice crop and on food prices for it.

A State bank, the Union Bank of Burma, was opened on February 2, and will in due course take over all the functions of a reserve bank, including that of control of currency now in the hands of the Currency Board.

"We have not yet opened our Mandalay branch, and feel that before deciding for or against we should await a clearer exposition of Government policy towards these areas which would be our constituents."

Ceylon, as I have said, is now a Dominion. Trading conditions here on the whole have continued to be favourable although one can hardly regard the present price of rubber in that light when related to other commodities. Both rubber and tea are now free markets, and the rubber is dominated by American policy in

regards to the synthetic product, years fetching at auctions considerably more than the Ministry of Food are offering for a bulk contract. The market for copra continues good at the controlled price.

East African Development

Last year I referred to the Government's scheme of agricultural development in East Africa. As most other things these days, it is running somewhat behind schedule but for very understandable reasons. A conception of this magnitude must face stupendous difficulties over labour alone, apart from housing, communications and technical arrangements.

There is no doubt, however, that East Africa is on the move, and as the old established bank in these parts, we are equipping ourselves to take our proper place in that development, and in the various ways open to us to assist all sound trade and business enterprises.

Finance and Development Corporation

As one means of meeting these needs we have been dealing with the formation of a Finance and Development Corporation, and I am advised that under our existing Memorandum it is doubtful whether we have the necessary powers, we have had a fresh memorandum drawn up and when this has been approved by you, we shall be in a position to complete the necessary formalities and register the new company.

We have again to thank the staffs of all branches throughout the bank for their loyal services rendered out, and a number of branches in India and Pakistan particularly, in circumstances requiring a woman as well as loyalty. We are doing our utmost to give our European officers leave when due and to allow those who wish to do so to retire, but I admit we have been in some degree disappointed in our programme.

I do not think the staff need to be reassured that the high standard of their work and the results of it now shown are keenly appreciated by us all.

During the past 18 months we have introduced a new grade in our office under the name of supervisor. This was done as a means of giving more responsibility and recognition to senior members of our clerical staffs at branches who show themselves to be worthy of promotion. So far 16 supervisors have been appointed and encouraging results.



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Company Meetings

National Bank of India, Limited

Balance Sheet Total More Than Double Pre-War Figure

Mr. J. K. Michie's Review of the Year

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the premises of the bank at 24, Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, March 30.

MR. J. K. MICHIE, chairman of the bank, has circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947:

"When I addressed you last year, I said we had under consideration the further strengthening of the board of directors, and very soon thereafter Sir George Morton, O.B.E., M.C., who is widely known in India and particularly in Calcutta, accepted an invitation to join us. His recent knowledge of the industries of Bengal is of great value to us, and I recommend the confirmation of his appointment.

Record Balance Sheet Total

The balance-sheet shows very considerable and satisfactory expansion of approximately £8,000,000 since the end of 1946, the total now reaching the record figure of almost £77,000,000. The increase, which is largely due to the expansion of current, deposit and other balances, is the more remarkable when one considers the greatly enlarged demand for accommodation, as is shown by the rise of over £6,000,000 in the total advances, etc. It will be of interest to you to know that at December 31, 1947, the total of our base premium accounts—the total of the balance-sheet was £33,395,000.

I would draw your attention to the alterations in the form in which the report and accounts are presented this year. Under the new Companies Act certain changes in the form of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account will be obligatory in all accounts published after June 30, 1948, and we have anticipated this obligation in the presentation of our accounts for the past year. We have also taken the opportunity of bringing our accounts into conformity with modern general practice by giving effect in the balance-sheet to the various appropriations made in respect of the profits which our accounts show. Thus, the balance of the reserve fund as shown in the balance-sheet includes the transfers effected in respect of the year 1947. I think you will agree that the new method of presentation of the accounts furnishes more up-to-date information than the old.

Financial Position Strengthened

"You will see that as at December 31, 1947, we have added £200,000 to our reserve fund, the larger part of which comes from reserves previously set aside. Naturally, we would not take this step unless the position of the bank fully justified it; on the other hand, we feel it is right in times like these to show our shareholders that the financial stability of the bank is steadily growing.

Cash in hand, at call, and bankers amounting to £20,455,000 is £4,344,000 higher than last year, and the Treasury Bills held represents about 30% of the total of our demand liabilities, a position which you will agree is extremely liquid. Sterling securities increased during the year by £2,466,000, the net purchases being almost entirely composed of securities maturing within the next five years. Rupee securities are down by £3,447,000, as the result of our disposal of securities in order to meet the much larger demand for accommodation—advances being up by £2,700,000. The ratio of enhanced prices for commodities and

Apart from the sales of securities made in order to finance the demand for advances, it has been considered prudent, in these days of exchange control, that non-Indian branches should invest surplus funds in the Indian territories. This policy has not affected the adjustment of the position and cash is held pending re-investment. Bills of exchange are up by £228,000 and acceptance of customers £89,000.

We have under review a year in which generally speaking prices continued to rise, and this naturally resulted in a stronger demand for banking facilities and accommodation, which has been met over the whole field of operations. On the other hand, conditions in India have been far from easy, and the division of the continent into two Dominions brought in its train much dislocation of business and many problems for our branch managers. In certain branches, Indian staff practically disappeared, and this has put a great strain on our officers on the skeleton left. Staff who were left in such circumstances were trading losses were inevitable but despite these it is again a good fortune to be able to present to you results which we regard as satisfactory.

Net Profit £175,597

After all necessary deductions and provisions for taxation, possible bad debts, net profits are £175,597, exceed those for the previous year by £23,467. As you will appreciate, the taxation item is swollen considerably by the increased United Kingdom profits tax of 27% on distributed and 10% on undistributed profits, and also by the increase in Indian and Ceylon taxation.

I have already touched on the changes in India on August 15, 1947, 1948, as we knew it became two nations, the Dominions of India and Pakistan. Then on January 4, 1948, Ceylon became a sovereign independent State, and on February 4, Ceylon achieved Dominion status under a new constitution. To all four countries we wish the best of fortune.

These are big changes and necessitate many adjustments in banking as well as in other directions. We have in mind, especially, the need already referred to for fitting our investments and investment policy to the altered situation. It is one of the problems that have our unremitting attention.

We are also conscious of the need for expanding our banking service to meet the needs these changes create as well as to cope with normal developments. Naturally, the Pakistan ports of Karachi and Chittagong are already handling a large volume of trade, and will undoubtedly continue to do so.

Expansion in East Africa

We are also not forgetting the expansion of trade in our East African territories, and in 1947 we opened a branch at Mbale in Uganda. In the near future we shall also open branches in Kenya, where we consider we should be able to offer all facilities to our clients.

As you know, we are bankers to the Governments of Kenya, Congo, and the Uganda and Zanzibar territories, and the developments already in train in East Africa under Government aegis may well require further expansion by us.

To what I have already said about India and Pakistan, I would only add that we are appreciative of the many difficulties with which these two large nations are faced, and of the difficulties of mutual adjustment and of admini-

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Barclays Bank Trade Review Swift Progress in the Rhodesias

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & Co.) write in a review of trade and economic conditions in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and East Africa—

Northern Rhodesia.—Immigration continues at a high level. Last year 1947 immigrants were admitted, numbered with 7,257 in 1946. Capital declared by immigrants amounted to £4,697,000, compared with £2,540,000 in 1946.

Matabeleland has not participated in the recent rains experienced in the north and south-west of the Colony, and drought conditions have prevailed since early January. In the Salisbury area three to four weeks of dry weather have affected tobacco farmers, and the season's Virginia tobacco crop is expected to yield about 70,000,000 lbs., compared with a previous unofficial estimate of 85,000,000 lbs.

General production in December 1947 values at £634,227, bringing the total for the year to £7,383,448 compared with £7,029,635 in 1946. The principal items in December and for the year respectively were: gold, £66,892 and £2,508,593; asbestos, £48,562 and £1,728,484; chrome, £44,792 and £432,152; iron, £54,088 and £612,978; mica, £7,986 and £144,661.

Northern Rhodesia.—Heavy rains have fallen in many places, but in other areas they have been together, favourable for the tobacco crop at East Jameson, where it is thought that about 3,000,000 lbs. will be marketed.

General production for the year was valued at £2,555,173, compared with £1,450,196 in 1946. Copper production rose from 48,542 tons, valued at £10,358,743, to 192,752 tons, valued at £21,848,709.

Favourable Conditions in Nyasaland

Nyasaland.—European trade is reported brisk with stocks generally in good supply. Native trade is steady and merchants and traders appear to be well stocked for the coming season. Food crops promise well, and the prospects for a good tobacco crop are favourable. The cotton crop is displaying satisfactory germination and good growth. Tea gardens have enjoyed favourable growing conditions, giving a considerable increase in yields. The labour position has improved on most estates.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—The bulk of the 1947-48 coffee crop has now been picked, but the Nairobi curing mills are very congested and a large tonnage is still held on farms awaiting treatment. The Uganda crop is now being picked. Prices in Nairobi and Kampala auctions remain firm. Uganda's cotton crop is estimated to be 80,000 bales.

A slight decline in the American future market for hides is unlikely to have repercussions in East Africa, whose origins continue to be the monopoly of the Board of Trade. United Kingdom tanners do not yet appear to be ready to operate on their own account since the decontrol of banks by the Board of Trade as from January last. Deliveries under control will probably continue for another two months. Demand continues steady.

The sisal industry has learned with interest of the activities of a company engaged on the scientific examination of the potentialities of sisal waste. The work has resulted so far in the extraction of vegetable wax, acetin and various other organic substances.

Cereals of the 1947-48 wheat crop show a considerable surplus on the Rhodesias and yields generally are disappointing. Maize yields are generally better this season, both in Kenya and the Northern Province of Tanganyika. Indications are that

the quantities of maize and wheat required for making animal milling and supplies for stock feed will fall short of demand. Nairobi prices for stock feed with American pig goods, but Uganda maize meal is brisk and piece goods trading has eased the position. It had previously been feared that the supply of imported piece goods had made the way for Kenya and Tanganyika, but they are now bound to refer to the position by additional legislation.

Textiles.—The stock position regarding coloured cotton textiles in the country is satisfactory, but white and grey shirtings are not in large supply.

Exports for the 11 months ended November 1947, amounted to £E 4,078,259, compared with £E 3,866,004 for the similar period of 1946. The principal items were: cotton £E 7,552,504, cottonseed £E 1,604,412, and gum £E 1,212,399. Imports were valued at £E 4,906,994 as against £E 1,822,553 for the similar period in 1946.

Wool.—Wool exports in 1947 totalled £E 8,927, and exports and re-exports £E 22,426,000.

Pyrethrum Prospects

PYRETHRUM LICENCES in Kenya for the present season cover 8,965 acres, a decline of about 20% in the last year. This information was given by Mr. W. F. McEwan, chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board, at a recent meeting in Molo. Mrs. C. A. Ryan described a recent visit to Australia, where she and Squadron Leader Daymond had made a survey of the market for pyrethrum. Mr. McEwan, who reported that a new drug, *pipitobin*, had given promising results in impeding a lasting effect to pyrethrum spray, thought that 1949 would see the normal demand for pyrethrum restored.

Primary Products Committee

(Report continued from page 782)

secure the more economic use of their cattle populations. Clearly this will be a lengthy and complex business, and it is felt that expert opinion might assist Government in formulating policy.

With this end in view, the committee recommends that the Special Office should arrange for a visit to one or more of the national African territories by persons experienced in the organization of the meat industry, in the various regulations of the other countries, and in systems of marketing as they have been developed in recent years in this country. Kenya might perhaps be visited first.

As one stage in the advancement of a cattle industry the mission would, no doubt, consider in appropriate cases the establishment of canneries, though it would be necessary at the same time to ensure that sufficient cattle were brought forward to them for slaughter. It may be that a cannery would need to be subsidized initially, but at present the only possibility of expansion in canned beef products, since virus diseases are not transmissible by meat in tinned form. Also the vannerly probably provides the easiest means of breaking into the vicious circle of the impoverishment of land overstocked with beasts of poor quality. The problem is essentially to make the best use of supplies available in the interests of the producer, the land and the consumer.

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Kongwa Groundnut Crop Prospects

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., earned a net profit, after deducting directors' fees and providing for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, of £475,592 for the year ended December 31 last. Staff pension fund for the year ended 31st December 1948 amounted to £62,000. Premises account £20,000, and £7,500 is reserved. Dividend, totalling 16% required £320,000, and £277,200 is carried forward, against £27,800 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 160,000 shares of £25 each, of which £10s has been paid up. Capital reserve stands at £2,000, general reserve, including unappropriated profit, at £2,730, and current liabilities at £72,135. Fixed assets are valued at £1,567, and current assets at £76,376,661, including British Government securities of £20,172,160 and £20,485,477 in cash.

A branch was opened in Kabale, Uganda, during the year. The directors are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Mr. A. N. Stuart, Deputy chairman, Mr. R. L. Hird, Mr. W. P. Lely, Mr. W. H. Miles, Sir George B. Norton, Mr. J. R. H. Mackney, Sir Robert Reid.

