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Old East Africa Trading Company Hides Worth £15,546 Confiscated

HAVING failed to attempt to export 118 bales of cow and cow hides worth £12,105 15s. without licence; to making a false entry in respect of the goods, which were described as camel hides; to attempting to export without a licence a further 28 bales of hides, all but two buffalo hides, and worth £3,494 5s.; and with falsely representing the goods to be kongoni, waterbuck, eland, wild hog, topi and roan antelope hides, the Old East Africa Trading Co. Ltd. were recently fined £50 on each of the four counts in the magistrate's Court Mombasa and the hides were ordered to be forfeited. Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, who acted in the case, announced that the penalties would be subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

For the defendants Mr. C. Salter said that two of the four directors were Mr. O. Marous, who had been in the country for 70 years and his son Perry, who has experience in skins and furs department. The defendant had suffered from malaria, a result of which he would have a long recuperation in what was legal, but occasionally wrong, during a period of elation. Mr. Salter, according to the world and will sometimes take a firm decision without consulting others. He will brook no interference.

Dr. D. J. Grotthers, medical officer in charge of Mathari Hospital, Nairobi, also gave evidence.

For the defence it was stated that the other directors do not realize the extent of their colleague's illness or that it could result in such offences.

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THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO. LTD. reported net profit of £1,085,252 in the year ended December 31, 1946, of £835,511 compared with £631,900 in 1945. Provision for taxation requires £350,000 and dividend and profit reserve reserve £1,000,000, making a total of £600,000 and pensions reserve £1,000,000 (total £1,144,045). The price of dividend amounts £60,174, and dividends of 12% less tax, on the ordinary stock £244,783, leaving £144,226 to be carried forward, against £193,093 brought in. Allocations to war charities amounted to £4,000.

The capital consists of £2,000,852 in 6% preference shares of £1 and £1,709,527 in ordinary shares of the same denomination. General reserve stands at £2,000,000, and the balance sheet reserve at £188,035. On the assets side of the balance sheet holdings in subsidiaries are valued at £3,889,868 (£6,049,101), amounts due from subsidiaries and associated companies are £1,224,666 (£1,645,724) and current assets at £494,085, including British Government securities and reserve certificates of £1,297,000 value at date of balance sheet (£2,397,977) and £904,235 in cash.

The directors are Mr. John B. Sullivan (Chairman) and managing director, Mr. Louis H. Kiek and the Hon. W. J. M. Power (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Gerald D. B. L. Erlanger, Mr. Alberto Fontana, the Hon. Maurice P. L'Abbecc, Sir Edmund Ovey and Sir Harold Pomagay.

During the year the company received as capital bond £2,143 shares in La Forestal Argentina, thus bringing the issued capital of that company up to 1,500,000 shares. The company's holding of shares in La Forestal Argentina was reduced by the sale of 60,000 shares to the Calder and Mersey Extract Co. Ltd., East African Logging Extract Co. Ltd., Rhodesia Wattle Ltd. and Tainin Developments, Ltd.

Cut in Tobacco Imports

H.M. GOVERNMENT have decided that the amount of tobacco from June 1st to June 30, 1948, is not to exceed £40,000,000 at f.o.b. values, that is, exclusive of shipping charges. The import programme announced at the beginning of the year allowed £50,000,000 for foreign purchases abroad. The Chancellor has stated that all available Empire-grown leaf will be bought, and the reduction in purchases must therefore be in American tobacco.

Electricity Supplies Expansion Planned by E. A. Power Co.

ANOTHER OURAGH'S Schemes for progress in East Africa is the programme of new works by the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. which has made eight applications for work over during the past 24 months.

In its instances the applications involved new generating stations and the consequent supply of electricity to the areas involved, namely Kisumu, Kitale, Meri, Nairobi and Fort Hall. The remaining three applications are in respect of: (1) an extension of supply from the rural area surrounding the company's present installation in Nakuru; (2) an extension of the present area of supply of Mombasa to a considerable area of the main island and the whole coastal strip between the island and the Tanganyika border, fringing the new transmission line now being built to take into Kenya surplus power from the Pangani Falls hydro electric station; (3) the subsidiary company, the Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. and (4) the necessary formal licence for the export of power from one territory to another.

Only one of these licences has so far been granted, that for the extension round Nakuru, on which survey work has already begun. This represents an important step in rural electrification in the hundreds of Kenya.

Apart from breaking new ground, the company also carries out considerable reconstruction and extensions within its existing area of supply in order to make good the results of years of running operations under way conditions with all their shortages of plant, appliances, and personnel, and to fill the gaps created by the cessation of work, particularly round Nairobi.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Questions in Parliament

(Continued from page 11)

Production of sisal and raw cotton by East African States in June was 125 tons, making a total of 1,131 tons for the complete financial year.

In order to supply seed for the East African seed-mut scheme the Government of Kenya has started a seed-mut pool. Payment is likely to be from 60s. to 70s. a bag.

Four more of the Bantua deported as a result of the disturbances in 1945 have been released. The residential restrictions imposed on two others who were released some time ago have been lifted.

During the first five months of this year Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda produced 48,838 tons of coal. In the corresponding periods of 1946 and 1947 the outputs were 53,535 and 54,844 tons respectively.

At the request of the British Government, the United Nations will send missions to the former Italian colonies of Eritrea, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, to survey their needs in connexion with rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Exports from Southern Rhodesia for a season April 1946 to March 1947, inclusive, totalled 34,242,417 lb. of Virginia tobacco and 1,247,747 lb. of Turkish tobacco. Exports in April were 199,155 lb. of Virginia and 61,368 lb. of Turkish.

To operate bus services over the main roads in Nyasaland the Nyasaland Transport Company has been formed as a subsidiary of the Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd. The intention is to run 80 vehicles, some of which have already arrived in the Territory. A preliminary service between Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe has been started.

Airways Which Pay

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS COMPANY estimate that this year their receipts will be 200,000 miles. Sir Ernest Guest, replying to questions made in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, said that their services were actually making a small profit, and that he was not sure whether the service of the kind in the Empire was not making a substantial loss.

Invitation to Hampton Court

AN INVITATION to Lady Curzon and an appeal to the Pears Society of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at Hampton Court Palace at 3 p.m. on Friday of next week, July 18, when H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Patroness of the Branch, will be present. Any East Africans who wish to attend will be most welcome, but it would be a convenience if they would at once notify their intention to do so. Since Hampton House, Wadhurst, Sussex, in order that suitable catering arrangements for tea may be made.

Mr. SKELTON JONES: Will the Minister be able to send to the Government and Parliament a report on the supply of wild animals for skins? It is now proposed that there should be some immigration legislation, and entries in the future will undoubtedly be controlled.

Mr. SKELTON JONES asked if the Minister was aware that foreign circus had been operating in African Colonies species of wild animals for training and exhibition as performing animals? That the Government of Southern Rhodesia had already prohibited the catching of wild animals for circuses and menageries on account of the cruelty inflicted on the capture alone, and whether he would see that other African Colonies prohibited this traffic at its source.

Mr. CROFT JONES: "I have visited the East and Central African Governments and asked them for replies which I have received that the report referred to is the first part of my hon. friend's question is without question. If my hon. friend will provide me with any further information on the subject I will gladly look into the matter again. As regards the third part of the question, asking legislation in the East and Central African territories to be designed to insure that the unnecessary suffering is caused to animals by capture, and export permits would not be granted unless the authority concerned is satisfied that the animals were captured for a humane purpose."

European Education in Central Africa

Mr. SKELTON asked the Secretary of State what were the terms of reference given to the committee on European Education in Africa by the Central African Council, and whether it would establish the principle that there should be no administrative amalgamation of the education departments of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the basis of racial segregation in schools?

Mr. CREECH JONES: The terms of reference of the committee are directed to a study to review the existing arrangements for the education of European children in European Colonies from Northern Rhodesia, to recommend any requisite contribution by the Northern Rhodesia Government to the cost of education of such children, (c) to assist the Chief Secretary of the Council in studying the possibility of unification of the European education departments in the territories, (d) to study arrangements for public and voluntary education in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

As to the second part of the question, separate European education establishments are at present in existence in certain territories, and the committee is to study the reasons for this and the cause for me to make a recommendation at this juncture.

Mr. SKELTON: Will the Minister be able to state that the national curriculum of the child should be the basis of entering schools provided by the Government? Or, on the other hand, on the basis of the principle of non-discrimination regard to this problem one must wait until the committee concerned has made its report.

Mr. CREECH JONES: When the Agricultural Development Fund was set up in Tanganyika the amount of money now amounted, how it was derived, and for what purpose, I do not know.

Mr. CROFT JONES: The fund in question was started in October, 1946. The total amounts credited to the fund up to May 31, are approximately £885,000. The funds derived from profits accruing from the purchase and processing by Government of African-grown cotton and coffee. The fund is expended on the development and betterment of African agriculture."

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Parliament

Mutiny at a Kenya Camp
Increasing Cotton Production

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MR. FRANKS asked the Secretary of State for War whether he could now make a report of the court of inquiry and trial arising from the riot and shooting of African Natives on January 2 in Gilgil, Kenya; and of the five killed and 17 wounded, and many more rioters and how many loyal troops.

MR. BELL (Cair): "On January 2, 1947, 150 askaris of the Base Ammunition Depot in Gilgil refused to work. A company of the 5th King's African Rifles from Nairobi was called in to restore order and arrest the ringleaders. A serious clash occurred between the mutineers and the company of the King's African Rifles. The mutineers threw gasbashing sticks and iron bars and high explosive stones at other mutineers, the askaris of the King's African Rifles, and as a result of this some of the loyal troops were knocked down. Some of the loyal askaris without orders opened fire individually on the mutineers but ceased in less than a minute on the orders of an officer. As a result of this clash the casualties among the mutineers were five killed and 17 wounded and among the loyal troops 10 wounded.

A court of inquiry was held and it was decided that no blame could be attached to anyone except the mutineers, and that in the circumstances the action taken by the loyal troops was not unreasonable. A further inquiry has been held which will have been overruled. The local people, who of the age of 16 years and over, advised that the loyal troops attached to the African ranks who opened fire, and the Attorney-General decided not to take any civil proceedings against any of the shooting was justified.

Sentences on Ringleaders

The 11 ringleaders were tried by a General Court Martial which was completed on March 27, 1947, and the findings and sentences were as follows:—

Two were awarded imprisonment for two years and charged with treason. Three were awarded imprisonment for three years and discharged with their arms. The court martial was adjourned sine die for further sentence. These sentences were confirmed and were promulgated on April 10.

MR. SKINNER asked whether the Ministers of the Colonies had been called to give views on the report of the African Committee on the need for increasing additional development of cotton growing in the Empire, and particularly in the African Colonies, and whether any large-scale plans for such development during 1947 were in contemplation.

MR. GRECH JONES: Yes, I have the views of the Raw Cotton Advisory Committee as to the really how important in the present circumstances to increase cotton production in the Colonial Empire and my officers have given much attention to the matter. A proper balance must be kept between the Economics in respect of cotton production, every effort being made to open up new possibilities, especially in East and West Africa. My officers know, for instance, in the Colonial office in London, West Africa was studying the possibility of group cultivation of cotton by mechanical means in rotation with other crops.

Kenya and the Groundnut Scheme

MR. MACDONALD asked the Minister of Food for what reasons it had been decided not to extend the East African groundnut scheme to Kenya.

MR. STRACHAN: "No such decision has been taken, but certain areas in Kenya, which were originally suggested for development, have been found to be less suitable than was hoped from the point of view of soil and other relevant factors. As a result, it is not yet proposed to clear any acreage in Kenya. The question whether we can develop other areas in Kenya will be decided after further discussion with representatives of the Kenya Government. I myself have discussed the matter with Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Kenya, and both very much hope that suitable areas in Kenya will be found.

MR. SKINNER asked how many European settlers had taken up land in Kenya since the end of the war; how many of them are Kenya natives; how many ex-Servicemen from outside Kenya; and how many European settlers had agreed to live in Kenya without taking up land for farming.

MR. JONES: I am asking the Acting Governor for up-to-date figures.

MR. SKINNER: Can the Secretary of State give the House information as to the status of the children of European men and women settlers in Kenya and taking up land?

(Continued on page 137)

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Parliament of S. Rhodesia

Proposal for Ten More Members

PROPOSAL to raise the membership of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly from 30 to 40 was today moved by MR. J. B. LISTER, of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party. He said that the Colony was expanding rapidly and that the increase of population since the introduction of Responsible Government justified the additional seats. The work of members was also growing; this year there were nine select committees, and some members were serving on three or even four Cabinet Ministries, were overburdened with work. Lister mentioned that 10 members for Northern Rhodesia had constituted areas of 2,350 and 23,000 square miles respectively.

MR. R. J. W. STOCKER, Liberal, said his Party was opposed to an increase in the number of seats, but as a compromise he moved an amendment for an additional four members in order to equalize representation in country and towns.

MR. L. J. W. KILMER, Rhodesian Labour Party, who supported the original motion, said opposition would be impossible in face of Liberal opposition, since it would require the support of a two-thirds majority.

PRIME MINISTER'S PLAN for Native Representation. SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister, agreed with the motion and was satisfied that the time had come for the enlargement of the House. Rural areas would benefit, and it would assist the party system to give younger opportunities for the Opposition to have a shadow Cabinet. While accepting the principles of the motion, he moved an amendment that two of the additional 10 members should be chosen to represent Native interests, and that in order to avoid exploitation of immature Native Voters, legislation should be introduced to prevent the further enfranchisement of Africans on the common voters' rolls, until reaching those already on it.

THE HOUSE must face this important matter, because unless something were done the Government of Southern Rhodesia would be entirely controlled by the African members and it was a fact that they would neglect every grave responsibility it was in the interests of the Colony as a whole and of the Africans themselves that the Africans should not be allowed to play a great role in their present development. At the present time the general education of Africans on the roll, but not the general education of Natives were now going round getting other Natives inscribed on the roll.

Playing with Fire

IT was not enough to say that, this must cease, an alternative had to be found. That was the reason for this suggestion. Africans would have to start at the bottom and work their way through to the government, though it is frankly not the British Government would ever work under the Westminster system but an attempt should at least be made. Merely to say that they would place a million Natives off the roll because that the Europeans were frightened about their position, would get a bad repute among independent peoples. It might even result in economic sanctions. "We are playing with fire," the Prime Minister declared, "unless we alter the present system."

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLES, Liberal, commented that mention had been made of enlarging the Assembly and under the present Government, or during the election. He thought Mr. Stocker's amendment was in the right direction. Describing the Prime Minister's address as the most brilliant speech I have ever heard in Southern Rhodesia, he said that Sir Godfrey had been Minister for five years, for 15 years, and if he now had to form the Assembly of the threat of African domination, it would well be asked what he had done to forestall

danger. Until reservations in the Constitution could be removed and Dominion Status achieved, Rhodesia would have these problems. The African should be educated in the rudiments of government in order that he might eventually become self-governing in his own right. The Liberals could not support the amendment. Later, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, an ad-hoc party meeting of members was held and an ad-hoc committee set up to investigate the matter and report back.

Germans in Tanganyika

Appeal of British Legion in Kenya

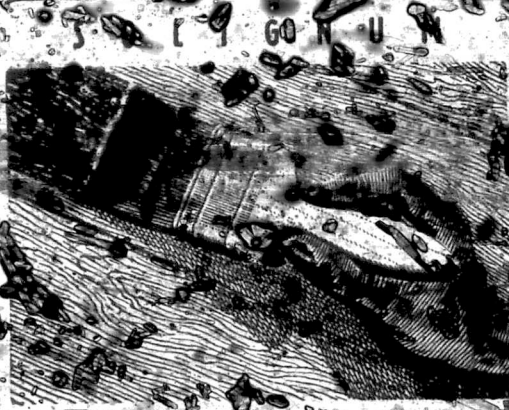
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion has unanimously resolved, after considering representations made by the Tanganyika Branch regarding the returns to that Territory of ex-enemy subjects.

That it is in the interests of ex-Servicemen and women that pending the signature of the peace treaties that Kenya Government should be requested to introduce at an early date legislation upon the lines of the former Enemy Aliens Act (No. 19) of 1919.

That it is widespread misunderstanding to be avoided. Immediate settlement should forthwith be published in regard to the matter of re-vesting ex-enemies and military equipment for the benefit of the repatriated African ex-servicemen and a statement regarding the conditions under which ex-enemies are to be allowed to return to East Africa.

That a duty towards ex-Servicemen and women and to the memory of those who gave their lives in overcoming our enemies lies in an expression of our grave concern at the situation caused in Tanganyika Territory by the delay in the completion of the land settlement scheme for ex-enemy women, and that the impression has already been given of granting preference to ex-enemies even before the peace treaties have been signed.

