

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FEDERATION, NOT AMALGAMATION, has become the agreed objective of leaders in the two Rhodesias as the result of a visit paid to Lusaka a few days ago by the chairman,

Federation of the Rhodesias. vice-chairman and secretary of the United Central Africa Association of Southern Rhodesia. Discussions with the non-official leaders of Northern Rhodesia brought agreement in favour of federation, not straight amalgamation. We also learn that it was unanimously agreed that all the rights of Africans in Northern Rhodesia must be preserved by the maintenance of a Legislative Assembly in that Protectorate, that the participation of Nyasaland in the federation was desirable; and that while a Federal Government with Dominion status would be needed to deal with the major common problems, including external affairs, defence and research, the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and the Legislative Councils of the two other territories would continue to legislate in matters transferred to the Federal Parliament. There is a remarkable constitutional development on several counts: first, because Northern Rhodesia's demand has been overwhelmingly for outright amalgamation. Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Legislature, has had the support of

all his elected colleagues in that matter, though not of all the nominated non-official members, one of whom, Sir Stewart Gore Browne, has proposed federation more than once, the last occasion being quite recently.

Secondly, many of the most influential men in Southern Rhodesia have favoured the idea of amalgamation, though, quite understandably, they felt that the approach should have come from the less populous **Both Territories.** and less developed northern territory, so that there might be no suspicion in any quarter that the stronger Colony had unfair designs upon a weaker neighbour. It is only a few weeks since the United Central Africa Association was formed in Bulawayo under powerful and enthusiastic auspices to work for a union of the Rhodesias as a first step in the direction of a federation embracing all the British Territories between the Limpopo and the Nile; its larger ambition is the adherence at a later date of the African Dependencies of all the European Powers associated in the Western European Union now in process of creation. It may therefore be assumed that energetic leadership will be given in Southern Rhodesia to this new movement for federation. The Prime

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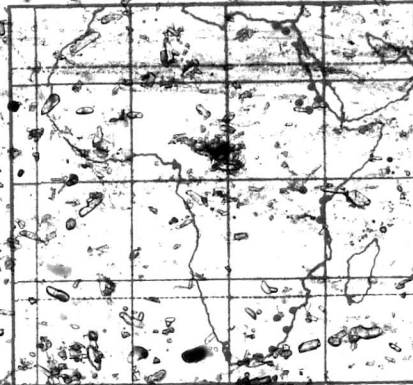
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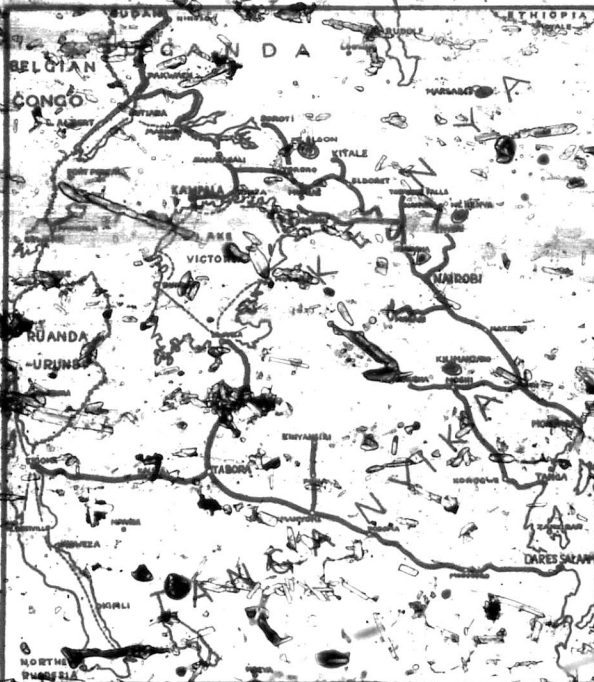
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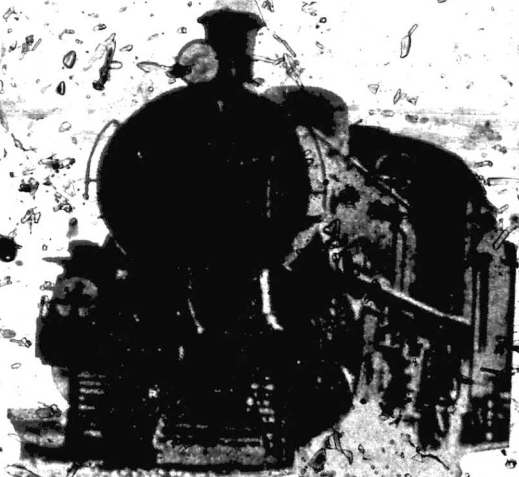
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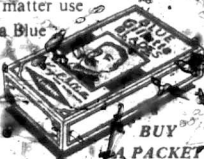
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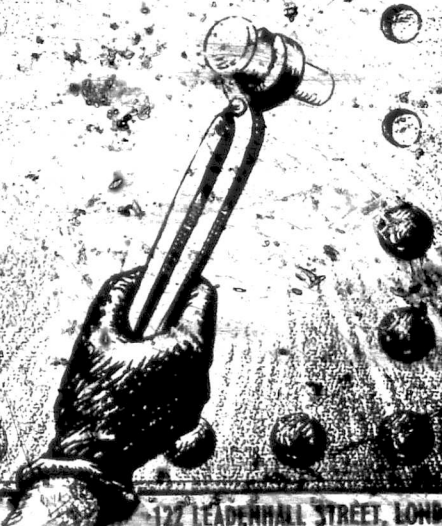
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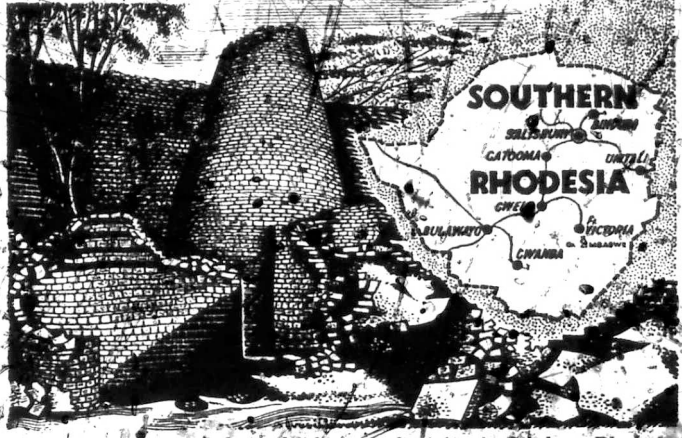
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All Sudan Ministers To Be Sudanese

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be finally established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

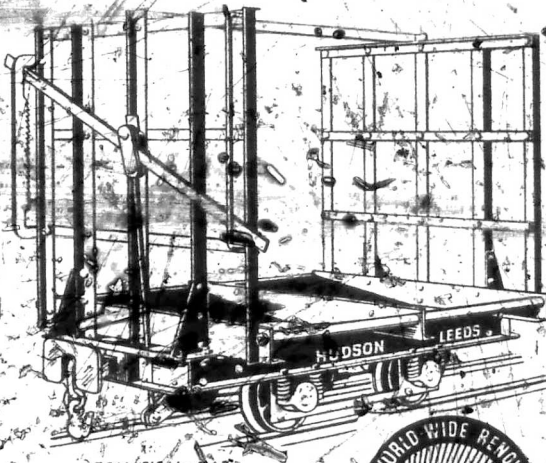
A pleasingly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—King Solomon's Mines—from which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 13th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans of the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industries and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.



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Mining

Report of Selection Trust, Ltd.

London No Longer World's Mining Centre

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, chairman of Selection Trust, Ltd., says in his statement issued to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1948, the text of which appears elsewhere in this issue, that London is no longer the mining centre of the world. Owing to high rates of income tax, profits tax, the absence of allowance against taxation for the depletion of the deposits, the unjust duty on so-called bonuses, fear of new and arbitrary forms of taxation, and rigid control of capital issues, foreign exchange and materials, American investors are insisting that operating companies, in which they take an interest should not be registered in London.

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., earned a profit of £732,983, compared with £853,602 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £392,000, exploration reserve receives £25,000, and a dividend of 2s. and a bonus of 6d. per share will require £308,330, leaving £247,434 to be carried forward, against £239,781 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2,242,399 in shares of 10s. each; share premium account stands at £822,000, revenue reserves at £800,434, 3 1/2% debenture stock at £366,281, and current liabilities at £514,595. Unquoted shares at or under cost are valued at £81,147, there are unsecured loans at £1,900,000, investments appear at £1,876,097, debtors at £6,044, Government securities at £302,614, and cash at £579,806. The profit shown in the consolidated balance sheet is £771,637, against £850,704 in the previous year. The company has large interests in Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (managing director), Mr. C. W. Baine, Mr. A. J. Brett, Mr. J. A. Dunn, Mr. E. Fraenkel (alternate), Mr. S. T. Amner, Brigadier R. Micklethorn, Mr. J. K. Cockburn Millar, Mr. R. D. Peters, and Mr. R. J. Prain.

The 15th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 24 at 11.30 a.m.

Development of Sabi Valley Apatite

Statement by Dorowa Minerals

THE DIRECTORS of Dorowa Minerals, Ltd., have issued a statement following the publication of the Sabi-Lundi Development Report, indicating that while their investigations are being pursued the final development of fertilizer industry must be a somewhat long-term proposition.

An option has been granted to a South African industrialist, Mr. Wolf Heller, who has invited an American specialist to undertake a careful examination of the deposits in the Sabi Valley.

The concessionaires add that, since this investigation will take some months and the prospects of developing the apatite will not be known until then, they will not commit themselves to the import of the necessary plant or the recruiting of qualified men.

The Sabi report contained a description of the Dorowa area by Sir Lewis Fermor, who stated that a remarkable occurrence of magnetic and apatite rocks exists. "The prospects of a phosphate industry at Dorowa must be studied seriously," he wrote. "If the efforts of the option holders lead to success, then a valuable supply of phosphatic fertilizer will be available within the Sabi Valley basin."

Mining Share Prices

THE CLOSING PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange were as follows:—

- Beechuanaland Exploration, 13s. 4 1/2d.; Bushtick, 3s. 4 1/2d.; Cam & Motor, 19s. Charterland, 7s. 6d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. 3d.; Falcon, 11s. 10 1/2d.; Globe and Phoenix, 19s. 6d.; Gold Fields Rhod., 11s. 4 1/2d.; Kenan, 2s. 7 1/2d.; London and Rhod., 6s. 1 1/2d.; Mashaba, 11 1/2d.; Motapa, 9s. 11 1/2d.; Nchanga, 70s. 7 1/2d.; North Charterland, 5s. 9d.; Phoenix Finance, 19s. 1 1/2d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 7 1/2d.; Rezende, 2s. 10 1/2d.; Rhod. Broken Hill, 20s. 1 1/2d.; Rhod. Copper, 4 1/2d. pref., 22s. 7 1/2d.; Rhod. Katanga, 3s.; Rhod. Anglo Americans, 35s. 4 1/2d. ad.; Rhod. Corp., 7s. 3 1/2d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 25s. 1 1/2d.; Rhokana, 1 1/2d.; Roan Antelope, 14s. 9d.; Rosterman, 3s.; Selection Trust, 6s. 10 1/2d. ad.; Selukwe, 1s. 1 1/2d.; Tanami, 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 16s. 4 1/2d.; 4% pref., 29s. 7 1/2d.; Tati, 1s. 4 1/2d.; Thistle Bina, 1s. 10 1/2d.; Uruwira, 8s. 10 1/2d.; Wankie, 6s. 9d.; Wankie Colliery, 21s. 9d.; Willoughby's, 11s. 1 1/2d. ad.; Zambesia Exploring, 20s.

Tanami Gold Mining

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., made a loss in 1947 of £1,240 which, deducted from the balance of £2,770 brought forward from the previous year, leaves £1,530 to be carried forward. The issued capital consists of £100,000 in 1s. shares; unquoted investments at cost are valued at £47,786, quoted securities at £1,492 (market value on December 31, £39,751), and current assets at £10,652, including £24,653 in cash. The main asset is the Rosterman holding. Current liabilities appear at £4,068. The directors are Mr. W. M. Kiplinick (chairman), Mr. H. W. Underhill, Mr. A. Loring, and Mr. A. J. Moring. The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 30.

Company Progress Reports in May

Bushtick.—2,500 tons of ore were treated, yielding 304 oz. gold and a working profit of £141. Additional revenue is expected from Government subsidy in respect of production.

London and Rhodesian.—At Vubach, a working level of £241 was incurred from the crushing of 10,000 tons of Main shaft, 6th level, No. 1 S. winz, at 200 ft. in drive S. 11, 11.4. dwt., other than N. winz, 1 R. R., 6.1 dwt. Over 64 in.; 7th level, No. 2 main drive N. 44 ft., 4.2 dwt. Over 18 in.

Globe and Phoenix.—3,045 oz. gold were recovered from milling of 6,000 tons of ore with a working profit of £11. Phoenix mine: 3rd level driven 46 ft., averaging 14 dwt.; 3rd level driven 64 ft., 4 dwt.; 14th level driven 18 ft., 5 dwt.; 14th level driven 14 ft., 4 dwt.; 15th level driven 9 ft., 2 dwt.; 16th level driven 82 ft., trace; 22nd level, raised 6 ft., 1 dwt.; 39th level driven 4 ft., trace; 4th level driven 8 ft., 1 dwt.; 39th level driven 10 ft., 9 dwt.; 5th level driven 21 ft., 1 dwt.; Globe mine: 6th level driven 58 ft., 1 dwt.; 7th level driven 20 ft., 1 dwt.; 6th level driven 59 ft., 6 dwt.

News of Our Advertisers

THE BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERS, LTD., have received an order for an aerial ropeway in Zambia at a cost of £280,000. This follows a £400,000 contract for a ropeway in connexion with the Wapenamona Dam in Australia.



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LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

Company Meeting

Selection Trust, Limited

Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Statement

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, will be held on June 24.

The following is extracted from the statement dated June 3 of the chairman, Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY, circulated with the report and accounts for year ended March 31, 1948:

Gross revenue amounted to £831,233. Income from dividends and interest was some £229,000 higher at £620,076, owing to larger distributions by the American Metal Company and Consolidated African Selection Trust. Profit on realization of investments amounted to £204,082, which was about £338,000 lower than the exceptionally high profit from this source last year.

The balance shown by the profit and loss account was £732,983, compared with £853,602 for the preceding year. Of this taxation required £392,000 and £25,000 has been transferred to exploration reserve. The directors recommend a dividend of 2s. and bonus of 6d., making 2s. 6d. less income-tax, the same as for last year. The balance carried forward is increased from £239,781 to £247,434.

Copper

The Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has been free of major shutdowns due to labour troubles which is experienced in the previous year, but the coal position shows very little improvement. Costs of production in Rhodesia are constantly on the increase, and I cannot see any arrest of this trend. Although the price of copper may fluctuate from time to time, I see no grounds at present for expecting any major reduction in the world's supply of the metal.