The 134th ordinary general meeting will be held at 24, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on March 24th, noon. Mr. Michie's statement appears on another page of this issue.

Incentives

Inducements in the way of better wages, security for continuity of service, housing, annual leave, and other privileges have no attraction for the African, who just does not want to improve his standard of living. He knows that if food is scarce, a benevolent Government will see that he does not starve. — Mr. H. G. Duncan, Nyasaland.

S. R. Development Commission

Report continued from page 783.

The Cotton Research Board in establishing a successful rotation of cotton, maize, sun-hemp and mize should, by prompt and example, go far to remove this disinclination.

Furthermore, cotton-seed and beef raising have been established as complementary, and your commission recommend that such a campaign be undertaken under the auspices of the Cotton Research and Industry Board to:

(1) Foster and popularize the growing of cotton by 100,000 acres, the capacity of the Gatooma mills to 1,000,000 bales.

maintain active research into the improvement of the quality of the yarn from Gatooma alongside its production in the weights necessary to fulfill the requirements of the private enterprise secondary industries that have been and are likely to be established in the Colony.

Brick-making must be widely dispersed to curtail transport charges. Although the process can be heavily mechanized, distances in Rhodesia between concentration of workings are so great that economies effected by mechanization could quite easily be annulled by transportation costs. Prices have risen sharply since before the war from 60s to over 70s per thousand. Quality is poor, some 20% of delivered loads being unusable.

The siting of brick-beds therefore requires careful consideration, and municipal authorities should be encouraged to give security of tenure to brick-making enterprises, so that their labour conditions are satisfied and economies effected by means of long production runs.

Brick production in the Colony is of high priority, and should be the subject of constant departmental surveillance.

RAINSTORMS have come in the Kongwa district of Tanganyika in time to refresh the groundnuts on the 7,000 acres that will be harvested in two months from now, says the agricultural correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed from Kongwa last week.

The message continued:

While the production of groundnuts for margarine and cake is the main object of the great scheme for clearing 500,000 acres of bush and cropping the land, the rainfall, estimated at 25 inches a year at Kongwa, may require the introduction of other crops in rotation so as to maintain soil condition and prevent erosion. At the other two centres in the Western and Southern Provinces of Tanganyika where clearing has just begun the drought risks are less, so it may be possible to grow nuts more continuously.

The right practice for each area will be found on trial and error, and as a farmer I am relieved to find that priority is given at Kongwa to experiments, not on a large scale. First in importance is the series of experiments designed to test the value of various rotations, including one or two years in groundnuts, or one or two years in sorghum or other crops, such as sunflower and cowpea, are being tried as alternative crops.

There are also fertilizer trials, variety trials of groundnuts selected from all over the world, and experiments in spacing of the plants and time of planting. The small team of experimenters, with a Rothamsted man at their head, has worked wonders since December. The knowledge gained this year will be invaluable in deciding rotations and treatment of the crop in the future.

Trains for Africans and Instructors

The commercial crop, growing in 28-inch rows, looks well, and if no rain comes in the next month, yields should not be disappointing. There are gaps which will lower the yields, but remembering that the Africans operating the tractors and seed distributors were only a few weeks out of the bush, the crops do them and their British instructors great credit. Small dressings of nitrogen and phosphate have been applied throughout and appears to have been fully justified.

Harvesting should be in full swing in May. No one knows how the mechanical harvesters similar to our combines, which are used on groundnuts in Texas, will work here. The intention is to plough the groundnuts, leaving them attached to the haulms to dry out for time in windrows, and then use the combine to thresh out the nuts and ultimately perhaps bale the haulm, which may make useful fodder. These will be exciting, and no doubt disappointing, days for the pioneer.

Some of the crop was planted late this season because of difficulties in getting the land cleared of tree roots, and the contractors who are clearing the bush with giant American machinery still have plenty of tough work ahead. The charge for clearing, reckoned on a cost-plus basis, must set this farm land a substantial figure in the books of the Government Food Corporation. Although the head office business has helped to win a lot of specific work, it is not surprising that many specialists are needed.

Talking to some of the 50 agriculturists, engineers, transport officers, doctors, builders, and girl secretaries gathered here, I find that the spirit of enthusiasm and determination persists in the great masses. More than 100,000 men and women have applied in London for employment, so that those who are selected can count themselves fortunate to have the chance to take part in a pioneer effort.

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Letter to the Editor

Ethiopian Arts and Crafts Exhibition in London in July

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, My appeal for loan exhibits and participation of Ethiopian Arts, Crafts and Industries to be held at the showrooms of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leman Street, London, E.C.1, from July 1 to 11.

The exhibits will cover illuminated manuscripts, printed books, newspapers, bookbinding, jewellery, metalwork, leather, basketwork and other handicrafts, paintings and drawings, textiles, machine and hand made shoes, earthenware, pottery, vegetable oils, soap, furs, perfumes and an educational exhibit, including school exercise books, pictures, maps, typewriting, etc.

I should be grateful if those willing to lend ancient or modern exhibits would be so kind as to communicate with me.

Yours faithfully,
E. SYLVIA BARKHURST
3, Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

Sabena's Efficiency

Sabena, the Belgian air line serving the Belgian Congo and many other countries, was rated by a member of the Belgian Senate last week to be using its capital as represented by aircraft three times as efficiently as the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and to have earned a profit of £700,000 last year, equivalent to 16 pence per passenger seated, whereas B.O.A.C. made a loss of some £10,000,000. The difference, he declared, was due to the free initiative of private enterprise in the one case and bureaucratic and irresponsible state management in the other.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Dairies in East Africa are likely to have a bus service.

An advertisement for football pools has appeared in the Kenya European Press.

Roadmaking machinery valued at £250,000 recently arrived in Portuguese East Africa.

A new vernacular newspaper, the *Tigoni*, will shortly be published in Kampala.

Last year's organized building industry in Northern Rhodesia and port work valued at £2,840,000.

New wages of pay for African civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are to be back-dated to January 1, 1946.

Patrol medicines have been removed from the restricted list under the Kenya and Uganda Imports Control.

More than £1,000,000 has been allocated under the 1948-49 year to the construction of roads in Tanganyika.

A service of small passenger vessels from Mombasa to nearby East African ports will shortly be operated by the Co-operative Islands Shipping Company.

Kenya exported 40,000 lb. of bacon to South Africa last year. A subsidy of 6d. per lb., the equivalent of the customs duty, was paid by the South African Government.

The Ndarama African Welfare Centre, 20 miles from Thomson's Falls, has been opened by Sir Philip Mitchell. Half the cost has been contributed by local European settlers.

Four African railway employees have received awards from Rhodesia Railways in recognition of their efforts to rescue the driver and fireman of the train which was wrecked at Gwanda earlier this year.

A start has been made in laying the rails of the 120-mile railway from Mt. Kenya to the head of Lindi creek in Tanganyika) to the area of theOUNDQUIN scheme in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Proceedings of Gatanda Town Council are now recorded by an Edison voice writer. The only machine of its kind in Southern Rhodesia, it was bought because a shorthand typist was unobtainable.

For the first time since Italy entered the war the Italian flag was seen in the port of Beira recently when the passenger ship *LOCANA* inaugurated the East African services of the L.A.M. Trust.

Grave concern of the employment of untrained teachers in Northern Rhodesian Government schools for European children was expressed at a meeting of the Women's Institute in Livingstone.

Of 429 immigrants entering the island in a recent month, 204 were European and 87 Asian and other visitors; 32 European and 22 Asian were other new arrivals, and 56 Europeans and 27 Asians in transit.

Sentence of death was passed in Umtali recently on William Douglas Corr, a 62-year-old compound manager at the local *pis de terre* housing site, who was found guilty of the murder of Robert Shevill, a building superintendent.

A new hotel, consisting of seven or eight storeys, with shops and more than 100 bedrooms, and intended to cater mainly for tourist traffic, is to be built at the corner of Baker Avenue and Angwa Street in Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia.

Messrs. Hodgson and Myburgh, of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, became a limited liability company on March 1. Established in 1895 as a transport firm, their interests now include milling, creamery and cold storage, customs clearing, shipping, cartage and dispatch.

A unanimous recommendation has been made by the Northern Advisory Council of the Sudan, that the draft ordinance for a Legislative Assembly and Executive Council should be put into effect, as soon as possible, and that at least half of the Executive Council should be Sudanese.

WHEREVER YOU GO -
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East African Shipping Problems Priorities for Groundnut Scheme

MR. L. A. DEER, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, reported at a recent meeting that at the conference recently called by the Ministry of Transport to consider shipping problems and congestion in the port of Dar es Salaam, it had been suggested that certain official reports should be issued in regard to the proposed groundnut scheme and the plans made for the shipment and handling of stores and equipment.

It was also recommended that no general priority should be given to cargo sponsored by the Government and that special priority should be given in exceptional circumstances only. The argument was that only by these means could there be maintenance of that small flow of commercial cargoes to East Africa which was necessary to the territories for their general development and as incentives to Africans to work.

Deep Water Berths

Congestion at Dar es Salaam had eased, partly because more locomotives and rolling stock had arrived for the railways, and partly because bulk carriers were now being off-loaded from ships into tank landing craft, from which they could go ashore under their own power. It had been suggested at the conference that one deep-water berth would be ready for use at Dar es Salaam by 1952 and another in the following year, that Bailey bridges were now being used up-country to improve road transport.

MR. G. H. NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, said that the freight position was improving, five vessels having been floated to East Africa in March, with a total capacity of 60,000 shipping tons. General cargo should, therefore, be carried off the register quickly, but the difficulty, that nearly 1,800 motor vehicles were awaiting shipment, only 400 of which being for the groundnut scheme. When more cargo could be loaded on the liner the requirements of the Overseas Food Corporation would increase and the position would be reviewed each month.

MR. DEER suggested that a special ship might be allocated to carry nothing but cement and motor vehicles, and urged the need for the cargo registration scheme to be amended to cover alternative ports. Probably half of the cargo sent to this country to East Africa originated in the Midlands, and could be shipped either from the Mersey or the Thames, and delays would be avoided if it could be registered for the first available ship, leaving either at Liverpool or London.

This proposal was supported by other members and by representatives of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Import Controller Criticized

MR. STRICKLAND, Chairman of the East African Shipping Association, criticized the action of the Import Controller for Kenya and Uganda in giving inadequate notice of changes in the import regulations.

He also revealed a "leak" of a ruling by the Controller in respect of another "rumor" (Times, B.A., R.J.).

The chairman referred to the "port and criticisms" which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the actions of the Import Controller and MR. NORTON apologized on behalf of the companies in East Africa for their failure to make information promptly available in London. Steps to rectify the oversight had now been taken. The change in regard to import classifications did not at the moment affect Tanganyika.

To Visit East Africa

MR. D. R. RICE WILLIAMS, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. W. T. PROCTOR, Member of the Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State, MR. J. H. WALLACE, head of the East and Central African Department of the Colonial Office, and MR. D. M. SMITH, private secretary to Mr. Rice Williams, will leave London by air on Wednesday next to spend about a month in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Malawi. They will attend the inaugural meeting of the East African Central Assembly in Nairobi, on April 6.

The Tudor I aircraft, which has been on a test flight to East Africa, has returned to Great Britain.



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THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Amalgamation of Transport Systems

Sir Reginald Robins's Proposals Accepted

THE WHOLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE of the East African mainland territories is built upon the transport services, and any attempt at co-ordination of common services which failed to embrace the main transport system would be bound to hamper the central organization as a whole and to give serious difficulties in regard to the areas common to the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika systems.

So writes Sir Reginald Robins in a memorandum on the amalgamation of the railway and ports services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika which has been laid before the Legislative Council of Kenya as Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1948.

Strong Financial Position of K.U.R. & H.

He describes the financial position of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours as strong and sound, with an unimpaired potential earning capacity, and a buoyant outlook. Especially in view of the possible development of East Africa as a military base, developments subsidiary to the groundnut scheme (such as a phosphate industry), and the development programmes of Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, plans carrying onerous interest rates have been largely liquidated, and the capital account is reasonable in relation to earning capacity. For these reasons the East Africa High Commission will not be involved in the undertaking over the assets and liabilities of the system.

While the financial position of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services is not so strong, their potential earning capacity is considerable, and though the provision for renewals is inadequate, and reserves are available for general purposes, pensions, gratuities, or to meet temporary recessions, these uncovered liabilities are not regarded as great in relation to the current

developments in the Territory, which should bring increased earnings. It is therefore not considered that the High Commission would assume undue risks in taking over the assets and liabilities.

That the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services should be amalgamated into one combined system, to be called the East African Railways and Harbours.

That the East African Railways and Harbours should take over all the assets and liabilities of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

That the East African Railways and Harbours should take over all the assets and liabilities of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services, including the repayment to the Tanganyika Government over a period to be agreed, of £411,250 in respect of losses incurred between 1919 and 1924 by the Tanganyika Railways, but that no liability should be assumed in respect of the assessed capital value of ex-German assets.