In the course of this recent drought relief tour in Southern Rhodesia the Government arranged sales of surplus stock of cattle in Northern Rhodesia and the British Congo.



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Award in Mombasa Wage Dispute

Summary of Tribunal's Decisions

WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN that the lack of any adequate system for the summary information to the African peoples on the island, nothing was done to inform the Tribunal more than the award committee.

It concludes the unanimous report of the Tribunal set up last February to inquire into the causes of the labour troubles in Mombasa. The members were MR. JUSTICE FRACKLER (Chairman), MR. H. HOPE JONES, MR. F. T. HOLDEN, MR. MERRILL, MR. H. NURMOHAMED and MR. J. SUAS. According to a summary received in London by air mail on Monday, the report states:

The Tribunal cannot claim to have discovered any single cause which alone might have precipitated the general strike in January, but it has had difficulty in discerning many elements which did undoubtedly lead to widespread discontent. Numerous local and foreign witnesses have expressed the view that the proximate cause was political in character, but the Tribunal can neither accept nor reject this thesis. If the Tribunal accepted it, there would have been one of the principal causes was political in character working in an economic environment favourable to it. One African witness frankly admitted, however, the political origin of the strike.

The Tribunal is firm in its conviction that had there been for some time an adequate means of communication between employers and employees, and an informed community well informed on all these matters which bear directly on the daily life and well-being of the individual members of the smouldering grievances

which ultimately could lead to the strike might well have been removed. The Tribunal cannot refrain from remarking that any light which may shine from the Colony Information Office seems to it, as far as the African workers in Mombasa Island are concerned, to be a very dim one for the present.

The general effect of the award is to extend the benefits of the existing award to African employees of an extensive list of named firms and to grant a cost-of-living allowance increase on a detailed scale, with a general maximum of 19.5 per cent. One decision is that an employee who has had five years' continuous service with an employer shall be paid 7.5 per cent a month more than the local minimum wage for the island.

Hours and Overtime
The Tribunal lays down that an employee to whom this award applies is to be required to work more than 48 hours in any seven consecutive days unless he has overtime for all hours in excess, provided that when the customary number of hours is less than 48 then overtime is to be paid in respect of the time worked in excess of 45 hours.

Provided that an employee works 288 days in 12 consecutive months, he shall be entitled to 12 days leave with pay (if he is allowed for). This leave may be cut a day for every day the worker falls short of 288. He may accumulate paid leave up to a maximum of 30 days. There are provisions in such cases for free transport to the place where the railway nearest his home is if he lives beyond that point, and the nearest point to enjoy.

For casual work a minimum wage is prescribed of 40 cents for eight hours work and not less than 10 cents of a day for any lesser period. Casual employees for the time shortening companies are to have not less than 35 cents for eight hours or 41 cents an hour, with an additional provision that if sufficient numbers of members of labour parties are employed by the companies they will be paid 3s. 9d. for eight hours and 41 cents otherwise. Such labour parties must contain more than 800 members and not fewer than 600. Every member of the party is to be guaranteed a minimum monthly wage of 40s. provided he attends for work on each day.

The Tribunal suggests that a notice of termination should be given to an employee with five or more years' service should be a month's notice on employment of a month's notice in any other case. On the evidence which has been presented, it is plain that some of the lower wages are not provided for the normal development of the man's life, nor do they appear in practice to provide what might be termed a reasonable 'life scale' for a man of ordinary ability. It is suggested that if wages were not so much due to the absolute inability to meet the basic cost of living as to the desire to improve the standard of living.

More Rapid Promotion for Officers
The Tribunal recommends that the scales of wages for the various grades of the Public Administration should be made more generous and that the possibility of more promotion for those—and only those—whose own initiative and ability are greater than those of their colleagues.

Many witnesses complain that the wages were insufficient to support a wife and children. By the provision of an increment for an employee after five years' continuous service the Tribunal hopes to encourage something to make marriage financially possible without suggesting that marriage or children allowances are acceptable in principle. The Tribunal cannot accept as a principle the case of the fundamental principle that a man would be paid different rates for the same job would result in discontent. Moreover, it is not always possible to prove whether an African is married or not. A trade unionism of a kind has already come to Kenya and will undoubtedly develop further until it is sound of sound lines. It behoves all concerned to continue progressively to guide and assist in implanting a concept foreign to the African race and life so that it may grow to be an instrument for the welfare and development and not of his enfeebling.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Your search for cigarette perfection is ended.

Martinez

Pure pleasure! Cool and sweet yet with the rich, robust tang of real tobacco—holding a taste gets through.

Virginia in its purest form

Kenya English Tour
The Kenya Cricket Club will tour from August 11 to 21, during which period the team will stay in Mombasa. Eleven one-day matches have been arranged, the opponents being Lindfield, Park, Hornfield, the Sussex franchise of Barclays Bank, Sussex Club and Ground, West Chilton, Chesham, Dredging, Ashan, Bognor Regis, and Shelton Sports Club. The tour captain is Mr. A. M. Davies and the vice-captain Mr. R. W. Smith.

Mr. John Daniel Harmer Medical Service in N. Rhodesia

WE REGRET TO REPORT the sudden death on June 15 in George, South Africa, of Mr. JOHN DANIEL HARMER, O.B.E., M.C.S., who was for many years in the Northern Rhodesia Medical Service, of which he acted as Director for a time in both 1934 and 1935.

Born in 1876, he was educated at Edinburgh and at Edinburgh University, where he qualified in 1901. He was on war service from 1915 to 1917 and was then appointed a medical officer in Northern Rhodesia. Eleven years later he became surgical specialist, having meantime been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr. R. E. MURRAY, who has for many years a college in Northern Rhodesia, writes from Edinburgh:

"One of his oldest friends, I would like to pay tribute in the memory of John Daniel, who was open to his intimates and record the appreciation—kind, love and confidence—which he inspired in all with whom he came in contact. From the first of our acquaintance, when we were students in Edinburgh I was attracted by his handsome, dignified and debonair personality. He graduated in the same year and took our surgical fellowship together."

Dr. J. D. threw up the gong of a brilliant surgical career in England by joining the Royal Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of war in 1914. He served in India and Mesopotamia with distinction, but the trials of that campaign undermined his health. A special trouble caused him to leave work in a "warm, equable climate" and in this reason he joined the Northern Rhodesian Service in 1917. The people of Northern Rhodesia were the gainers thereby—more fortunate in some of them ever realized. It was to be a great pleasure to meet him as a colleague in 1940 on my return from leave in 1919 at the close of the East Africa Campaign.

"His grasp of affairs, balanced judgment and administrative ability fitted him for the highest office. Increasing deafness was given as ostensibly barring him from the

Public Appointments

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Applications are invited for the post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT OFFICER (WOMEN) in the branch of Botany and Apiculture.

Applicants should give particulars in the following order: Age, marital status, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, military service and submit copies of testimonials in the first instance only. Applicants will be on probation for two years, and thereafter, to the first establishment subject to satisfactory service.

The appointment is subject to the regulations applicable to Public Service and successful applicants will be required to produce a satisfactory medical certificate signed by a Southern Rhodesian Government medical officer.

Initial salary may be higher than the minimum stated, depending on qualifications and previous experience. A cost of living allowance of 10% of salary will be paid. This allowance is subject to a maximum of 50% on a scale of £250 per month. Entitlement of service to officers with salaries up to £250 per month and one-third of officers receiving higher salaries. Successful applicants will be provided with a second class steam passage and first class rail warrant. Subscribers allow the Government to pass up also £5 per day.

Applicants should possess a degree of a university of the British Empire in botany and plant pathology, and in involving a four-year course, or equivalent, and must have training at a recognized secondary establishment. Search experience will be considered an added qualification. The successful applicant will be appointed to the junior professional officers' (women) grade on the scale £375 to £420 to £440, with increments of £27 10s. to £715 per annum.

Applications should reach the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than August 13, 1947.

Candidates will be interviewed by applicants.

Medical Directorship on Dr. Harmer's return, but, however that may be, he had a great scorn for the petty foibles of bureaucracy and was happiest when, on being made the first surgical specialist for Northern Rhodesia, he was able to escape the coils of the paper work for many years and to do grand surgery.

His natural charm was proverbial. I believe there was not a Government station, which he had visited which he did not leave behind him as grateful or fluttering heart. His services were available to all within reach of the railway line, and all, from the lowliest ganger in the Government, were treated with the same kindly courtesy and skill.

His return from Government service synchronized with my own, and also with the outbreak of war in 1939. When he joined up again in the R.A.M.C. under an Army Surgeon, it was once more my privilege to be closely associated with him. But again his health deteriorated, forcing him to resign and after a severe attack of pneumonia he returned to his old Northern Rhodesia as medical officer to the railways. Later in Pretoria he tried to do a little more, but his health was too weak for any further supervisory work. He died in last days of the Cape in the beautiful town of George.

"His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him, and sympathy is extended to Mrs. Harmer and to his daughter, Mrs. Warren.

His life was gentle, and the elements So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up And say to all the world: 'This was a man!'"

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. A. WILMOTT, D.S.O., M.C., who served as a flight commander in the 40th Indian Cavalry, was killed as a result of an air crash in Victoria. LIEUTENANT MAGNENZIE, who had spent 17 years in Nyasaland in the service of the African Lakes Corporation and other concerns, was killed in Blantyre at the age of 63.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. H. G. HADEN, who arrived in the country a few months ago with her husband, died in 1946. LATELY, a Constable of Police in Zambiar, has died after a long illness.

MISS MARY DUNN FARQUHAR, who went to Nyasaland in 1914 and served with the African Lakes Corporation at various branches before joining the staff of the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., as the 1938 manager, died in Zambiar after the

Tuberculosis Conference

UNDER THE AUSPICES of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, a Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference is being held in London. There are more than 200 delegates from the Dominions and Colonies and 200 from other countries.

The British delegation is represented by Dr. A. C. H. Hill and is headed by Dr. J. M. G. Creech Jones, Secretary for the Colonies, and Dr. Wilson Rae, Director of the Medical Council at the Colonial Office, are to speak this afternoon.

East Africa Office

RECENT CALLS to the African Office in London have included the following:

- MR. B. B. BISS, MR. J. B. BLAIR, MR. B. B. BISS, MR. V. G. CAMBRIDGE, MR. J. H. LEUT. BECKER, MR. W. S. CAMPBELL, MISS CAMPBELL, THE REV. N. DUNN, MAJOR A. G. MITCHELL, MR. AND MRS. F. J. DAVIS, MR. G. L. GAMLEN, MR. AND MRS. W. S. GIBSON, MR. G. G. HADEN, MR. AND MRS. G. HADEN, MR. J. G. HEWITT, MR. AND MRS. G. KINNEAR, MR. T. KINNEAR, MR. AND MRS. H. A. LUMM, MISS R. LUMM, MRS. J. MUMFORD, MR. SHAMSUDDIN PIRIAH, MR. COLONEL D. G. PIRIE, MR. AND MRS. D. ROBERTHAM, MR. W. SHAW, MR. AND MRS. J. SIMMONS, MR. AND MRS. H. L. SOUTHERN, MISS V. SOUTHERN, MR. F. L. STEWART, MR. STRACHAN, MR. H. P. STRAKER, MR. E. BAUNCE, MISS M. TRENCH, MRS. A. LE POER TRENCH, MR. A. E. TUNSTALL, MR. C. A. TURNER, D.S.C., J. WILSON, and MISS M. F. WRIGLEY.

PERSONALIA

MRS. J. A. REICHS arrived in Kenya by air from London.

MR. J. WAKNELL is now Acting Financial Secretary in Nairobi.

MR. S. M. LILLBROOK, of Kampala, has on leave in South Africa.

SIR CHARLES and EDDY MERRHAM have returned to London from Kenya.

MR. F. W. C. GENTILE, Director of Man-Power in Kenya, will be in the East on leave.

The Government of Kenya is advertising for an assistant town planning officer at a salary of £700.

CAPTAIN W. GRAZEBROOK, Principal Controller in Kenya, will leave London at the end of the month for Nairobi.

MR. R. T. REY, J. USHER, and J. W. SONS, shop on the Upper Nile, and Mrs. G. WILSON have arrived from Uganda.

MR. A. C. CLIPS, a non-official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Tanganyika, is now in London.

BRIGADIER C. V. ROBERTS, who has controlled the work of the Salvation Army in Tanganyika, and Mrs. ROBERTS have arrived in London.

Captain J. R. MILLS, Royal Welch Fusiliers, is seconded to the King's African Rifles, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Uganda.

MR. S. R. HANFORD, a popular all-round sportsman, who joined Makerere College, Uganda, as bursar in 1929, has resigned. MR. R. ESTER has taken the new bursar.

MR. GEORGE KINNEAR, editor of the East African Standard, Nairobi, and Mrs. Kinneare are in this country on their first leave since before the outbreak of war.

MR. C. V. HARRISON, the well-known Kenya sportsman and honorary secretary of the Kenya Cricket Club, has returned to England on leave.

THE REV. H. S. AMERY, President of the Empire Industries Association, gave a luncheon last week in honour of LORD BIRCH, who has been Chairman of that body for 21 years.

SIR H. G. MOORE, Governor of Ceylon, and formerly Governor of Kenya, and LORD MOORE are in London at the beginning of the week. They are staying at the Grosvenor Hotel.

MR. E. A. WATSON, who represented Nairobi North in the Kenya Legislative Council since October, 1945, and was for two successive years Mayor of Nairobi, has arrived on his last leave since 1937.

SIR GEORGE GATE, until lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has become Chairman of the Building, Apprenticeship and Training Council in the place of Mr. Marco de Trossin Eye.

GENERAL DE LAUNAY, who at one stage of the war commanded the 1st Airborne French Battalion, and has recently been Inspector General of French Overseas Territories, was last week relieved of his office by the Cardinal of Angers.

MAJOR NEVILLE KEAY NAPIER, younger son of Captain C. Napier, of Southern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Napier, of 164, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5, and the Countess Emma Henckel von Donnersmarck, have been married in Austria.

Telegrams from Nairobi state that FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will make an inspection of the East African Command in September, and will be the guest of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, from December 10 to 12.

MR. H. J. HARRISON, of the Kenya Government, is now in London.

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MR. A. G. M. CRISP, a director and general manager in East Africa of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., and for many years until his recent resignation one of the most active members of the Mombasa Municipal Board, and Mrs. CRISP are on holiday in Devonshire.

SIR FRANCIS DE GUNING AND, who was Chief of Staff to Field-Marshal Montgomery, during the war and went to Southern Rhodesia to settle towards the end of last year, has been appointed a director of the Alpha Cement Co. Ltd. (est. 500,000) to be set up with headquarters in Johannesburg.

THE INSTALLATION of CANON H. G. GIBSON, vicar of St. John's, Uganda, will take place on July 14. The vicar's address of Canon Mathers, who was a deacon in Uganda from 1905 to 1946, for the last 23 years as Archdeacon in the Upper Nile Diocese, is now Upper Karamoja, Wansoko, near Petamborough.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOSEPH JOHN AINSIE, who presided in East Africa last week at the annual dinner of the Egyptian Army (1923-1925) and Sudan Defence Force, served with the expedition of 1897-99, commanded the Kordofan Expedition of 1920, served in the 1914-18 war, and was Governor of Beaufort from 1922 until 1927.

SIR CHARLES SPURR has accepted the chairmanship of the new Air Services Advisory Board set up by the East African Air Transport Authority. His colleagues are the Director of Civil Aviation, the Director of Transport, the Director of the Government of Tanganyika and Mr. A. N. MUMI, M.L.C. (nominated by the Government of Uganda). Sir Charles is the nominee of the Government of Kenya.

MR. T. W. R. CARLE (nominated by the Government of Tanganyika) and Mr. A. N. MUMI, M.L.C. (nominated by the Government of Uganda). Sir Charles is the nominee of the Government of Kenya.

MR. G. J. FLETCHER has just arrived in East Africa to begin business as a manufacturer, representative of agencies covering chemical and allied lines, sports goods, household fittings, motor-vehicle sundries, plastics, etc. He can be addressed at Standard Bank, Nairobi. Mr. Fletcher served throughout the war in the Royal Marines (Commandant) and landed in Normandy on D-Day, having mobilized as a captain.

Mrs. Fletcher has accompanied him to Kenya.

SIR GRAHAM CUNNINGHAM, one of the members of the new Economic Planning Board to the Majesty's Government (to which he has been nominated by the Federation of British Industries and the British Employers' Confederation), a member of the recently constituted Colonial Economic and Development Council, Aged 54, has been Chairman and managing director of the Triplett Cotton Textiles Ltd., and during the war was a member of the General Agricultural Products Board, Ministry of Agriculture.