Roads and harbours are continuing to sell their entire production to the Ministry of Supply, and there is at present no indication of any forthcoming change in the Government's buying policy for copper.

The Tsilimeb Corporation in South West Africa is making excellent progress with the programme for the rehabilitation of the mine and plant. Lead and zinc concentrates are being produced from the old dumps and sold at the prevailing metal prices with consequent benefits to the financial position of that corporation.

Diamonds

Consolidated African Selection Trust, with its subsidiary, Selection Trust, had another successful year. Notwithstanding the recession operating expenditure of heavy increases in the cost of and the persistent rise in the cost of all kinds of supplies and equipment, the year's trading showed substantially larger profits. Early last year a recession from the high level of sales seemed likely but this passed, and demand for gem and industrial diamonds has since been strongly maintained.

Gold and Oil

On the new goldfield in the Orange Free State the St. Helena gold mine where development is furthest ahead, is making progress with its shaft sinking and construction work. Welkom Gold Mining Company has started the sinking of two main vertical shafts despite delays in obtaining equipment. Western Holdings, Ltd. will itself mine the Second Lease Area lying immediately to the north of the property of St. Helena. Recent additional drilling on the property has given satisfactory results and here also in due course a programme of shaft sinking and underground development will be initiated to open up the reefs.

The Ultramar Company's oil business in Venezuela is developing satisfactorily. That company raised loans

totalling £51 millions for development and exploration, which provided funds to bring the Mercedes Field—a which Ultramar, through its subsidiary, has a half interest—to the production stage and for the laying of the 157 miles of pipeline. It is expected that oil will start to flow through the pipeline shortly. Production is being obtained from the Mercedes field, covering an area of about 10,000 acres. In remaining concession areas there are promising indications of further oil-bearing structures.

Mining and the National Economy

It is perhaps not generally realized how important mining business is to our national economy. For example the two copper companies in our group are producing copper at a rate which represents a saving of \$50,000,000, a year for the nation, while the output of the diamond companies makes a further substantial contribution to the fund of hard currencies. In spite of the difficulties which beset us, it is clearly of vital importance to the national interest that the search for and bringing into production of new mines should be continued.

"When I started in mining, London was the mining centre of the world, and I regret to say that it now no longer holds that position. Many people may not realize that a mining business administered from this country is more or less in the position of a tied house, and that normally its policy would be to purchase practically all its plant, stores and replacements and to engage its engineers in this country. It is therefore of serious concern that there are at present so many objections to the incorporation of new mining companies here.

"Among these objections I would mention the following: first, the high rates of income tax and profits tax and the fact that there is no allowance against taxation for the depletion of the deposit, although in the United States, Canada and other countries a liberal allowance is granted; secondly, the unjust duty on so-called 'scrap metal' which hampers the raising of new capital and also the loss of other new and arbitrary forms of taxation; and thirdly, the rigid controls on foreign exchange, purchases of materials, and indeed practically every aspect of business.

London's Position Threatened

I know of cases where English companies have taken an interest in a mine or project but where part of the capital has been subscribed by Americans and others who have insisted that the operating company should not be incorporated in England and no one in circumstances could deny the reasonableness of their attitude. This is unfortunate because the effect may be that English mining groups will simply become minority interests in companies incorporated abroad and, will be unable to influence policy, or direct the purchase of equipment and the engagement of staff.

"If mines are affiliated to an American or Canadian group it is natural for American and Canadian engineers to be employed, and for the plant and machinery to be bought in those countries. If this situation persists, London's position in the mining world and its access to raw materials, which are so essential to national recovery and prosperity, will inevitably further deteriorate.

"We are fortunate in having interests in base metals, diamonds, gold and oil, the world demand for which shows, at present, no signs of diminishing, and I feel that we may look forward to the future with as much confidence as anyone in these uncertain times."

There are no signs of any falling off in cargo. Every effort is being devoted to the expansion of the United Kingdom export trade. Operating costs, however, continue to rise. Our shareholders already know something from previous meetings of the post-war inflation of running and maintenance expenses of shipping. Since the end of 1947 oil fuel has again considerably increased in price, and this item alone will involve the company in an increased expenditure of over £600,000 for 1948.

Once again I have pleasure in expressing on your behalf and on behalf of the Board warm appreciation of the services rendered throughout the year by the company's staff ashore and afloat.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the retiring directors were re-elected; the auditors were re-appointed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Company Meeting

Motapa Gold Mining

Company, Limited

Colonel E. Tulloch's Statement

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MOTAPA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Bulawayo on June 11, 1948, Colonel E. Tulloch, D.S.O., M.C., presiding.

The following extracts are taken from the Chairman's speech:

"The company's claim holdings in December 31 last numbered 27 blocks of gold mining claims, consisting of 754 claims. Since that date a further two blocks of claims have been pegged, and one block of claims and the remainder of one share, referred to in the directors' report, have been abandoned, so that the company's holding now numbers 28 blocks consisting of 759 claims. In addition, the company has taken up a 12-months' free option to purchase a block of claims contiguous to certain blocks of its own.

Financial Arrangements

"Since the close of the year the working fund has been exhausted and arrangements made with the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Limited, to make such advance of £80,000 as is necessary to provide funds to bring the mine to production. Repayment of this loan, which bears interest at 3 1/2% per annum, will be made over a period not exceeding five years.

"The Minister of Finance recently introduced his savings and Investment Budget in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. In his speech the Minister proposed a subsidy of £1 7s. 6d. per ounce on all gold won which would result in a total return of £10 per ounce to the producer. To defray this subsidy, however, he announced a Gold Industry Contribution consisting of a surcharge of 10% on all income tax assessments, including public and private companies, in respect of the year ended March 31, 1948.

"Since the close of the year a quotation of the company's shares has been granted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

"Good progress has been made with operations on the Company's property. The development footage advanced during the year totalled 5,084 feet. The footage measured along the strike of the ore bodies and fully proved by crosscutting of diamond drilling

amounted to 2,825 feet, of which 925 feet averaging 4.2 dwt. per ton over a width of 12.1 feet was payable in the Western Section, and 1,105 feet averaging 2.5 dwt. per ton over a width of 23.6 feet proved payable in the Eastern Section.

"During the latter part of the year, when sufficient ore had been fully developed and an adequate amount of stopes were made available for production, development operations were curtailed in order to conserve the financial resources of the Company.

"As a result of the development and diamond drilling carried out both prior to and since the inception of the company, the fully developed ore reserve at December 31, 1947, based on a pay limit calculated to conform approximately to the conditions then obtaining in respect of gold price and an assumed figure for working costs, was estimated to be 38,000 tons averaging 3.5 dwt. per ton over a width of 18.5 feet.

"Both No. 1 and No. 2 shafts are now fully equipped and capable of dealing with all requirements.

Boring Developments

"In addition to the development and diamond drilling carried out within the mine, a borehole was sunk from surface on the Jupiter claims. The hole was sunk to an assumed depth of 575 feet and disclosed a mineralized zone carrying sporadic values between 320 feet and 364 feet. A portion of this zone averaged 3.4 dwt. per ton over a corrected width of 16.8 feet and further prospecting will be carried out on these claims later.

"The reduction plant, it is expected, will be ready to be put in operation some time next month. Initial crushing operations will be confined to trial runs, and no declaration of results can be expected until the month of August, 1948.

"Mining will begin at 10,000 tons per month and it is intended to increase this to the full capacity of the plant, namely, 25,000 tons per month, as soon as possible, but the attainment of this rate of crushing is entirely dependent upon the water supply.

"In spite of the precautions taken by the impounding of water into the wall of the Ndujtjana dam, it was breached owing to an unprecedented storm which fell in the catchment area on November 23, 1947; the repair work caused considerable anxiety as this had to be completed before the end of the rainy season, which is generally assumed to be the end of March. The dam

summit, which temporarily was used as a spillway, this gap was finally closed and the permanent spillway installed in April, after which date very little rain fell in the catchment areas and the amount of water impounded only amounted to some 60,000,000 gallons, the capacity of the dam being 400,000,000 gallons.

Successful Experiments with Coal

"The experiments with Wankie coal for the generation of producer gas for the roasting plant to which I referred last year were highly satisfactory, and it has been decided to use this medium for roasting the mine concentrates.

"The permanent power line erected by the Electricity Supply Commission reached the mine in November, 1947, and this was energized the next month. Since then all our electricity requirements have been met. This line will provide the power necessary to run the mine on the basis of 25,000 tons per month.

"The total number of employees in service at May 31, 1948, was 60 Europeans and 794 non-Europeans.

"The report of the proceedings at this meeting will not be issued to shareholders, but copies will be available on application to the head office, Johannesburg office, or London office of the company."

During the year seven of our vessels entered service after reconditioning, whilst the WINCHESTER CASTLE was also recommissioned, after conversion from an aircraft carrier to a passenger liner.

In addition, the CARNARVON CASTLE and WINCHESTER CASTLE were released from Government service and were used without major reconditioning for the conveyance of immigrants to South Africa. Meanwhile "stern" improvements have been made in the accommodation and amenities as far as allowed. These two vessels will be withdrawn from this service for full reconditioning towards the end of the current year.

The ARUNDEL CASTLE and DUNNOTAR CASTLE remained on sea transport service through 1947, both have now been released. The ARUNDEL CASTLE, after a modification, had also entered the special immigrant service, and the DUNNOTAR CASTLE is now at Belfast undergoing reconditioning. We hope she will re-enter service before the end of 1948.

Two New Mail Ships Launched

Although less rapid than we had hoped, good progress was made during the year with the two new mail vessels building at Belfast, and the launching of these fine ships constituted events of exceptional interest.

The launching of the PRETORIA CASTLE on August 19, 1947, was unique, in that the vessel was named and launched by radio-telephony by Mrs. I. C. Smuts, wife of General Smuts, from her home near Pretoria.

The company was further honoured when Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret graciously visited Belfast to name and launch the EDINBURGH CASTLE on October 16, 1947. This was the first public function undertaken by Her Royal Highness.

Both ceremonies, which were broadcast in the Home and Overseas Services of the B.B.C., were completely successful.

It is expected that the PRETORIA CASTLE will be delivered to the company early next month and will sail on her maiden voyage on July 22. The EDINBURGH CASTLE should be completed about two months later and sail on her first voyage in the first half of October.

We have maintained a weekly mail sailing between Southampton and Cape Town throughout the year. As our passenger vessels returned to trade we were able to increase the number of passenger ships employed in this route. In the month of October, five out of every eight weekly sailings were taken by passenger ships, the remaining three sailings being performed temporarily by fast cargo vessels.

East African Services Limited

The advent of the PRETORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE will result in only one sailing in eight being taken by a cargo ship, and this remaining gap will be filled when the WINCHESTER CASTLE re-enters service in the spring of 1949.

The return of the LLANGIBBY CASTLE, LLANDOVERY CASTLE, and LLANSTEPPAN CASTLE during the year enabled us to resume our intermediate and East African services on a limited scale. All three vessels were employed in the Round-Africa Service, which will be re-demanded a few months hence by the DUNNOTAR CASTLE, making four vessels so employed, as compared with six before the war.

The intermediate service to South Africa and Portuguese East Africa and back via the West Coast was maintained by three vessels before the war. We look forward to the return of the WARRIOR CASTLE and DURBAN CASTLE to this trade as soon as the CARNARVON CASTLE and ARUNDEL CASTLE return to the mail service.

Our cargo vessels were employed during 1947 in our regular services between the United Kingdom and Continent and South and East Africa, as well as between the United States of America and South and East Africa.

The increasing number of passenger vessels available enabled us to make progress in carrying a large number of the passengers whose names had been on our waiting lists for a long time. The list of those waiting to travel homeward from South Africa was worked off by August last, and from then until towards the end of the year our vessels sailed for the United Kingdom with some vacant accommodation.

The position outwards is still difficult owing to the large numbers who wish either to take up permanent residence in South Africa or to spend the English winter there, but with the advent of the PRETORIA CASTLE and EDINBURGH CASTLE further progress should be made in reducing the outward waiting lists.

Return Cargoes

Throughout the year we secured good outward cargoes, but return cargoes, which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, sometimes fell short of our hopes, particularly later in the year. We are, of course, taking full part in shipping the highly important United Kingdom exports to South Africa.

The agreement under which the Union lends £80,000,000 to the United Kingdom and the latter continues to buy South African products is very welcome as an outstanding example of mutual goodwill and of trade within the Commonwealth.

Cargoes from the United States of America, which earn much-needed dollars, proved disappointing from time to time. We employ vessels of large cargo capacity in this important trade, in which we have been engaged for so long and in which we intend to maintain our position in spite of severe competition from vessels of other flags.

Delays in port, both in this country and overseas, have become accentuated since I mentioned them at our last annual meeting. I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the swift handling of vessels and quick turn-round in ports in order to obtain the maximum value from the available shipping resources.

Last year I mentioned the proposal that we should transfer our mail vessel operations entirely to the new docks at Southampton, where it was expected that better facilities for handling passengers and cargo would be provided. Owing to the restrictions on capital expenditure which have been imposed temporarily, further progress has not yet been possible with this project.

Developments in South Africa and East Africa

The Union of South Africa continues to enjoy general prosperity and is still Britain's best customer. Expansion of secondary industries continues, and many British firms are opening factories in the Union.

Important developments are also taking place in the Rhodesias and in East Africa, where great schemes are already taking place. The company hopes by providing suitable shipping facilities to play its full part in the furtherance of plans for the greater utilization of the vast natural resources of these territories, but it is plain that considerable development will be needed at some of the ports and in internal communications before any great expansion can be achieved.

While the mail and intermediate services to the Union must have our primary attention, we are fully alive to the needs of the other territories we serve. Now that the full resumption of the mail service is in sight we shall proceed to restore and, if necessary, augment our other services, with particular reference to developments in the British territories of East Africa.

Immediate prospects for passenger traffic continue good, and it is not yet possible to say how far air competition may be felt in more normal times.

Company Meeting

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.

Benefits of Extensive Shipbuilding Policy

By Vernon Thomson's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday last, June 10, at the registered offices of the company.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, B.A., G.B.E., the Chairman, who presided, said:—

"Gentlemen.—The report of the directors and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1947, having been circulated to stockholders some days ago, may we first turn as read?"

"The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1947, read in conjunction with the report, set out clearly the position of the company.

"You will recall that the Union-Castle Company completed a very extensive shipbuilding and re-engining programme only just prior to the outbreak of the late war, with the fortunate result that our large and efficient fleet was fully available to the Allied cause at that crisis in our country's history. Last year was the first since 1939 in which all but two of our passenger and cargo vessels have been trading in their normal services, and this coincided with a period of very active world demand for shipping, our company has now for the first time reaped the full benefit of its pre-war and subsequent shipbuilding policy. Our earnings this year are really the best fruits of our work and expenditure over the last 12 years.