These recommendations have been considered by the K.U.R. & H. Railway Advisory Council and the Harbours Advisory Board, and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Council.

The K.U.R. & H. Railway Advisory Council endorsed the summary of recommendations, and further recommended that there should be adequate representation for the territories of Kenya and Uganda on the sub-committees of the Transport Advisory Council set up to deal with railway matters.

The Kenya & Harbours Advisory Board also endorsed the recommendations, but made further representations regarding the representation of the body controlling the Ports, and expressed the view that it was desirable to preserve the balance of interests as a pre-condition in the Harbours Advisory Board.

Tanganyika Recommendations

The Tanganyika Railways and Ports Council, (the members of which dissociated from the principle of amalgamation of the two railway systems) recommended that the following safeguards should be adopted:

- (1) a uniform rating structure should be established throughout East Africa; and
- (2) the organization of the new undertaking should be designed to meet the requirements of users and the East African Governments, who shall be fully consulted during the next 12 months.

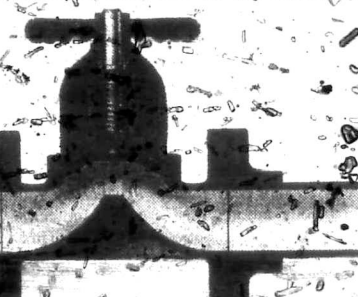
The Transport Advisory Council will be formed on the lines indicated in Paper 210. It is the intention, however, to set up a sub-committee dealing with the various types of transport service, such as railways, ports, and railway-operated road services, so that full representation of the interests of the different classes of users, the Governments, and all the territories.

It is also the intention that as soon as possible to do so there shall be a common rating structure throughout East Africa, and an announcement on these lines will be made at a convenient opportunity in the Central Assembly.

It is the intention, during the period while the two railway systems are operated under the interim ordinance, that discussions shall be instituted regarding the type of organization required for the combined system, and consultations shall take place with the various Governments regarding the composition of the sub-committees and the method of liaison between the Governments and the East African Railways and Harbours, and that until such schemes have been approved by the Member for Transport (who will be required to satisfy himself that due consideration has been given to local representations), the present general manager of the Tanganyika Railways shall not be transferred from Tanganyika.

Second Thoughts

RECENTLY WE PUBLISHED the text of a telegram sent by the East African Shippers' Association in London to the Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda protesting against the inadequate notice given by the Controller in respect of changes in the regulations. Representatives of Shippers' Association, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the National General Export Merchants' Group subsequently discussed the question with Mr. Roger Norton, East African Commissioner in London, and Mr. Hope Jones, Economic Adviser to the Government of Kenya, and the recommendation then made that the period of validity of licences should be extended to September 30 next has now been accepted by the authorities in East Africa. This represents an extension of no less than five months over the period stipulated in the original announcement.



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Parliament

Electrical Power in E. Africa
Distribution in Kenya

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT in Kenya and Tanganyika was the subject of a question in the House of Commons last week when MR. RANKIN asked why the Governments of the two territories had decided not to accept the main recommendation of the Westlake report that the electricity resources of East Africa should be nationalized.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika decided not to accept the Westlake recommendations at present, chiefly because their territories and other resources are fully employed just now, and already considerable development plans (taxing the administration) are in progress. The size of the electricity undertaking in each territory is much greater than in Uganda, and the cost of acquiring it and expanding it would also be greater. The decision does not in any way preclude the two Governments from taking steps to bring the electricity supply industry under public control at a more convenient time in the future."

MR. RANKIN: "Can my rt. hon. friend say what the attitude of his office is to the application of the Government of Kenya to raise additional capital? Does not that look as if there is no intention to proceed with nationalization in the near future?"

Salaries of Welfare and Trade Union Officers

MR. CREECH JONES: "That raises quite different questions." MR. KEELING asked the salaries and allowances of Mr. R. W. Gathorpe, welfare officer for the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Mr. J. S. Partridge, trade union officer for the Kenya Government; their previous party affiliations and Colonial experience; and whether applications for those posts were invited in the Colonies.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The present salaries of these officers are £1,000 and £743 respectively; in addition, they receive cost-of-living allowances of £28 and £172 respectively. Candidates for Government appointments in the Colonies are naturally not required to disclose their political affiliations. Neither officer had previously had Colonial experience, but both have a wide knowledge of trade union practice in this country. Applications for the posts were invited through the medium of trade unions in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gathorpe was recruited by the Kenya Government and the Kenya and Uganda Railways administration; with my full support, to obtain the services of men with exactly this experience."

MR. KEELING: "Would the Secretary of State answer the second part of the question, which was not what party affiliations they disclosed but what, in fact, their party affiliations were?"

MR. H. HYND: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say whether he has had satisfactory reports of the work these men are doing?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have had the most satisfactory reports in respect of both men."

MR. SELLAN: "Is nobody allowed to take such a job unless he is a member of the Labour Party?"

Malakisi Disturbance

MR. RANKIN asked in what circumstances 11 Africans were killed and 20 injured when the police opened fire on members of a religious sect in Malakisi, a police post in Kenya, and what action had subsequently been taken by the Government.

MR. CREECH JONES: "On February 11 a small group of police met a crowd of about 1,000 demonstrators of a religious sect who were proceeding to the police post in Malakisi with the expressed intention of liberating three of their number who had been arrested by the local African chief. The assistant superintendent of police tried to persuade the crowd from their purpose. After he had been struck on the head several times and had fallen to the ground, and the crowd had started to attack the other police, he gave the orders to fire with the result described. An inquest was ordered, but I have not so far received the findings. I have asked the Governor for further information, but I understand that there was no political motive in the incident and that no further disturbances have occurred."

MR. RANKIN: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say whether any attempt was made in the first place simply to fire over the heads of the crowd before firing into them?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have no information on that point but, as I have said, I am awaiting further information from the Governor."

MR. BANKIN asked in what circumstances a British police inspector and two African constables were recently killed in Kenya.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Assistant Inspector Moomer and two

Kenya police were ambushed and killed by members of a religious sect in the course of inquiries into an assault on an African with whom members of the sect had quarrelled. A number of arrests were made and subsequently 17 persons were charged with murder and committed for trial."

MR. WILSON asked whether it was envisaged or contemplated over immigration of semi-skilled workers from South Africa into Northern Rhodesia, and whether the Minister was aware that this migration was now threatening the advance of Africans into semi-skilled positions within the mining areas.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The problem of the advancement of Africans into semi-skilled positions in Northern Rhodesia has been recently examined by a special commission which has just reported to the Governor and I am considering what appropriate action can be taken. At present semi-skilled migrant workers are admitted into Northern Rhodesia if they fulfil normal conditions laid down under the Immigration Ordinance and regulations."

Empire Parliamentary Delegation

DR. SEGAL asked whether facilities could be arranged for some members of the forthcoming Empire Parliamentary Association delegation to East Africa to visit the island of Mauritius.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have no doubt that the Governor and people of Mauritius would welcome a visit from the delegation. I understand however, that owing to the time factor the Empire Parliamentary Association would find it difficult to accept an invitation on this occasion."

MR. W. FLETCHER asked what lighters and tugs had been transferred from Tanga to other East African ports during the last 12 months, and if the lighters and tugs now at Tanga were sufficient to prevent delay in the shipment of sisal from Tanga.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Three lighters and one tug were withdrawn for repairs. I am assured that sufficient craft will be maintained at Tanga to ensure the shipment of sisal."

MR. KEELING referred to the shortage of cassava for making starch and asked whether steps to stimulate production in East or West Africa were being taken.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "Yes, sir, in both East and West Africa the production of cassava has always been encouraged as a reserve against famine. Five thousand tons are now being shipped from East Africa, and it is hoped to export further quantities later this year."

Britain's new
Industrial Journal finds
immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in May, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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Mr. Marquand's African Tour Impressions of a Seven-Week Visit*

NOBODY COULD TRAVEL THROUGH AFRICA without being aware that many useful, though small, increases of output of raw materials and food-stuffs—quite apart from large-scale long-term developments—are held up by lack of capital goods. We are planning the allocation of resources for this purpose.

Development must begin with transport—ports and railways, with some roads developed as feeders to the railways. Africa's railways can barely cope with the traffic offerings of the Rhodesias (the full production of copper and chrome cannot be brought to the coast for lack of wagons, and the groundnut projects in Tanganyika were held up for a time because the railways could not deal quickly enough with the peak of the traffic coming into Dar-es Salaam). All the railways have placed orders for additional rolling-stock and equipment, and British manufacturers are co-operating well in supplying them. But developments will call for increases in rolling-stock and equipment and for new railways and ports.

Africa's major problem is to ensure that farm output keeps pace with the rapid population growth. Our first task must be to help Africa feed herself, and that means making proper use of her water.

The precious water to a large extent runs away in flooded rivers which carry soil to the sea, confer very little benefit to the surrounding land, and later dry up again. More rivers must be dammed to provide storage, flood control, and irrigation. Some of these schemes can be small and fairly widespread; others must be larger.

Irrigation and Electric Power

Some large schemes, such as that for damming the Owen Falls near Lake Victoria, have the great advantage that they would not only make water available for irrigation but provide electric power. This power could be used to establish secondary industries, and to process minerals, thus substituting their transport to the coast an economical proposition. We must work out what earth-moving machinery, steel and cement we can make available for the dams, and we are planning a big increase of our output of agricultural machinery.

A major cause of Great Britain's acute economic difficulties is the failure of the world's agricultural production since the war to meet the needs of the world's expanding population. In consequence, we have to pay far more in manufactured exports for every unit of farm products imported than we did before the war. This is an increase of agricultural production anywhere to help us. This is always in our minds when we think of African development, but the peoples of Africa cannot multiply and prosper unless the development takes place. We are thinking in much of their welfare as of our own which is united to their plans.

If we are successful there will not be less land but more land available for the Native in British Colonial Africa, there will be better equipment for him to use, more local manufactures in which he can find employment, and better opportunities for the education which he so highly values. We will pay for food and materials from this development with implements, railways, clothing, and the other necessities of a fuller life for the peoples of Africa.

I am confident that we can work out a properly planned programme of development over a period of years which can yield worthwhile results for ourselves and Africa. The considerable African problems we are frequently in harmonious consultation with other Governments, and we look forward to increasing collaboration with them in the task of economic development.

Our Colonial servants have been at work for years encouraging and teaching Africans better husbandry. Africans themselves are at work teaching their fellows about the rotation of crops, terracing, contour ploughing, cattle protection, the proper use of animal manures, and so on.

One of my most vivid recollections is of a long conversation with a Native farmer who showed me his well-planned small farm, explained his rotations, discussed most expertly the need

*Being a condensed report of a statement made to a news conference in London a few days ago.

for more pedigree bulls from England, showed me his onion crop ready for sale in the Nairobi market, and his sheep in a poorly furnished hut with its pictures of the King and Queen and the Princesses and of his own wedding day. He has a very nice, fully good farmer's teaching in the local school-four or five hours a day.

Another highlight was seeing the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union. They have 3,000 African farmer-members, who grow their own food and coffee for the market. They gave me the best cup of coffee I had in Africa. They run the whole of their association themselves and have only one European to help them. Like all progressive farmers in Africa, they want more of our agricultural machinery, and they want it soon.

I was greatly impressed with what I saw of water storage and irrigation in the Sudan. In the Gezira there are about 800,000 acres under cultivation by means of the waters of the Nile, brought by a series of canals from the great Nile dam at Sennar. Twenty thousand tenant farmers on this huge estate co-operate with the Sudan Government and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. The main irrigation canal is being widened to provide water for an addition of 100,000 acres to the scheme.

Tools, Storage and Housing Needed

Some hundreds of members of chambers of commerce and industry and many farmers, who rightly impressed upon me their need for more tools to expand the production they are undertaking, showed their need for more storage equipment for all sorts of farm produce, and for building materials, for not only is Africa, like the rest of the world, suffering a housing shortage as a result of war-time decline in building, but in many places housing for staff is the essential preliminary to expansion of new undertakings.

We had lively discussions about the need for increased supplies of textiles and other consumer goods to satisfy the Native workers who often lack incentive to produce a surplus if there is nothing in the shops on which to spend his money. We also had some straight talking from farmers and sisal and tobacco growers, who want more tractors and implements. We found an immense fund of good will for Britain, and I assured everybody of our determination to increase the flow of essential goods to help them play their full part.

I found similar willingness to help among trade unionists. Perhaps I might mention in particular those in the Copper Belt of Northern Rhodesia, who assured me that they would help in the dollar-saving drive by increasing copper output.

I have measured and so far conclude that the obstacles are not insurmountable, that we can accelerate development, and that in partnership with the people of Africa, we can in due course achieve not only a significant contribution from Africa to the redress of the world's economic balance, but a raising of the whole level of life and culture in that immense continent.