Public Appointments
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
TOBACCO-GROWING OFFICERS.

Application from qualified candidates are invited, for the following posts:

The Government of Iraq requires the following staff for the Tobacco Monopoly:

EXPORT TOBACCO OFFICER (M/N/18.166) salary I.D. 150 per month plus cost-of-living allowance of I.D. 24 per month.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR IN TOBACCO (M/N/18.167) salary I.D. 50 and I.D. 80 per month plus cost-of-living allowance of between I.D. 15 and I.D. 24 per month.

For Director General of Agricultural Tobacco Breeding (M/N/18.18) salary I.D. 100 per month plus cost-of-living allowance of I.D. 24 per month.

Engagement in each case on contract basis, first instance. Provision for free post and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates should send wide official certificate of tobacco growing and wide official certificate of breeding specialist, past the possession of a Master of Science degree essential. Applicants at once to enter standing orders for mail order of simple and full list of qualifications and experience, and mentioning the posts to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 5, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Quoting reference number against the appointment for which application is made, on both letter and envelope.

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BACKGROUND

Bulk Buyer— negotiated our bulk buying agreements? Our eyes are fixed on the directorship of Mr. J. Rankin name to be put in every grain market in the world. This is the man who for eight years without any regard for whatsoever has devoted time and energy sometimes day and night, to buying our daily bread for us. No man on earth could have done it better. The sugar trade which made possible the recent increase in the sugar ration was put through in a series of agreements negotiated by Sir William Rook. He is a civil servant who has been doing some thing of a similar nature up to a year ago. He is the greatest sugar dealer in the world. He also has been working for eight years now in the complete neglect of his private interests, devoting himself because he really cares whether the people of this country have an adequate supply of sugar. In oils and fats there is Mr. James Knight who eight years ago was the person to work for that firm of United which is neither small nor unsuccessful. He has a little about buying oils and fats. There is Mr. Henry Jones who for five years ago came to work in the Ministry of Food and meat exporters. He negotiated the contracts with Argentina to have an amount of commodity exporters. Mr. Sir Francis Minister of Food.

Unity into a word— the Labour Government indicated a magnificent spirit of national unity, a spirit capable of lifting England to new heights of life and progress in the world and in humanity alike. It is not only the Socialists have mocked and ridiculed this spirit of unity. They could have acted like a great national Government and called on all sections of the people to rally to the task of reconstruction. They preferred to impose a strain on our strained and battered decisions dividing the electorate into hostile camps. They thought it more worth while to engage in electric fire class warfare than to fight England's battle of production. That is why Mr. Gordon Cripps has to warn that the stars are round the corner. — Mr. David Eccles, M.P.

We are the only country in the world all industries to examine the results of payments by results and adopt them where possible. — Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, in the National Service, speaking in the House of Commons, as reported by *The Times Daily Telegraph*, *Financial Times Daily Mail Daily Express Daily Chronicle and Daily Herald*. The *Herald* report the four words "payments by results" are omitted.

Equal Pay— Equal pay for one of the reasons which the Government is not prepared to give into its backwash. A firm stand on this is likely to do as much harm to the Government's reputation as its earlier surrender on other matters. The most overwhelming decision of the party conference, and against the women's vote, made the middle classes (who are the women's most direct voters) still more angry with their treatment—these are the risks which the Government takes in deciding not to give equal pay. There is, however, a danger that the cleverly conducted propaganda of the Communist Party will capture the imagination of many women. The party means that the principle of equality means equal pay. The decision to raise the school leaving age, despite the practical difficulties involved, brought the deserved credit to the Government. It should not have the courage to make a similar decision. It is not if ordinary dangers were felt to be insuperable some token that its service to the principles not lip service only—something like the new war credits scheme would be possible. — *Some anti-Soviet*

Air Mail— We are accepting the Empire's main services, to be imported from the rest of the Commonwealth. Today the volume of air mail carried by the Empire is roughly equivalent to that which was carried in 1932 under the air mail scheme. Our Minister is satisfied with this. We are going to give us a cargo ship and we will have a fleet of 100. The service before the war in North America was an agency and mails were almost entirely carried by American airlines. Today the volume of mails is some five times a week, and the bulk of it is carried by B.O.A.C. When petrol for the war the man took 12 days to reach Australia, to-day it takes the "New Zealand" 16 to 17 days, "the five" took five days, "the three" took three to five days, South Africa it took five to six days, now it is three to four. To the "Africa" it was five days, now it is four days, "the five" took four days, "the two" took two to three days, "the one" took one day. The Post Office General.

The President of the Board of Trade would like to see something like the will of his ship on some of our something. — *Some anti-Soviet*

Food Import Management— In the past 12 months we have spent over £10,000 on buying fruit and vegetables from the U.S.A. and nearly £18 million on fruit and vegetables from Italy. We spent over £8 million on grapes, nearly 17 million on peaches and nectarines, nearly 10 million on pears, over £7 million on nuts, over £1 million on lettuce, nearly £900,000 on broccoli, £500,000 on pineapples, and £262,000 on carrots. In the last 12 months we have imported large quantities of dates from Iraq and Algeria. The sugar content of the Persian Gulf dates is over 50% whereas that of the North African dates is not much more than 20%. Therefore I hope the Minister will increase imports from North Africa and increase the amount of Persian Gulf dates. With ample supplies of home-grown soft fruits available our shops are full of Italian dates. We are now at the start of the home-grown produce crop. A great deal of my neighbour in Kent sent loads of lettuce to Covent Garden. The whole of Covent Garden sold during the market was flooded with lettuce. It was of an unimpressive quality.

It is thoroughly ill management of Ministry of Food to allow the consignments of Dutch lettuce to come in during the peak period of our own crop. Another example is that of cherries. We imported 2,000 tons of cherries on June 1, 1949, nearly from Italy. From June 1 the rest of the year was coming into the market. The Minister with the Italians was a highly bad management by the Food Ministry, a waste of shipping, food transport and currency. If the excuse is that the Ministry cannot estimate when the home crops will come in, if they have not discovered after eight years of existence that the period between the beginning of cherries and the pecking is an average of 59 days. — Mr. Baker, M.P.

German Farmers— Observations during a weekend in the German weald for the last part of 12 months showed an abundance of food for the farmers and of feed for their livestock. The abundance of food for their household. These were often enough for the generation to come and resulted in farmers refusing to accept anything but precious stores in the gallery. Almost every one of those farmers is better than send food parcels to hungry Germans than that of us. — *Some anti-Soviet*

African Anthropological & Linguistic Conference

Lord Hailey's Views on the Value of Research

DELEGATES FROM MANY COUNTRIES were in London last week for a Conference on African Anthropological and Linguistic Research, being held at the auspices of the International African Institute, of which Lord Rennell of Rodd has been selected Chairman following the resignation of Lord Hailey.

On the evening before the opening of the conference His Majesty's Government held a reception at Lancaster House, St. James's, where the guests were received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LORD HALEY said in the course of his address: "Those who seek to give a practical application to the results of scientific study, whether in the natural or social sciences, will be frustrated unless they have behind them a sound body of fundamental research. In the case of Africa special regard must be given to assistance in the pursuit of social and linguistic studies. African society is everywhere being subjected to influences which are forcing it to evolve a new social pattern.

Even if the European administration which now controls much of African territory should decide that this new pattern should conform to the usages of a European type of civilization that transformation could not be carried out without some kind of adjustment in which new incentives must be substituted for old and new techniques required. The process of adjustment must be even more prolonged and complex were we to adopt a procedure by which a new structure of society is to be built up largely by African initiative and on the basis of their existing institutions and methods of life.

Foundations of African Society

In any case success must depend on the degree to which scientific study can be set to us the foundations on which existing African society rests. Incentives which lie behind the social behaviour or which impel a society to change its form, or the legal conditions in which it exists are themselves these observations apply equally to physical as well as to social factors in the light of the study of social usages.

Colonial administrations are not sensible of these considerations and are failing to increase their consciousness of the British Colonial Administration have now obtained assistance in their work. Others are willing to assist. Our Colonial administrations have not been linguists and experts to advise on the problems presented by the standardizing of orthography or the selection of a dialect for use as a medium of instruction. Our Colonial Office has entrusted to the Institute the task of preparing for Government a handbook of African languages and organizing a comprehensive demographic survey of Africa. On both sides it is the international character of the Institute and its ability to obtain the collaboration of foreign scholars has been a factor of first importance.

Administrations may turn to individual members of the Institute in their personal capacity for advice on questions of policy or the practical application of knowledge but as an Institute we should ensure that the studies we make and books we publish should be designed primarily as a contribution to knowledge, not as a deliberate guide to policy. We should do nothing to impair the international character of the Institute or the facilities for the receipt of the collaboration of members of other countries interested in African problems. It is our purpose to make the Institute well known to the international community and to ensure its representation on the governing council of the Institute has not been represented.

We should seek the resources necessary to enable us to reschedule programmes of field work in social anthropology and linguistics similar to that which was carried out in the preceding years. Field research in Africa is exacting and it is intensive field work that we make those additions to the knowledge of Africa which the Commission is invited to report on the facilities in this country for the study of Oriental and African languages and cultures which are so impressive.

We should also use the resources which are available to us to engage in a larger programme of publication. It is not for unaided considerations we could in recent years have greatly extended the list of works which we have agreed to publish for scholars and students of African life.

Finally, we should use every endeavour to secure the collaboration of those Africans whose main interests in scholarship may fit them to take a share in our work. We foresee a continuous growth of the institutions for academic instruction in Africa. The British Colonies look forward to the establishment in the next few years of two institutions of full university standard and similar projects are entertained elsewhere. If Africans are adequately equipped to take part in our studies, they would make a contribution all the more valuable because it would assist in the interpretation of Africa not only to Europe but to the rest of the world.

Higher Education in the Colonies

THE CHAIRMAN, Lord Hailey, in reporting on recent progress in African studies in the United Kingdom, referred to the beneficial effects of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945; the greater use made by the Colonial Office of universities and the International African Institute in specific research projects; the recommendations in the recently published Scarborough Report that the British Government should make an annual grant to the Institute; the stimulus to African studies which follows from the inflow to the universities of large numbers of Colonial students; and the certainty that the development of higher education in the Colonies and the rapid spread of mass education must increase the demand for persons trained in this country in the languages, other subjects and methods of research.

Apart from the African Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies, there were in the universities no teaching posts exclusively concerned with Africa, but there were Committees of Colonial Studies in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, and the London School of Economics to deal with Africa directly and indirectly concerned with Africa, while most students in the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education were destined for service in Africa.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

DR. RICHARD LEACH, of the School of Anthropology in the University of London, referred to the early establishment of an Institute of Social and Economic Research in Malawi, Uganda, with Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Stanger as director, and reviewed recent research in East Africa and South Africa.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, founded in 1939, has since recalled, recently had a number of recommendations to the Colonial Social Science Research Council for a seven-year research grant and four social anthropologists, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. M. Mitchell, Miss Tolson and Dr. Holleman, had appeared to do the work. Dr. Max Gluckman, the director, had been working continuously in the Rhodes area and had also collaborated with Government officials on land tenure and Native Administration surveys. The Institute plan proposed studies in the field of rural migration and organization on family kinship and life, political values, religion and magic beliefs of people living in towns and in a number of different types of rural areas.

Three research workers were working under the Government of Kenya, Dr. O. R. Sherratt, among the Luo, Philip Mayer, among the Kikuyu, and Dr. Peristiany, among the Bedouin and other nomadic peoples. Mr. Marshall, a teaching member of the Social Studies Department of Makerere College, had also a grant for work among the southern Luo during his vacations.

PROFESSOR J. HERSKOVITS, Professor of Anthropology in the Western University, Evanston, Illinois, spoke of "African Anthropology in America." In the past decade, he said, the study of African cultures and languages in the United States had advanced slowly but steadily. In a national publication and general interest. The number of Africans in the United States was still small, but it was growing, and there was a steady increase in the number of university courses in African social and cultural matters, and a growing interest among anthropologists.

Traditions and Duties of the Colonial Service

by **JOSEPH JONES**, *Secretary of the Corona Club Dinner*

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN founded the Corona Club in 1900. It was the heyday of British Imperial power. The confidence of Imperial might stirred the emotions then and created a literature, philosophy and song of its own. To-day we are less excitable about Empire, because perhaps we think of our tasks in more sober terms of responsibility, work and practical contribution. I suppose we feel that our presence as a Colonial Power stands high only in the more realistic terms of service and achievement. The Free Commonwealth is here; our dependencies move to responsibility and partnership; we are tied to them by common partnership and we all proclaim our loyalty to a Common Crown.

We shall shortly issue a review of our work in the past few years. The Colonial Office is one of the great departments of State. It is not a sleepy backwater. Whitehall has a dynamic organization, constructive and purposeful—as the recent notices regarding economic planning in Ceylon, Malaya, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies all clearly show, or as the bold economic planning in finance and development corporations and the groundnut schemes indicate.

Too many have spoken ignorantly about its lack of direction and have been forgetful of the successful way in which it has handled the sentiment of the territories overseas. Important new spheres are steadily adding to its responsibilities. In the past few years it has had to handle, in addition to the problems of international organization, such as trusteeship and specialized agencies, the new regional groupings and inter-Colonial councils, the development of a vast system of central services, such as surveys, research, training and new developments in the spheres of labour, co-operation and social welfare. All this work is done well.

Foreign Relations, Lord Rennell

I must be publicly told, and I regret the recent attacks of the Colonial Office, says Lord Rennell. It is mischievous and irresponsible. He spoke of the Colonial Office as the only post office to other ministries, for banking issues, postal and above Colonial Government and subordinate staff in every detail. He said that in London we get a number of large well-trained dogs which did the barking through the mouths of a few harassed underpaid and sometimes superior civil servants. The dog was, he said, a drastic change of the great colonial nations, machine, the shift of much greater power to local Governments, and the creation of a Colonial Council to advise the Secretary of State.

It is not to use Lord Rennell's own words, "illogical and senseless." The administrative machine is always being installed in its job. I endorse all that precedes. Cyril Stanley, said in his broadcast report. The speech drawn by Lord Rennell is immovable.

Colonial Service officials do all in their power to assist local Governments in developing their own institutions and powers, in training, in giving assistance and aid, and in bringing the values of Great Britain to Governments wherever they are able to do so. A large part of local Government work is done in Africa and India. The Colonial Office is always drawing upon the Office is refreshed by the work of the Colonial Office, and they are obtaining an important acquaintance with the problems overseas.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies presided last week at the dinner of the Corona Club. From his speech we learn that the Corona Club

opportunities they get of travelling and working in the Colonies.

It is not only the functions of the Office to control the detailed work of Colonial administration, but it must be borne in mind that Parliament cannot renounce certain vital responsibilities, nor can the Secretary of State divest himself of the duties Parliament expects of him.

Constitutions Must Be Liberalized

Never before was consultation with the Colonial Governments so much developed, or co-operation and understanding so helpful. It is at best a delicate balance between Colonial responsibility and the Secretary of State's direction. As political institutions in the Colonies develop and constitutions are liberalized and responsibility taken up in the Colony, the Colonial Office must modify its direction and control so that responsibility can be real and genuine, exercised through the institutions of the territories. And we must administer, not only the broad lines of policy, and these are always worked out with the best advice obtainable. We offer all practical aid for its completion—research, technical and financial assistance and general services. At the same time some of our more vocal critics understand our constructive approach and what is happening to Colonial administration to-day.

I take for granted the probity, integrity, and high standard of public duty of the Colonial Service. I see in many parts of the world possessed of great gifts, intelligence, unique and specialized knowledge, enriching our cultural heritage and increasing mankind's debt to them for their contribution to securing a really developed mankind with peoples and civilization. There may be a few faults about every wall of the frustrated, unimaginative, unmathematic and blimpish, but they are very few. In many of the Colonial Services we have been asked to take on, have endured hardship with often little recognition or reward. The mistakes and neglect of politicians must not be laid at their door.

Noble Purposes of Our Partnership

We have men with fresh and imaginative minds devoted to the noble purposes of our partnership with the Colonial peoples, sympathetic and comprehending of their national and equipped and competent to meet the great tasks of a modern age aspects of them. I need not direct attention to the evolution of the way to-day, but it is the background of Colonial work, a complex of troubles, influences, demands, ideologies. The increasing size of the Colonies, the aspirations and demands, require in the administration great skill and great patience and knowledge. They must know the strength of political forces, the constructive and destructive possibilities of freedom and stability, the possibilities of central and local government, the place of voluntary institutions which help forward social progress, the play of economic factors, and the practical requirements in development and enterprise.