Increased Passenger Traffic

"During 1947 our passenger accommodation has generally been filled to capacity, but this is a very normal peace-time experience when there has usually been a considerable margin of empty space, even in the seasonal periods. Beyond a certain point every additional passenger carried naturally adds to the profits of the voyage, but had not our passenger carrying by ship far exceeded the pre-war average, the rate charged would have proved uneconomic with costs at their present level.

"Throughout the year there was also a steady demand for cargo space, and we were able to utilise to supplement our own ships by tonnage taken on charter.

"Our subsidiary companies, whose satisfactory profits during the year, and the value of our investments in these and elsewhere is considerably in excess of the figure at which they appear in the balance sheet.

Profit of £1,885,921

"In these circumstances the results now submitted to you, with a net profit of £1,885,921, naturally showed a marked improvement upon the earnings of our fleet as requisitioned.

"As a liner company like ours cannot be long without some new tonnage on the stocks. Even when the two new mail vessels which we expect to be ready within the next few weeks are delivered, we still require three more intermediate vessels to complete the replacement of war-time losses without making any allowance for possible new developments. To this end we have recently placed a contract for a vessel of similar dimensions to the *DEERHALL CASTLE*.

"Stockholders will readily appreciate that, as ships are wearing assets, it is necessary, in order to preserve these assets and maintain our capital intact, to set aside annually sufficient depreciation to equal a vessel's original cost by the end of her life. In addition, however, there are at present the greatly enhanced post-war

costs of replacement; these affect obsolescent tonnage also. Without entering you with details, a passenger vessel of the same size and speed as one of ours built just before the war would cost to-day about two and a half times the pre-war figure. The cost of one of our new mail vessels to-day would be in the neighbourhood of £3,000,000.

"Efficient tonnage is essential to provide the efficient service which it is our constant aim and pride to give to Britain and Africa. As has been seen to-day, this means very costly tonnage. The cost affects the annual depreciation to be set aside for replacement, also the running expenses throughout the life-time of the vessel, whereas earnings are not static at their present high level, they fluctuate. Thus it is doubly important to build up adequate financial reserves while we may. Accordingly the directors have added £1,000,000 to the general reserve account which now amounts to £1,500,000. Used in development of our business, this is additional productive capital.

Last Year's Dividend Maintained

"The earnings for 1947 would normally warrant an increased distribution to stockholders, particularly in view of the lean years during which the ordinary stockholders received no return whatsoever. Having regard, however, to the extent to which the increased earnings are due to exceptional conditions which may prove to be largely of a temporary character and bearing in mind the Government request that dividends should not be increased in present circumstances, the board felt that stockholders would approve of the dividend upon the company's ordinary stock being maintained at the level of last year's distribution (i.e., 6% plus a bonus of 2%), and that advantage be taken of the opportunity to strengthen the company's power to cope satisfactorily with any future development which may arise in the fortunes of the shipping industry.

Increased Reserves

"Shipping ranks as a speculative investment dependent as it so largely is upon the course of overseas world trade. Experience shows that shipping has periods of prosperity and of depression. We cannot insulate ourselves from the general level of world trade, but we can modify the impact of these events by endeavouring to pay a reasonable, steady dividend through good periods and bad. This also is best achieved by setting aside reserves when trading permits.

"For many years now the Union-Castle Company has had, in addition to a staff superannuation fund association, a widows' and orphans' fund association. To the latter we have contributed an annual sum of £10,000. To promote further the welfare of our staff ashore and afloat, the directors have this year set aside the large sum of £312,003, which, while commencing the company's annual contribution will also strengthen and add to the usefulness of the fund.

"After making these allocations and providing for the dividend, the increased balance of £51,480 is carried forward.

"There has been no change during the year in the company's fleet, which consists of 24 vessels of 315,145 gross register tons. It has been maintained in a state of high efficiency and has been operated without serious accident.

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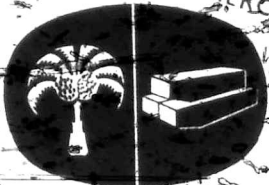


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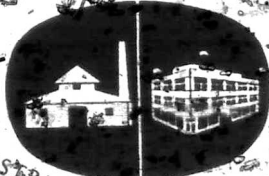
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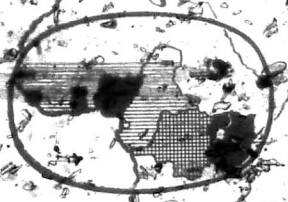
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Mr. John Hynd on East Africa

Fabians Hear White Settlers' Pleas

MR. JOHN HYND, M.P., leader of the Fabian delegation, which visited East Africa in March and April, described his impressions at a meeting held last week in the Cabinet Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

After flying over thousands of miles of arid desert, the Fabian delegates, with their obviously tremendous potentialities, were, he said, most impressive, but they were not a great garden of Eden. They had over-crowded populations, very seriously under-manured the ground, and badly cultivated on crude lines, there were vast areas of good soil which might take many years to bring back to cultivation. In contrast, it was refreshing to see the areas which had been so well developed by white settlers.

The African method of farming by the hoe, with its complete lack of conservation for the soil is most disappointing, he said. There is obvious need for elementary social services. Hospitals are scarce and overcrowded, there is an almost complete lack of many areas of educational facilities and opportunities, except for the odd school here and there, and housing conditions and communications are poor. Thus it is not surprising that the economy of East Africa is at a particularly low level. Kenya, for instance, in 1938 exported £3,800,000 worth of goods, while her imports amounted to £4,400,000, even when she had no adverse balance. It seems impossible, with present resources and conditions, to hold out much hope for the large-scale development of far-reaching social services.

Research into Social Problems

There is tremendous need for research into all social problems. The tsetse fly, for example, is advancing in many parts and in Uganda the fly controls one-third of the entire land area; in one area in Uganda the cattle population has been reduced in five years from 55,000 to 150. Another menace is the sudden death disease of calves in Zanzibar, which wipes out thousands of calves literally overnight. Research work on this disease does not succeed the economy of Zanzibar is threatened with destruction.

There were, of course, bright spots. A new anti-tsetse drug developed by I.C.I. had been injected experimentally into a herd of cattle, and after two or three months the beasts were still doing well. This might prove the answer to the tsetse fly. If so, East Africa's prospects would be immensely improved. Whatever we may think or say about the methods by which white settlement began in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, the methods by which Native labour was exploited, and by which the European settlers are still endeavouring to protect conditions in which they can flourish—the way remains that the settlers have made a very considerable contribution to the economy of the territories. Development of the gold and diamond mines, for instance, has assisted the important export trade, which in turn enables essential imports to be brought in.

The land laws had retarded development of the white settler system, and had opened up the question of how and by what means conditions were to be improved. How were we to get vital foodstuffs, develop land and minerals, and support? How were we to develop the vital export trade? Above all, how were we to encourage the African peoples to make the biggest contribution themselves to social improvements and developments? That was a vital point for such things could not for ever be financed by Britain.

Experimenting with 140 Crops

The groundnut scheme will lay the foundations of an entirely new economic standard for East Africa. It is not simply a question of growing groundnuts to produce edible fats. Experimental farms are testing all sorts of crops within the scheme, 140 different crops and 400 varieties are being tried out. It may be, to give one example, that sunflowers will flourish even better than groundnuts. The tremendous experiment will demonstrate many things. It is also laying the foundations of new communications and setting new standards in social welfare and housing.

Very large scale development of ranching practices in East Africa was possible in driving through Uganda. It was astonishing to see the tremendous areas of potential grazing land which, in spite of plentiful water supplies, was not being used. That land could be opened up and might well replace our reliance upon the Argentine for meat. But it would require vast capital and the whole-hearted co-operation of the Africans. The experiment of encouraging Africans to adopt modern methods of ranching had already been tried in certain parts of Uganda with exciting results.

Fish provided another example of wasted resources. On

Albert the fisherman, working with fantastically crude methods, used canoes which could not go beyond the shallow waters just offshore, missing the better fish in deeper water. Larger modern boats had now been brought from Lake Victoria, and the Natives were being shown how to improve their catch. That development might answer the problem of the shortage of protein food.

There are mineral resources. In Tanganyika the coal seams are wide, unequalled by any in the world. But they are not being tapped owing to the lack of transport and machinery. In the Ruwenzori Range in Uganda large deposits of valuable minerals are waiting to be worked. It is only a question of finance, but of shortages of steel and equipment. Until these things are done you will not get the expansion of resources necessary to raise the standard of living to any marked extent.

Local Suspicion

If I were an African, ignorant of outside conditions and of threatening famine, living a comparatively low pleasure life, I should take a awful lot of inducing to leave my life and work towards the ultimate goal of strap-hanging on the train—even to work in the Williamson diamond mines in Tanganyika, where the conditions were the best I saw anywhere in East Africa. It is not going to be easy to persuade Africans to appreciate the advantages of our civilized life.

I heard many complaints from European farmers about the laziness of Africans, that they are not worth more than they are paid for. There is, no doubt, a certain amount of truth in that, but it seems that many Africans have a not unnatural preference for working for 60s. a month as a clerk in an Indian store rather than as an agricultural labourer on a European farm for 20s. a month.

Political reactions must also be considered. The African sometimes had a very poor opinion of the efforts made to improve his conditions. In Uganda political development was quite advanced in many directions, but the great trouble was that many of the political movements had very little idea of where they were going or what they wanted.

Trade union advisers had come up against definite obstacles here had, for example, been an unfavourable reaction amongst Africans to the appointment of Mr. Patrick as trade union adviser in Kenya. The delegation had found that some re-

(Continued on page 1140)

Fresh
Dishes

PEYER'S

Country
Life

CIGARETTES

The advertisement features a central illustration of a fisherman in a hat and boots, standing on a wooden pier or boat, holding a large fish. To the right, a woman in a light-colored dress is seated, looking towards the fisherman. The background shows a body of water and a distant shoreline. The text is arranged around the illustration, with 'Fresh Dishes' in a cursive font at the top left, 'PEYER'S' in a bold, sans-serif font below it, and 'Country Life' in a large, stylized, outlined font in the center. At the bottom, 'CIGARETTES' is written in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font.

Birthday Honours List

(Continued from page 128)

LAINF, MISS MARGARET, a student leader of the "Dona" League, Kumi, Uganda. Mrs. Lainf has recently retired from the Kumi (for children) and Ongilo (for adults) schools in Uganda 15 years ago. She was awarded the B.E. in 1944.

MELVILLE ERIC, lately Labour Commissioner in Nataland. Recently retired after 23 years' service in that office.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

MÄKENZIE, KENNETH CHARLES BAIRD, honorary secretary, Office Buyers' Association.

MAYNARD, PARRY, senior executive officer, Colonial Office, which he entered in 1920.

MITCHELL, ARTHUR JAMES, Deputy Director of Public Works, Tanganyika.

PARNALL, JOHN, Commissioner of Police, Zanzibar.

REGINAED, HARRY, Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia.

RICE, EUSTACE MEREDITH, Chief engineer, Rhodesia Railway, Ltd.

RIDOUT, WALTER WILLIAM, Town Clerk, Nairobi Municipality, until his recent retirement.

TIBBITT, ERIC MONTAGUE, assistant director, Colonial Audit Service. Senior assistant auditor in Uganda some years ago.

M.B.E.

ALLEN, FRANCIS EDWARD, marine insurance officer, "Crown Agents" for the Colonies.

CALVERT, JOHN EDWARD HILBROOK, supervisor of technical training, Uganda.

D'AMÉIDA, ASCENCIO OLIVET CHESTAO FRANCISCO, Sowres assistant accountant Public Works Department.

DAVIES, MISS ANNE SOPHIE, for services in connection with St. Gabriel's Home for Children, Uganda.

FOGGIN, BERNARD JOHN MIDDLETON, M.V.O., secretary to the Governor, Southern Rhodesia, and clerk to the Executive Council.

HEWITT, MRS. HELEN, for public services in Tanganyika.

MCCARROGHER, MISS DOROTHY KATHLEEN, nursing sister and dispenser, Universities' Mission to Central Africa, Zanzibar. Miss McCarrogher has served in many parts of Zanzibar and Tanganyika during her 18 years with the mission.

MACHUN, FREDERICK THOMAS, for services in Kenya.

MCKAY, WILLIAM, for welfare services in Northern Rhodesia.

MURDO, MWALIM DADDI, head teacher and pathologist, St. Andrew's College, Universities' Mission to Central Africa, Zanzibar.

PATERSON, ROBERT, district superintendent, Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

RULL, MRS. MOLLY, for public service in the Department of Internation Camps, Southern Rhodesia.

WEISS, HERBERT RAYMOND, senior forester, Uganda.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

ALI, ABDULHAMANI BIN, Liwali of Tanga.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

ASHWORTH, HENRY TWO DALES, M.B.E., for executive officer, Colonial Office.

HULLEY, FRANCIS EDWARD, Provincial Native Commissioner for the Midlands, Southern Rhodesia.

R.S.M. (Military Division)

HUSAN, R.S.M. DAI, The King's African Rifles.

HUSSEIN, SER. SERGT. MOHAMED, East African Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

NOGLO, B.S.M. STEPHEN NZOKA, East African Artillery.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

MBOYA, PAUL, executive officer, East London Native Council, and recently appointed African Member of Kenya of the East African Central Legislative Assembly. Visited this country for a Victory Parade.

SMITH, CHARLES WILLIAM, chief superintendent, British Colonial Corporation.

DEMELLO, GLESON, Kenya Agricultural Officer.

MASID, JUSUF BULLET BIN, clerk in the District office, Lamto, Tanganyika.

ABDERMAN, HAGAR, for Prisons Service, Tanganyika.

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE MEDAL

VINCENT, STEWART LEE, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Church and Groundnut Scheme

Bishop Wyno Jones's Address

BISHOP OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA, the Rt. Rev. Wyno Jones, addressed a gathering of the Friends of the Overseas Base week in Mary Gainer House, Westminister. This was his first visit to England for 10 years.

The impact of Europeans upon the African was of tremendous importance, he said, and it was vital that any scheme to be sent out to Tanganyika should be of the right type. The groundnut scheme would have been a lasting repercussions upon life in that part of the world. The view from his veranda at Kongwa, where he had once lived, used to be of a vast plain abounding with game. Now railway lines, a station and a modern aerodrome had been built and nearly 1,000 Europeans and 10,000 Africans were living under canvas. The scheme was changing the social life of the African. War had brought much to alter the Native's outlook, but the new work and the discovery of diamonds by Dr. Williamson, were bringing new problems. The Africans engaged were far from their homes, and the safety of marriage and of the home—just as important in Africa as in Britain—was endangered.

A committee of six missionaries had been set up to administer the work of the church in the groundnut areas. Bishop Wyno envisaged that the Overseas Food Corporation would give every possible facilities for encouraging and building-up spiritual contacts.

The inscription on Rhodesia coins is to be changed from "George VI King Emperor" to "King George VI". This follows similar changes throughout the Commonwealth following the grant of Indian Independence. On the half-crown the inscription is altered from "G V I R I O" to "G V I R."