Livingstone Aerodrome

ONE OF THE LARGEST AIRFIELDS in Africa is being constructed on a plateau, originally covered with dense forest, three miles west of Livingstone, former capital of Northern Rhodesia. It will have a runway 200 feet wide and 7,500 feet long, with a further 600 feet of prepared over-run at each end, capable of bearing aircraft of 200,000 lb. (twice the weight of the heaviest aircraft now flying). An ultra-modern lighting system, laid into the ground flush with the surface, will enable aircraft to land in any conditions. The contractors, John Howard & Co. (Africa) Ltd., hope to complete the aerodrome in December, when it will become a focal point of African air travel.

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The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. RICHARD EDMONDS LUYT, of the Colonial Service, in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss JEAN MARY WILDER, of Tottenhall, Staffordshire.

MR. DANIEL LASCELLES was received in audience by The King last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Addis Ababa.

SIR JAMES IRVINE, Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, flew from Britain last week to Khartoum, where he will visit the Gordon Memorial College at the invitation of the Sudan Government.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, who recently made an appeal in the "Week's Good Cause" series of the B.B.C. for the Homes of St. Giles for British Lepers, gratefully acknowledges donations to date of £8,500. He hopes that at least £10,000 may be obtained for this work. Contributions may be sent to him at Strand House, London, W.C.2.

Overseas Food Corporation

HEADED BY MAJOR-GENERAL D. HARRISON, who will take up his duties as general manager in Tanganyika of the Overseas Food Corporation, representatives of the corporation left London by air on Wednesday for East Africa. General Harrison was accompanied by Mr. W. Gilbert, personal assistant; Mrs. T. Fallon, special agent; Colonel Anderson, R.E.; Colonel Dennison, R.E.; Brigadier Fritchard, R.E.; Mr. Oscar Faber, consultant engineer; Mr. D. J. James, accountant; Mr. T. Mason, of the supply department; and Miss Roscoe, private secretary. With the party were three members of the "Modern Age" film organization, Messrs. Rice, Elgar and Cross. The chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, Mr. L. A. Plummer, is expected to fly to East Africa again in a few weeks.

**Problems of Self-Government
Lord Farington at Fabian Meeting**

"BRITISH POLICY AND COLONIAL REACTIONS" was the subject of an address by Lord Farington, the Labour peer, at a recent meeting in London sponsored by the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

One outstanding problem, he said, was that of integrating Colonial units so that they could stand on their own feet. Measures of inter-territorial organization had already been taken in East Africa, but the internal problems of giving self-government were very great. He had met Africans who thought that handing over power would be simple and straightforward. That might be true if Britain were dealing solely with the trained and educated Africans who made that claim, but it was certainly not true of the great masses of Colonial peoples. The British duty was to spread self-government and the policy must, of necessity, be gradual. If independence were granted at once irresponsible leaders might arise.

Progress Must be Gradual

Progress must also be gradual owing to the lack of administrators. The modern State required an administration which was necessarily costly, and a territory with the taxable income per head measured in terms of a few shillings a year, compared with several pounds in European countries, could not support such an organization. Moreover, the achievement of independence would be valueless if a country still had a poor, backward agricultural economy, a low standard of living, and an elementary administration.

There was always difficulty in reconciling intention and execution. It must also be remembered that Britain herself was going through an extremely trying period.

There had been suggestions that the Overseas Food and Colonial Development Corporations had been established for selfish reasons—that we had embarked upon the "menemut" scheme, for instance, merely to relieve the British food shortage. That that was not really true was proved by the fact that the original Colonial Development Act was passed long before the serious food situation became apparent.

**Public Appointments
GOVERNMENT OF INDIAN
VETERINARY DEPT.**

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: **Senior Officer** required by the Veterinary Department for three years in the first instance. The contract is subject to renewal. Salary 150 Iraq dinars a month plus cost of living allowance of 24 Iraq dinars a month (1 Iraq dinar = £1). Provident fund. Free first class passage and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates should be M.R.C.V.S. and should hold a degree in science or a post graduate diploma. They should have had at least five years' experience in the manufacture of vaccines used for immunization against the diseases in tropical countries. 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/10172/33CF on both letter and envelope.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post: **VETERINARY EXPERT** required for the Veterinary Department. Contract for 3 years in the first instance, subject to renewal. Salary will be of the order of 150 Iraq dinars a month, subject to negotiation in the light of the successful candidate's qualifications and experience. In addition, a cost of living allowance of 24 Iraq dinars a month is payable. (1 Iraq dinar equals £1). Provident fund. Free passages and liberal leave on full salary.

Candidates should be M.R.C.V.S. and possess considerable experience and knowledge of veterinary conditions in tropical or semi-tropical territories. They should also have had experience of veterinary administration for not less than 10 years. 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/10172/33CF on both letter and envelope.

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PERSONALIA

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA is on his way to England.
 SIR MILES THOMAS, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Development Commission, arrived back in England last Friday.

The engagement is announced between MR. ROBERT PIGGIN LATHAM, of Nyanzika, and Miss BETTY WESTHEAD, of Stafford.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, Electricity Adviser to the Government of Uganda, is due to leave London by air next Thursday for East Africa.

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW, the RT. HON. R. S. HUDSON and MRS. HUDSON, SIR FRANK and LADY NEWNS are among recent arrivals in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN J. M. B. ELLIOTT, Royal Engineers, and MISS CHRISTINE TURNER, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Turner, of Nanyuki, Kenya, were married on Tuesday.

MR. CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, British Minister in Cairo, who has been attending discussions in London on the draft ordinance for a new Sudan constitution, left for Egypt last week.

American Army decorations were presented recently in Salisbury to two Rhodesians, LIEUT. C. R. GEACH (Silver Star) and DR. J. E. KEYSTON (Medal of Freedom, with bronze palm).

LIEUT. COMMANDER A. O. JOHNSON, R.N., has arrived in Mombasa to assume the duties of Resident Naval Officer, Kilindini, following COMMANDER G. P. COBRINGTON BELL.

MR. HAROLD FARQUHAR, lately British Minister in Addis Ababa, has kissed hands on appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Stockholm.

MR. H. C. FOULGER, who early in 1946 retired from the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland, and Mrs. FOULGER will sail early next month for Bechuanaland, where he has accepted an appointment as a district commissioner.

New members appointed to the Western Tobacco Board of Northern Rhodesia are the Director of Agriculture, Chairman, MR. G. J. HORTON, MR. H. ROSS, MR. R. GREEN and MR. R. A. HEATH. All previous appointments have been cancelled.

LORD and LADY CLAUDE HAMILTON have flown from London to Jamaica with the intention of spending the holiday afloat on a tramp steamer plying between the West Indian islands. They expect to return to their farms in Kenya in about three months.

MR. RONALD STEPHENS, a Kenya resident for 20 years, who has done much useful work in a voluntary capacity in the care and preservation of wild life in the Colony, has been appointed warden of the Tsavo Game Park. There were some 70 candidates for the post.

CAPTAIN ROY FARRAN will leave England in about three months for East Africa. At a literary luncheon in London last week he said that he had written "Winged Dagger" in order to pay the cost of his defence in the action brought against him in Palestine last Autumn.

An English tennis team, composed of MRS. BETTY HILTON, Miss JOY GANNON, and MESSRS. A. MOTTRAM and P. ROBERTS, is visiting Kenya this month on its way back from a tour in South Africa. MRS. MENZIES (Kay Stammers), who has been playing for the side in the Union, is unable to go to Kenya.

MR. R. A. HAWKINS, since 1944 registrar of titles in Mombasa, has retired after 28 years of Government service. After serving in the 1914-18 war he went to Kenya in 1920. For five years he was a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board. He intends to live in Nyaloi and become a land and estate agent.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR RODERIC HILL, who commanded the Air Defence of Great Britain during the V-weapon attacks, is to retire in June. Two years ago, as Air Member for Training, he flew to Rhodesia and inspected units of the Air Training Scheme. He has been principal Air Aide-de-Camp to The King since May, 1946.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND, the pioneer of tea growing in Ethiopia, has concluded his first post-war visit to that country and returned to Kenya, where he was engaged in agriculture for some years. Although most of the tea in Ethiopia has been neglected, Mr. Howland is confident that it can be made successful under experienced and constant supervision.

MR. J. A. KEEN has been elected president of the Nairobi Scientific and Philosophical Society, with Messrs. A. WALTER, V. A. BUCKLEY and DR. E. B. WORTHINGTON as vice-presidents. The joint honorary secretaries are Messrs. W. A. GRINSTEAD, H. E. WATSON, and DR. R. M. DOWDESWELL. DR. H. C. PEREIRA is the honorary librarian, and DR. D. HARVEY the honorary treasurer. The above, with Messrs. H. B. STENT and L. V. C. GRIFFITHS, constitute the committee of the society.

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APPOINTMENT WANTED

CONCERNS requiring capable organizer/administrator, or who have tough sales proposition to be undertaken, are invited to contact ex-Lieut-Colonel, age 38, possessing drive, initiative, administrative and sales experience. Knowledge export practice. Would reside any part Southern Africa.—Reply to Box 345, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.



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TO THE NEWS

—E.A.R. marked. — The people need constant and consistent leadership. — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

“We are already living in the shadow of a possible war.” — Lord Teynham.

“Jan Masaryk probably accomplished more by his death than anything he did in life.” — Mr. Alan Moorhead.

“Somehow or other we have got to give our electoral proceedings vitality without vulgarity.” — Mr. Ivor Brown.

“The worst of being old is that one is apt to see the other person's point of view.” — Mr. Harold Nicholson.

“The ideal is that the people shall have reached such a standard of education that it will be useless and unprofitable to lie to them at elections. We have still a long way to go to reach this ideal.” — Lord Wavell.

“Taking the 1914 figure of 100, the value of the pound sterling in purchasing power on December 31, 1927, was 50%; it was 62% on December 31, 1937, and 38% on December 31, 1947.” — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“An occupational disease of politicians is the habit of posing a problem with the grand air of having thereby solved it.” — *Time and Tide*.

“Planning in current popular concept and practice has no scientific import. It is a purely political stunt.” — Mr. G. L. Schwartz.

“The directors prefer not to accept any compensation for their loss of office following nationalization.” — Viscount Portal, chairman of the Great Western Railway.

“The British Empire gave more assistance in money value to the United Kingdom during the war than the United States did, including lend-lease.” — Lord Beaverbrook.

“An avuncular presence is one of Lord Woolton's greatest assets, for it concerns one of the shrewdest business men and most brilliant administrators in Britain.” — *Evening Standard*.

“It now requires one civil servant on the Admiralty and naval establishments to look after four sailors. In the R.A.F. the proportion is one civil servant to 11 airmen, and in the Army it is one to 121.” — Captain H. F. C. Crookshank, M.P.

“The great mistake is in trying to run industries in detail from the centre on the false assumption that the Government knows more about industry than business people themselves.” — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

“The main idea is still for a fresh sense of the gravity of the country's position. A quick response to Sir Stafford Cripps' appeal for lower prices in the shops might be the best tonic of all.” — *Manchester Guardian*.

“Of every £ raised by the Government last year 5s. 2d. was spent on the armed forces, which was more than the combined Government expenditure on health, education, national insurance, pensions, housing, town planning, broadcasting, labour, trade, industry, transport, central government and finance.” — *National News-Letter*.

“It has been suggested that atom bombs exploded so as to break up the ice-cap over the North Pole would produce extraordinary changes in the world's climate. The great ice-cap is a relic of the glacial age, and if once disintegrated would not form again in a permanent manner. One of the consequences of this would be that southern England would find itself enjoying the climate of Portugal, whilst northern Norway would be like the south of England.” — Commander S. King-Hall.

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BACKGROUND

U.S.A. and Russia.—Most of the members support the United Nations earnestly and honestly, and seek to make it stronger and more effective. One nation, however, has persistently obstructed the work of the United Nations by constant abuse of the veto. That nation has vetoed 27 proposals for action in a little over two years. But that is not all. Since the close of hostilities, the Soviet Union and its agents have destroyed the independence and democratic character of a whole series of nations in eastern and central Europe. It is this ruthless course of action, and the clear design to extend it to the remaining free nations of Europe that has brought about the critical situation in Europe to-day. The tragic death of the Republic of Czechoslovakia has sent a shock throughout the civilized world. New pressure is being brought to bear on Finland, to the benefit of the entire Scandinavian peninsula. Greece is under direct military attack from rebels who are actively supported by her Communist-dominated neighbours. In Italy a determined and aggressive effort is being made by a Communist party to take control of the country. The methods vary, but the path is all too clear. The Soviet Union and its satellites were invited to co-operate in the European recovery programme. They rejected the invitation. More than that, they have declared their violent hostility to the programme and are aggressively attempting to wreck it. They do not want the United States to help Europe. They do not even want the 16 co-operating countries to help themselves. There are times when it is far wiser to act than to hesitate. There is some risk involved in action, there always is. But there is far more risk in failure to act. For if we act wisely now, we shall strengthen the powerful forces for freedom, justice and peace. I recommend that Congress speedily complete its action on the European recovery programme; the prompt passage of that programme is the most telling contribution we can now make towards peace. I recommend prompt enactment of universal training legislation. Until the free nations of Europe have regained their strength, and so long as Communism threatens the very existence of democracy, the United States must remain strong enough to support those countries of Europe which are threatened with Communist control and police state rule. Adoption of universal training by the United States would be unimpeachable evidence of our determination to back the will to peace with the strength for peace. —President Truman.