It is not only the work of Sir John Fyfe and his colleagues in trying to restore the peace after the strain and gaps created by the war. They have done a magnificent job in recruiting 300 men in six short months. I am told by the press that they have trained the staff and officers who have had to instruct and direct men in the territories that there never was a better body of men in the world. Intelligence and common sense and a sense of duty are the main ingredients of our schemes. We have succeeded in the past and we shall be improved by the co-operation of other universities and have men and must be a partnership of men and women.

Kariba Gorge Scheme Will Cost \$45,000,000

Greatest Power Project of its Kind in Africa

FOR PEOPLE EVERYWHERE IN THE TROPICALS, yet particularly in the so-called Kariba Gorge, the most interesting information concerning which has been given to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by Mr. A. B. Cowen, Chairman of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Technical Commission recently set up by the Central African Council to report on the possibilities into the possibility of a power development scheme on the Zambezi were started in 1941 by the Electricity Supply Commission for Southern Rhodesia. It is to be at least another year before all the necessary data are assembled so that the report of the commission cannot be expected until the end of 1942. Mr. Cowen is now already convinced of the feasibility of great hydro-electric and irrigation developments and the immense contribution which they must make to the progress of Central Africa.

Between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000 of capital will be required for the hydro-electric scheme, including the building of a branch railway of 120 miles or more from Simolia or thereabouts to carry material for the great dam across the valley of the Zambezi not far below its confluence with the Savezi River. That indicates the scale of the project, which, even under favourable conditions of supply of materials, must take a minimum of six or seven years and may take 10 to complete. It is the largest project of its kind in Africa, said Mr. Cowen, but none of the many major schemes of development is more necessary or more promising.

International Agreement Essential

The first requirement of course is an international agreement in regard to the basic principles for the Zambezi, originally in the Portuguese Colony of Angola and reaches the Indian Ocean at Cluande in Portuguese East Africa, having meantime formed the border between Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The hydro-electric plan of the plan would diminish the flow of the river, to which the water would be returned, but there must necessarily be prior agreement between the two countries and certain works will be undertaken which would jeopardize so costly an enterprise by reducing the flow upon which all calculations are based. Water extraction points exist in other words, but must be at an early stage in the agreement between the interested countries. Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia are entirely in accord, and there is no reason to expect difficulty from the Portuguese authorities. Indeed, regulation of the waters at Kariba would prove a benefit to Portuguese East Africa by improving navigation in their section of the river.

For irrigation, of course, water would have to be withdrawn, but Mr. Cowen has no doubt that a great area which now lies derelict could be served in that way without detriment to anyone and any other claims. The low-lying, teats-infested valley lands between the river and the escarpment to the south are fertile, but almost entirely unpopulated on account of the fly and other remoteness. If any existing means of transport in these areas could, it is calculated, be put under such tropical crops as rice, sugar, maize and fibres, supplies of all of which are deficient in the Colony to-day.

This would not be a great deal of heavy bush to clear, modern methods could quickly eliminate the fly population could be attracted from over-crowded and less desirable areas, and land which has never produced anything worth mentioning could be brought into the service of the country and, at the first stage of the African population.

Naturally enthusiastic about these great potentialities in the extreme north of the Colony was which he is especially concerned. Mr. Cowen believes that similar

possibilities exist in the field south-east when the Savezi and Lundi valleys have been thoroughly examined and developed. A two-year investigation at a cost of about £2,000,000, just being started for the Government by Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. Valuable mineral deposits are known to exist, large-scale agriculture under irrigation is fore-shadowed, and afforestation on great areas is possible. The hope is that Southern Rhodesia can emulate along the Savezi what the United States have done in the Tennessee Valley.

Rhodesia's Well-Balanced Resources

Power from Kariba could be fed mainly to the great central belt of the Colony, chiefly the main industrial, mining and agricultural areas, and designed, in the opinion of Mr. Cowen, to give most rapidly because of the good start they have already made. Taking the longer view, however, he considers Southern Rhodesia an exceptionally well-balanced in economic resources in comparison with other African territories.

In the north-western corner the great Wankie coal-field suggests hydrogenation for the production of oil and fuel, and beyond are the Victoria Falls likewise proclaiming the availability of power. The country of which Bulawayo is the centre of Matabeleland, has shown the ranching on much more ambitious lines should succeed and Bulawayo itself is the largest manufacturing centre. The Midlands are the main producers of gold, copper and asbestos, the site of the new steel and cotton works, and gold-mining country. Further east with Salisbury as the administrative, business and manufacturing centre, and to the north of that City are the main tobacco-growing districts, and men in the system of facts based on Unifac is more agriculture and farming and secondary industries developing, including such new ones as wattle and starch extraction.

Great Industrial Developments Expected

Mr. Cowen, who has been Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia since early 1939 and Director of Supply and Production for the Colony during much of the war period, expects big industrial developments in the next few years, largely because the basic requirements in power, steel and cotton have been supplied by far-sighted Government action.

The basic needs of the country are, for instance, assured for the next decade since, even allowing for all foreseeable progress, and without any increase in the number or capacity of existing generators, the Electricity Commission (which controls a system involving a capital investment of about £4,000,000) plans to double the length of its supply lines, which are total 2,000 miles. One of the prime purposes of the visit of Mr. Cowen and members of his staff was to meet leading electrical manufacturers in this country, and he has so far placed orders for £500,000 mainly for transmission lines and equipment.

Mr. Cowen, who will fly back to Salisbury in about a fortnight, served in the East African campaign in 1914-18, was first with the 9th South African Infantry and later with the 4 K.A.R.

Lord Hailey's Next Tour

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to say that Lord Hailey will leave London next month to revisit East and West Africa and to make a further study of the use made of the administrative machinery in the modern system of administration. During his 1940 tour the investigation was subject but so much has happened meantime that Lord Hailey wishes to bring his knowledge up to date.

favoured treatment to the Germans now that there was never a time when it was such in Tanganyika. One thing can be written with confidence: that almost all the estates are in far better condition than they were when they passed into the hands of the Custodian of Enemy Property. The lessees have been under the obligation to manage them in good husbandlike manner and the cost of replanting, re-equipment and other betterment works approved by the authorities have been deducted from the rentals payable. As some trifling offset against the crippling costs of the war these lands are really the property of the State, not legally or morally the property of any German. There ought to be no question of the restitution of the sentimental tolly which the First German War brought to the British taxpayer, great sums in fact, most of the payments to Germany in Africa.

KENYAS STOCK EXCHANGE

attacks have been made on her Information Office—and this newspaper has probably made more than all other sources combined.

Information Office Sharply Condemned

There has not undeniably been the splendid work done among the native peoples. We have never been impressed by that answer which is now imagined by the tribunal under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Thacker, which has been included in the labour tribunal's report of last January. The award of that responsible body now states explicitly "The tribunal cannot refrain from remarking that any right which may arise from the findings of information... it is a fact that a large number of people in Mombasa are reported to be well hid under the proverbial bush." That caustic comment is by no means the only reference of the kind in this document which also condemns the lack of any adequate system for disseminating information to the African peoples on the island, and assigns much of the responsibility for the strike to the failure to keep the African community well informed on all those matters which bear directly on the daily life and well-being of the individual. The official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have some inexplicable reason allowed the Colony to go on spending twenty thousand pounds annually on a thoroughly inefficient Information Office. They must surely feel that they cannot prolong this mispense, tolerance, and indifference to the condemnation. We repeat

that there was never a time when it was necessary for all the Eastern African Dependencies to provide themselves with capable information departments under directors of character and capacity, and when it was more evident that continuing failure so to equip themselves will have costly consequences.

Considerably increased wages are awarded by the tribunal as a result, except domestic servants and gardeners employed in Mombasa. The general rate including cost of living and housing allowances will now be for Mombasa about fifty shillings a month for those who have worked for the same employer for at least six months; after five years with the same employer there is to be an increase of seven shillings and sixpence a month. The establishment of a special pool of from six to eight hundred men who are to be guaranteed a monthly minimum of forty shillings even if too few ships should arrive to provide work for all of them; when they do not accept, their earnings would be well above the average for the area. Such a proposal will assuredly criticize the attitude of other workers on the ground that the African will need to work as hard as the rest to acquire the money to live on. It is true we would reply that even businessmen from Mombasa from whom we have heard on this subject in the past couple of years have expressed the opinion that the ruling rate of wages was too low and that they have been severely critical of the Government for its failure to appoint the members of the successive committees who have reported on conditions at the port. One warning after another has gone unheeded and business men have therefore constantly expected to have discontent to express itself in a strike. Procrastinated by the Government inevitably encourage subversive discussion, and it is not surprising that the tribunal should record its finding that "one of the principal causes was political agitation working in a very bad environment favourable to it." There was one or two other labour troubles in Eastern Africa, some large, some even grave, and it is hard to have been near them and not to have been aghast if minimized by turning the blind eye of the Government. Courageous grappling with difficulties, but the pretence that they will settle themselves can alone have brought confidence.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN OUR SUPPLEMENTARY COLUMN last week we recorded the Secretary of State for the Colonies as telling the House of Commons that one hundred Germans who had been displaced in Southern Rhodesia during the war had been allowed to return to Tanganyika before the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Territory had decided how and where they were to live. It has now been reported that that Government has decided that the first question to be settled is the reason to think that local officials and some of the Germans never assumed an ex-enemy standpoint could be tolerated in the presence of the estate which they had been removed in 1945. We have heard of Germans arriving at the railway station nearest to their former plantations, telephoning the manager placed in charge by the Government, and demanding transport for a match and quantities of goods than they could have been expected to possess. In each case, which news has reached us the promise would not be allowed on the plantation. But why they permitted by the

authorities to travel up-country. And since they were so permitted, why were they and their families given no indication of what was about to happen? Only now apparently is the local Government considering what is to be done with the former German estates. When they are to be settled. That, too, should have been settled before. There should be no question of any German claims, any of the leases expiring at the end of any year. All are interested to obtain a clear-cut decision either side the right of twelve months. The Government could, if wished, to make a list of the lessees next year. To do so in favour of individual Germans would be completely indefensible. Such individual claims have no prior right to direct settlement; they should be dealt with through the ordinary reparations channels. Even now we know British subjects who have been displaced by the Germans in the 1913-14 war have still had no settlement of their claims. In such circumstances, with billions throughout the world, it would be a monstrous miscarriage of justice and elementary justice to give exemption

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Recent trade figures for Kenya show a considerable increase in the relative importance of its exports.

In grain, the coffee, together with sisal and tea, headed the exports table. During the last few years, sugar, and as a result of wartime demands, exports of pyrethrum—the basis of many insecticides—and sisal have expanded. In 1944, the combined export value of these two commodities exceeded in value the combined total of coffee, tea, and gold.

The gradual change-over to a peace-time economy and the varied demands may well bring about further changes in the commercial activities of Kenya. Modern commercial development calls for careful and continuous study of local market conditions. Full information, backed by an intimate knowledge of the Colony, is available to merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Kenya.



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Stabilizing Tobacco Prices Success of Mr. Maunders' Mission

AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSIONS between the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board and Mr. A. V. Maunders, who flew to Southern Rhodesia at the request of the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, sales of Virginia-type tobacco will continue by auction in Salisbury, but at prices not lower than the average prices for the same grade in 1946 nor higher than those ruling in the week ended May 9, 1947. The Tobacco Advisory Committee has agreed to the immediate reintroduction of import licences and the restriction of British manufacturers' orders to their requirements for 12 months.

Direct Consultation in Future

The Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board has emphasized that while not opposing co-operation among manufacturers and merchants for the purpose of achieving stability, it accepts the arrangement for 1947 only. Direct communication between the two bodies will be maintained in order to prevent misunderstanding in the future and for a discussion of the estimated production of United Kingdom requirements and the trend of prices before future sales start.

Mr. Maunders told the Rhodesian representatives that the interest of British tobacco buyers was permanent and that they would do their part in trying to avoid slumps. They agreed that the auction system should continue with healthy competition which would determine values.

Confident that the present arrangements will stabilize the year's market on a sound basis has been expressed by the Tobacco Marketing Board, which considers that the direct contact now established will assure the industry's future.

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THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. announces a trading profit for the year ended December 31, 1946, of £2,090,587 (compared with £1,624,976 in the previous year) of which the profit on completed voyages accounts for £1,747,981 (£1,626,736). After providing £713,747 (£611,000) for depreciation, £92,911 (£91,735) for debenture interest, £190,664 (£470,000) for taxation, and writing off an additional amount of £597,600 on ships, there remains £495,665 (£443,251) for appropriation. Dividend on preference shares, £188,440, a dividend of 6% and a bonus of 2 1/2% (the total of £250,000) is transferred to general reserve (bringing it to £500,000), leaving £247,225 to be carried forward against £430,587 brought in.

Issue of capital consists of 40,600,000 in 1% cumulative preference shares of £10, £2,500,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1, and £2,300,000 in ordinary shares. Insurance reserves stand at £212,305 and the replacement account at £4,781,048 (£4,903,016), making a total reserve of £11,980,605 (£11,775,960), while current liabilities amount to £2,570,227. (Money for the other side of the balance sheet, fixed assets and other items, is covered at £9,378,367 (£7,331,812) and current assets at £2,992,324, including £3,200,000 in 2 1/2% National War Bonds (value as at December 31, 1946, £2,650,401), £783,000 in tax reserve certificates, £2,160,000 on deposit with bankers, and £419,545 in cash.)

The directors are Sir Francis Vernon, Chairman, (Chairman and managing director), Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, Chairman, (Chairman), the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. C. L. Dalziel, Mr. A. H. Murray, Mr. S. J. Campbell Stuart. The secretary is Mr. R. F. Bloxham.

The ship and general management company will be held in London, on July 10. All the company's cargo vessels have now been re-equipped but as the passenger vessels remained on Government requisition throughout the year. The CAPETOWN CASTLE and AIRBORNE CASTLE entered the South African service in January of last year; the LLANDOVERY CASTLE recently inaugurated a route to Africa service; the LLANOBY CASTLE and STIRLING CASTLE are being reconditioned and the PRINCETON CASTLE, which had been converted as an aircraft carrier, was re-acquired, converted and renamed WARWICK CASTLE. Two refrigerated cargo vessels built to replace war losses have been delivered.



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Rhodesia's Tobacco Areas

PRODUCTION of flue-cured tobacco in the Lancaster area of Southern Rhodesia last season amounted to 18,837 lb. from an area of 47,939 acres, giving an average yield per acre of 540 lb. Corresponding figures for the other tobacco growing districts were: Mazoe, 7,132,794 lb. from 13,272 lb. average; Salisbury, 6,626,753 lb. from 11,300 acres, 567 lb. average; Bulawayo, 5,876,696 lb.; 12,138 acres, 580 lb. average; Marandellas, 4,872,277 lb.; 9,200 acres, 541 lb. average; Umtali, 3,148,222 lb.; 5,629 acres, 557 lb. average; Hartley, 2,260,663 lb.; 4,224 acres, 535 lb. average; Mrewa, 1,603,059 lb.; 2,499 acres, 641 lb. average.

Piece Goods from Japan

THE BRITISH COUNCIL has £1,000,000 worth of cotton piece goods from Japan and is offering them by the Board of Trade to be sent to colonial markets which supply Great Britain with food and raw materials. The gap in Lancashire's domestic production caused by the fuel shortage will thus be bridged. The materials will be stamped as being of foreign origin, but it will be finished in this country. Half the quantities will be sent to East and West Africa, Northern Rhodesia and receiving a share.

New Tanager Office

MESSRS. WIGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA), LTD. have this week opened an office in Tanga (P.O. Box 117) under the management of Mr. H. M. Lempany. The son of Sir Harold Lempany, he joined the London office of Messrs. Wiglesworth & Co., Ltd. in 1937, served from 1940 to 1946 as an infantry officer in the 5th High Land Division, and last year went to the Dar es Salaam office as assistant manager. The company's staff in Dar es Salaam has been joined by Mr. Roland Wallace, qualified engineer.

Company Meeting

Motapa Gold Mining Company

Major E. Tulloch's Review

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MOTAPA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 20, in Bulawayo, Major E. Tulloch presiding, and the following is an extract from his address.

This is the first ordinary general meeting of shareholders and I have pleasure in submitting to you a report on the directors' report for the period since the incorporation of the company to December 31, 1946, and the audited balance sheet as at that date.

The company was registered on October 2, 1946, under the Companies Ordinance, 1935 to 1937, in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the vendors' agreement specified in article 3 of the company's articles of association has been adopted by your directors.