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N. Rhodesian Development Plan

Federation To Be Discussed In London

The **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL** of Northern Rhodesia last week Mrs. F. Wlleslensky, leader of the non-official members, said that the Government should prepare a definite policy for the European immigration. Events in neighbouring territories had made it more essential that the Protectorate should accept immigrants of British stock.

During the forthcoming visit to London of delegates to meet the Secretary of State he especially wished to discuss two points—federation of the Rhodesias and the British South Africa Company's royalties. He stressed that the net receipts from mining royalties, rents and fees had been multiplied more than threefold in 1947. He asked for information on the food position and on railway legislation.

Mr. F. Crawford, the Economic Secretary, introducing the revised 10-year development plan, said that all schemes for better standards of living, better social services and better roads would be based on shaky foundations unless they could expand the country's productivity, increase its national income, and diversify its economy. On the other hand, the social services were essential if they were to make the best use of African man-power, which needed better health and more skill.

Cost Increased by £1,000,000

The original 10-year plan could not be carried out for the estimated sum of £13,000,000; the cost could now be £14,000,000. This amount would be raised as follows: £1 million from the territorial grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; £3 million from the territory's surplus funds, at present standing at nearly £8,400,000; £2.4 million from surpluses to be collected annually between 1945 and 1949; and £9 million from loans.

He suggested the establishment of a Development Fund, which would free the plan from the ups and downs of the annual budgetary position and give a measure of flexibility in execution, and supported recommendations that future grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund should be confined to works of a capital nature, while the country progressively absorbed the recurrent expenditure of the development schemes into its annual budget. That would avoid a huge recurrent expenditure commitment falling upon the budget at the end of the 10 years.

There were schemes to establish a mechanized bush-clearing unit to import breeding stock, develop fish farming, and evolve a system of dams and weirs which would develop the wheat land in the Kalua Valley in the Mazabuka district. The plan for rural development based on rapid extension of the present farming system, using cattle and machinery. If the African was to be attracted back to the land to learn farming properly, he must have some security of tenure, and it would be necessary to change the present system of Native land tenure gradually and carefully.

Reorganizing European Farming

It was similarly necessary to reorganize European farming. There should be planned production, stability of prices over a long period of years, security of markets, and adequate agricultural credit facilities. A systematic such lines was operating in Kenya, and it was proposed that a small delegation of farmers from Northern Rhodesia should visit Kenya to see what was being done.

The Development Authority had formulated a three years' road plan. The Government's housing needs were £10 to £50 quarters, and the first 54 would be built or at least started in this year.

The Authority had been very bad about the road programme, and had recommended that 360 miles should be started at a cost of nearly £1,000,000. In addition to Government roads, the following roads would be started: Lusaka to Kafue, Lusaka to Broken Hill, 20 miles north and 20 miles south from Mankwago, and the first 30 miles north from Livingstone. They had now considered strip roads, because although strip roads had the advantage of low initial cost, the total cost both of construction and maintenance in the transition from unimproved road to full tarred carpet was very much higher if strips had been put down at first. Southern Rhodesia had now abandoned the strip system. Expenditure on roads accounted for 60% of the total development outlay.

He ended by quoting a great soldier who on a recent visit to Lusaka had said to him: "Great enterprises such as these are essential not to lose nerve. Just plan wisely and plug

Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE congratulated the Development Authority on the plan and said that the position had changed since Northern Rhodesia had offered to raise the £2,000,000 allowed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. There was now a large internal surplus in the United Kingdom finances, and they could therefore take their argument with a clear conscience.

The idea of a secondary school for Africans had been approved about a year ago, and the plans for such a school had been trying to find a site. They had been particularly slow in that matter. He was pleased that the plans were to include agricultural schools, and he endorsed the rural development plan. Subsistence agriculture, enabled nobody to live above starvation level. At least they were putting that right. The change from traditional Native land tenure to present system must be carefully made, and there must be assurance that the land remained the property of the man's immediate family on his death.


Mr. Grachy on Groundnut Scheme

Mr. STEWART GORE-BROWNE, Minister of Food, said when he reached this country on Monday after a three-weeks' visit to East Africa to inspect the groundnut scheme, that its economic prospects were better than ever, but though development costs were rising, the value of the product was much higher.

When addressing Nairobi Rotary Club on Thursday he said that the capital costs might eventually be about double the original estimate of £25,000,000. If so, were so the cost of producing groundnuts would rise by less than £10 per ton if amortized over 33 years, or by only a few shillings if amortized over the 39 years contemplated by the full term of the Overseas Food Corporation lease.

The scheme was based on a price of groundnuts starting at £30 and dropping to £20 per ton. To-day Great Britain had to pay £60 and store her ton for edible oils, including expungents.

There were now enough heavy tractors for a considerable food, and the spirit of the men and women engaged in the work was splendid, it was a guarantee of success. While he was in the Ministry responsible there would be no slavish adherence to the exact programme of the White Paper.



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Agents for Rhodesia: Langer & Co., Salisbury and Harare.

Mr. John St. Maur, Ramden Found 'Fatally' Shot

MR. JOHN ST. MAUR RAMDEN, elder son of Sir John St. Maur Ramden, was shot dead by unknown assailants last week in his house in Penang, Malaya, where he was managing director of a group of rubber estates. The police, who announced that the estates had been free from labour troubles, have detained six Malaysians and Javanese.

Mrs. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, told Parliament that the Colonial Office was awaiting a full report on the case.

"In recent weeks there have been at least 10 serious incidents, including 10 murders and three attacks on European members of staff. These crimes of violence have their origin in agitation by extremist elements who challenge the authority of the Government and attempt to upset the economy of the country by fomenting labour disputes, intimidation and the repudiation of conciliation and the orderly process of industrial relations. The Governments of the Federation and Singapore are making the best developments most urgently. Everything possible is being done to prevent lawlessness and violence and to bring to justice those guilty of these outrageous crimes."

Mr. Ramsden served in the Royal Navy during the last war.

Sir John Ramden, who has extensive interests in East Africa, recently revisited Kenya.

Dr. Malan and the Empire Conditions of Co-Operation

DR. MALAN, the Nationalist Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said in a recent broadcast address: "We readily acknowledge the uniquely friendly relations existing between our country and the United Kingdom and other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is the desire of the Government that these friendly relations shall be continued. We must, however, emphasize that co-operation for common purposes can be possible only if such co-operation does not detract from our status and freedom of action as a sovereign independent State, and only if in such consultations no attempt is made by any member of the Commonwealth to interfere in our domestic affairs. It will be generally conceded that with the accession to the Commonwealth of new members having equal rights, the danger of interference cannot be regarded as imaginary. It is the desire of South Africa's Government that success be borne in mind. This inevitably leads to the question as to whether this universal friendly co-operation would not more effectively be achieved by a series of separate contacts between the individual members of the Commonwealth rather than through discussions at joint and inclusive conferences."

Kenya's Non-Official Majority

KENYA'S NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, which assembled in Nairobi last week, has a non-official majority for the first time. The non-official members number 22 against 15 official members (5 ex-officio and 10 nominated). There are 11 elected Europeans, five elected Asians (two of the Indian seats being reserved for the Muslim community), one elected Arab, one nominated Arab, and four nominated Africans. The three Hindu members, elected for Indian constituencies, absented themselves from the opening session at the instance of the East African Indian National Congress, which has strongly opposed the division of Indian representation on a religious basis. The address of the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Proposed Reforms in the Sudan Governor General Pled to Act

H.M. GOVERNMENT'S attitude to constitutional reforms in the Sudan is stated in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. Morrison, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said:

"During the past six months His Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government have been discussing the measure of constitutional reform in the Sudan which the Governor-General has proposed with the purpose of associating the Sudanese more closely with the central administration of their country as a first step towards self-government."

"In view of the importance of these reforms which include the establishment of a native Council and an elected legislative assembly, the Governor-General has communicated to both Governments the successive drafts of the ordinance embodying the proposed reforms. We have in turn received the views of the two Governments."

"Lately discussions have been taking place in Cairo between His Ambassador and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and during the course of these talks H.M. Government have endeavoured to ascertain how far it would be possible to meet the expressed Egyptian desire to participate in the preparation of the Sudanese people for self-government."

Tripartite Committee

"With the agreement of the Governor-General, the suggestion that a tripartite Anglo-Egyptian-Sudanese committee should be set up to survey the progress of the Sudanese towards self-government and that an Anglo-Egyptian committee should supervise the elections to the legislative assembly. The Governor-General expressed his willingness to nominate to the executive council two Egyptians from the ranks of the Egyptian officials serving in the Sudan, and the Governor-General also agreed that the senior staff officer of the Egyptian forces in the Sudan should attend all meetings of the executive council when defence matters were being discussed."

"After protracted negotiations Mr. Morrison, who is in Cairo to give his support to the Foreign Secretary on May 28 that he had reached agreement on all points with the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the proposed constitutional reforms, though the latter still had to seek the endorsement of the Egyptian Government. He also received a request from H.M. Ambassador for an urgent appeal from the Foreign Secretary on June 2, which he has received no answer from them regarding their willingness to co-operate in the proposed reforms on the basis of the proposals of the Governor-General. H.M. Government therefore feel that they can no longer stand in the way of the Governor-General doing as he thinks fit regarding the promulgation of the ordinance, which will define his duties and obligations for the good government of the Sudan under the agreement of 1949."

"In conclusion, and in case there should be any misunderstanding on this point, it would like to emphasize that these negotiations have never been intended to be a means of the conflicting and incompatible wishes of the Sudan or which both Governments have previously and publicly asserted their positions."

Complaints have appeared in the vernacular press in Uganda that some of the Native translators of the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department are not competent because during education in Great Britain they spoke nothing of their mother tongue.

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PERSONALIA

AIR VICE-MARSHAL W. M. YOUNG has been visiting East Africa.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES D. GIBB have arrived in this country from Kenya.

MR. ARTHUR LOVBRIDGE left London last week for Beira on another snake-skinning expedition.

MR. F. G. R. WOODLEY, Mayor of Nairobi, left London by air on Monday, after a visit of six weeks.

MR. C. E. MORTIMER, Member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, is on his way to England on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. C. CUMMINGS, chief civil affairs officer in the Middle East, recently paid a brief visit to Kenya.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WALSLEY have returned to London from their visit to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

MR. A. J. A. GILLAN, only son of Sir Angus and Lady Gillan, of Chirstead and formerly of the Sudan, and MISS ANN PATRICIA MAINWARING have been married in London.

MR. GEORGE CROKER O'FARRELL, of the Sudan Civil Service, eldest son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. E. H. O'Farrell, and MISS ANN PATRICIA SCOTT will shortly be married.

MR. H. W. PREST, the elected member for Livingstone in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, will, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, not stand for re-election.

MR. S. BAIRD, secretary of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of the Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., in place of the late Colonel Henry Greenwood.

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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EDITORIAL MANAGER, THE TIMES, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

MR. JOHN STANNING, only son of the late John Stanning, of Kenya, and of Mrs. A. C. Lewin, also of that Colony, and MRS. MERLE IRWIN have announced their engagement.

MR. R. THOMAS, M.P., former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is manufacturing in the American Zone of Germany. He will return back in London until about the beginning of next month.

MR. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cunningham, of Abbotville, Hendek, and ELIZABETH THOMSON, widow of Wing Commander Ronald Thomson, have been married in Madellias, Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between MR. RICHARD FAIRCLOUGH, of Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia, and MISS PAULINE MACLEAY, elder daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel D. Macleay and of Mrs. Macleay, of Ampney St. Peter, Cirencester.

LORD TWEEDSMUR, who at one time served in the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda, and is now a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been elected a director of the *Municipal Journal*, Ltd.

THE RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak on Colonial policy at a meeting in the Maxton Hall, Westminster, at 7 p.m. to-morrow evening. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The price of admission is 1s. 6d.

THE KING received on Friday afternoon last the Mukama of Bunyoro, who was accompanied by his Kitiko, Mr. Balamu Mukama, and H.M. Government gave a reception at the Church House yesterday afternoon in their honour. Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, received the guests.

PROFESSOR J. W. R. WALLIS will talk on "The Story of Colonial African Archives" at a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society to be held at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 30. Mr. H. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will preside.

MR. PATRICK CRAIGMYLE DUFF, of the Colonial Service in Kenya, was acquitted in Nairobi last Saturday on a charge of murdering his wife, who died in January from a gunshot wound inflicted when her husband was cleaning the gun. He was sentenced to 12 months' Nihil, the Chief Justice. "You can now go out into the world again with a clear eye and a brave heart, but what happened that night was an act of abysmal folly."

APPOINTMENT VACANT

COMPANY SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT, age 41, or over, with having responsible post with Colonial merchant banker, would appreciate consideration for permanent appointment in Kenya, Rhodesia, etc. Eventually wishes to make home there in order son aged nine can be brought up in country. Box No. 349, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT VACANT

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of LECTURER IN AFRICAN LAW. A university or professional qualification in law, legal, judicial, or administrative experience in Africa, and teaching experience in law are desirable. Such candidates should be able to conduct and supervise research. Alternatively, a young law graduate would be considered for training. Salary according to grade and qualifications on the scale £25-£25-£650, or on the scale £700-£25-£850, with family allowances at a rate of £50 per annum for each child and membership of the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. Applications, on forms obtainable from the Secretary, must be submitted by July 1st.

TO THE NEWS

F.A.R. market.—An efficient and free Press is the first requirement of democracy. — Lord Burnham.

"The country loses 40,000,000 working weeks a year from sickness absenteeism." — Sir Stafford Cripps.

"We shall stay in Berlin at whatever cost." — General Clay, American Military Governor in Germany.

"Lord Woolton's £1,000,000 for the Conservative Party funds is too much money for so many few ideas." — Lord Samuel.

"Everybody is inclined to like taxes which fall on other people but not those which fall on themselves." — Mr. Douglas Jay, M.P., Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

"In all the industries taken over by the State, coal, air, gas, railways and electricity, output has fallen, quality has fallen, quantity and service have deteriorated, and the cost has risen." — Mr. E. Hore-Belisha.

"If we could get the British Empire to speak with one voice we could say to all other countries: 'Do what you like. This is what we think right and what we are going to do.'" — Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

"During the war Mr. Churchill issued an instruction which said in effect that in all negotiations with the U.S.A. or with the final crunch accept the American point of view, however unreasonable it might be to us." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"By adding substance to the traditional foreign conception of British Imperial policy, the Foreign Secretary has made more converts to Zionism in the United States in the last three months than Dr. Weizmann has won in 20 years." — Mr. Charles G. Borne.

"Mr. John Faber knows nothing about the world outside America and cares less." — Last autumn he distinguished himself by the feat of touring war-shattered Europe without, as he afterwards stated, having come across any evidence of unemployment or distress.

"Mr. Thakin Nu, Burma's Socialist Premier, has said that foreign property would not be confiscated without compensation, because to give no compensation might lead to economic or political sanctions, or even war — not a reassuring reason for honesty." — Mr. Oscar Hobson, in the News-Chronicle.