Civilization Menace.—In all ages there have been conspicuous examples of cruelty, injustice and tyranny. The sinister feature of modern times is that otherwise civilized men do not see things as evil. Men who control the political destinies of nations scoff at the ideals of humanity, justice and liberty, substitute propaganda for truth, and do so amid the applause of multitudes. Most things are by most people valued in proportion to their cost. But spiritual qualities, humanity, justice, liberty, truth, may not only cease to be valued, they may easily cease to exist, if and when they cease to cost. They exist only where men are prepared to make sacrifices to realize them. The material and the spiritual, the temporal and the eternal, are not independent or separable: the one is made actual only in and through the other. —*The Times*.

Hollywood's Victory.—Had the Marx brothers represented Britain in the negotiations with Mr. Eric Johnston they could hardly have produced a more absurd agreement. Hollywood's producers were in a panic. Before the 75% tax was imposed Hollywood looked to the British market for most of its profits. Without our market Hollywood must make heavy losses. For this reason some of its leading producers were working on a plan to guarantee British producers an annual revenue of \$20 millions in return for a large tax reduction. This sensible plan was strangled by the Board of Trade. Under the preposterous Wilson agreement Hollywood draws \$17 millions a year from impoverished Britain, receives the total American box-office receipts for British films, and may use its sterling earnings to buy the film rights of our successful books and plays, and set up laboratories here to compete with British producers in our overseas markets. If the Supreme Court upholds the American Government's claim that Hollywood is guilty of monopolistic practices Hollywood producers cannot force their cinema circuits to show British films. The ludicrous situation may arise that, though it will be illegal for Hollywood producers to own great blocks of shares in American cinema circuits, they can retain their great holdings in the two great British circuits. Mr. Johnston thought of this. Mr. Wilson did not. Our innocent President should not have been allowed to play waltz with the hard-shelled negotiators from Hollywood. —*Financial Times*.

State Trading.—It is a popular notion outside business circles that the merchant is redundant. It would indeed be a strange discovery if it could be proved that the merchant's services were never wanted and that the energy and enterprise he devoted to the building of the British Empire were entirely misplaced. These qualities yielded handsome dividends to the State which were not always available to those who blazed the trail. Success could never have been achieved without individual effort and inspiration. It is now suggested that the control of committees can take the place of order and more competitive methods. Have we not proof that bulk buying has failed to provide goods in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices. When a Government department enters the market, prices automatically stiffen in the expectation of large or consecutive purchases. Moreover, when business is transacted between Governments, strong political influences are brought to bear and national feelings are aroused. Yet certain Colonial circles seem to regard collective marketing as a promising line of development, overlooking the fact that there is a world of difference between employing men trained in their trade and experienced in trading methods and relying mainly on officials who must lean at the public expense. It should always be borne in mind that trade and industry are the product of innumerable minds, each exercising independent judgment in the changing circumstances of the hour. The coercion of the State, however well intended, overrides each man's power to decide his own destiny. The freedom of the market is the greatest of freedoms, entitling its possessor to buy what he desires when he will and to stand or fall by the result of his own actions. —Messrs. Wimperley & Co., Ltd.

Reading Speeches.—The debating chamber of the House of Commons should be rechristened the reading room. One Minister after another reads his speech, not deviating by a syllable from his typescript. The more experienced look up and say the last three words of a sentence as if they are speaking spontaneously. Ministers must be allowed discretion when they have to use figures or for a statement in precise terms, but if they dare not trust themselves to utter the oldest platitudes without glaring at the written page then Mr. Speaker and the House should express their disapproval. —*Sunday Express*.

Existing Enterprises and New Undertakings

Careful Balance Must Be Retained at All Levels

YOUR COMMISSION wishes to record its belief in the soundness of policy of undertaking the development and enlargement of existing concerns rather than allowing them to languish of disinterest while other new and possibly more spectacular large-scale ventures are discussed. This applies both agriculturally and industrially.

Several districts, such as Mankwago, would give a swift and profitable response to the expenditure of comparatively small outlays on water conservation and irrigation schemes. These would be capable of a much quicker response and contribution to the economy of the Colony than could be obtained by developing raw areas.

Your commission recommends that at all levels a careful balance be retained between the improvement of existing organizations and the glacialization of nebulae.

Overlapping Official and Non-Official Bodies

Superfluous committees.—One feature of the politico-social structure of Southern Rhodesia on which the commission feels compelled to comment is the parallelism and overlapping of certain committees. Some of these bodies are official, some unofficial, others are purely voluntary.

They are obviously motivated by the best possible intentions, but, beyond passing important resolutions and cluttering up the minds of the public with a number of conflicting expressions of optimism, several of them do not serve as useful a purpose as could a smaller number of constitutionally representative and well-informed bodies.

The amount of time that is spent by Government executives sitting on, giving evidence to, or reading the minutes of such committees is considerable. Several of the departmental heads would much prefer to be asked specific questions by properly authorized and authenticated bodies than constantly to be requested to provide members to sit on so many of the present various bodies.

Taxation and Income Levels

Taxation.—Inevitably development schemes need finance. Even on the realistic scale envisaged in the recommendations of your commission considerable sums of money will be involved. The depreciated value of the £ sterling inflates their apparent volume.

Increased personal taxation in the higher income groups is, however, a doubtful advisability because in a Colony that is rapidly developing much of the money earned by private individuals has to be ploughed back into private business.

If increases in budgetary revenue are absolutely essential, your commission feels that contributions could well be made from the lower income levels. The incidence should not be sufficiently high to act as a deterrent to increase, but broadening the base of taxation would give an increased sense of citizenship at all levels of the community, besides providing due revenue.

Any large forward development plans should be financed on a loan basis, so that future generations contribute to the benefits that they can reasonably be expected to enjoy.

Tobacco is the major export of Southern Rhodesia. Output in 1947 was 57,000,000 lb. It is planned to be 70,000,000 lb. in 1948, 80-85,000,000 lb. in 1949, and 85-100,000,000 lb. in 1950. The amount of money involved in the tobacco crop of 1946-47 was £7,500,000.

The industry is operated with marked expertise. It might be thought that the programme of practically doubling the

*Being further facts from the first interim report of the Development Co-ordinating Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

present output of these years would conflict with food production. Tobacco growers are generally alive to their responsibility in this matter and representatives have given an assurance that should it become necessary they will accept an understanding to grow a definite proportion of foodstuffs concurrently with tobacco. If this voluntary system proves inadequate, discriminatory licensing may have to be introduced.

Research into better growing and picking techniques and into methods of planting and tobacco pestology by the Government would be welcomed and supported by the industry. Your commission recommends that these matters be undertaken.

The chief obstacles to the planned expansion of the tobacco industry are transportation, lack of water piping, and restricted building facilities—but these are met with at their turn.

Sugar.—The rise in the rate of sugar consumption in the Colony is impressive. In 1936 the figure was 9,316 tons. By 1944 it had risen to 22,424 tons. It was reduced by rationing to 16,869 tons in 1946, but it is estimated that when the effect of rationing is no longer felt a consumption of 25,000 tons per annum will be reached.

A big proportion of this rise is due to increased Native consumption, the appropriate figure being, from 5,500 tons in 1936 to 16,300 tons in 1944. Clearly this rise plays a part in the increase in nutritive value of the Native, sugar being a notable energy-producing food.

In order to avert increased importation of raw sugar from outside sources, some of them dollar currency countries, proposals have been made by the industry to increase the areas under this cultivation.

Sugar growing in Southern Rhodesia is possible only under irrigation, and is limited to the lower lying areas under 2,000 ft. altitude which are normally frost-free. Such areas are to be found in the Zambezi Valley, Sabi Valley, and in the low veld to the south of Port Victoria.

A large scale experiment financed by Government is at present being developed on the Triangle Sugar Estates, where initially 2,000 acres of cane will be planted, capable of yielding 5,000 tons of sugar.

Dangerous Shortage of Bags

Bags.—A peak import of 4,800 tons of jute per annum has been taken from India but the allocation for the Colony to-day is only 4,000 tons, and it is doubtful whether more than 3,700 tons can be confidently expected.

The position is rapidly becoming dangerous, and two steps must be taken to combat the impending shortage—firstly, a drive to ensure economy of usage must be initiated; secondly, priority should be given to the development of the grain bag production industry that is being established in the Sabi Valley area.

Normally the shortage of bags could be alleviated by bulk storage of farmed grain in silos. At present shortage of cement militates against this provision.

Widespread appreciation of the seriousness of the immediate grain bag situation and the absolute necessity for economy is needed.

Textiles.—Economic production of textiles is of peculiar importance in Central Africa. The provision of Native wear—shirts, vests and the like—at attractive prices and of good wearing quality creates an incentive to effort by Native labour in the shape of a tangible return for money earned.

The policy of starting a State-operated yarn-spinning mill at Gatooma backed by an African research establishment has already proven sound. The boundary between State enterprise and private fabrication has at present been fixed at the stage of yarn spinning.

Secondary industries have been actively developed, and this stage has now been reached, due to unco-ordinated importation of knitting and weaving machinery. When the demand for yarn from the Gatooma mills is very greatly in excess of available supply. This deficiency has been emphasized by the dollar stringency, which prevents yarn being imported from America. It has also been created by the disinclination of British mills to export the coarser types and by the fact that the Gatooma product is considerably cheaper than imported yarn.

The requirements at the moment are in the neighbourhood of 90,000 lb. of yarn a week. The mill is only 20,000 lb. a week. The initial installation of 1,000 spindles has been increased to 8,000 and more is planned, but it is assessed that there is a future Central African outlet for the production of 100,000 spindles.

Spinning capacity of the order needs backing by increased cotton growing. Cotton is mainly a peasant crop. Memories of disappointments sustained by prosperous cotton growers have prevented expanded activities heretofore, but the work done by

(Continued on page 793)

A further point is that in the case of foodstuffs in particular the claims of the export market must frequently compete with the needs of the local market. It must be expected that, with the increasing prosperity and rising living standards at which colonial policy aims, there will be an increasing domestic demand for foodstuffs of all kinds. There is also likely to be some increase in the domestic consumption of raw material as a result of the development of local-processing industries, although this is not likely to be a very significant factor for some time, and so long as capital equipment scarcity persists. It cannot therefore be assumed that increased production will lead always to an increase in exportable surpluses.

Finally, it is necessary to bear in mind the doctrine of trusteeship. The Colonies are not British estates which can be exploited by the United Kingdom for her own advantage. The primary concern of colonial agricultural policy must be the benefit of Colonial peoples themselves. There are, of course, many possible developments which would benefit the Colonies. All will also benefit the United Kingdom and the world at large. The Colonies, too, have an overriding interest in the stability of sterling, on which their finances and their general economies largely depend.

We have felt it right to set out all these different considerations, because it is necessary to take a realistic view and people sometimes talk as if in a matter of months the Colonies could be made to flow with milk and honey. But we do not want to be regarded as pessimistic. There are great possibilities, but it will take time to take full advantage of them.

Export of the slump in the inter-war years tends to make primary producers and Governments cautious in responding to appeals for a great expansion in production. In the committee, however, there is a very large expansion of agricultural production in the Colonies which His Majesty's Government wishes to see will inevitably be retarded unless the producer can feel some assurance of a market for their increased production for a reasonable period of years and at reasonably remunerative prices. The committee realizes that this problem requires careful study in the light of the circumstances of each commodity and the economy of which it is a part, and proposes to discuss it further at future meetings.

Perspects of Increasing Meat Supplies

At first sight it would appear that dramatic opportunities exist in the Colonial Empire for establishing a meat export trade on a scale comparable to that of the Southern Dominion of the Argentine. In the African Colonies, for example, it is estimated that the aggregate cattle population is 25,000,000 head as compared with Australia's 13,000,000 and the Argentine's 10,000. The committee believes that, taking a realistic view, there are great opportunities for development of the meat industry in Africa both for internal consumption and for export. However, certain basic difficulties will first have to be overcome, and this is bound to take time.

The first reason for considerable improvement in and expansion of internal trade in carcases lies in the African territories, but before there can be any question of exports to this country a solution will have to be found of the difficulties caused by the existence of rinderpest. All beef-importing countries impose certain import requirements in respect of animal diseases, and in the United Kingdom the importation of fresh or frozen meat products is prohibited from countries in which virus diseases such as rinderpest occur. With the exception of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (which will in any case be unable to export beef for many years owing to the lack of facilities to meet these demands), rinderpest exists in endemic form in all the African colonies. Rinderpest is thus at present an insuperable obstacle to the development of an export trade in carcase beef from tropical Africa to this country.

The reason for the prohibition of export into the United Kingdom is not that rinderpest-infected meat is unfit for local consumption but that the disease can be carried even in the frozen carcase and introduced to the domestic herds. British cattle have no resistance to the disease, and if an epidemic were started it would have catastrophic results. The problem is therefore to find some means of control by which the danger of infection of domestic herds can be kept at a minimum. Africa can be completely averted.