The authorized capital of the company is 1,500,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares of the nominal value of 5s. each, of which 3,200,000 shares have been subscribed for in cash at 2s., leaving 200,000 shares in reserve.

Acquisition of Claims

Since the close of the period under review, the holder of 73 claims of gold mining claims acquired from the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Limited, in terms of the vendors' agreement specified in article 3 of the company's articles of association and the cession of certain rights and interests under the notarial deed of servitude and in terms of the water grant, as detailed in the agreement, have been effected in the name of the company.

As no revenue accrued to the company during the period under review, no income and expenditure accounts have been presented, and all expenditure to December 31, 1946, including administration and sundry expenses, is reflected in the balance sheet.

As you are no doubt aware, the Minister of Finance, in the course of his budget speech, is to study the rate of income tax for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1947, would in the case of all public companies be 7s. 6d. in the £, as compared with 9s. in the £ for the previous year. In respect of companies registered in Southern Rhodesia, the Minister expressly indicates that it would be possible to reduce the rate of company tax to 5s. in the £ in the next financial year.

Operations on Company's Property

The operations of the company's property have advanced considerably. A major plant and equipment order of 2,000 tons of iron ore in course of erection, and it is expected that milling operations will be begun early in 1948, provided that there will be no undue delay in the remaining deliveries of machinery, plant and equipment.

Good progress has been made with the sinking of the two new vertical shafts which have been started prior to the formation of the company. The No. 1 shaft in the Eastern Section has been stopped at a depth of 111 feet, having been completed in its usual stage. The shaft in the Western Section has been stopped at a final depth of 237 feet. Work is now proceeding on the one and waste mass systems, drainage, ground and other plant and works at the various levels.

The total development footage advanced to the end of May 1947, by the company since its formation has amounted to 2,147 feet, of which 2,135 feet was accomplished in the Eastern Section and the balance of 12 feet in the Western Section. On the lower ground Eastern Section the footage program of the mine of two parallel bodies, totalling 1,875 feet has been completed, of which 875 feet has been drilled, of which 215 feet has been proved, with an average value of 4.2 dwt. per ton over a width of 11.8 feet.

On the higher ground, in the Eastern Section, the footage proved has amounted to 200 feet, of which 215 feet have proved to be payable at an average value of 4.2 dwt. per ton over a width of 11.8 feet.

To the end of May a total of 1,618 feet of underground horizontal and long drilling has been carried out by the company to prove the full width of the ore bodies at intervals along the strike. One thousand four hundred and ninety feet of this was accomplished in the Eastern Section, it now being considered to be more expeditious to prove the full width of the narrower ore bodies in the Western Section by means of cross-cutting.

A borehole has been sunk from the surface on the company's Jupiter claims to an inclined depth of 575 feet. A mineralized zone was intersected between 320 feet and 284 feet. Although the zone was sporadic the payable portion assayed 3.4 dwt. per ton over a borehole length of 100 feet, equivalent to a projected width of 10.8 feet.

The payable proved ore and the probable ore available as the result of development work which had been done up to June 30, 1946, was calculated to amount to 1,387,000 tons of an average value of 3.6 dwt. per ton over a width of 17.1 feet. The development program accomplished since that date has been mainly confined to the preparation of the mine plan, including small amounts of exploratory development, while exposing some new payable ore has not brought about sufficient material change to justify at this stage a revision of the estimate of payable proved and payable ore as originally computed.

Construction Programme Well Advanced

The construction programme is well advanced. The shaft compressor has been in operation for several months and will be supplemented by additional compressors in due course. A machine shop has been erected and is in operation and an electrical sub-station is near completion. Foundations and foundations for the thickener, motor and water tanks are well in hand and the foundations for the secondary crusher after the pebble and waste bins have been completed. The steel frame work of the roasting plant has been erected.

The permanent headgear for No. 1 shaft is on the site and should be erected in the 24-inch gauge railway track, which will connect the trains from No. 1 shaft to the reduction plant in the Western Section, in the course of construction.

Due to the acute shortage of Native labour in Bulawayo towards the end of 1946, it was decided to make a recruiting call as a result of which the Native labour complement of the mine increased from 542 at the date of the company's formation to 841 and is now 1,000 for the company's present requirements. Work on a hospital of a capacity to cater for the medical needs of approximately 1,200 Native labourers has now been put in hand.

It is hoped that the full power supply will be switched on to the mine in September, 1947. The Electricity Supply Commission authorities have been severely hampered in the construction of the power line by a lack of materials, and suffering in consequence of great difficulties made which the engineers have been working as a tribute to their ingenuity and forebearance the line has advanced so far.

The report of the proceedings at this meeting will not be issued to shareholders, but copies will be available on application to the office of Messrs. J. G. London office of the company and the report will be published in the Press.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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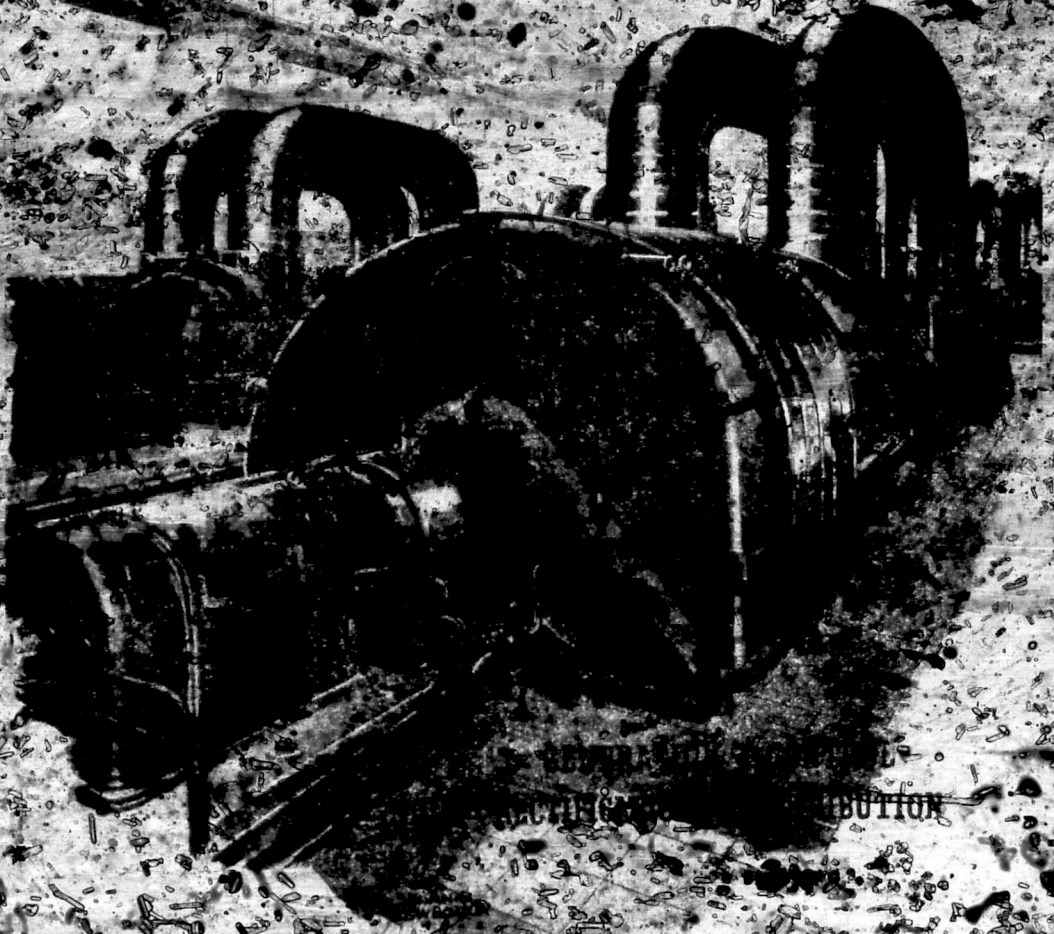
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Parliament

Fair Play for Colonial Press
As a Result of Protests

THE PROTESTS first made by East Africa and Rhodesia against unfair discrimination against the Colonial Press by Government departments in this country have had the desired result. Heretofore all journalists in London especially interested in Colonial affairs are to be on exactly the same footing as Lobby and other correspondents.

That undertaking was given in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had been asked by Wing Commander Ronald Robinson if he would arrange to meet at least once a month the correspondents of Colonial newspapers in London and the editors of other journals concerned with Colonial matters. It is to enable the Colonial newspaper correspondents to be kept well up to date with action in the department.

Mr. Cresswell asked what steps had been taken in Kenya to implement the recommendations of the Carter Commission on the inter-tribe relations of the area.

MR. CREECH JONES: The Carter Land Commission report in 1933 pointed out that general prohibitions on trade, especially as regards firearms, should be a less effective method of distributing the population and raising the general level of development. The Secretary made certain recommendations for action and it is not without doubt that these would be followed. It is not likely steps are taken to this end.

Tax in Uganda

MR. WATSON: Business asked to be advised the fact that the Uganda production of cotton has to supply 65 per cent of the output per week for a year, and that growers are offered 10s. British has to sell at half price elsewhere, why the British Government should not consider a contract to buy cotton in Uganda. It is not refused to sign new contract with the growers and results. It has

to buy all the tea offered to us in British East Africa. Uganda is rather slow in sending, but we are prepared to take anything she offers.

MR. W. SARRHES: Would not the difficulty be overcome by letting Mincing Lane do the job?

MR. CREECH JONES: What extent the use of basic English is being considered in the Colonies.

MR. CREECH JONES: The use of basic English has been considered in all non-self-governing territories, particularly Ceylon, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Cyprus, and education departments are experimenting with the use of basic English as a second language among pupils whose mother tongue is not English. In other areas basic English has been used in official correspondence and reports, but none of the British Colonial administrations at present favours the use of basic English for administrative purposes.

Southern Rhodesian Electoral Proposals

MR. SCHWARTZ asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he proposed to allow the proposed alterations in the Electoral Provisions in Southern Rhodesia, whereby two out of the 10 new members of Parliament would represent Native interests and Natives would no longer be eligible for the common vote, to be included within the category of the remaining legislation.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: I understand that a motion of this subject is at present before the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly but has not yet been voted on. The question raised by my hon. friend will not arise unless and until legislation is proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I, hon. friends aware that according to the information which has reached this country, including Press reports, that Southern Rhodesian newspapers, that the proposed alterations which have complained has been moved as an amendment to a Bill, to give a vote member by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Native Affairs. Is he also aware that grave concern is being felt in the Commonwealth at the adoption of Southern Rhodesian Native policy to that of South Africa and of the possible disaffection reserved for His Majesty's Government?

MR. BOTTOMLEY: I am sure hon. friends are aware that proposals for amendments in the proposed Bill are being made, and I am sure hon. friends will see that the franchise is made more liberal with regard to members of Parliament.

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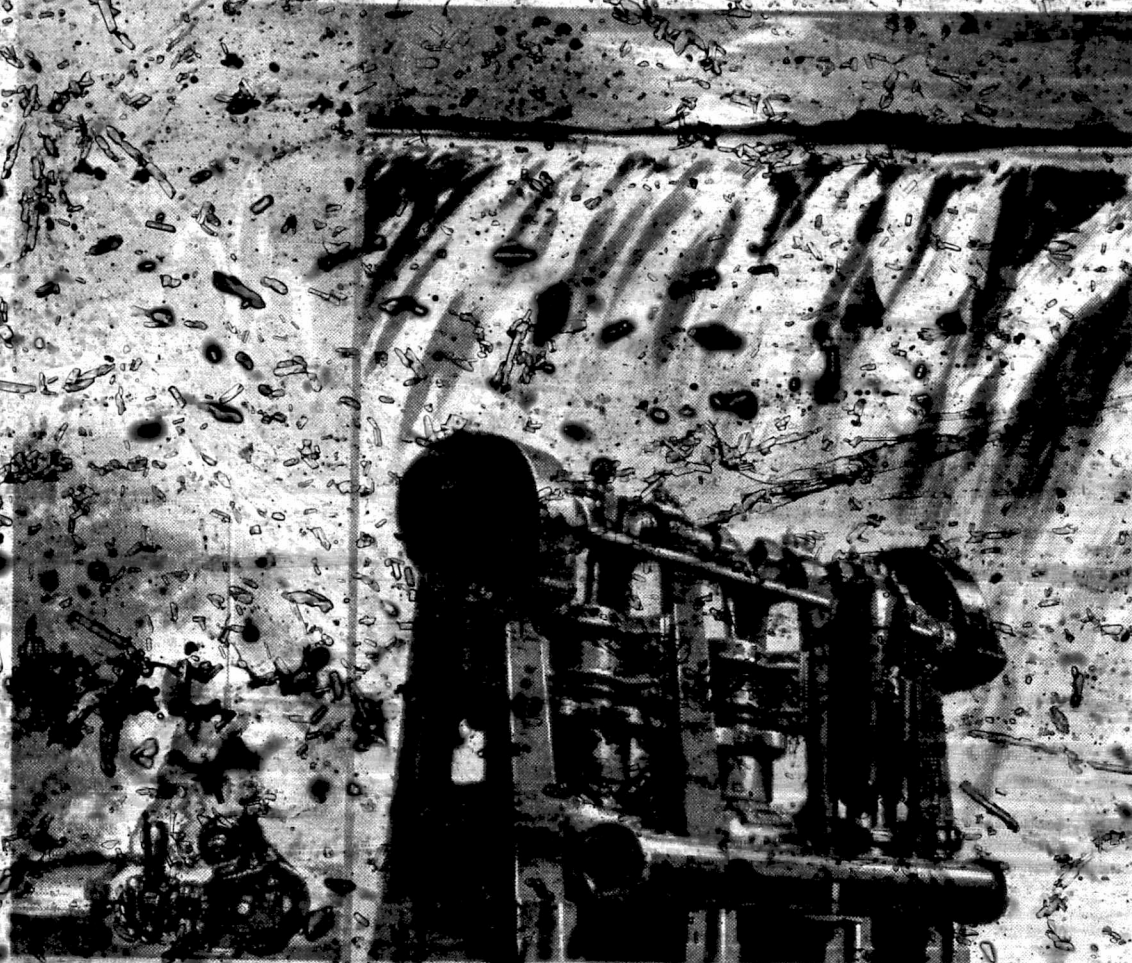
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Rhodesia's £32,000,000 Loan 2 1/2% Stock Issued at 99

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA made an issue in London on Tuesday of £32,000,000 of 2 1/2% Stock, 1965/70, at the price of 99 per cent. Stock owned by persons or corporations not ordinarily resident in Rhodesia in the Colony will be exempt from Rhodesian taxation.

Of the £19,000,000 will be required for the redemption on October 1 of the outstanding 4 1/2% debenture stock of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., holders of which are offered exchange into the new stock plus a cash payment of 10 per cent. £3,150,000 is to be paid for the purchase of the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and £2,000,000 will be required for development of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the Colony. The balance of the proceeds of the issue will be devoted to capital expenditure in connection with the railway systems including the provision of rolling stock.

External Debt £42,000,000

The public debt of the Colony is given in the prospectus as £42,000,000 represented by external debt of £10,267,000 and internal debt of £31,733,000. The present issue increases the external debt to £22,267,000.

This is far the largest external issue since in London since the war, and it is the first issue by a Government or local government body to be underwritten at 1 1/2% in the City, instead of by the Imperial Debt Commissioners. The naturally pleased financial interests, which regarded the issue as a recognition in official circles that the cheap money policy cannot be indefinitely continued.

The yield of the issue to final redemption (£2,118.5d.) compares well with £2,074.1d. (ignoring tax) to redemption at the earliest date of the 2 1/2% Savings Bonds, 1961/70, and with £2,125.4d. at the earliest date by the 3% Savings Bonds, 1960/70. The issue market reaction was to reduce the price for Consols and Treasury Bonds by 1/2 p., bringing the yield on both to £2,148.5d. The 3% Savings Bonds, however, advanced to 10 1/2%.

Fairbridge Memorial College

FAIRBRIDGE MEMORIAL COLLEGE has been criticized in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly on the ground that it does not fulfil the original idea, which, said Mr. Lister, was to take children from bad conditions in the industrial towns of Great Britain. Mr. G. H. Evans recalled that the original intention was to set up a home for the children of bonded victims, and asked for the college to be administered by the Education Department. The Minister of Finance replied that the Government's intention was to do as possible to take orphans. They had found in the first batch one or two boys who came from perfectly happy homes and whose parents intended to follow the Government's instructions had been given that they must not happen again.