"Whilst the United States must restore enough of Japanese economic life to enable the Japanese people to become self-supporting, it will never permit the revival of Japanese military power." — Dr. Houghton Stuart, U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo.

"Too many people in Bermuda allow avarice to overpower loyalty to the Colony and Commonwealth. Their short-sighted sense of self-preservation and unslaked indulgence will, if continued, bring hardship upon a great number of better placed persons." — Sir John Leatham, the Governor.

"The necessary intercourse between American and British officials, journalists and publishers has been reduced to a kind of Press pageantry, the mimeographed hand-out, the official formula, the polite brush-off, the excruciatingly funny anecdote, and 'Won't you have a drink?' — Mr. Walter Lippman.

"Our prices are not yet the main factor preventing further increases in exports, and few of the products which have been piling up on the home suppliers' shelves could be exported even at much lower prices. The limits are set much more by quotas and restrictions, and by shortages of raw materials and finished goods of the masses required." — Chamber of Commerce Journal.

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BACKGROUND

Conquest without War. — "Pacifism, disarmament, unpreparedness, act as direct incentives to aggression. If we are reasonably prepared and our defence is in good order we have nothing to fear from behind the iron curtain. Equally, the world behind the curtain knows that the West does not dream of war, even with the present advantage of the atomic bomb in its armoury. The present emphasis on war is wrong. The new ideology has forged its own technique of aggression. By the new outlook and new technique world domination can be achieved without war. That is the real danger. Why resort to war with all its hazards and expense if the objective can be obtained by cheaper, easier, and equally effective means? The new technique of conquest without war by use of the fifth column has proved so successful that it has all but proved a substitute for war itself, as the recent record of all eastern Europe has proved. War is an open affair, easily recognized as the horrid thing it is. Its new substitute is insidious, secret, working under cover and camouflage. This cover is Communism, and Communism at first sight has an attractive face. It looks so much like good innocent Socialism. It appeals to what Marx has called the proletariat, the under-dog, the have-nots. In a time of recession and frustration such as ours, it appeals also to the intelligentsia, the cynics and dissidents, who find in criticism and fault-finding an outlet for their intellectual discontent. Essentially it is a form of escape from despair. It also gives men the opportunity of a fresh start, and the chance of leadership in a world where everything is pulled down to the lowest level. The over-running of Western civilization and its assimilation to Soviet conditions would be an immeasurable calamity to our human future. For those who treasure this great heritage, and whom God has blessed with the power to defend it, the hour has struck to call a halt to this fifth column in its advance to the West, and to say to the great Power behind it in clear and unmistakable terms: Thus far and no farther. The hand of friendship and the good neighbour is offered in all sincerity, but only on that irrevocable condition. A standstill is thus, but only thus, possible, and out of such an honourable standstill a durable peace may in a future be constructed." General Smuts, in his installation address as Chancellor of Cambridge University,

Failure of Nationalization.

"Our rulers are bringing our life down to the level of the Tired Tams and Weary Wilkes. I do not wonder that British youth is in revolt against the morbid doctrine that nothing matters but the equal sharing of miseries. The outstanding fact in our politics at home is the complete failure of the policy of nationalizing industry. One great industry after another has been transferred from profit-making to loss-making. Bureaucratic management cannot compare in efficiency with well-organized private firms. Management by officials may be disinterested, but bureaucrats and officials, however well-meaning and upright, suffer no penalties for wrong judgment. So long as they attend their office punctually, do their work honestly, and behave in a polite manner towards their political masters, they are sure of their job and their pension. The key industries, now nationalized, are to be ruled by people who have no reward for being right and suffer no evil consequences for being wrong. This grotesque idea of managing vast commercial enterprises by centralized State direction can lead only to bankruptcy and ruin. The basic industries—coal, transport, gas, and electricity— affect all other industries. Everywhere we see higher prices and increased costs, and this injures the competitive and productive power of every business throughout the country." Mr. Churchill, speaking in the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday.

Living Beyond Our Means. "We in Britain are spending more than we are earning. We have an overdraft at the bank, and owe money to our friends. As a temporary expedient a generous neighbour is helping us to make ends meet. She is doing this for all sorts of reasons, but one of the most important is her opinion that we are a good influence in the neighbourhood. This arrangement cannot last. Our generous neighbour may run into bad times. The bank may get tough. The friends to whom we owe money may demand immediate repayment. None of these things is inevitable, but any one of them may happen, and during the next year or so we must somehow or other manage to stand on our own feet. This means making enough things to sell abroad to pay for the food and other items we cannot grow, mine or manufacture here." *National News-Letter.*

Government Publicity.

"Officials employed at public expense as public relations officers may earn their salaries, but they can easily become a too dense cloud of wittnesses for the defence of Ministers. The output of this novel and expensive development of bureaucracy is often poor and quite unworthy of having been sponsored and paid for by the State. This criticism applies to advertisements, posters, leaflets, and other forms of publicity, many of which were designed to serve a real need for information. Good things have been done, but the percentage of amateurish stuff addressed to taxpayers and issued at their cost is too high. There is the further danger, inherent in all branches of the Civil Service, for two men (and a girl to type for them) to raise where one would do. This not only adds to the cost, but also reduces the efficiency of the public relations machine. One man with his coat off will do a job in making official activities intelligible, while the two men and the girl are apt to become merely an appendage to their parent department and to think as its members do instead of fulfilling the proper function of publicity, which is to interpret the technicians to their fellow citizens and the citizens to the technicians. More officials are producing less happy results in Government publicity than can be accepted." *The Times.*

Dr. Dalton. "Indiscretion removed Dr. Dalton from the Cabinet, and indiscretion has put him back. The first indiscretion was thoughtless and the second calculated. It only needed the demonstration of Dr. Dalton's power over the party at the Scarborough Conference to show that his policy of forging ahead with a radical Socialist programme must be curbed, even at the cost of a seat in the Cabinet. That the price should be so high testifies to the success of Dr. Dalton's skilful tactics and to the reality of Mr. Morrison's anxieties about the middle-class vote. It would be unwise to leave a man of Dr. Dalton's resonant exuberance unfettered by office and free to expound 'Keep Left' doctrines up and down the country. As previous administrations have found, the best way to force a recalcitrant but influential politician to toe the party line is to impose on him the automatic supervision of responsibility. But it can seldom have happened that an ex-Minister has been so tepidly received on his return to office." *Time and Tide.*

Herculean Efforts of Pioneers Socialist M.P.'s Warm Tribute

BRITISH COLONIZATION IN EAST AFRICA appears a miracle of humanity and decency after Egypt wrote Mr. Gilbert McAllister, M.P., in the *Daily Herald* a few days ago.

By the courtesy of that newspaper we are able to quote the following passages:—

"It may be that in the course of 50 years there has been, here and there, an isolated case of exploitation of the African Native, but in the main the British settlers in East Africa and the Colonial administration have set a high standard of care for the Native peoples."

"Their main contribution has been the fight against disease. Smallpox and malaria, the great killing diseases of the Africans, have been conquered. If we made no other contribution to the welfare of the Natives we should deserve their thanks."

"The fight has been so successful that the African population, which would otherwise have dwindled through mutual extermination, cannibalism and by disease, is now increasing alarmingly. In Kenya alone the African population will double itself in 20 years."

"How will they be fed? That is the root of the African problem to-day. It is inconceivable that the Africans, working their land by their present traditional primitive methods, will solve that problem for themselves."

Danger of Famine

In 10 or 15 years—in the absence of a more dynamic policy—the Natives of East Africa will face something as bad as disease, namely, recurrent killing famines on the Indian scale.

What, then, must be done? First we should recognize the Herculean efforts of British pioneers over the last 20, 30, 40 and 50 years to develop the country."

"Fifty years ago Nairobi was a swampy marsh set in a country infested by lion and leopard. To-day it is a proud city. Built with blood (British blood) and sweat and toil and tears, by men who were tough morally as well as physically."

"Obviously the main lines of solution must be intensive cultivation on a large scale by modern methods, such as are now being used on the groundnut scheme. This means persuading at least half the present active population now on the land to leave it to go to towns to work in new secondary industries."

"It means giving to the settlers now there, and to those who are thinking of going there, a guarantee that they will have security of tenure for at least 50 years."

"We have no right to allow British ex-Servicemen to invest their capital in buying a farm in Kenya after 50 years. The British Government is going to yield to a specious plea of Africa for the Africans."

Caution to Africans

"I saw Africans living contently among the banana groves of a fertile hillside. A thought of compassion prompted them to aid their brothers almost dying of starvation on the ghastly plains below. The relief was being carried out by the Europeans."

"One day the Africans may be ready to rule Africa, but he would be a bold man who would say that that day would arrive in less than 50 years."

"We can go on as we have done, building roads, railways, harbours, villages, towns, schools, hospitals, clearing the wilderness and making the soil fertile. We must do it at a greatly accelerated pace."

"The £100 million now being expended by the Colonial Development Board can be regarded only as a first instalment. Hundreds of millions of pounds can usefully be poured into East Africa for the benefit equally of the African, the European resident, and the world at large. It could be and it should be.

"And there is one large hope. By a coincidence the Western Union countries are also the countries which have colonized five-sixths of the African continent. If Western Union becomes the living reality we all hope it will then the way is clear for the federation of Africa, and for development on a scale that will capture the imagination of the world."

Such statements from a Socialist Member of Parliament in the Socialist Party's daily newspaper are a most valuable recognition of the contribution made to African progress by British individuals and British private enterprise.

Pioneers in the Truest Sense

In an earlier article Mr. McAllister had written:—

"The United Africa Company deserve nothing but the highest praise for initiating the world's biggest farming project, the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika."

"A little over a year ago the whole Kongwa area was uncultivated. Its only inhabitants were some 400 families of one of Africa's most primitive tribes. The pioneer party went to Kongwa in February, 1947. To-day there is a huge tented town, with canteens, recreation tents, hospital tents, school tents, residential accommodation, and office accommodation. The first permanent houses for Europeans have been built and are occupied; others are going up. A town plan has been prepared. British girls have gone out to act as secretaries, and at the rate of 15 a month wives are joining their husbands. They are pioneers in the truest sense."

"Of all the marvels I saw at Kongwa, nothing was more remarkable than the way in which these young British women brought a sense of normality to the abnormal. In their cool dresses they looked as if they had just left a beauty salon."

"I watched Africans clearing the bush under European supervision. They drove the bulldozers with skill and enthusiasm. The bush has always been the enemy of the African, and he shares the joy of the European in man's mastery over Nature as scrub and trees crash down before the bulldozers."

"To provide alternative crops a great experimental farm is already in operation, with 70 different species of plants and 140 different varieties. One most promising alternative is the sunflower."

"I went to the tractor 'graveyard'. There, according to the Tory M.P., Mr. R. S. Hudson, hundreds of machines are rusting away. Actually there were about 150 machines, secondhand Army surplus machinery which had broken down, and parts of some machines were being used to repair others. The people at Kongwa were very broad of mind when they read Mr. Hudson's irresponsible speech and his prophecy of 'catastrophic failure'."

"They are all confident of the success of the scheme and know they are doing a good job for themselves, for Africa, and for the world. I see Kongwa with the feeling that here was enterprise at its highest."

The National Building Board of Southern Rhodesia reports that the building of 100 new houses during the first 10 months of this year, which is nearly double the rate of progress during 1947. Artisans employed on the building industry numbered 2,106 at the end of the quarter, whilst there were 212 contractors and 248 sub-contractors. The total value of the work done by the industry during the quarter was £1,529,361 compared with £2,822,469 for the whole of 1947.

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more concerned to avoid 'blotting his copybook' than in making his maximum contribution to the work of his department.

The reason why in East and Central Africa generally appears to bulk so much more largely in the matter of promotion than it does in the Home Civil Service probably lies in the fact that the European civil servants constitute a small minority body living in an alien land constantly in touch with one another both in and out of office hours, and familiar with one another's domestic and financial circumstances. Thus it needs some speciality of mind on the part of a head of department to recommend the promotion of a relatively junior officer in preference to a senior officer with whom perhaps he is generally on more intimate terms.

Such personal considerations should of course carry no weight, but they will do so not only inasmuch as an objection to the contrary that may be given, so long as the head of department is to a large extent the sole arbiter in the matter of the promotion of officers in his department.

The Commission therefore suggest the setting up of Promotion Boards, the functions of which might be:

- (a) to advise the Governor, save where otherwise directed by the respective heads of officers within the ambit of promotion to a post the filling of which is in the hands of the Secretary of State;
- (b) to advise the Governor as to the fitness of an officer to pass a promotion bar or receive accelerated advancement within a long scale;
- (c) to advise the Governor on the relative merits of officers within the ambit of promotion from one grade to another where such promotion is at the Governor's discretion.

Composition of Promotion Boards

The personnel of promotion boards will vary according to circumstances, but in regard to the more important posts a board should ordinarily consist of three members, namely the chief establishment officer, the head of the department in which the vacancy occurs or in which the officer is serving if it is a case of passing a promotion bar or being considered for accelerated advancement, and an officer nominated by the chief secretary.

The presence of the chief establishment officer on every such board would go far towards securing common standards, and the assembling of the boards should be his responsibility. Boards consisting of less highly placed officers than those suggested above would be appropriate for dealing with minor posts.

The present arrangement whereby a large number of posts are promoted is made on the sole responsibility of the head of the department concerned is unsatisfactory from every point of view—from that of the head himself, on whom it places an undue burden of responsibility; from that of the general public, who have a right to expect that advancement in the service for which they pay goes to the most efficient; and from that of the civil servant himself, whose future in the service should not depend on the *ipse dixit* of a single individual.

It would make for confidence in promotion boards if a representative of the staff participated in their deliberations. The Commission therefore see no objection to the appropriate staff associations being represented on the board in an officer who has himself not personally concerned.

New Methods of Selection

Apart from the constitutional aspect there is not, in these relatively small services as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, nearly sufficient scope for a Public Service Commission as ordinarily understood, but there is need for appropriate machinery for the following purposes:

- (a) methods of selection for posts the filling of which does not require the approval of the Secretary of State;
- (b) promotion to such posts;
- (c) disciplinary matters;
- (d) conditions of service.

These are very diverse matters, and it does not follow that a body—short of a Public Service Commission as generally understood—which would be appropriate for dealing with any one of them would necessarily be appropriate for dealing with all or any of the others. The conclusion has been reached that, in the interests of the public and civil servants alike, different machinery is required for each of them.

It is suggested that a Civil Service Board should be set up. Their first task should be to examine the posts not requiring the approval of the Secretary of State, with a view to advising the Governor as to those posts the filling of which should be subject to rules and regulations framed by themselves and those which can properly be filled departmentally. Their second task should consist not only of compiling rules and regulations for admission to posts, but also of recommending candidates for appointment who satisfy them.

For the discharge of these functions, the Commission sug-

gests that the board should consist of the chief secretary as chairman, the chief establishment officer, and the director of education, and two non-official members, one European and one African, appointed by the Governor for, say, three years; they should be persons not identified with any particular political party.