Rinderpest in the African Colonies has been largely reduced by energetic campaigns of mass vaccination, and as a result the areas south of the Tanganyika Central line are now believed to be free of the disease. Mass immunisation, however, although it can greatly limit the incidence of rinderpest cannot be said to eliminate the risk of it so long as there are neighbouring areas of infection which would give rise to carriers. The fact that certain veterinary officers can act as carriers is well known in their experience has not been traced to an immunized animal. They cannot produce positive proof that such an outbreak could not occur.

There can be no export of carcase meat to the United Kingdom until all rinderpest has been eliminated, or, if further research has proved that residual infection does not exist,

in immunized animals. Complete elimination from British territories is not the answer, since many of the cattle areas in British Africa are contiguous to foreign territories where disease control is less intensive, and international action would be essential on a prolonged and concerted scale before the disease could be entirely eliminated. Such action would have to cover, amongst other places, Ethiopia.

Intensified Campaign against Rinderpest

None the less, the committee recommends that the campaign against rinderpest in the British territories in Africa should be intensified. On the research side it is recommended that experiments should be started at once on the lines agreed between experts in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, in an attempt to determine with certainty whether or not residual infection may exist in immunized animals.

To improve the quality of existing stock to certain requirements for the African native beast can be fit for the export carcase trade, as a general rule, it is a very difficult attempt to improve indigenous breeds so that to import fresh breeds, as the former have much greater resistance to disease. There is now excellent evidence of native origin, on certain European farms in Kenya, and, over time, there is no reason why these herds should not very markedly improve throughout. Such better breeding, feeding and management. Better feeding in turn depends on the improvement of pastures, and the use of rotational grazing areas, improved water supplies, and, conceivably, the use of feeding stuffs. All these will require prolonged and planned campaigns by the Governments.

Secondly, and perhaps the greatest difficulty of all—there will have to be a great change in African animal husbandry. Open-range grazing will have to give place to more intensive stock management and feeding, and the owners will have to learn to regard their cattle as an article of commerce. At present in many areas quantity is prized before quality for the number of cattle a man owns establishes his status in the community. Furthermore, there is still a very real fear in the mind of the stockowner that once again a major epidemic may sweep through his herds with a mortality comparable to that experienced in the past.

All this makes it difficult to persuade the farmer to stock as an economic asset capable of development by improvement in quality and better management methods. It has to be admitted that a special improvement in the quality of African-owned herds must mean difficult and, in some complete change in the social outlook of their owners has been brought about.

Thirdly, there will have to be organized marketing arrangements, especially for those cattle areas. This would no doubt require Government participation or at least Government supervision. Abattoirs must be adequately and regularly supplied with carcases of the right quality. Cattle would initially be bought direct from the producer, whether African or European, probably on a weight and grade basis, and, at a later stage it might be possible to introduce a system of holding or finishing pens to prevent loss of weight in the waiting slaughter stock. The provision of marketing facilities, including cold storage at the abattoirs, and of there to be an export trade in carcase meat) of refrigerated transport to the shipping ports, would have to become the responsibility of the authority operating the abattoirs. Cold storage and suitable loading facilities at the ports might also have to be provided.

Difficulties Formidable but Not Insuperable

All these difficulties are formidable but they must not be regarded as insuperable. Some of the African Governments will be asked to overcome the difficulties in their countries as not to be wished to have rinderpest and the destruction of land and soil erosion which are so often the result of it. This is already a serious problem in Kenya, Tanganyika and elsewhere.

No solution of the problem of rinderpest infection is known at present, but we are fairly confident that one will be found in time. The building of the carcase meat industry on progressive lines needs not, however, wait for this, since there are large unsatisfied demands for meat inside Africa itself, and all the cattle available will have to be required to meet them. In East Africa the present consumption of meat by Africans is very small indeed by European standards. The habit of buying meat will grow, and a relatively small increase per head in consumption—which would be very valuable nutritionally—would be sufficient to preclude any immediate possibility of export even if rinderpest did not debilitate it. There is also the possibility of an increased meat industry establishment in East Africa which would naturally affect demand.

We have no doubt that, taking account on the one hand of the needs of the world and of Africa itself for more meat, and on the other hand of the dangers of overstocking, African Governments would be well advised to make great efforts to

Colonial Primary Products Report

Means to Help Stability of the Sterling Area

THROUGHOUT ITS DISCUSSIONS the Colonial Primary Products Committee has regarded the increase of production in the Colonies not merely as a means to meet the immediate dollar emergency but also as a contribution to the stability of the Sterling Area and to European reconstruction plans. It is deemed necessary to develop supplies outside the Western Hemisphere and to reduce Europe's dependence upon foodstuffs and raw materials from that area, if the pattern of world trade is to be restored to equilibrium and Europe is to recover the ability to meet its dollar needs from its current earnings.

It should not, of course, be supposed that the fact that Colonial supplies can be used for sterling wholly disposes of the matter. The Colonies will not spend that sterling cost, generally, in the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire, the problem should be one of quite balanced proportions. At present the United Kingdom is unable to supply goods for the Colonies to meet Colonial demands in full, but this difficulty must be recognized as to so important a feature of our economic plans.

Expanding Colonial Output

The committee realized, from the outset of its activities, that in an inquiry into Colonial agricultural and industrial exports could be presented only occasionally. It could not be fully aware of the present circumstances of each Colonial Governor or of the latest plans of Colonial Governments for expanding existing output of developing new crops. Thus, whereas the Committee had before it up-to-date analyses of the United Kingdom's present and prospective needs, it was obliged to examine the possibilities of expanding Colonial output of particular crops in general terms only and was unable, therefore, to reach firm conclusions as to how or where it could best be achieved.

Consequently, the committee has been very conscious of the preliminary nature of its deliberations and of the need for further detailed investigations in consultation with Colonial Governments and where necessary through the medium of special missions of inquiry, before developments which seem *prima facie* to be worth considering are translated into concrete schemes.

Priority, Autonomy, Competing Projects

The Committee has also had to recognize that, as all economic progress involves competition for scarce resources, the management of one line of development normally requires the establishment of priorities for the use of available land, labour and capital and it may be necessary in particular to draw up an order of priorities among competing projects.

Before proceeding to study particular commodities the committee reviewed in general terms the possible scope for increased production in the Colonies to meet immediate shortages. There are obviously great possibilities in the long term; not only in certain areas which are still relatively undeveloped but in others where, because of lack of basic facilities, inefficient methods of production, harvesting of markets or other reasons, yields are low and quality inferior. The possibilities have been dramatically featured by recent Press comments on the crisis and have apparently obtained a good deal of credence in the public mind.

It extracts from the first survey report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (Colonial No. 217, 1948, 6d.)

is likely to produce immediate and substantial relief for present shortages and exchange difficulties.

It is sometimes claimed that by the introduction of new capital, new techniques, and new incentives, a change in the pattern of Colonial agriculture can be brought about and that vastly increased almost overnight. It is therefore important that the several limiting factors should be fully understood.

In the first place, the Colonies are already making a very substantial contribution to United Kingdom and world needs. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, all her requirements of rubber and cocoa are a large part of her needs of hard fibres, vegetable oils, sugar, tea and tropical fruits are now being met from Colonial sources. Further, throughout the war, her efforts were made in all Colonial territories to increase Colonial agricultural output both for the home and overseas markets. Part of this "production drive" (in the direction of labour in certain key industries) is to be dropped at the end of the war but the general objective of increasing output to a maximum continues to guide Colonial agricultural policy.

One of the basic obstacles in the way of development of the kinds of agriculture which require adequate capital equipment in the form of communications, public utilities and the like, and of small industrial services, is that while agriculture in advanced countries is usually dependent on a plentiful supply of financial capital (through the co-operation being set up under the Overseas Resources Development Bill or through other governmental or private channels), it would be difficult to take steps to remove the obstacle.

Obstacles to Development

The Colonies will suffer from much the same shortages as we suffer from here, not enough new machinery and vehicles, not enough industrial plant or agricultural machinery. They will also find it easy to attract new financial capital into new capital goods. The process of development (with the benefits it could bring both to the Colonies themselves and to the world as a whole) might be considerably accelerated if substantial supplies of such goods could be obtained from sources other than the United Kingdom.

Another obstacle is the general absence of local skilled labour, particularly of men of the managerial and entrepreneur types. Men of these types will undoubtedly emerge as social and political development proceeds, but they cannot be expected to be available in large numbers in the next few years. There is also in some areas an acute shortage of ordinary labour, often aggravated by the present money inflation and lack of market supplies, particularly of consumer goods such as cloth and soap.

Again, the restriction of development to areas threatened by erosion and drainage, to areas where new land is available, to clearance and development must be hindered by the shortages of labour and capital equipment.

The possibility of increasing production by mechanization has been much canvassed. The committee is aware of course of prospects for the future. The committee is aware of course of what is being accomplished on the ground in schemes in East Africa. Further study is being given to the subject by the Colonial Agricultural Councils. But even by this means there are limits to what can be done quickly. Apart from the shortage of basic capital equipment and labour there are social and political obstacles which cannot be easily overcome. The social and political structure in the African Colonies, for example, generally, is based on an economy based on the small holding of small-holdings, peasant and which is economically owned. The introduction to these areas of any substantial degree of mechanization or of large-scale production will involve something akin to a social revolution. The earliest success with mechanized methods may perhaps be achieved by first concentrating on co-operative work among peasant cultivators.

Big Game Problems in Tanganyika

Captain Keith Caldwell's Criticisms of the Government

IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY the attitude toward game, with a few exceptions, is the exact opposite of that found in Kenya.

A succession of Administrations whose attitude to game questions was that of Gallo, induced a general anti-game (mental) and accordingly the Game Department has until recently been flouted and ignored. Unfortunately game preservation is a subject upon which even he thinks himself qualified to pontificate, and as a result proclamations are issued and policy regarding game is formulated, sometimes without the Game Department being consulted.

In Tanganyika, as in Kenya, the high price of ivory caused a sharp increase in the number of game licences (1500% by comparison with 1938). The game warden requested (and with success) that the price of licences be raised, as had been done in Kenya. The matter went to the Finance Committee. A number of important folk, who knew little about game preservation, had their say: "Revenue would be increased, the price of elephant licences, which are now raised."

Every experienced Game warden in the country knows that the only way to reduce the elephant population, protect troops, and increase revenue is by organized elephant hunting. The issue of the licences which allow them to do this has to be raised over a commission and settle the elephant issue, and was made confusion worse confounded. It was proved in Uplands in 1927.

Bushy Squares

The headquarters of the Game Department have for some years at Lyamungu, 15 miles from Mwanza and 50 miles from Arusha. This is far enough from everything, but when I add that headquarters itself is 30 miles up a side road, which during the rains can be crossed only by foot, the situation becomes fantastic. Can one imagine an earnest inquirer motoring 50 miles and then walking six miles by his knees in mud to have a talk to the game warden? What chance has he later to cultivate the personal contacts which are essential to induce a personal outlook on game preservation? It is very wrong that the department should ever have been dropped at Lyamungu, for it is far removed completely out of touch with all elements of the community.

The atmosphere regarding game is reflected in the way in which the game laws are treated. Whilst camped on a plain with Captain Moore in the Masai country, not far from the Kenya border, we had a shot and went out to reconnoitre. We saw a lorry with a newly shot Thomson's gazelle. The driver admitted he had no licence, but said it was only the second time he had broken those particular provisions.

Breach of the game laws are always very hard to detect, and the only way of stopping illegal killing is by detection of such heavy fines that the poacher says to himself "I don't suppose I shall be caught, but if I am 40 or 100 I will not much mind it. I won't try it." (We got this principle clearly well established at a battle in Kenya many years ago.) The idea has not yet penetrated to Tanganyika.

In the case to which I refer the offender was fined 40s. far less than it would have cost him if he had taken a licence and shot legally. Breach of the game laws by Natives are more or less ignored.

The general shortage of game other than elephant in most of Tanganyika is most noticeable as ivory passes through the Territory, and is admitted by all with whom I discussed the question. The shortage I have little doubt is very largely due to killing by Natives.

Besides the killing by Natives, a certain amount of game has been needlessly destroyed in furtherance of experimental agricultural activities. To give an instance, several thousand acres of Masai land south of Arusha were selected for a wheat

In his report to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire entitled "A Faunal Survey in Eastern and Central Africa."

growing scheme. Two or three thousand head of game were slaughtered. A large amount of money was spent, but the wheat crop, I am informed, worked out at half a bushel an acre. The scheme was abandoned, and the only abiding result was that the game had been killed.

The staff of the Game Department is far below requirements; moreover, the game rangers and many of the Police staff, instead of doing their work as rangers, are employed on game control. Control is needed, but the ranger staff are not the people who should normally be employed to carry out the management, is unfitted for everyone. Tanganyika could afford half a dozen control officers who would not cost the Treasury anything. They would, in fact, pay for the Game Department as well as themselves, and even show a profit. In the elephant herds in the coast area, need, considerable reduction.