New Registration

WITH THE OBJECTS of providing a new registration ordinance applicable to all races, immediately relief from the objectionable features of the present legislation, and the abolition of racial sanctions, four bills were shortly introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya. The new scheme will consist of an identification card bearing personal particulars, thumb impressions, photographs, signatures, and a work card for persons earning 100s. per month or less. Returns referred to the Central Registrar will in future cover employees of all races whose net is £300 per annum or less. Mutation of an identification card is to be an offence.

The Road to Ruin in Kenya Alternatives to Maize

UNDER THE TITLE "The Road to Ruin in Kenya" Mr. Elspeth Huxton, who has recently returned from a visit to East Africa, has written an account of an article in the Kenya Weekly News. It is the maize monoculture which is replaced in the very near future by leg farming and crop rotations, so inevitable that the Nyasa Province of Kenya, being unable to support its rapidly growing population reaching in places the fantastically high figure of 120 to the square mile, yet alone the rest of the country, and that this fertile part of country may join the ranks of the "green" and "leopards" of the continent.

So far it could be said that the only way to check this ruinous course is to top the price of maize to a level where it will no longer pay the African cultivator to grow it for sale. Of course, this cannot be done by the African, and not to European. A drastic price rise would tempt European maize growers, like Africans, to switch to other cash crops. Some farmers are making handsome profits now, but they realize, like the Africans, would protest.

The question arises: Is it in the best interests of the Colony that large areas of already overcrowded Native lands should be rendered incapable of supporting their inhabitants, and their fertility be further hampered, for the short-term benefit of a minority of farmers? And short-term benefit must surely be for maize, the soil-robbing, man-eating European-owned no less than African-owned labor.

Increased Cost of Maize

There is the further point that the increased price of maize has put up the cost of feeding labour, and hence the cost of production, in every other corner of the country except the maize producing area to other employers.

Fifty years ago maize was almost unknown as an article of country diet. Fifty years hence it may be as rich as most of Uganda and large parts of Tanganyika, other staples are preferred—millet, beans, groundnuts, bananas. Maize is frowned on both as a soil-robbing and a poor human food. Uganda is growing very rich at the price it forced on it as a commonly thought item by Kenya's requirements.

Kenya has ruined much of its own land as a typical colony, and now they are trying to make us join ours to grow maize for the people, they can no longer feed themselves. The hard way we should not grow a bag for export. We had our way to improve the diet of the people, a maize which is the low output of what, strictly we must increase, present maize, at the expense of carbohydrates. In other words, with less and more protein and less with more protein, more wheat flour, incidentally, and more other food than white maize. This, which is almost a truism. From every point of view, there are other and better crops that can be profitably grown both by Africans and Europeans.

Mahdi Tomb

THE TOMB OF THE MAHDI, which was left in ruins 49 years ago, has been rebuilt in Omdurman at a cost of £100,000. The Government of the Sudan granted permission to the Sudanese Government, having refused requests to say Sir Abdur Rahman of Mahdi Pasha, son of the Mahdi. In the course of the work the coffin of the Mahdi was discovered with the gold and silver ornaments at each end intact.

Sheep-Lined Export Taxes

WHEN THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT recently introduced a new export cess on various products, it drew the attention of the Government of Kenya. There was much criticism in commercial quarters, condemnation in particular of some words coming from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce. It is now announced that the cess is not to be levied in respect of the export of gold, mica, amber and manufactured goods.

Uganda Society in Scotland

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Uganda Society in Scotland will be held at the Stratton Hotel, Perth, on July 12 and will be addressed by a luncheon, which guests will be welcome to attend. Mr. James H. Neill, the Honorary Secretary of 40 Hillhouse Road, Edinburgh, would be glad to hear from any one wishing to join the society or attend the luncheon.

Obituary

Lieut. Colonel E. G. Harrison

LIEUT. COLONEL EDGAR GORDON HARRISON, C.B., D.S.O., of Huntingwood, Leamington, who died there on June 11 at the age of 84 years, was commissioned in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in 1872 and, after serving in Ireland and India, was seconded to the King's African Rifles about 1895, trekking up to Nairobi before the railway was built. He took part in various expeditions, including some in South Africa, and during the Uganda Mutiny of 1897-98 made a forced march with a company from Machakos, arriving just in time to save the situation. For services in that campaign he was made brevet major, mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D.S.O. Later he commanded the South African Force and the Handi-field Force of 1905-06, being made C.B. in 1907.

He had retired from the Army at the time of the outbreak of war in 1914, but promptly rejoined his old regiment and commanded the 2nd Battalion in the Western Front. In the Mesopotamian in 1915 he commanded the 12th Coy. Battalion The Manchester Regiment. He was twice wounded, mentioned in despatches, and made a brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Harrison retained his interest in Africa and elsewhere, and presented a collection of big game and other trophies to the Natural History Museum. He was a cousin of Mr. E. N. M. Harrison, of Nairobi.

DR. HENRIK SEAR, has died in Nakuru. For several years he practised in the Kakamega mining area. MRS. RUBY MITCHELL, wife of Mr. J. A. Mitchell, has died in Nairobi. She had only recently arrived from the United Kingdom to rejoin her husband, whom she married in Mombasa in 1921.

Mrs. E. H. Rumbold, wife of the general manager of the Sudan Railways, has died in Port Sudan, where she had just embarked on the ship which was to have brought her to this country on leave. We deeply regret to report the sudden death of MRS. MIRA BAUMANN, wife of Mr. Alfred Baumann, Manager Director of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. and of Springfield, Baldwin's Hill, East Grinstead.

Rhodesia Livingstone Trust

A NEW building to house the exhibits of the Rhodesia Livingstone Museum in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been designed by Mr. J. T. Robertson, formerly Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia. An attractive site with a direct view of Victoria Falls has been allocated on the main road. The cost of the building is being met by the De Beers Corporation, the Beit Trust, the British South Africa Company, the Anglo-American Corporation, the De Beers, Mufflura, and Rhokana copper companies, and the Northern Rhodesian Government. Building will be completed in a few months.

Marksmen

UGANDA and TANGANYIKA were the only winners from Eastern Africa for last year's postal rifle shooting competitions organized by the National Rifle Association. In the competition for the Duke of Gloucester's Cup Uganda won with a score of 723 came sixth out of seven, and in the Empire Bay Cup contest Tanganyika the third place with a total of 8764. The teams and scores were as follows:

- Uganda: Mr. A. S. G. 15; Mr. T. W. Chorley, 126; Dr. D. A. Badal, 27; Mr. G. Landmark, 123; Dr. G. Wiltshire, 11; Mr. W. H. Primrose, 112; Mr. H. L. Manning, 11; and Mr. A. Durham, 103.
- Tanganyika: Dr. C. L. Hall, 126; Mr. B. Hodgson, 125; Lieut. R. K. Keep, 115; Mr. E. J. Ingham-Lee, 112; Mr. J. D. Wiltshire, 110; Mr. V. I. Stafford, 104; C.O.M.S. Dye, 102; and Mr. E. Bryant, 82.

Christianity and Islam in the Sudan
Bishop Gelsthorpe on the Outlook

THE REPORT IN THE SUDAN affirms in the current issue of the C.M.S. Outlook that the Sudan has been developed in the tradition of General Gordon by administrative teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers and specialists in all branches of service who have sacrificed their lives to the building-up of the Sudanese nation.

It has not been the duty to preach. In fact it has been their duty generally to refrain from preaching because they were serving largely a Moslem population but the great majority have witnessed strongly to the way of Christ. Following also in the tradition of General Gordon, there has been a succession of missionaries under the leadership of Bishop Gwynne whose duty it was to preach the Gospel of Christ, teaching, training, and translating the word of God into the languages of the people, and so, in co-operation with the Government, in leading the Sudanese people the way when they will be able to govern themselves in their own land.

There have come to a time of crisis. The Middle East has been one of the battle grounds in the war. There have been upheavals, and possibly the greatest upheavals have yet to come. The Arab States have been limited, and a new basis is given to Egypt, the leader of these States, to attain a later stage of development over the Sudan. There is thus an infiltration southwards along the Nile Valley towards the Southern Sudan and Central Africa.

Realignment of Missionary Work. It is right to try to see whatever reasonable claim there may be from Egypt. It is right also to continue more vigorously and secretly than ever before in what has become known as Sudanization, preparing the Sudanese for ultimate self-government. It is right also that the infiltration of the Moslem faith southwards from Egypt towards Central Africa should be met by a strong, steady infiltration northwards from the Christian Churches in Central Africa and Southern Sudan.

To do this effectively there has been a realignment in much of our missionary work in the Sudan. We have embarked on a vigorous campaign of evangelization northwards. Missionaries have been ready to be relocated so that developed mission areas can now be left largely to our Sudanese pastors working under able leadership and to be moved northwards also. The readiness of missionaries for relocation is shown as if clergy in England should suddenly offer to be appointed from their parishes for appointments where they are almost nonexistent. This infiltration of Islam southwards and the infiltration of the Christian faith northwards will not lead to bitter strife. It is a splendid spectacle, though it is determined to be both sides.

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TO THE NEWS

marked. Increased in drawers are mostly neurotics. Mrs. Malin, M.P.

brushes and nailbrushes are now classed for the tax as goods to be used by the Baird, M.P.

the last 10 years the acreage under soft fruits has fallen from 100,000 to 38,000. The Minister of Food.

I have hardly a sheet which is not in the middle and middle to end and with rips all over it." Viscountess Davidson.

If we fail to get the coal we need in the next 12 or 18 months the country will be in grave peril." Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power.

We have upwards of 200,000 people engaged in sorting out football coupons and seeing people into their seats in theatres and cinemas." Mr. Medhurst, M.P.

In today's we have the procedure of open servants openly arrived at by the Royal Commission on the wages apparently we shall have open servants secretly arrived at." Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

The workers can understand why under a Socialist State more money is being made by buying and selling commodities than by producing them at any previous time." Mr. J. Fanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The Socialist Party has advertised for a collector for the new newspaper projected by the party. The salary offered is £500 rising to £600 or £700 a year below the minimum paid to London's daily newspaper journalists. — Evening Standard

One of the great advantages of the new surprise is that it permits the public to go ahead without a preliminary vote. The majority that he is right. Capital may not be easy to get, but this is a small hurdle compared with the stubborn scepticism of an official committee." — The Watson.

Mr. Lawson's public paid £5,800 a week for 13 weeks to see Big Ben, of which the State took £1,700 a week. After 31 weeks of suppers and entertainment the management made a loss of £2,000. The public paid £15,000 and the State took £45,000. — The Watson.

If at the end of hostilities in Europe, Russia had been offered generous economic and financial help, the position today might have been very different. We should now approach the Russians in the most open-handed way that a well-considered scheme for the reconstruction of Europe." — Lord Bruce of Melbourne.

During his recent visit to France Mr. Bellingham was invited to attend an Army banquet at Le Mans. A band played. At the end the secretary of State for War rose and thanked the conductor. The French officers in surprise at the gesture were recalled by Mr. Bellingham, who when the band started to play replied "Danke schön." The band was composed of German prisoners. — Daily Telegraph.

In 1941 I was in the R.A.F. Hospital in Torquay, among the many Battle of Britain pilots who were there with me was a high proportion of Poles, wounded and maimed. Many of these gallant men underwent great hardships to reach this country after the German overran Poland, and on with us. Their services in the R.A.F. were invaluable. Now some British trade unionists decline to work with them. — Squadron Leader A. E. Davies.

Vauxhall for Economy



BASED on the proved design of the immediate pre-war models, the new Vauxhalls have many refinements and detail improvements. Low fuel consumption and easy to keep them running make them particularly economical to run, and the Vauxhall 1000 year tradition in building cars is a guarantee of quality.

20 h.p., 4-cylinder De Luxe Saloon, does 46 miles per gallon at 30 m.p.h., has lively performance and a top speed around 60 m.p.h.

12 h.p., 4-cylinder De Luxe Saloon in the same body as the "10", 36 m.p.g. economy at 30 m.p.h., top speed around 50 m.p.h. and a top speed of about 65 m.p.h.

14 h.p., 6-cylinder De Luxe Saloon will do 30 m.p.g. at 30 m.p.h., gives excellent performance and the maximum speed is about 70 m.p.h.

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BACKGROUND

Anti-Political Feeling. The living conditions of the great majority of the people are less good than formerly. It was a public scandal in Gomulka's factory. Understandable the Minister should discontinue the recognition of existing facts. But Sir Hartley has done so and others will not keep up their spirits, but not only of the public face. In the past the Government had done that but have not been able to do so now. The Government has much to improve upon. It was a sensible admission of a self-evident truth. Although a person thinks the worst of the Government for not having raised standards of living, but there is wide resentment at the absurd and reiterated claim that they have done so, and this resentment sharpens all the complaints against the Government for its mismanagement of domestic householding within the limits of what could have been done. What is becoming really urgent is a more imaginative handling of domestic issues and a strong, frank and consistent effort to navigate through the troubles, instead of drifting about in it. What is on the increase is not anti-Government feeling so much as anti-political feeling. Delusion and apathy are spreading. This is always a serious danger after the prolonged stagnation of a year. In present circumstances a sound public moral is fundamentally gravely injured, it could be built up again by Government statements which abandoned party appeals. It only explains the dangers and took into account the common sense and public spirit of the people. *Time and Tide*.

Indian Christians. Indian Christians are persecuted in some of the Indian States. Of the six million inhabitants of the State 10 million are Indian. Travancore is one of the States of the Indian States. The literacy rate for men and women (47.1 per cent) is the highest in India, the depressed classes have a statutory right to enter temples and temple precincts. There is a death penalty for the death penalty has been abolished and women have equal political and social status with men. It is just to say that there is so progressive a movement in the State that the legal restrictions on the activities of the Christian community are especially dignified. The Government submitted by the Christians of Travancore to the Maharaja concerning the building of churches and cemeteries and on religious instruction in schools. *National News Letter*.

Dollar Imports Curtained. A severe shortage in world prices of food and raw materials and to the disappointing rate of post-war recovery in Europe and Asia, severe shortages of dollars is making itself felt in all parts of the world. Our own line of credit under a dollar plan has been agreed to, being that our imports must be more rapidly than we export. It is our duty to use the gap between our necessary imports and our exports, especially to hard currency areas. Food, raw materials and machinery must have first place in our import programme. There must be some limit to the expenditure of hard currencies upon raw materials, but any necessary economies will be so designed as to cause the minimum of difficulties to our industry. We shall continue to find dollar exchange without restriction for machinery essential for our industrial re-equipment. On the other hand, we must achieve economies in less essential imports. There will be a substantial reduction in imports of tobacco. We shall reduce our imports of petrol, and there must be economies in the allocation to the allied forces and in consumption for commercial purposes. Some restriction of supplies of newspapers is unavoidable, which will render it necessary to return temporarily to four daily newspapers. In order further to reduce our adverse balance of payments we must make available for export an increasing proportion of our production, especially of those goods which can find a market in the hard currency areas. This applies in particular to our textile industries. We must increase our export of textile products because these are an export which no better than almost any other into the hard currency areas. We hope that this will not mean any further imposition of severe export control, restriction and taxes upon our own people. An appeal has been made to the textile industry to make an exceptional effort, it need be by working overtime during the period of shortage of the raw material. The Government is controlled, but organized labour. We maintain a free labour market, a free market economy will not work. Labour must either be controlled or everything else must be given the same freedom as labour. If the Government acts in our name, it will be on the road to serfdom, if it does not, it will confess failure. The foundation on which our existence is based. *The Earl of Bessborough*.

Press Inquiry. As a member of the resolution in the House of Commons calling for a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Press, I am greatly disappointed at the decision to take our evidence in private. I always stressed the value of the publicity that would result from such an inquiry. I wanted all the facts to be in the hands of the public, not only in the newspapers of their choice, but also in the hands of those who would be for public opinion to judge remedy, proved abuses and laid good practices, or condemn bad practices. Above all, I wanted to know with public confidence that the people cannot know the facts unless they are published. I believe that for many valuable and fact-finding evidence will result from the cross-examination of witnesses, and we are to be denied access to this. Secrecy in certain cases, as in the possibility of victimization might be justified. The Prime Minister dealt with this in a supplementary answer in the House of Commons on March 26. With his assurance that such cases, if they should arise, would be looked into as a journalist I had hoped for full publication of all evidence and with every hearing in public as I stated in the House. We want to know the value of the Commission will disappear and suspicion will be created instead of confidence. Surely a body inquiring into the freedom of expression should find the way by insisting on the public hearing of witnesses, freedom of speech and full publication of its work. *Have I Done My Duty?* *The Times*.