Promotions within the service could not, in the Commission's view, be properly dealt with by a Civil Service Board constituted as suggested in the preceding paragraph, first, because in the very nature of its composition it could have little, if any, first-hand knowledge of the relative merits in the candidates for promotion, and, secondly, because the presence of non-official members would render it, in the Commission's view, unsuitable for debating the respective claims of civil servants for promotion. These are confidential matters to which persons outside the service ought not to be privy.

It is considered highly desirable that civil servants should, through their accredited representatives, participate, along with representatives of Government, in deliberations on matters affecting their conditions of service. For this reason the Commission regard public service commissions or bodies of that kind as unsuitable for dealing with conditions of service, and the institution of Whitley Councils on the line which have obtained for some years in the Home Civil Service is suggested.

Editorial comments appear under 'Matters of Moment'. Further passages from the report will be published next week.

Letter to the Editor

Colonial Service Resignations

Lord Listowel's Explanation

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—SIR, Your editorial article of May 20, entitled "Colonial Office Does Not Know," shows that my statement about resignations from the Colonial Service has been misunderstood. It is, of course, misleading to speak of the Colonial Office as similar to a company with branches in 50 countries, for the Colonial Service is "its staff." Nevertheless, the Colonial Office does keep very closely in touch with the careers and personal problems of the officials whom the Secretary of State selects for service in the Colonies.

The point of my statement was purely one of statistics. If an officer selected by the Secretary of State resigns his appointment, the Colonial Government concerned does most certainly report the matter to the Secretary of State, and the reasons for the officer's action are carefully studied. But the correspondence would take place on the file of the individual, and it has never been thought necessary to keep an up-to-date statistical record of resignations, which occur only here and there now and then. To give an accurate figure would have required research into accuracy and checking with Colonial Governments. That is why an answer could not be given off-hand.

As I said it would have been another matter if there had been a very large or significant number of resignations in any territory. But in fact (as the figures obtained in reply to Lord Rennell's question on May 26 reveal), the number of resignations is very small from being sufficient to indicate a trend.

Colonial Office,

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

LISTOWEL

Rhodesian Development

CHEAP POWER AND BETTER COMMUNICATIONS will do more to increase the flow of investment capital into Southern Rhodesia than anything else, says the annual report of the Industrial Development Commission of the Colony, which contains a plea that the "body trusted with industrial development should not be hampered by party political expediency." This statement presumably arises from the fact that a proposal of importation of foreign interests to establish a textile industry in Southern Rhodesia on the basis of a 50% participation by the Industrial Development Commission was rejected by the Government.

Pay, Pensions, and Promotion of Officials

Recommendations of the Colonial Office Commissioner

FULL CONSOLIDATION of the cost-of-living allowances in the pay of civil servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is recommended in the Report of the Commission on the Civil Services in those territories (Colonial No. 222, N.M. Stationery Office, Is. 3d). MR. T. FITZGERALD, formerly Postmaster-General in East Africa, was the sole commissioner.

Discussing whether the new salaries should incorporate the whole of the cost-of-living allowances now paid, Mr. Fitzgerald writes:—

There remain the two alternatives of partial or total consolidation. The adoption of an arrangement under which part of the cost-of-living increase which can be regarded as permanent is consolidated in salary, the balance being dealt with by a temporary and variable cost-of-living allowance, is one which commended itself to many witnesses, as providing the East African Governments with a safeguard against the risk of their being saddled for years to come with a bill for personal emoluments based on salaries which were fixed at a time when the cost of living might prove to be at its peak.

These witnesses pointed out that if full consolidation were agreed upon, such an arrangement would be one-sided in that while, if the cost of living were to increase considerably after consolidation had taken place it would be possible to meet the situation by the reintroduction of a cost-of-living allowance and, there would, no doubt, be considerable pressure on the part of civil servants for this to be done, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to reduce the substantive, and in many cases pensionable, emoluments of officers on consolidated terms if there were to be an appreciable fall in the cost of living. These are cogent arguments in favour of partial consolidation, and we are, of course, fully seized of the undesirability of producing salary scales which, although equitable at the present time, might in the course of a few years prove to be out of harmony with a considerably decreased cost of living.

Cost of Living Still Rising

There are no indications of such a trend at the present time; indeed, the cost of living in East Africa continues to rise. [The omission of this at this point is not editorial. It shows that the written version of the report was ampler than that now presented to the public.—ED., E.A. & R.] It is our considered view that that part of the cost-of-living element which can be regarded with reasonable certainty as permanent is so large that the balance which would be left floating after partial consolidation would be unlikely to provide a sufficiently wide margin to enable appropriate adjustments to be made to meet any substantial fall in the cost-of-living index figure.

The position under which a civil servant receives part of his emoluments in the form of a non-pensionable allowance which may be varied from time to time is admittedly unsatisfactory. There is no doubt in our minds that a salary scale framed with regard to the present cost of living and which would be the fair solution but would have the added advantages of making for greater contentment within the service and stimulating recruitment. In making up our minds on this important issue we have looked for assistance to what has been done in, or recommended for, other parts of the Colonial Empire.

Comparisons with Other Territories

In the four West African territories cost-of-living allowances have been abolished and consolidated scales of salary introduced. On the other hand, the commissions which have recently examined salaries and conditions of service in Hong Kong and Malaya have recommended the payment of cost-of-living allowances. We doubt whether the action there contemplated is a useful guide to what should be done in East Africa, seeing that Hong Kong and Malaya have until recently been in enemy occupation; and the result, that conditions are necessarily unsettled and the cost of living is extremely high. The more relevant comparison is with West Africa, where full consolidation has taken place. We also note that cost-of-living allowances were withdrawn from the Home Civil Service in 1945, and that the consolidated additions to basic salaries generally exceed those allowances. There appear to be no special conditions in East Africa which would lead to the conclusions that what was considered to be a sound course of action in the United Kingdom and West Africa in this matter would be unsound in East Africa.

Although we have no qualifications which would enable us to speak with authority on future price movements, a subject which divided the minds of our witnesses, we hold the view that unless there should occur a financial depression

comparable with that of the early 1930's, the salary scales which we have recommended will be appropriate at least for some years to come. Should, however, a major financial emergency occur and exceptional measures of economy become necessary, then we are clear that a system of marginal cost-of-living allowances would not provide a buffer of sufficient resiliency to absorb, so far as the salaries of civil servants are concerned, the full shock of a major fall in prices and Colonial revenues, and that such a contingency would have to be dealt with by *ad hoc* measures.

We recommend, therefore, that cost-of-living allowances and temporary bonuses attributable to the increased cost of living should be withdrawn and that consolidated salary scales should be introduced.

Cost-of-living allowances have been paid in Northern Rhodesia since the beginning of 1942 and in Nyasaland since April, 1944. In both territories they were based primarily on family commitments, and they now vary in Northern Rhodesia from £80 per annum for an unmarried European official to £192 for a married man with three children; and in Nyasaland from £70 to £144.

Many Salaries Raised

An appendix listing proposed consolidated salaries for super-scale posts shows that in many cases the suggested new salary would considerably exceed the pre-war figure plus the maximum cost-of-living allowance and/or bonus.

Thus in Northern Rhodesia the chief secretary would receive £2,200, compared with the present basic figure of £1,800. The chief justice would draw £2,350 (£1,800), the joint adviser on development £2,000 (£1,650), and those on the basis of £1,950 would include the financial secretary, secretary for Native affairs, administrative secretary, economic secretary, attorney-general and directors of development and medical services. £1,685 is proposed for the directors of agriculture, education, veterinary services, public works, and police, the deputy director of medical services, and the director of the syphilis medical bureau.

In Nyasaland £2,100 is suggested as a suitable salary for the chief justice (£1,600); £2,000 for the chief secretary, £1,800 for the financial secretary and attorney-general, £1,750 for the secretary for African affairs and the director of medical services, £2,685 for the director of agriculture and education, £1,600 for the labour commissioner and among those on the £1,455 basis would be the assistant chief secretary, development secretary, public relations officer, auditor, comptroller of customs, conservator of forests, and postmaster-general.

For a trial period of three years, it is suggested that European or African officials should be permitted to retire at or after the age of 45 on proportionate pension, and that the Governments should be empowered to require an official to retire at or after that age without assigning cause.

The report contains the following passages:—

The efficiency of any civil service depends in large measure on the more responsible posts being filled by the ablest officers available, and that the higher the level in the official hierarchy the more should merit outweigh seniority in the filling of vacancies. But though nobody would question this proposition in principle, there is some reason to think that in the submission of recommendations to the Secretary of State for the filling of vacancies by promotion, too much weight is attached to seniority and too little to merit.

Undue emphasis on seniority is bad for the service in more ways than one. From the point of view of the efficient conduct of any department, it is clearly bad that a less meritorious officer should be preferred to a more meritorious one.

But the mischief goes deeper than that. After a few years of service the junior officer forms a pretty shrewd idea of the merits of his seniors, and if he sees them climbing the promotion ladder in order of seniority, with little or no regard to their respective merits, the edge of the keenness with which he entered the service is likely to be blunted, and he will be

afterwards he was made Deputy Sudan Agent in London until 1946, when he was appointed irrigation consultant.

BUCHANAN, JOHN CECIL RANKIN, M.D., F.R.C.P., Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Services.

Served in Tanganyika as a medical officer, 1925-28 and 1931-36; British Somaliland, 1928-31 and 1936-37. Appointed deputy director of medical services in Uganda, 1944, and in 1945 went to Fiji as a colonel in the medical services.

CHANCELLOR, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, general manager, Reuters, Ltd., which company he joined in 1930. Son of Sir John Chancellor, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

GARNER, JOSEPH JOHN SAVILLE, an assistant secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

POTTER, HENRY STEVEN, Chief Secretary, Uganda. Joined the Colonial Service in 1926 in Kenya, and four years ago was promoted deputy financial secretary in that Colony. At the end of 1945 he was transferred to Uganda as financial secretary, and has been acting as chief secretary since the sudden death of Mr. Fogdohar.

STONEY, HAROLD HAYDON, D.Sc., B.A., secretary to the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee.

Formerly plant pathologist at the Amari Research Institute, Tanganyika, and later chairman of the East African Industrial Development Board.

TROUGHTON, JOHN FREDERICK, GEORGE, M.B.E., Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, Kenya.

Has served in the Colony since his entry into the Colonial Administration in 1926, except for a period in 1936-38 when he was seconded for special duty with the Colonial Office and the B.C.C. Has acted as chief secretary in Kenya and is an official member of the recently created East African Central Legislative Assembly.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

G.C.V.O.

ALEXANDER, SIR, (JAMES) ULICK FRANCIS CANNING, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.M.G., O.B.E.

Took part in the expedition to Darfur in the Sudan, 1916, and has given long service to the Royal Household. Is a director of Kenia Gold Areas, Ltd. and Zambia Exporting Co., Ltd.

LEGH, LIEUT. COLONEL THE HON. SIR PIERS WALTER, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Equerry to the Prince of Wales from 1919 to 1936, during which period he accompanied the Prince on his East African tour. Master of the Royal Household since 1941.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

G.B.E. (Civil Division)

WADDINGTON, SIR (EURULE) JOHN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., from 1941 until lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Northern Rhodesia.

Entered the Colonial Service in 1913, holding posts in Kenya and Jubaland until 1928, when he became assistant secretary to the East African Governors Conference. He left East Africa in 1932, and afterwards held appointments in Bermuda, British Guiana, and Barbados before going to Northern Rhodesia during the recent war. He there established exceptionally happy relations with the non-official communities, and did much to prepare the way for constitutional and other reforms.

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

SMITH, SIR ALEX RAE, O.B.E., F.C.A., Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, and partner in Deloitte Plender Griffiths and Co., a firm with East and Central African connexions.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

CLARK, WILLIAM ARTHUR WEBB, Chief Secretary of the Central African Council since its inception three years ago. That body owes much of its encouraging success to his ability, tact and power of work.

CREMER, HERBERT WILLIAMS, president of the Institute of Chemical Engineers.

A member of his staff of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. Recently visited East Africa.

FARQUHARSON, JAMES ROBBIE, O.B.E., lately General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services, and now Acting Deputy General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Has served in East Africa since 1923, with the K.U.R. until 1927, and then in Tanganyika, first as chief engineer, and from 1946 as general manager. For some time during the war he was Controller of Road Transport under the Economic

Control Board. Is chairman of the European Civil Service Advisory Board.

FRAYPING, JAMES ROBBIE, O.B.E., M.I.M.S.M., M.I.N.S.T. M.M., lately chief inspector of mines, Nigeria. Served in the Mines Department of Tanganyika for many years.

NORRIS, JOHN WILSON, chief inspecting engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

PERHAM, MISS MARGERY, Reader in Colonial Administration in the University of Oxford.

After a distinguished scholastic career, which included a first in modern history, she spent 1922-23 in British Somaliland, returning to this country to become fellow and tutor in modern history at St. Hugh's College, Oxford. She later received a Rhodes travelling fellowship for travel and study of administration of coloured races in N. America, Polynesia, Australia, and Africa, and a Rockefeller travelling fellowship of the Institute of African Languages and Culture for study in East Africa and the Sudan (1932). She has lectured on Colonial Administration at Oxford University, is a member of the advisory committee on education in the Colonies, and is the author of numerous publications on African subjects and two novels.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

TREVASKIS, LIEUT. COLONEL GERALD KENNEDY NICHOLAS, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

FITZGERALD, MAJOR, CHARLES BRIAN PENROSE, African Colonial Forces.

One of Kenya's old-time settlers. Served in the East African campaign in the First World War and in the Welfare Department of East Africa Command in the recent war.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALYRD, EMORY DEEMANT, M.Sc., Director of Native Agriculture, Southern Rhodesia.

He first went to the Colony in 1919 as agriculturist to Mount Selinda Mission, and later evolved the so-called Alvyrd plan for agricultural demonstration work among Africans. He accepted a Government appointment as agriculturist for Native areas in 1926, and has been responsible for the most successful agricultural demonstration system in all Eastern Africa. An all-round sportsman.

COUTTS, CECIL MILLER, Commandant of Police, Sudan Government. Entered the Sudan Police Service in 1929.

CUMMINGS, IVOR GUSTAVUS, administrative officer, Colonial Office.

DUKHAM, BENJAMIN WALTER, J.P., M.I.N.S.T.M.M., former president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and vice-president of the Rhodesian Mining Federation.

JAKEWAY, FRANCIS DEREK, Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles.

JONES NEVILLE, FRANK, former keeper of the Department of Pre-History, Ethnology and National History in the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Having served three years with the London Missionary Society, he went to Hope Fountain Mission, near Bulawayo, where he founded the Native Girls' Institution in 1915. He was curator of the National Museum from 1932 until last year, and is now secretary to the National Monuments Commission.

KARVE, SHANKAR DHONDO, M.B.E., B.S.C., for public services in Kenya.