Effect of Government Scheme

How much game control will be needed to assist the government schemes and to learn inclined to think that game will fall back on more intensive cultivation and clearing which is taking place. In any event, I hope that the Game Department will take up game control, and that it will be carried out systematically on expert lines and not left to the whims of the government.

I met one of these in the train on the way to Shinyanga. He said he had been out to observe near Mpwapa and saw a lot of animals; "we worked like donkeys with straight horns" "sorry" "we mowed an don from the tree" "ave to get rid of them" "I doubt if he actually did much" "mowing" but I am sure that control will not be attempted by the untrained sports of untrained individuals. I recommend a relaxation of the game laws be allowed by special exemption. In this permission, the disregard of the law is ill-considered.

The new Game Department was passed seven years ago, and I think it unfortunate that some effort was not made to bring it more into line with Kenya and Uganda legislation. It has a number of deficiencies, loopholes, and at least two unfortunate provisions.

It is laid down that arms of precision may not be used, so the Native hunter is limited to a muzzle-loader. But no one imagines that this reduces the rate of slaughter. After the early months used nothing but muzzle-loaders, and were remarkably successful. Admittedly the Natives are not such good shots as Harb, Gordon Gimming, and Baker, but this only means that a far greater percentage of game gets away wounded to die a lingering death.

Africans as Hunters

The prohibition against shooting giraffes is farcical. How the Native, who only knows that he may go forth and shoot without a licence, to distinguish between a giraffe and a hare, or the red deer. I don't suppose he has ever heard the name of either, and, to use a colloquialism, "he couldn't care less."

Animals like giraffes are not exempt either, but no doubt the Native has a fair idea that it is sinning in shooting them, though he is not deterred on that account. During February the carcasses of several giraffes were found scattered between the Chizuma and Baha rivers. All had died of wounds and were full of slow poison. In one case had even the tails been plucked, but I believe that the hunters never found them.

I have said on a number of sides that more and more Natives are taking to hunting as a means of livelihood and doing so well that the Government pays them to go far afield, even by motor bus, to the best hunting grounds. Herein lies the danger. Game is being taken as anything but an asset, in fact, if only the muzzle-loading folk would confine their attentions to such places as would be well.

The great killers do not waste their energies in districts where game is scarce and wild. They go off and take up residence in the bushy area, by preference one that is not administered, and make an excellent living shooting game and doing the most. The result of these activities is that game is killed in the very places where it does no damage, and is sometimes driven out of its proper habitat by invasive cultivation.

Appeals by Kenya Africans against the sentences of two years imprisonment imposed upon them for participation in the recent riots at Uplands were allowed in respect of five whose identification was held to have been in doubt. The sentences on the other 14 were confirmed.

Sir Stafford Cripps on Colonial Development

Chancellor's Reply to Charges of Exploitation

THERE IS NO MISUNDERSTANDING, some-
times intentional, as to the development of food and
raw material production in our overseas territories. It
is not that it amounts to exploitation of the
local inhabitants. Such charges have an odd ring,
coming as they do so soon after the achievement of full
self-government in India, Burma and Ceylon, and the
recent history of this country's relations with its over-
seas territories, especially since the Colonial Develop-
ment and Welfare Act of 1940.

Great Britain is in fact doing a very great deal to
raise the living standards of the Colonial peoples. Under
the Act of 1940 £120 million is being provided towards
the cost of 10-year schemes of Colonial development
and welfare.

Until the Act of 1940 little direct contribution was
made by the British Government towards the planned
development of Colonial resources. Valuable results
were achieved, by the investment of private capital in the
Colonies, and these were of benefit to the local popula-
tions. But something more than the unco-ordinated
efforts of private enterprise was needed if the wealth of
the Colonies was to be raised rapidly to a high level.

It is, after all, an increase in the standard of living
which is the basic need today, and it would properly
resent any neglect of their interests by the British
Government. They appreciate that the whole possi-
bility of continuing social and political growth depends
upon the level of their own production. For in the
resort, they like others, will have to support them.

Balance Between Development and Welfare

The 10-year development plans which have been
worked out by Colonial Governments have been criticized
by some people on the ground that, too much is
being spent on social welfare and education economic
development, for it is said that at the end of the 10 years
the Colonies will be unable out of their own resources
to support the improved social standards which they
will have attained.

There is little ground for such criticism, for it is certain
that most Colonies need education and better health
factors essential for economic expansion, and much
must be done to provide for roads and communications,
power supplies, irrigation, soil conservation, and
improved agriculture. Much more is essential for real
economic expansion. It is not always possible to arrive
at an exact balance between political, social and economic
development.

Seventeen development plans have been approved to date
by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and they
provide altogether for the expenditure of £175 million,
of which Britain's contribution is to be £51 million.
Social services account for £84 million, or nearly half
the total, the largest items being education (£25 million)
and medical and health services (£26 million). At the same
time £37 million is to be spent on what is strictly
economic development, with a further
£10 million on communications.

These figures, large though they are, make obvious
the need for still more capital to encourage enterprise
and to develop production for the sake of the Colonial
populations themselves. It is precisely this need which
will be met by the new public corporations, the
Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas
Food Corporation.

The first of these is directly responsible to the Secre-
tary of State for the Colonies and has borrowing powers
up to £110 million; its object is "to develop the
resources and trade of, and to expand the production
of foodstuffs and raw materials in, Colonial terri-

At a Press conference in London on March 27.

ries. The Overseas Food Corporation, on the other
hand, is responsible to the Minister of Food and its
operations will not be confined to Colonial territories.
The first of them in the Colonies will be invited to
be set up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This
corporation has borrowing powers up to £50 million,
and its object is "to promote the production of food-
stuffs and agricultural products outside the United
Kingdom."

There is no suggestion of exploitation of
Colonies through these devices when there is of the
exploitation of the development areas in this country
through the holding of Government factories and the
operation of public works of all kinds. Such works are,
of course, beneficial to the country as a whole, because
they enable production to be increased and used, and
that can be diminished, but they are of particular value
to the areas themselves.

Increasing World Supplies

In the same way the work of development in the over-
seas territories increases the revenue of the country,
the provision of social services and adds to the wealth
of the territories and raises their standards of living.
The work goes forward with the co-operation of the
local governments and with respect for Native rights.
It benefits the peoples concerned, while it is also
valuable to the rest of the world in that it increases
the total output of world supplies.

In our present difficult circumstances it is right that we in
this country should recognize a need for developing new
sources of food supply overseas, and to this end the groundnut
and other similar schemes must be undertaken in the overseas
territories. The groundnut scheme may be taken as an example
of the great advantages obtained by the territories concerned.
Not only will the sale of groundnuts enable East Africa to
pay for the needed imports of manufactured goods, but by
planting the scheme will include an increase in the
planted and cultivable land.

These projects are designed to rule to meet world food
needs, though in some cases they may be particularly con-
cerned with the food requirements of the Colonial peoples
themselves. An instance of this is the special schemes for
expanding rice production in British Guiana, West Africa, and
Malaya towards which Britain is contributing nearly £2
million in grants and loans. Some of these schemes will be
based on peasant and small farm organization.

It would also like to draw your attention to the great
importance attached to agricultural production in the 10-year
development plans of the Colonies: £89 million has been ear-
marked for this purpose in the plans already approved.

Planning Use of Resources

The only justification, we should suggest, that the
Government's plans for increasing overseas food production
lack out of account the interests of the Colonial Peoples.
However, we must remember that economic development in
the Colonies, just as anywhere else, can be achieved only
with the help of capital, goods, and it is these that are most
hardly supplied by world shortages of raw materials.

The most serious bottleneck is steel, on which railway,
harbour, factory and machinery construction so largely
depends. In 1947 Britain's steel exports to the Colonies
amounted to about 200,000 tons, compared to the total
of between 200,000 and 250,000 tons annually. The
Colonies do not receive a larger share of Britain's steel exports
than they did during the period 1920-30.

Of course, the Colonies have not been getting all the steel
they wanted, any more than we have for our own capital
developments in this country, before the war, over half their
steel imports came from outside the United Kingdom, parti-
cularly from the United States and Germany, and these supplies
are not now available. Not only are supplies shorter but the
requirements are greater than ever in view of all the develop-
ment and welfare plans that have been launched.

We have to plan to use our scarce resources just as
between our own home needs and the demands for Colonial
development, recognizing that development is fundamental
to any increase in Colonial standards of living. To-day the
limiting factor in the economic development of the Colonies
is not a lack of interest on the part of the British
Government, but the world shortage of capital goods.

only the case of representing his constituency does he sit in the House. He is a member of the Cabinet and of its committees, and shares in the collective responsibility for its actions. He must frequently represent his country's Colonial interests at international conferences. He must often take part in conferences at home; and, perhaps the most agreeable part of his duties, he must continually refresh his knowledge of the stream of visitors, at any rate the Ministers and their secretaries, who come to London from the Colonies.

Unde burden Involves Offair Risks

Devolution has been carried out in the practicable limits in the Colonial Office, but so long as it is only one office there must remain a man who is in theory at any rate, accountable for everything that goes on in it, and indeed, in the whole Colonial Empire. The Secretary of State may devolve whole blocks of work to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and the Permanent Under-Secretary may assign high responsibilities to the two deputy under-secretaries and six assistant under-secretaries. In the last resort, the House and Parliament will hold the Secretary of State responsible for every governmental error or failure to act throughout the Colonial Empire, and the Secretary of State will expect the Permanent Under-Secretary to keep him advised on any matter likely to require his attention.

These posts had not been filled in recent years by men of great qualities and iron constitution, the pressure of work would already have revealed itself in a serious manifestation of business. Let us not wait for this to happen. Let us take time by the forelock to create two separate Offices for the African Colonies, each with a Secretary of State as its political head and a Permanent Secretary as the head of its Civil Service.

We should not be making a violent breach with tradition. The form of administration of the British Colonies has changed frequently. It began in 1660 with a Committee of the Privy Council for the Plantations. This body gave birth to the Board of Trade. For a few years the Home Office ran the Colonies and then there was a single Department for War and the Colonies. The shedding of responsibility for the self-governing dominions, Southern Rhodesia, and the High Commission Territories of South Africa in 1925 to a separate Secretary of State provides a close parallel to what is now sought.

Only Best Remedy

It may be argued that as further territories achieve full self-government within the Commonwealth, the responsibilities outside the supervision of the Colonial Office, its responsibilities will sensibly diminish. In the very long run this may be so, but it is precisely when a Colony is in the last stages before achieving fully self-governing status that the greatest delay and misunderstanding in its administration is apt to occur. It is not suppose that Government might be expected to postpone the granting of full self-governing status. The problems of constitutional development in South-East Asia and the West Indies alone will give the Colonial Secretary a great deal of trouble for some time to come. In any case the shedding of responsibility for territories as they reach maturity will be more than counterbalanced by the increase of work arising out of those that remain.

The case for easing the burden on the Colonial Secretary has the same extent been recognized by the recent addition of a Minister of State to the two traditional Ministers at the Colonial Office. This will make ministerial visits to the Colonies much easier and help in other directions. It does not get to the heart of the problem, as the Secretary of State remains ultimately responsible as before for all the territories administered by the Colonial Office. The only real remedy is to make a clean cut in the work and the natural division is between the African and non-African territories. This could be the consequence of the process which has been going on for some years. In the past century African Protectorates were administered by the African Department of the Foreign Office, United by 1919 the Protectorates Department. British Central Africa Office was handed over to the Colonial Office in 1904, East Africa (now Kenya) and British Somaliland in 1905, and Tanganyika in 1914. Tanganyika came under the supervision of the Colonial Office in 1920.

Danger of Breakdown

For a long time inside the Colonial Office there was an East African Department and a West African Department and these were co-ordinated along with the other main geographical departments only in the Deputy Under-Secretary. Later the substantial ideas of African problems as compared with non-African was recognized by the merging of the East and West African Departments in a single African Department in charge

of an assistant under-secretary at present that Africa and development of Africa. Andrew Cohen. It would be a fine thing to have this administrative structure to make the African Department of the Colonial Office, along with other appropriate staff a compact and efficient Ministry.

Unless some such measure is taken, I foresee continual frustration in the development of our Colonies, such discontent among the local inhabitants with the slow and inefficiency of administrative arrangements, and perhaps a breakdown of the overloaded administrative machine.

U.S.A. Seeks Rhodesian Tobacco Good Market for Turkish Leaf

RHODESIAN TURKISH TOBACCO is as good as that of the Middle East, except for the presence of foreign matter, especially grass. This statement was made in Lusaka recently by Mr. Joseph L. Dougherty, agricultural attaché at the United States Legation in Pretoria, who has been visiting Northern Rhodesia with a view to considering future supplies of Turkish tobacco for the American market.

The Rhodesian habit of covering tobacco with grass in order to protect it from dew was looked upon with disfavour by the Americans, who found that they had to clean it out before use, and he suggested that in order to capture the U.S. market Rhodesian producers should switch over to using waterproof paper or some other clean material.