Public Relations Racket. Under the present Government's patronage a group of prominent place-men stands waiting impatiently for one industry or another to be nationalized. The jobs, if they go to superannuated trade union leaders or inexperienced Ministers. But there is always a chance for the smaller fry, and the prospects are almost much more than the pay. Public relations officers, anything between £3,000 and £4,000 a year, are particularly good examples. Their appointment is always not so much to explain the work of the department as to boost a particular Minister and blow the trumpet which leading politicians are so shy to operate themselves. Together it is a sad spectacle of socialism with all its good ideas as a crusade. It is rapidly generating into a racket. *Mr. Frank Macmillan*.

function of the Owen Falls scheme the Kenya Government should double its share into the possibilities of bulk supply from Uganda before printing licences for the development of hydro-electric resources referred to.

I have examined the possibility of exporting power from Owen Falls to Nairobi. There are some technical difficulties which are not insuperable but until the lead at Nairobi has increased considerably it would be difficult to make out an economic case. The project is worth closer examination by the Government before approval is given to any major hydro-electric development on the Tana River or in the Seven Forks area.

The Power Company's proposals for the future include a development of the Bujagali Falls on the Victoria Nile. In a previous report I gave qualified approval of this scheme, but since then I have made the survey forming the subject of the report. As a consequence I cannot recommend the Government to approve this proposal. The existence of a hydro-electric station at Bujagali might, on economic grounds prevent the Owen Falls or any other major scheme near initial from ever being proceeded with.

The proposal now being discussed is to raise the level of Lake Victoria by one metre over the maximum recorded level. Should it be possible to come to an agreement with the Egyptian Government it may be that the potential power output of the Owen Falls station would be increased from 2,000 to approximately 110,000 h.p.

It is proposed that a plant be constructed at or near the Owen Falls together with a hydro-electric power station designed for an ultimate capacity of six 25,000 h.p. hydro-electric generators and a maximum output of 75,000 h.p. Two of the sets should be in commercial operation at the beginning of 1952 and a third set should be brought into commission by 1953. Further sets would be necessary only when new industries or other unpredictable sources of demand arose.

Cost of Installation

The estimated cost of the hydro-electric station with an installed capacity of 45,000 kW is £2,744,000, which covers the cost of all electrical works, provision of quarters and alterations to roads and roads to an additional 1,000 kW. It includes the cost of farmers' switchgear and cables, and is approximately £285,000 in extra notional time for annual schemes. The total cost is £3,029,000. This estimate does not include the cost of engineering work that will be necessary at the level of Lake Victoria to be raised for storage purposes.

Two thermal stations, each of 100 kw capacity, should be erected to supplement the existing plants in Kampala and Jinja. If this action is taken within the next two years it is recommended that the end of 1949 or early in 1950. It is expected that the cost of such a plant would be £1,000,000 and that the cost of the plant would be £150,000.

If it is the main transport route that these roads should not be the main transport route. It should be met by the installation of a new plant to supply the public supply. It is recommended that this to justify a major development of the Owen Falls cannot stress too strongly the urgency of this project. It is necessary to make arrangements to be raised for storage purposes.

Two thermal stations, each of 100 kw capacity, should be erected to supplement the existing plants in Kampala and Jinja. If this action is taken within the next two years it is recommended that the end of 1949 or early in 1950. It is expected that the cost of such a plant would be £1,000,000 and that the cost of the plant would be £150,000.

The estimated average price per unit sold ranges from 2.2 cents in 1948 to 2.6 cents in 1950. By way of comparison, the average price per unit sold in Kampala and Jinja respectively for the year ended December 31, 1946, was 2.25 and 3.2 cents.

It is likely that the financial position will be difficult during the initial years. For these principal reasons I recommend that a public corporation should be set up to undertake the development of hydro-electricity supply in Uganda.

The Government should give powers to acquire the Uganda Electricity Board and the power and lighting companies. It is recommended that the Government should acquire the Uganda Electricity Board and the power and lighting companies. It is recommended that the Government should acquire the Uganda Electricity Board and the power and lighting companies. It is recommended that the Government should acquire the Uganda Electricity Board and the power and lighting companies.

consumption of 1,100,000 units of power and 1,946,000 units of water. The existing factories, 14,997,350 units of power and 5,125,000 units of water and the estates, 1,145,000 units of power and 4,145,000 units of water. The existing power and water supply is 1,145,000 units of power and 4,145,000 units of water. The existing power and water supply is 1,145,000 units of power and 4,145,000 units of water.

Recommendations Adopted

The Uganda Government has announced that the approval of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been decided. The approval of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been decided. The approval of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been decided.

This decision to acquire the company's assets in Uganda has been taken on the basis that capital expenditure involved in the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme and the poor financial returns which must be expected for some years are such that only a Government sponsored body could successfully and economically undertake development of the Owen Falls.

It is proposed to negotiate a sale agreement with the company and to make a satisfactory settlement, based on the basis of the valuation of the investment by independent valuers or sitting in London. It is proposed to negotiate a sale agreement with the company and to make a satisfactory settlement, based on the basis of the valuation of the investment by independent valuers or sitting in London.

It is recommended that the Uganda Legislative Council should debate the proposals for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

The Uganda Government has announced that the approval of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been decided. The approval of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme has been decided.

Mr. Westlake's conclusion is that the Government should not encourage the development of hydro-electric resources in Uganda. Mr. Westlake's conclusion is that the Government should not encourage the development of hydro-electric resources in Uganda.

Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of the Moment'.

Loss of the

SIR ROBERT JENKINS, Chief Minister of Nyasaland, in an article by Nyasaland News, has revised the second of his findings. The second of his findings was that it was not possible to maintain a main deck even comparatively water-tight. The second of his findings was that it was not possible to maintain a main deck even comparatively water-tight.

Nuffield Fellowship

ABLE young Rhodesian farmers to study the latest developments in agriculture and stock management, farm equipment, etc. are invited by the Nuffield Foundation. They will operate for individual periods of from six to 12 months over the next three years. The expenses of students will be paid, where possible, to enable them to accompany their husbands, and if necessary, assistance will be given for the supervision of the student's farm during his absence. The selection committee for the Colony consists of Messrs. J. B. Gifford, L. Robertson and Mr. G. G. Gifford.

£4,800,000 Hydro-Electric Plan for Uganda

Mr. C. R. Westlake Recommends Utilization of Owen Falls

ONE OF THE MOST SOLIDLY the first problems of Uganda (which is already short of wood fuel) and to attract industry to the country. Mr. C. R. WESTLAKE, who recently investigated the electrical requirements and possibilities of the Protectorate, has recommended construction of the Owen Falls dam and a hydro-electric power station with an initial capacity of 45,000 kilowatts and capable of expansion to 90,000 kW, with a total effective capacity of 1,000 kW. Temporary thermal power stations, each of 4,000 kW in Kampala and Jinja to meet increasing requirements meanwhile.

acquisition of the existing interests in Uganda of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd. and control of the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity supplies in Uganda by a public corporation.

His report, entitled "Uganda Electricity Survey, 1947" was issued yesterday in London and Entebbe. A well-indexed 66-page document, it is illustrated by diagrams and contains many statistical tables.

The introductory "general appreciation" states:

"Many who have seen the Victoria Nile cascading its way down from Lake Victoria to Lake Kyoga have wondered why this considerable source of power has not been utilized for the good of the Uganda Protectorate and part of Kenya Colony."

Mr. Churchill's Foresight

If the development of the hydro-electric resources of the Victoria Nile had been undertaken 40 years ago when it was suggested by Mr. Winston Churchill in his book "My African Journey" — what a story what would have been the extent of the benefits which Uganda and possibly Kenya also would have reaped by now. It is hard to see the great improvement in the standard of living for all within the "efficiency range of electricity" supply from Jinja. Industry for which electricity is an "life-blood" would have flourished, and many Africans would by now have become skilled engineers and craftsmen. East Africa would have been enabled to contribute greater part in the economy of the Commonwealth than has been possible without the development of these resources.

Twenty-eight years elapsed after the publication of Mr. Churchill's book before the British Government even in the towns of Kampala and Jinja. In fact the Government caused a situation of the resources of the Nile to be made the realisation of a public supply of electricity can be wanted only at the centres of population such as Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja. The estimates in this report for the roads to be connected in those three towns have been greatly exceeded.

The present Government of Uganda is fully aware of the need for electrical development and it realizes that the only real economic progress of the Protectorate depends on the utilization of the great potential wealth of the Victoria Nile. The Government is concerned about the large and increasing consumption of wood in the production of power for existing public utility companies, for private industries and for domestic purposes. Supplies to meet these many demands are becoming more and more scarce. The more wood is used in simple wood fuel the demand for coal will steadily increase.

The only solution of these many problems is the development of the country's own abundant potential water power. To illustrate this, we take part of these resources — the Owen Falls. The Owen Falls is equivalent to approximately 100,000 tons of coal

150,000 tons of oil per annum. The value of either of these fuels in Uganda exceeds £1,500,000 per annum. Admittedly, there may not be a demand for more than a quarter of this energy for the next 10 years or so, but the potential wealth is there.

The estimated demand in 1960 is about 110,000,000 units, with a maximum demand of 24,250 kW. To produce this output in Uganda with a new coal-fired station would cost approximately 6 cents (14d) per unit, of which 3 cents would be the actual cost. The estimated cost of this output from the hydro-electric scheme is 5.67 cents (14d) per unit.

Private Plants and Public Utilities

There is installed in Uganda some 20,000 h.p. of private plant, operating with wood or oil as fuel. The total capacity of installed plant in the two public utility undertakings in Jinja and Kampala operated by the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. is at present 3,200. A further 1,400 h.p. may shortly be installed. A fairly large proportion of the private plants could not be reached by the supply on even a remotely economic basis for some time, but remainder are of a value in the economic range of a transmission system based on the use of the existing at Owen Falls.

Criticism of the estimates in this report may be advanced on the following lines: (1) that existing power users with private plant will not change over to public supply, and (2) that estimates of potential potentials will not be realized. It was not possible to visit each potential power consumer on the routes of the proposed lines, but my assistants and I did visit a number of representative plants, many of which are old and costly to maintain. Many users of these plants would welcome a public supply. On the second point, the greatest case has been made for the report as future possible demands.

The report attached little importance to the cotton spinning and did not regard it in the light of possible demand. It is true that the ginneries work only from three to five months in the year and that they are distributed fairly over the country, yet a big item in the output range of the ginneries has not been proposed. The standard of living of the population will be improved by the power which proposals to connect the Owen Falls to the ginneries may be compared to the seasonal power saving in Great Britain.

A substantial demand will arise from the sugar industry. A major item of load is afforded by the projected textile factories in Jinja. I understand that these factories are not likely to be in operation within five years by which time the first section of the hydro-electric station should be in commission.

Spring into action

If the full supply of electricity is available, and water is available, the total output of the Owen Falls and other installations will rapidly increase. These ginneries are now mainly powered by wood fuel. Now they would electricity be preferred on grounds of convenience and cheapness, but it would be the labour situation considered.

Other potential demands are mentioned in the Tororo phosphate deposits, for which a total demand of 320 kW which provides merely for the crushing of the phosphate and its conversion into phosphate fertilizer. Much should be made of the possibility of the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, for which it is believed power could be supplied at an economical rate.

It is probable that the phosphorus schemes in East Africa will require great quantities of phosphate fertilizer. Research is now proceeding on the use of the Tororo deposits, and I was informed that experiments were not being made in three or four years.

My estimates do not take into account the possibility of exporting power to western Kenya. It is highly probable that the load survey were made of an area roughly bounded by Busia, Kisumu, Gem, Eldoret and Kitale, sufficient to warrant the provision of justifying the construction of a transmission line. Such a provision of electricity, situated at a central point, would have a less reliance on local generation and also on any supply which may be required for the development of the hydro-electric station at Owen Falls.

The electricity supply in Kenya would be able to expand and also of the prospect of an inter-territorial electrification scheme in the border areas would be a great boon to the Uganda Government, approval of the

In Praise of Southern Rhodesia

Impressions of Mr. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas

THE ROYAL TOUR and the war have put the spotlight on Southern Rhodesia. Young men and women everywhere are more and more thinking of Southern Rhodesia as the place to settle in. What sort of a picture are we visitors giving the people at home?

My first and overriding impression is that Rhodesia is one of the most friendly countries I have ever seen. I remember the very first contact I made with Rhodesia, driving over the stone arch of Beit bridge to the east, red-roofed customs house on the other side of an extremely diagonal lagoon. The customs official came out to greet us. We had the B.D.C. recording van with us, a good, solidly built truck that did us yeoman service on the trip roads, but loaded with recording equipment of which every item was a problem for the customs. Yet the examination could not have been pleasanter, and at the end of it the official welcomed us with a handshake and waved us over the border with a few words that summarized the all-pervading friendly feeling of Rhodesia—"Come inside. We're glad to have you with us."

People in Rhodesia really make you feel they are glad to have you there. It is a genuine tradition of welcome towards the stranger, which overwhelms anyone who has lived only in the large, heartless, impersonal cities of Western Europe and the States. The proprietor in Gwelo saw our truck pull up outside his cafe early one morning (we had been travelling all night) and came ahead of the Royal train and insisted on giving us a rattling good breakfast, beer and a bath, and when he found we came from London would not let us leave until we felt that as a Rhodesia group, his attentions, in this case of personal contact, will never be forgotten.

Tribe of Achievement

It is so friendly to plan a new visit to Rhodesia this year. For me, it is close to 10 years since that year history is still vivid and living. This sense of continuity and continuity grows from the fact that where in the country is an existing town, it is very old.

It is hard to believe that Salisbury was built in 1890. I can still see the original one-story bungalow every one of them. Mind you, I have one or two buildings about that original town. It does seem to have been on a larger scale than history relates. The number of untrained veterans who claim they were there, or at least so close to it, that it didn't matter what hands down the line, as those who went over to America in the 1890s. But does it matter? The history in Rhodesia is something that everybody has in hand. And from this spring a genuine pride in the Rhodesian achievement. Even a visitor who has been in the country a few days and realizes that the railways, mines and factories have all been created during the last few years, can help share that pride.

I remember feeling it when I went to Umtali. It was in the royal route, but I expressed a wish to have a look at Umtali had only a day to spare. Did that stop the husband of Umtali? Not a bit of it. In less than 10 minutes they had the flying down a little two-seater aircraft. They had a reception committee to meet me at the landing ground. They raced me through the town in a high-powered car. They hung me up in the air to take in the details of the Umtali and then drove me to a saw factory, a model location of central areas, and finally to the golf club, where the city is insisted on. Too long for southern Rhodesia, but it is a

two cities. Now don't forget Umtali, the city of the future!"

At the end of the day I was prepared to agree with every word they said. After all, if they can sell the town to a supposedly tough radio reporter, visiting politicians and business men are more likely to be hands. I should like to go back to Umtali in 10 years. I am sure my friends here will have made good everything they said. There was the right and an interpretation of the town to build big things. And I should not mind betting that in 10 years my friends could be twice as fast and the persuasive talk of the mayor twice as powerful.

Preserving Natural Beauty

My third most vivid impression of Rhodesia is that it has plenty of space in which to grow. This feeling of space, of untouched countryside and bush, is exhilarating, and although I am prepared to be told that Southern Rhodesia is not what it was in the days of Selous, and that there is not a spot in the bush to which you cannot drive a car, I shall always have that picture of wide open spaces in my mind.

I shall remember my little trip into the Vanre Oosters. Nobody told me you had a forest for more exciting than the Karoo, and all within 20 miles of the Wankie collieries. How long can you keep this sense of wild life, of open space, of the freedom of the bush?

The Rhodesian Government has done a good job on the Victoria Falls. They have been preserved from the degradation that surrounds Niagara. It is horrible to think of the place with factories, spew away roads, hotels and advertisements. The water flows over the ledge as if half ashamed it is not at work turning a turbine or advertising somebody's chewing gum. But at the Victoria Falls everything is kept well back from the edge. A few paths, some necessary steps, and a bridge to railway bridge, filling up light waters of steel, are the only things that are there. The scene is just thunder, power, spray, and terrifying power.

When a young country like Rhodesia develops itself, it must get the sense and imagination to preserve the things that are things. There is no sense in having a

No Easy Life

It is easy to start talking about a country that is so rich, so fertile, so beautiful, that it would be a pity to let it go. But it is not so easy to realize that the soil in Rhodesia can be long and treacherous. The farmer can have a good time in the first year and then the soil can collapse. The soil can collapse, the rivers can collapse, the rivers can collapse, the rivers can collapse. When I talk to the people who are emigrating to Rhodesia, it is the side of the coin that is emphasized. It is no use going to a new country, as many people here like to do, and just expect an easy life ready made for you. Besides, you do not want to take a chance on a new country. You do not want to take a chance on a new country. You do not want to take a chance on a new country.