Dr. Karve, honorary chief medical officer of the Pandya Memorial Clinic, Mombasa, arrived in Kenya in 1922, and after six years in practice in Nairobi moved to Mombasa. Last year he gave up a large practice there to devote himself in an honorary capacity to the Pandya Memorial Clinic. He served in the Afghan campaign of 1918-19 in the Indian Medical Service and afterwards in Iraq and Iran. He has twice served as an acting member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya, and has been deputy chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

KIRK, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.C., bacteriologist, Sudan Medical Service.

Appointed to the Sudan Medical Service in 1933. Holder of the Chalmers memorial gold medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine (1943) for his work on leishmaniasis.

(Continued on page 1137)

A major water scheme for the municipality of Nairobi is being investigated by consulting engineers, and other important improvements of the water supply are in hand. Financial aid has been provided for the initial stages of the work, and an assurance given that the loan requirements of the Municipal Council for the whole scheme, which will cost upwards of £2,000,000, will have the support of the Government.

Government views with anxiety the approaching impossibility of providing education for European and Asian children, who by law must receive education. Either additional capital funds must be provided, or compulsory education will have to be suspended for the time being. As there would be strong objection to the suspension of compulsory education, proposals will be laid before you to make provision for the necessary finance.

Your concurrence will be sought for the establishment of a technical college to take suitably qualified African young men for technical training in a wide variety of trades. This is to be developed from the present Kabete training centre for ex-soldiers. The Government proposes that it should be under a board of governors and that it should have its own revenue and expenditure account, such assistance in finance as it needs being in the form of block grants.

The Government regard it as of the greatest importance to strengthen and improve by every possible means relations and contact between its officers and the African people. The Staff and the Information Office have been combined under the direction of the Chief Native Commissioner and are engaged in Colony-wide and increasingly effective public relations work.

Training African Officials

The demobilisation centre at the James School, at which there are still 500 ex-Servicemen in training, is being developed as a training centre for a wide range of African officials; and it is proposed to train administrative cadets there in certain subjects. The centre is playing already an invaluable part in giving instruction in current affairs and counteracting subversive propaganda and obnoxious movements.

But if social services for Africans are to expand to meet the needs of the people, additional revenue, either central or local, must be raised. The African Affairs Committee will be invaluable in examining the situation and proposing appropriate measures to meet it.

The new Commissioner of Police was instructed to submit proposals for the strengthening and re-equipping of the force, and these were received in April. In view of the urgency of

the matter, this report has been considered in Executive Council and accepted. The Commissioner has been authorized to go ahead with as much of his proposals as it is practicable to put into effect at once. The additional expenditure will amount to £500,000 of capital expenditure and ultimately £150,000 per annum recurrent.

The root cause of our trouble with habitual offenders is the short sentence of imprisonment. In nine cases out of 10 the habitual criminal began with a series of sentences of a month, two months, three months, and so on. Proposals are being worked out which will enable or maybe will require magistrates in such cases to direct such people for perhaps not less than 12 or more than 24 months, or even longer, to a reformatory labour corps or farm. The Railway employ over 1,000 prisoners under arrangements which would readily fit in with a system of this nature.

Problem of Short Prison Sentences

What I have in mind is really not a great deal more than an extension of the admirable work already being done by the Commissioner of Prisons in Kitale and in prison camps by adapting the law to these new methods of which he has been so successful a pioneer. We are running round in a circle unless we tackle the problem of the short sentence. Further conditions in our gaols are such that unless we do, we shall be compelled to waste hundreds of thousands of pounds on building prisons which we ought not to require, and which we will not require if we adopt the approach to the problem which I suggest.

I cannot report progress about our proposals for the re-introduction of compulsory military service and the reconstitution of the Kenya Regiment. These important questions still await decisions by the War Department regarding the garrisoning of East Africa on a peace-time basis. This Government have pressed and will again press for the settlement of these matters.

This Council meet, I believe, at a time of unprecedented good will between all communities in this country, and it is obvious that among the major, if undefined, tasks which you have to undertake is to develop still further the processes of discussion, both in debate and in committee, and legislation, in a friendly and co-operative manner, doing justice to all alike, and avoiding with resolution all temptations to allow your views and your actions to be affected by any other considerations than the general good of the people of the Colony as a whole and of the Commonwealth.

Birthday Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

Sir Jam Waddington Made G.B.E. and Mr. Carmel Robinson Knighted

PRIVY COUNCILLOR

SIR FRANK SOSKICE, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General since 1945, and Labour M.P. for Birkenhead East for the past three years. Served on the judge advocate's staff in East Africa during the last war.

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B.

CROCKER, GENERAL SIR JOHN TREDNICK, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Force. Recently visited East Africa.

C.B.

CUMMING, MAJOR-GENERAL (ACTING) DUNCAN CAMERON, C.B.E., Sudan Defence Force. Head of the British Military Administration in the ex-Italian Colonies in Africa.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

CARMELO ROBINSON, HAROLD FRANCIS, C.M.G., D.B.E., lately Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

Joined the Northern Rhodesian Administration in 1912, and except for three years was services in the 1914-18 war, worked continuously in the Protectorate, where he won an exceptional measure of esteem from his official colleagues and the public. When they retired a few months ago Mr. and Mrs. Carmel Robinson visited East Africa.

HEYWORTH, GEORGE, chairman of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., and therefore closely associated with East and Central African affairs through the United Africa Company, a subsidiary

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE
G.C.M.G.

CUNNINGHAM, GENERAL SIR ALAN GORDON, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., lately High Commissioner in Palestine, and Commander-in-Chief of East African Command, 1940-1941, during the Ethiopian campaign.

MACHIC, SIR ERIC GUSTAV, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Entered the Colonial Office in 1912 and transferred to the Dominions Office in 1930. Has been largely concerned with Southern Rhodesian affairs in recent years.

K.C.M.G.

BERESFORD-STOOKE, GEORGE, C.M.G., Chief Secretary in Nigeria and Governor-designate of Sierra Leone.

After service in the Royal Navy in the First World War, he entered the Colonial Service in 1919, serving first in Sarawak, then in Kenya (1925-33), and Mauritius (1933-36), returning as deputy treasurer to Kenya in 1936. He was made deputy chief secretary two years later, chief and financial secretary in Zanzibar in 1940, Chief secretary for Northern Rhodesia in 1942, and transferred to Nigeria in the same capacity three years later.

C.M.G.

ADDIS, WILLIAM, Colonial Secretary, Bermuda. Started his Colonial service in 1924 in Zanzibar, where he served with one short break until transferred to Northern Rhodesia in 1935. Returned to Zanzibar in 1938.

ALLAN WILLIAMS NEMMO, until lately Director of Irrigation, Sudan Government.

Appointed to the Sudan Irrigation Department in 1907, becoming its director in 1945. On his retirement shortly

£250,000, or £1,000,000, or £2,500,000, it is a proof that a budget for 1948 of, say, £6,000,000 is reckless extravagance. I should not expect the cloth required to make a coat for a child of 10 to suffice for a grown man, and it is no more reasonable to measure the finances of a phenomenally rapidly-growing Colony by what sufficed 40, 30 or 20 years ago—if it did suffice, which in fact it seldom did.

Let me give a few figures of increases in production from European farms in Kenya alone, where accurate figures are obtainable and remind you that greatly increased African production has also occurred. There must be seasonal variations, so that in some cases the maximum reached may not have been maintained in the year or two immediately following; but it is a maximum which will certainly be exceeded in the years just ahead.

Here are the increases in the case of Kenya European farm producers: wheat, from 127,000 bags of 300 lb. each in 1938 to 898,000 bags; maize, from 310,000 bags in 1942 to 919,000 bags; butter, from 2,887,000 lb. in 1938 to 6,336,000 lb.; whole milk sold off farms, from 1,318,000 gallons in 1938 to 5,540,000 gallons; cheese, from 132,300 lb. in 1939 to 409,600 lb.; pigs, from 18,215 in 1941 to 45,600 in 1947.

There is every reason why we should plan to increase the number of cattle offered for slaughter from 50,000 to at least 250,000, and sheep and goats in proportion, once we are organized for so large a trade. The cattle, sheep and goats are here now for such figures; what we have to do is to attract them to our markets.

Railway Traffic Records

Public goods traffic carried by the Railway services has increased from 1,000,000 tons in 1939 to 1,750,000 tons in 1947, and has almost made good the declining volume of military traffic. Public traffic of 1,750,000 tons is the highest figure yet recorded. The total tonnage of public military and departmental traffic of 2,700,000 tons carried in 1947 compares with the war-time peak of 2,740,000 tons in 1944, but the average haul in 1947 was longer than it was in 1944, and 1947 represents a record year of transportation effort.

The tonnages of such commodities as cement, machinery, iron and steel have doubled and will increase still further as supplies become available. The figures for imported goods such as blankets and agricultural implements, and internal commodities such as sand and stone, have trebled. The quantities of timber, wheat and maize carried on the Railway have increased beyond all comparison with pre-war years. Soda ash exports have

There has recently been a gratifying revival of interest in the development of new industries, since it is at last beginning to be possible to obtain building materials and plant, shipping facilities, and skilled staff to operate them. In order to encourage those who contemplate establishing factories in the Colony, the Government has decided to make direct grants of land to *bona fide* applicants, with, of course, appropriate conditions attached to ensure that the land is used for the purpose for which it is granted. Unless and until coal or oil are found in the country or hydro-electric power becomes available in great quantities, together with basic materials, there can be no heavy industry. A comprehensive geological survey is about to be undertaken. Meantime secondary and light industries are becoming more numerous and there are good prospects for further development, which the Government will do everything in its power to assist.

Land Values Too High

As regards rates for hotels and residences, there is evidence that land values are too high, and Government has decided to take steps to reduce these values by releasing large numbers of plots on very reasonable terms.

I should add that Government are considering whether they can usefully attempt to induce industries to establish themselves in centres other than Nairobi, in view of the great growth of this town and the continuous difficulties in the way of water.

A motion will be moved this session for the creation of a Board of Commerce, Industry and Mining. Government will make proposals for the composition, powers and functions of the Board and for its relationship to the East African Industrial Licensing Board. All hopes that hon. members will give Government their views on the location of industries and the appropriate manner in which local policy, especially as manifested in the tariff, might be brought into closer relation with industrial policy.

Bills to amend the Bankruptcy Ordinance is being drafted. It is designed to tighten existing bankruptcy procedure, further safeguard creditors, and expedite the administration of bankrupts' estates.

Legislation will be proposed to amend the Income Tax Ordinance in certain respects, and the formal approval of this Council will be sought to the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Customs Department and the Tanganyika Customs Department as from August 1 next. Proposals for the revision of Civil Service salaries and certain changes in terms of service

resulting from the recommendations of the Salaries Commission will be laid before you in July.

Between now and the time for the presentation of the Budget—and the sooner the better—it would be advantageous that you should examine the procedure for dealing with the estimates, the control of expenditure, and the formulation of fiscal policy in general.

In the vitally important field of agriculture, animal husbandry and natural resources a great deal has been achieved, and a great deal more is planned for the immediate future. At long last real progress has been made in the establishment of adequate research facilities on an East African basis, the central institutions of which will in most cases be situated near Nairobi. I refer in particular to the East African Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Veterinary Research Institute, forestry and silvicultural research, and animal husbandry and tsetse research. What has been accomplished amounts to a great step forward in the history of East Africa, and particularly of Kenya.

Rehabilitating African Areas

As regards the rehabilitation of African areas, the Commissioner and the African Land Utilization and Settlement Board have 18 approved schemes in hand, for which expenditure in 1948 is expected to amount to £120,000. In addition, seven pilot schemes of which about £10,000 will be spent this year are in hand. The Central Water Resources Authority has been consulted, and regional water boards on a catchment area basis have been set up by general agreement.

Other important projects which are being worked out and some of which have reached an advanced stage, are the establishment of a central factory abattoir (a project which my advisers and I recently discussed with Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food, who is greatly interested); the expansion of the production of soft woods; permanent cereal storage; a research station for cattle diseases and general stock pasture and fodder problems; a central agricultural research station to replace the Scott Laboratory; a marine technological investigation and research station at the coast to investigate methods of catching and curing fish; and biological research.

As regards irrigation, it is proposed to set up a survey team under an irrigation engineer to undertake detailed surveys in the Middle Tana, the Sabaki and Kogota River areas, the Kano Plains, and the Yata and Nzoula Delta areas. Agricultural provincial investigation centres in African areas are to be established, and three additional dam-making units to be attached to the Soil Conservation Service will be set up as soon as possible. Preparations are well in hand for an agricultural experimental station at the coast. Livestock improvement in African areas is also in hand. Finally, an extension of the European tenant farming scheme to enable an additional 200 tenant farmers to be absorbed is being studied.

Shocking Condition of Government Property

It has become clear to me that we have given great attention to development without sufficiently realizing—I speak for myself—the vast arrears of reconstruction which must be tackled. I confess that until quite recently I had no idea of the shocking condition of much of the property of the Government, or of the extent to which ancient wood and iron buildings condemned years ago were still in use. My advisers and I are consulting as to the possibility of preparing some form of capital asset account in which we can show such things as buildings, major bridges, and so on, as they are completed. In combination with this I feel it desirable that we should establish a renewals and betterment fund for our assets which are capable of being renewed in that way.

The most important works projected are as follows:—

Buildings—The Kenya Girls' High School, completion of the Indian Girls' School in Nairobi; the Indian Primary School in Mombasa, the European Primary School in Nairobi; seven Indian schools in Nairobi and Mombasa; and African teacher training centres in Maseno, Embu, and Meru; continuation of the programme for the Group Hospital, possibly with some modifications; Mambo prisons, completion of the prison at Kapsabet, of district offices at Kericho and Kisii, and of the pilot housing schemes in Nairobi. Large numbers of African primary schools are projected to be built by local authorities.

The architectural and drawing staff have nearly 100 building projects at present on their boards. I hope to secure your approval to the addition of one more—an appropriate chamber for this Council, and the necessary committee rooms—for it is long overdue.

Roads—Completion of the Dagoretti-Kimaru road, the Nakuru-Londiani road, the south coast roads from the municipal boundary of Mombasa to Mwinjima River bridge and widening of the Gazi Embankment, the north coast road widening and additional hard surfacing over bad patches; Limuru A route bituminous surfacing; completion of Kericho-Muhoroni, Kiboa, Ujigori and Embu-Meru roads; Ahi River-Nairobi road; Kiata-Endegesa road; Nairobi-Kimaru road; Gilgil-Thimama Falls road; Nanyanga-Ahi River road; and the road from Mombasa to Mackinnon Road.

bility would weaken his integrity, but full weight must be given to the knowledge that what people (thousands of them, ignorant and suspicious people) think about the facts is not less important than the real facts. Justice must not only be done, but it must be manifestly seen to be done.

For these reasons we are strongly opposed to this recommendation, though we support the suggestion with which it is coupled, that Governments should have power to require any official to retire at

The Duty of Governments. — without stating a reason.