America normally obtained most of her Turkish tobacco supplies from Greece and Turkey, but those sources had to be given up during the war period, and for the last few years the United States had been taking from 1 to 2 million pounds annually from the two Rhodesias.

"Our consumption of Turkish tobacco in the States is about 10,000,000 lb. a year," added Mr. Dougherty, "and it is constantly rising. The U.S.A. is unlikely to produce Turkish tobacco itself, owing to high labour costs. With no other large and secure source of supply available, except the Rhodesias, a reasonable market at a good price should be possible for Rhodesian leaf, provided it is clean."

Partnership the Basis

No Governor Can Ask More

IN A BRIEF SPEECH to Sir Gilbert Rennie, the new Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Lady Rennie and their family, Mr. Welensky, speaking on behalf of all sections of the community and of his colleagues in the Legislative Council, said:

"We are desirous of assisting the Government of this territory and of assisting you in particular in carrying out your great responsibility. But I want to clearly understand that we on this side of the House, and I speak for the non-official members, on going into co-operation with the Government of this territory want it on a basis of partnership, and will not accept any suggestion of a basis of master and servants."

Sir Gilbert Rennie said in his reply: "I welcome very much the assurance which the hon. member for Broken Hill has given that non-official members will assist the Government on the basis of partnership. No Governor can ask more than that, and I assure him that I shall take full advantage of that offer which he has so kindly made."

Crop of 71,000 lb. Expected

THE Southern Rhodesian crop of fluo-cured Virginian-leaf, of which the reaping has just begun, is officially estimated at 71,000 lb. from 14,500 acres, compared with a fluo-cured crop of some 25,000 lb. from 92,000 acres last year. The indications are that the crop will be of good quality. Sales will start in April. It will be noted that the latest estimate is for a 20% increase in leaf yield within the year.

Secretary of State for African Colonies

Case for Reform Argued by Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

THE ARGUMENT has so far assumed that the development of British Colonial Africa will be undertaken by private enterprise, and that the responsibilities of the Governments will be limited to fostering such enterprise and to taking such governmental steps as are necessary in consequence. But in fact the development of British Colonial Africa will have to be shared by Governments or semi-Government undertakings, and the argument for a separate Secretary of State is *pro tanto* strengthened.

The weight of United Kingdom taxation is now such that the private British investor cannot play the part which he has hitherto played in the development of Africa. Moreover, in some of the Colonies a sentiment has sprung up in favour of public as against private enterprise. For both reasons the United Kingdom Government will be deeply involved in African development, and this has already been recognized by the creation of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, with an authorized capital of £100,000,000 and £50,000,000 respectively. Although their activities will stretch beyond Africa, clearly a great part of their investment will be in the continent. Indeed, the primary purpose of the Overseas Food Corporation is to improve the execution of the Groundnut scheme in East Africa, in which alone a sum well in excess of £25,000,000 is expected to be sunk. It is significant, too, when the United Africa Company proposed such a scheme they realized that it would be beyond the scope of private enterprise for the first stages.

Obtaining Capital Goods for Development

In the present shortage of capital goods there is a special reason of a temporary nature why there should be one Secretary of State able to give his continuous attention to African development. This development will make a big demand on the available capital resources, such as tractors and locomotives, and these capital goods will be secured for African development only in the States which are able to persuade his colleagues that this cause deserves a higher priority than the causes which they are individually arguing. He must be prepared to fight the claims of Africa up to the Cabinet, if necessary, and to do this effectively he must have a grasp of detail which is not possible if he has to give his attention to South East Asia, the Far East, the South Pacific, the West Indies, South and Central America, the Mediterranean, and the Antarctic as well.

If it is argued that the need of Africa cannot be met at present unless it is open up to American capital—for the United States is alone in a position to supply many of the capital goods required—the case for a separate Secretary of State is not weakened, but strengthened. For the entry of large American capital into British Colonial Africa would be bound to engage the close attention of the United Kingdom Government. I believe that American participation on an advisory basis in undertakings in British Colonial Africa and subject to proper guidance, should be welcomed, for there is no other means of developing speedily Africa; but it would certainly need to be carefully watched by the Secretary of State.

The need for close and continuous attention is shown by the recent indignation in the Colonies over the restrictions on imports of African goods into the British African Colonies. It has been explained, quite correctly, that these restrictions have had to be imposed because

if we impose quantitative restrictions in the United Kingdom and Colonies on the import of United States goods, we are obliged, under the Anglo-American Loan Agreement, to apply similar restrictions to the goods of other countries (including our own fellow-members of the Commonwealth), which do not have a common quota with us, as the Colonies do, in the International Monetary Fund. This is the kind of provision that looks quite innocuous, but its consequences become manifest; it is difficult to believe that its consequences were fully realized when the loan was negotiated at the end of 1945.

Africa as Hinterland of Western Union

The development of Africa is now being treated as the complement to unity in the Western Europe. Africa will be the hinterland of a Western Union. The African Colonies are all dependencies of countries in the West of Europe—the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain; and in the West of Europe we should be uniting Africa with the rest of the industrialized West of Europe. As the East of Europe for such of its food and feeding-stuffs, these supplies may be needed in future, and the natural place for all the West of Europe to seek alternative supplies is in its own African Colonies. The development of Africa is therefore bound up with the major political issue of the day, and the case for putting it in charge of a separate Secretary of State becomes so much stronger.

I have so far stated my chief reasons for the projected economic development of Africa, but an equally good case could be made out solely on political developments in Africa which will demand much closer attention than they have received in the past. The recent riots in the Gold Coast are a salutary reminder of the need for such close attention. Twelve months ago, when I visited the Gold Coast, there was hardly a cloud on the Colony's horizon. I made specific inquiries about the treatment of ex-servicemen, and found that it was proceeding satisfactorily. The ugly riots which have broken out since what we learned as regards this one model Colony emphasize the need for constant vigilance if trouble is to be forestalled.

Before long we shall have with us a tide of nationalism among Africans which may have momentous consequences both for the existing territorial divisions (which bear little relation to tribes) and for relations with the European Powers.

Case for Imperial Defence

Circumstances will also certainly make the United Kingdom to make East Africa the centre of our imperial defence system. Since the idea is first mooted, it has become clearer that India, Pakistan and Ceylon will not be available, and although I am not aware that any serious has been taken to point to East Africa as a main base and depot for supplies, this will greatly increase the Secretary of State's responsibilities.

And if there is a strong case for a Secretary of State for the African Colonies, there is an equally valid case for a separate Secretary of State for the non-African Colonies, ranging over five continents, and dealing with the whole range of constitutional development and administrative activity, distinct from the attention of a separate Minister.

We in the Colonial Office need to be satisfied unless somebody is to suffer. The amount of work which daily greets the Secretary of State has long exceeded those who keep the routine. Year by year the burden increases and it has become more than Atlas himself could bear. In 1900 the total of 1815 telegrams sent and dispatched in the Colonial Office was 98,726; in 1927, despite the shedding of responsibility for the self-governing Dominions, it was 2,816; in 1930 it was 596,930; in 1947 it was 954,000; and there can be little doubt that some time in the autumn the registry of the Colonial Office will be entitled to give a cocktail party to celebrate the millionth letter handed in 1948.

Telegrams tell a simple story, and most telegrams are in code or cypher, and their mechanical handling is a massive task. In 1937 coming and outgoing telegrams numbered 15,524; in 1947 the number was 74,000.

Each week in the session the Secretary of State has to face the House of Commons; he seldom has fewer questions than 20 to answer on a Wednesday, each involving a considerable background of information which he must master in advance; and there are questions on other days adjournment debates, and those unexpected stories which are the charm of the House of Commons. He cannot neglect his constitutional duties, for

*Being the conclusion from last week's issue of an address to the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

known that the generally low standards of Native living were the direct and inevitable result of low production. In a highly commercialized society such as the United Kingdom the same fundamental truth was masked, but at long last there is accumulating evidence that the Government and the trade unions recognize that they cannot escape from the duty of presenting this simple fact to the people until they become familiar with it.

Production campaigns in British Africa to-day cannot meet the present needs of the Mother Country, because greater production by the Mother Country is a continuous process.

Exports as Basis Of Development—the expansion of agricultural or mineral production in these Dependencies. Before output can be increased, however, this country must make available a big stock for the railways, more vehicles and transport, more agricultural, industrial and mining machinery, consumer goods which will induce labour to do more and better work, and not to emigrate in search of a more adequate supply of necessary skilled personnel—doctors, nurses, agriculturalists, engineers, educationalists, transport specialists, and air hostesses, technicians, managers and supervisors of all kinds. In other words, Great Britain must somehow contrive to spare all these men and these machines before she can hope for large increases in her imports from the Colonial Empire. Mutual aid is, of course, wholly desirable, but the first steps must usually be taken in the country, and not until there is a high level of acceptance of the principle of maximum productivity as the golden rule of daily life in the United Kingdom, do Colonial potentialities be capitalized. If Great Britain would really set down to work—on say, the basis cheerfully accepted by the Belgians since the liberation of their country—the flow of essential equipment to the Colonies would quickly improve, and there would be a corresponding acceleration in transforming Colonial prospects into actuality. Increased exports from this country are the basis upon which any great expansion of Colonial production must be built.

The report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee (extracts from which are published in this issue) contains a so-called "priority list of commodities" but the word "priority" is not well chosen, for it does not appear from the text that the products listed have been arranged in order of present or ultimate importance. Another curious statement is that

the committee should not be fully aware of the present circumstances of each colonial crop or of the latest plans of Colonial Governments for expanding existing output or developing new crops. Yet the ten-year development plans received by the Colonial Office from every Dependency must provide abundant evidence in regard to every major product, and if those plans were not sufficiently comprehensive in any particular, there would have been ample opportunity to obtain supplementary information by air mail for the committee to be a work for months. Incidentally, the report, dated January 25, was not published until March 17. Contrast that delay and the document is so short that it can have made but a trivial demand on the printing resources of the Stationery Office, with the speedy production by the Government of Southern Rhodesia of the much bulkier Miles Thomas report.

The committee, over which Mr. C. Goswami presided, expresses the view that "the very large expansion of agricultural production in the Colonies which His Majesty's Government wishes to see will **Guaranteed Markets** inevitably be retarded unless the producer can feel some assurance of a market for their increased production for a reasonable period of years at reasonably remunerative prices"; but discussion of this matter has been postponed to future meetings. Because that principle is fundamental to the whole problem, we believe that it ought to be faced now, for as supplies of various kinds increase, and European and African products find it easier to choose between crops, the wrong choice, from the Empire standpoint, may often be made if they are unaware of a long-range price plan. That must be an important factor in their decision, and if therefore desirable that knowledge of official policy should not be delayed. There are difficulties, of course, but that they are not insuperable has been shown in many cases in recent years, the latest instance being the five-year agreement, subject to annual reconsideration, between the tobacco growers of Southern Rhodesia and the tobacco manufacturers of this country. Many products of the Dominions and Colonies have price guarantees for several years ahead, and for so long as local or other Governments wish to encourage higher production for sale to them in bulk they will have to offer forward price satisfaction to the growers.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 25, 1948

Volume 4 (New Series) No. 1225

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

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOSE POLITICIANS, including the Cabinet Ministers, who during the past year or so have repeatedly told the British public that great contributions to its urgent requirements of food and raw materials would quickly be made by the Colonial Empire, will not be likely to relish the insistence of the first interim report of the Colonial Primary Products Committee that the benefits of increased Colonial production, great as they can and should be, will not be received for a period of years. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has emphasized time and again that Colonial development generally cannot produce short-term results, and that the public men who suggest the contrary (most of whom have been supremely oblivious of the Colony until quite recently) deceive themselves and the country when they speak through the voting of more millions of the taxpayers' money will promptly use Colonial storehouses brimming with riches awaiting transport to world markets. The miscalculations in regard to the production of groundnuts in Tanganyika have, it is somewhat diluted, the heavy draught of super-optimism with which some of the indiscriminating advocates of State enterprise were sustaining their business. They now say that men and machines, both of

the right kind, are as important to Africa as money, and that it is a good deal less difficult to find the money than the men or the equipment.

Millions of people in this country have been indoctrinated for decades with the effervescing, insidious and covered idea that they could and should strive by all means, legitimate or illegitimate, to obtain more money for less work. Some of those who misled them have now become His Majesty's Ministers, and in such positions of responsibility they have begun to lead the fallacy and folly of their former teachings, and they have now to spend much time in stressing the importance of precisely an opposite policy—that of maximum output.

Low Production Results in Poor Living Standards: National wealth is not a matter of maximum output. National wealth is of a size of millions of British pounds, and it has been taught to believe, a cake of standard and irreducible size, which, by social and political engineering, can be cut into pieces of equal size for the citizens of the State. So prosperous a nation as Great Britain can, as all the world now sees, be almost stripped within a few years of the accumulation of wealth of generations. As it is, it is plain even to the purblind, heavy reduction in the ordinary standard of living follows quickly upon a fall in national production. Every intelligent individual in Colonial Africa has always

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