Why should they be expected to continue the employment of unsatisfactory servants? In theory, of course, they can now discharge them at any time, but everyone knows that practice and theory have no relation to one another in this and many other matters. For some occult reason Mr. Fitzgerald apparently considers that Governments—that is to say, the general body of tax-payers—should continue to carry their "passengers" until their middle forties, and that what would be unfair at an earlier age would be transmuted into equity

on the forty-fifth birthday. We prefer the straightforward affirmation that all Governments have a duty to demand satisfactory service from all their functionaries, and that any who fail to reach and maintain the normal standards ought to be retired, irrespective of age. No good civil servant would dispute that principle or object to its application. The Fitzgerald report clearly requires careful scrutiny by the Legislatures, which ought not to be faced with something like a *fait accompli* by the Colonial Office and the local Governments. Rash tactics are quite unsuitable in such a matter and quite unnecessary, for civil servants are protected meantime by the current allowances and the understanding that whatever decisions are reached shall have retrospective effect. Since the above comments were written, and just as this issue was on the point of being printed, we learnt by air mail that in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia last week Mr. Welensky, the leader of the non-official members, not only criticized the report himself, but added that the reaction of civil servants to the Fitzgerald report has been generally bad. That view reinforces our case.

New Powers of Kenya's Legislative Council

Points from Governor's Address to Council of State

TODAY IS A SIGNIFICANT OCCASION in the life of the Colony, for you are assembled for the first time with a majority of non-official members.

A Legislative Council composed as ours is at this stage can properly be described as a Council of States upon which rests an important part of the responsibility of the government of the Colony. First, and most important, you have the power of the purse. Secondly, it is only with your consent that legislation can be enacted, except by recourse to the reserve power of certification entrusted to me, which I hope and believe I shall never have to use.

No Party Politics in Kenya

There are no party politics in this country, and although in a multi-racial society there must necessarily be occasions when there are differences of that account, there is not and there cannot be any question of the Council being divided into the Government on the one hand and the Opposition on the other. It is true that the Executive does not hold office by virtue of a majority in the Legislature, but it is also true that the Executive would not proceed by a series of emergency qualifications, which it certainly will not must secure the concurrence of a majority in this Council for its legislative acts and its expenditure, and therefore for its policy. It has in fact been our very wholesome practice to legislate largely by deliberation and discussion, often in a committee, and it is seldom indeed I cannot remember an occasion when I have been a member of this Council when a motion has been passed solely by the Government majority.

There is an unmistakable general trend towards world economic recovery. Goods are beginning to flow from

factors in substantial quantities, harvests are reported to be good, and although there remain very serious shortages of food, especially fats, immediate prospects of feeding the world are better than they have been for some years. Capital is seeking outlets for investment with greater confidence and enterprise. The great and statesmanlike policy of the Government of the United States in bringing aid to Europe to assist in the difficult processes of recovery has had a most heartening effect in many ways.

For us, in our comparatively small herd, all that seems to me to provide ground for confidence. There are those who have nothing to offer—if I may use Mr. Churchill's famous phrase—but a profound conviction of impending an irreparable disaster, including another war. I am not one of those; on the contrary, I feel more confident to-day of the sound future development of the Colony than ever. A disastrous slump may be just round the corner; I do not believe it, and there are no signs of it perceptible to me. None do they appear to have been perceptible to the investors who recently over-subscribed 12 times a share issue of the East African Power and Lighting Company.

Confidence and Courage Needed

I see no grounds for supposing that useful productive expenditure will not continue in the Colony far as ahead as it is practicable to foresee, and as long as useful productive expenditure, especially on new industrial and commercial projects, including in that transport, under-irrigation, and creating new wealth and circulating money, and as long as a sound and vigorous expansion policy is actively put into effect, the economic prospects of the country can be regarded with confidence. That confidence and courage are required in facing the problems of the country to-day.

I am particularly unimpressed with the line of argument that because the budget of the Colony in 1908, 1948 or 1928 was

probable course of prices in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the next five or ten years or, for that matter, that anyone else has a better title to be accepted as a more reliable prophet. The truth of course is that produce and many other prices are unpredictable because they depend upon so many incalculable factors, not merely upon the statistical position at any moment. Just as it would be wrong to predicate a heavy increase in costs, so it is wrong to assume that for an indefinite period of years the public may be equitably saddled not merely with the present salary and cost-of-living charges of its officials, but with something over and above the consolidation of those amounts.

Every fair-minded man wants civil servants to be fairly treated, but they will certainly not be so treated if the costs of administration in the Colonies are seen to be unbearably as soon as the level of world prices falls enough to make heavy inroads into Colonial budgets.

That time must come; and there are business leaders of great experience in this country, the United States, and elsewhere, who believe that some heavy falls will occur in the not distant future and that the whole picture will have changed within a very few years. In the long run, Civil Service salaries must depend upon higher productivity, especially industrial productivity, in the Colonies, and they have therefore a very personal vested interest in the success of Colonial development schemes. The prudent course to take in this matter of official salaries would in our view be to consolidate part only of the cost-of-living allowances in the permanent and pensionable salaries, leaving the balance of income to fluctuate as the price index rises or falls. That solution could do no injustice to the public service, and would certainly do much greater justice to the general public. Indeed, as we have already suggested, it might prove more beneficial to civil servants themselves, for if the present allowances were fully consolidated in the substantive salaries, and if soon afterwards there should be a rise in the cost of living, officials could scarcely expect sympathy for a claim for the reintroduction of cost-of-living allowances. That would strain public generosity much too far, though Mr. Fitzgerald does not think so.

It has also to be remembered that voluntary acceptance of an entirely new salary and pension basis, however equitable, is nevertheless an act of generosity. Large numbers of persons in commercial employ-

ment still receive no more than the income stipulated in their contracts, and the many millions who have paid for pensions in their later years cannot expect the insurance companies to augment them proportionately to the fall in the value of money. Civil servants are, therefore, receiving exceptional treatment. But there is no recognition of this fact in the report, which also suggests that Mr. Fitzgerald has been unduly influenced in his recommendations by the thought of their bearing on future recruitment. Yet there is the authority of Sir Ralph Furze, who for many years has been in charge of recruitment for the Colonial Service, for the statement that the present salary scales for administrative officers (though not for some professional and technical posts) still suffice to attract an adequate number of excellent recruits. Many Governors have likewise testified that entrants into the Colonial Service within the last year or two have been of at least as good a quality as any in the past twenty or thirty years. So in that respect the reasoning of the Commissioner is of variance with more authoritative findings.

Another ill-advised recommendation is that any official, European or African, should have the option of retiring at the age of forty-five or any time thereafter with a proportionate pension. Considering that the general public pays heavily for the instruction of civil servants at universities and elsewhere, and that in some cases thousands of pounds are spent on the study travel, special courses and transfers of promising men in order to develop their latent capabilities, it would be unfair to the public—and, indeed, to the Colonial Service as a whole—to allow its members the unconditional right of retirement after they had reached the age of forty-five. Many of the best of them would be attracted into commerce and industry; and the temptation would be increased by the fact that salaries and pensions to be paid in future. On the short view that might appear to be good for private enterprise, but it would have two unfortunate results, from both of which commerce would suffer. First, it would aggravate the present difficulty of finding enough first-class men within the Service to fill governorships as they fall vacant. Secondly, the splendid reputation of the Colonial Service for impartiality would inevitably suffer if any senior official could at any time resign and join a business with which he had had close and confidential dealings. We do not suggest that this possi-

Retirement at Forty-five

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ARE OFFICIALS in the East and Central African Dependencies under the Colonial Office to be treated with undue consideration under the revised salary

The Public and Its Employees

scales and terms of service which are slowly to be introduced? There are disturbing indications that that may be the case. Some weeks ago this newspaper published the first forecast that the cost-of-living allowances which have been paid for some years would be consolidated in the civil servants' substantive salary. The Financial Secretary in Kenya confirmed in an interview which we published last week that that course would be proposed in his Colony; and this week we report the recommendation made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that that policy should be adopted in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. T. Fitzgerald, to whom the Minister entrusted an inquiry in those two territories, devotes merely a couple of paragraphs to the alternatives of partial or total consolidation of the cost-of-living allowances, and his arguments are given in full in our news column. To be candid, his support of total consolidation does not seem to us to be in accordance with the weight of the evidence, and though at first sight he appears to have put the interest of the Colonial Service before

that of the public, his plan might conceivably prove detrimental to the officials whom it seeks to benefit. Admitting that there are cogent arguments in favour of partial consolidation only, Mr. Fitzgerald promptly discards them because in his opinion "that part of the cost-of-living element which can be regarded with reasonable certainty as permanent is so large that the balance which would be left floating after partial consolidation would be unlikely to provide a sufficiently wide margin to enable appropriate adjustments to be made to meet any substantial fall in the cost-of-living index figure. That is a very shaky foundation on which to build so important a recommendation."

The report offers no convincing evidence for what Mr. Fitzgerald calls "our considered view" that there will be no substantial fall in the cost of living. (Incidentally, since this was a one-man commission, the report might more appropriately have been written in the first person singular than in the first person plural, the use of which masks the fact that this is the judgment of one individual, not of several commissioners). We know of no reason for the assumption that Mr. Fitzgerald has any special means of gauging the

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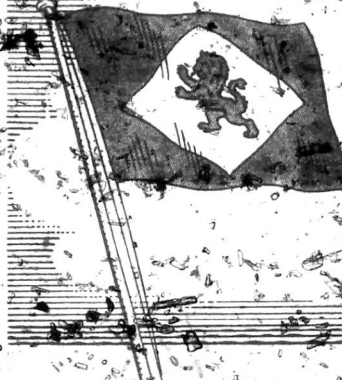
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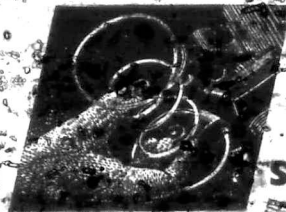
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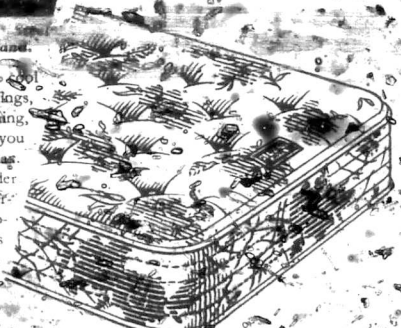
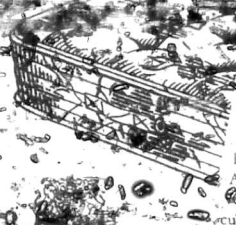


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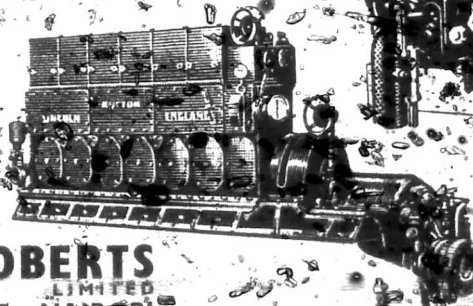
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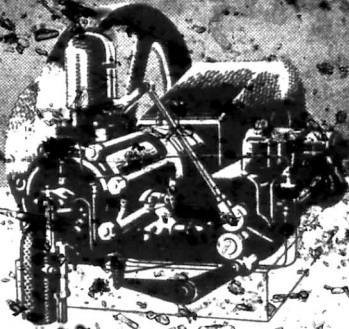
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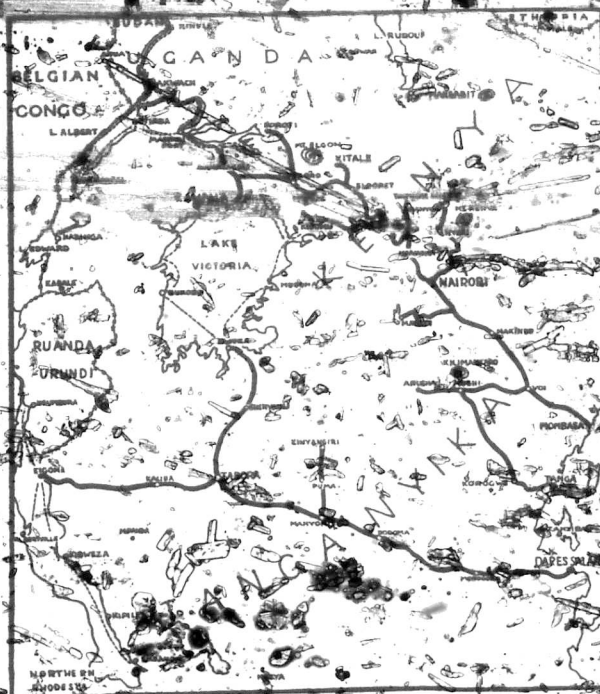
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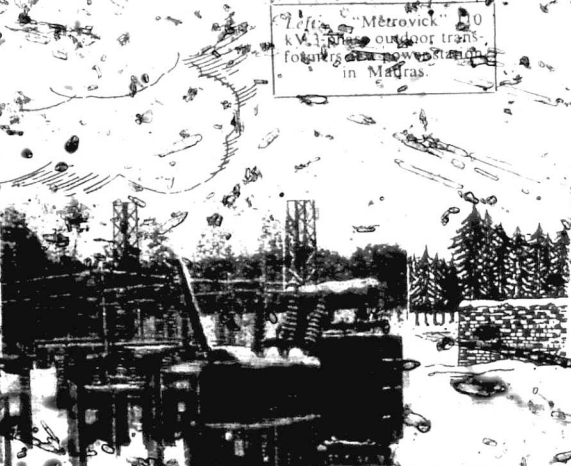
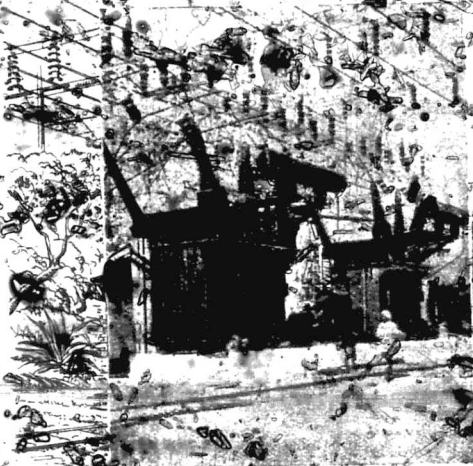
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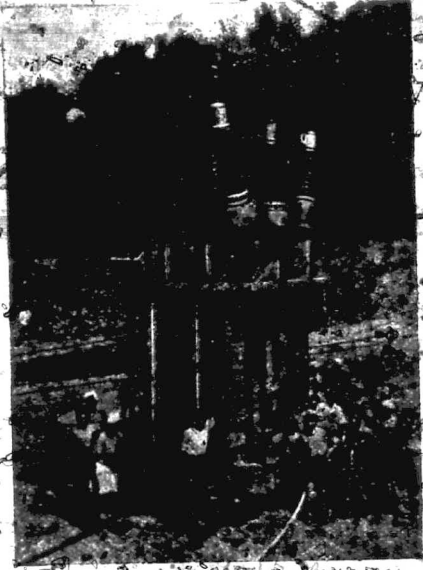


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