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Like a man who has been there, I would like to come to Southern Rhodesia in the next few years, as quick as possible. So, keep your eyes on the future, and the natural beauty and wildness of the country. It is the only way that I will be able to return to the South of Rhodesia.

*Being an abbreviated report of a speech given in last Friday's African Service of the B.C.

Muddle Over Return of Tanganyika Germans

Minister Admits Action Before Policy Is Decided

ONE HUNDRED GERMANS have been allowed to return to Tanganyika Territory before the British and local Governments had decided how and where they are to live and if and when those who owned land are to regain possession.

These surprising admissions were made in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Asked by Mr. NIALL MACPHERSON to state his policy in regard to the return of Germans to Tanganyika.

Mr. CREECH JONES replied: "Of the former German residents of Tanganyika Territory who were interned in Southern Rhodesia those who have shown no Nazi or hostile sympathies and who are desirable residents of the Territory in other respects have been allowed to return to Tanganyika. The remainder have either caused admission to other territories or have been or are being repatriated to Germany."

Mr. MACPHERSON: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware of the very strong feeling in Tanganyika about this, especially in so far as the settlers are concerned? Could he indicate what special measures he is taking in regard to the return of these Germans?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Yes, there are several questions to-day the answers to which I hope to give in a little later."

Rights of Returned Germans

Mr. GAMMANS: "Can the Secretary of State say how many Germans have been allowed to return or are to be allowed to return and whether, if and when they do, they will be given full rights, including the right to hold land?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "There is a question on that matter that I shall answer in a few minutes."

Mr. N. MACPHERSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many German settlers had so far been authorized to return to their pre-war holdings in Tanganyika and how many to resume their pre-war professional, commercial and industrial occupations respectively.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "A total of 100 Germans formerly interned in Southern Rhodesia have been allowed to return to Tanganyika. They comprise 70 heads of families, 20 men and 10 women, not whom 18 are professional men, 10 of the medical or nursing profession, and were to have engaged in commerce or industry, and nine are engaged to be with relations or friends. Corresponding figures for Germans who were not sent to Southern Rhodesia but remained in Tanganyika since the war are being obtained."

Mr. MACPHERSON: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that some of the Germans who have been repatriated are presently trying to obtain, without exercising any profession or business? Can he give the House an assurance that the Secretary will not be allowed to come in unless they have some form of support?"

Mr. CREECH JONES: "Many of the German medical practitioners belong to their former colonies in Tanganyika and the part of East Africa. They are returning to their former homes, they were entitled to do so, and the question of their future settlement and the positions that they will occupy is not receiving the immediate consideration of the local Government."

Mr. DONNER: "Would the Secretary of State for the Colonies be able to give an assurance that British subjects who had been leased estates in Tanganyika previously held by Germans would not be ejected in favour of returning Germans, and that alternative properties would be offered to the latter, that if for any reason any

British citizen was required to leave such an estate in favour of a returning German, he would be paid full compensation for any money spent in improving the properties, and that any Germans who had property re-vested would not benefit by the work put into the estates by the present lessees of such ex-enemy properties."

Deaths of Ex-Enemy Estates

Mr. CREECH JONES: "No lessee of an estate in Tanganyika which was formerly held by a German national will be ejected in favour of the former owner during the currency of his lease. The question of the arrangements which will be applied when the present leases expire is being examined by the Tanganyika Government and consideration will be given to all the points to which the hon. Member has drawn attention."

Mr. DONNER: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the first part of his answer will give great satisfaction because quite recently a German arrived at a local station and telephoned the British officer at 15 in the morning and expected immediate reinstatement?"

Mr. DONNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the profits of the British Colonies in Tanganyika, as well as the bewildering of African ex-Servicemen, he would give an assurance that no more Germans, other than the 47 families already permitted to return, would be allowed to re-settle in the territory.

Mr. CREECH JONES: "It is not the intention of the Tanganyika Government that former German residents in Tanganyika should be allowed to return to the territory apart from the 49 families who have already been given permission to do so."

Position in Madagascar

Final Appeal to the Rebels

GENERAL PELLET is now in command of French forces in Madagascar. About 400 more infantry and all his specially trained forces for guerrilla warfare have recently arrived.

According to the "Paris" correspondent of The

The French regard themselves as in a position to reduce completely the military component of the rebel force. Reported French warships are also being sent to the south, operating in the enforcement of the blockade.

There is no use of force if the rebels surrender. It will be heard that the French are saying what they hear from the French. Many of the rebels have themselves by solemn oath to fight to the death. According to reports, an agreement with the Minister of Oversea Territories, M. Moutet, desires the punishment of the rebels should be tempered with mercy.

Sympathetic Officials To Be Appointed

Economic difficulties played a large part in the outbreak of the revolt. The Government has appointed a number of officials to take the Native population of the French and New Guinea administration. It is its choice of a new administration that has attracted attention in the public mind. It is a balance in the relations between them and the population.

At the same time, the French authorities in the island of Madagascar have plans for applying the new provisions for the Native population, which are included in the constitution, will endeavor to establish the new institutions as far as possible on the traditional forms of Native government with its foundation in the tribal life of the Native community.

which they are responsible, and these projects obviously cannot proceed without the closest co-operation with the corporation at all stages."

DR. HADEN GUEST: "While welcoming very cordially the extension of large scale development, especially on a socialist basis, may I ask my right hon. friend whether he will provide a full opportunity before legislation for a debate on this matter, because it raises the whole question of the condition of the African people, which it is quite impossible to discuss by question and answer at the present time?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "I should say that the position of the African peoples will be adequately safeguarded under any proposals that are brought to the notice of this House. As regards the discussion on the corporation proposals, when the legislation is introduced an opportunity will obviously be provided. In regard to general discussion of production inside the Colonial Empire, there will be ample opportunity on the Supply Day."

Preliminary Review

MR. PICKTHORN: "On that last point, since the right hon. gentleman tells us that these undertakings are to pay their way, has he received an assurance from the Leader of the House that the House is to have an annual opportunity of debate to make sure how and to what extent they are paying their way and without interfering with the normal business of the House which at any rate does not have too much time, and can we have an assurance now that this is to come up for preliminary review on a special day of its own every year?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "In answer to the point raised with regard to the work of the corporation, its finances and the rest, an opportunity will be afforded on Supply Day of the Colonial Office for a discussion, but in any case there is not the slightest doubt that when the debate on the Bill itself comes along the question of reports to the House with regard to the work of a corporation can be considered."

MR. STEPHEN: "Will my right hon. friend consider having the head office of the corporation in Glasgow?"

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR: "Can the right hon. gentleman say whether assistance will be given to enable British shipping companies to undertake the transport of these goods from the Colonies and to help the transport to be carried out by British ships?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "The whole problem of transport and communications is one to which a development corporation must give its attention. Lots of good producing things if they cannot be brought away from a country."

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR: "In British ships?"

MR. SPEAKER: "We have not yet been started the corporation."

MR. STOKES: "Will my right hon. friend particularly call the attention of the corporation to the value of the natural resources of the Dead Sea salts which in 1928 were valued at no less than £200 million?"

House of Lords

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Government statement on the formation of the Colonial Development Corporation was read by VISCOUNT HALL.

VISCOUNT PEMBROKE said there was a tremendous opportunity to the interests of the Colonies, countries of this country, of the Commonwealth and of the whole world for the development of the resources of the Colonies. The wise use of credit for that would command universal support.

He continued, "not a case of being sure of steady money for development is used to assist these projects, when if you receive no interest for a number of years and get your money back at the end, the indirect results in the way of increased production and increased mutual trade is of far more value and produces far more revenue than the 3% which my noble friend and I who in my noble office as Colonial Secretary used so often to have pressed upon us as the first consideration of a loan are not a first consideration. On that score we shall be at ease."

"It is not intended to supplant private enterprise but supplement it, I am sure that is wise. We have a certain experience in this in which my noble friend Lord Woolton and I and others now on the opposite Bench, were closely concerned. Early in the last war the Government decided for the first time of conducting economic warfare, to set up the United India and Ceylon Corporation. It was asked to be a supply side of the war and on the corporation. It had a much wider responsibility than merely supplying materials to the enemy. As the economic war developed it was responsible for an enormous amount of trade all over the world and it did a great deal for the welfare of this country and Russia. The whole of the commercial supplies and transport to Russia came to something like £120,000,000, and it was largely responsible for all the

executive work of the mutual supply organization of the Middle East.

"I am sure that because it was entirely financed by Government credit. We had a running credit of £100 million between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000, and I think in our peak year our turnover was over £150,000,000. Broad policy was settled between the Minister and the chairman. I am sure that every Minister in the last Government and every member of the board of that corporation would agree that our success was due to the fact that it was run on commercial lines. We had the best commercial board that could be collected and we had this fundamental principle that we always worked where we could through existing trade channels and we picked the best. In that way, working through existing trade channels, we were able to keep the organization relatively small, keep effective control over policy, and at the same time use every resource open to us."

"I feel sure that this is the intention of the Government in this. There must be a partnership. It should be a partnership between the Government, the Colonial Government and those who are being fitted by their experience to the running of these enterprises. Much work has already been done. In West Africa we had wide plans, and some of them are in process of being carried out. We saw a great example of doing the indifferent part. Nigeria to make the best use of the dollars; and under the inspiration of Lord Richards—now a member of the Lords—our Government has already established a very successful private industry valuable to the Colonies and this country. These are excellent examples of the kind on which this would be based his credit, also, for his judgment and most promising piece of work of the Government, and expressed satisfaction that it was not a supplant private enterprise but a supplement."

All Parties Interested

VISCOUNT HALL said:

"The way in which the statement has been received is an indication that interest in Colonial development and administration is not confined to one particular party. It is not the occasion to deal fully with the developments which has taken place in the Colonies during the last 10 years or with the plans for the future. When the story is told it will be one for which those Governments responsible will not need to hang their heads."

"I have no doubt that the income of the money for Colonial development, which is a contribution of that which has been done, can be attributed to the fact that we have a Colonial Development Council in existence, presided over by the noble viscount, Lord Portal, who with his colleagues on the Council has done a tremendous amount of excellent foundation work; and I have no doubt that the Colonial Development Corporation will be set upon further to assist in the complete development of the Colonies."

"The funds of the Colonial Corporation, like the funds of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund will be extended to mandated territories and the New Trust territories, those territories which will very soon come under the Trusteeship Council. They will be able to obtain full benefit both from the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund and the proposed Colonial Corporation."

Aviation in A. Rhodesia

SINCE THE APPOINTMENT of a Secretary for Civil Aviation some months ago, much progress has been made in Northern Rhodesia, and a civil aviation plan on his review, has not been approved by the Government, the United Kingdom Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Colonial Office. Provision has been made for expenditure of £138,000 this year. The plan comprises extensions of airfields, construction of airport terminal buildings, and the provision of fire, ambulance, safety and rescue equipment, and night flying facilities. Air-to-ground radio and ground-to-air control aids, navigational aids, and all necessary radio, telecommunication and meteorological equipment are to be installed. The main trunk air route between wireless communication and airfields will be

£100,000,000 Colonial Development Corporation

Aim to 'Supplement, Not Supplant, Private Enterprise'

A COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, with borrowing powers of the order of £100,000,000 and operating on commercial principles is to be established by the Government "to establish or assist any enterprise in the Colonies which is designed to increase their general productive capacity."

An announcement on the project was made in the House of Commons last Wednesday by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. CREECH JONES said:

The Government have been considering the means of developing Colonial resources. They consider that there is need for improved machinery for this purpose. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act provides money for the improvement of the social and other services of the Colonies and helps to provide the basic services for further economic development in the form of employment, communications, better agricultural services, water supplies and the like. This has been, and is very useful, but it is not enough.

To Stimulate Production

"An instrument is also required whereby we can undertake individual productive projects likely to increase the wealth of the Colonies themselves and to stimulate the supply of products of which this country and the world at large stand in need."

"The Government propose, therefore, to establish a Colonial Development Corporation with total borrowing powers of the order of £100,000,000. It will operate on commercial principles. Its object will be to establish or assist any enterprise in the Colonies which is designed to increase their general productive capacity. No doubt these enterprises will be mainly agricultural, but the Corporation will be able to undertake any enterprise which serves the general object."

"We propose that the Corporation should be empowered to conduct enterprises itself or to set up subsidiary organizations to run individual projects or to give aid to existing enterprises. The Corporation would undertake particular projects in any Colonial territory with the consent of the Secretary of State and the local Government concerned. The intention is that the Corporation and its subsidiary should operate generally in close consultation with Colonial Governments, in order to ensure that their activities are conducted in the way best suited to promote the welfare of the Colonial peoples."

No Monopoly

"There would, of course, be no question of giving the Corporation any general monopoly in Colonial development. It is not intended to supplant private enterprise but to supplement it. While the Government will continue their policy of encouraging public enterprise and other suitable forms of public enterprise, they will also welcome private enterprise and investment in the Colonies so long as it is in harmony with the plans of the Colonial Governments for social and economic development."

The Government propose to introduce legislation to establish the Colonial Development Corporation. It is proposed that the same legislation should provide for the establishment of the Corporation which is to take the groundnut project established in East Africa by the Minister of Food. This would be separated from the main Colonial Development Corporation. A provision would be made for the Corporation to make similar to the groundnut project have a wide field. The two bodies would work in the closest liaison with one another."

SIR JOHN MELLOR: "May I ask for undertakings will not be incurred through over-using the available resources of land?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Indeed, they will be encouraged."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY: "While welcoming new machinery, and, in particular, the statement as to the important part to be played by enterprise in Colonial development, may I ask: What does he mean by 'operate on commercial principles'? Does it mean that they will operate on a Secondary? It is necessary to maintain parallel, and would it not be much better, over all corporations is to be set up to wind up Corporation and transfer its work to the new Corporation?"

Commercial Principles

MR. CREECH JONES: "With regard to commercial principles, obviously, the Corporation itself, in the number of undertakings which must be run on a long and steady basis, and, when it is set up, must run on commercial principles, what will possibly be that will be lost on the swings they will be this responsibility to the Government and to the Treasury."

With regard to the second question, the Corporation will cover a somewhat wider field than is covered in the case of the Colonial Development Corporation. It will be concerned primarily with foodstuffs, but the emphasis is of so large a character. A special fund corporation is required in order that this may be done."

MR. SEGAL: "Would my right hon. friend give any indication of the facilities afforded by the new Corporation to be extended equally to the mandated territories like Tanganyika?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Certainly, under all the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, the mandated territories are included."

SIR IAN FRASER: "The Secretary of State says if the High Commission territories of Basutoland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland, which are not covered, will be included in the new scheme?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Yes, they will be included."

MR. THOMAS REID: "Will the new Corporation operate from London, or will there be sufficient scope for decentralization, which is essential in my opinion in all these Colonial projects?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Obviously, the head office will be in London, but the Corporation will 'hive off', as it were, certain concerns and enterprises, and they undoubtedly will have their principal offices in the territories with which they are directly concerned."

MR. HENNING: "If it is the intention of the Government to introduce the legislation during this session, and will the Sudan be included?"

Sudan Presents a Special Problem

MR. CREECH JONES: "I cannot answer with regard to the Sudan because that is a special problem. As regards the time of legislation, that is a matter for the Leader of the House."

MR. HENNING: "May I ask my right hon. friend what relations to the Corporation will have to the various local Governments? Will they have any kind of control over the Corporation? May I also ask him if he will say something about the members of the board. Will the board include Africans as well as Colonials and representatives from this country?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "It is altogether premature to discuss questions of personnel of the board. That is a point which has not yet been considered by the Government."

EARL WINTERBURN: "In view of the fact that a member of these Colonies here is a large and nominated official membership of the legislative assembly, would not always see eye to eye with the elected members, will the right hon. gentleman devise machinery by which the elected members of the legislative assembly in Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere may be able to present their case to the Government against any proposal to the right hon. gentleman which is in accordance with the principles of democracy?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "In the first place, I have not yet received any proposals. In the second place, the Government will indirectly, through the Colonies Councils and the Colonial Secretary of State. With regard to the consultation with Colonial Governments, obviously, it will be required in the usual manner. In the territories, it will be required to be regarded as a matter in the territories."

that an improved system of Empire preferences will spring from this weather of faith. The Colonies will themselves require larger supplies of capital and consumer goods from Great Britain, and thereby make their ever-growing contribution to that larger volume of overseas trade without which the Mother Country can neither sustain her own standards of living nor continue her assistance to her Dependencies. It would be a just guide and safeguard in these matters, and there can be no escape from the practical steps, in particular preferences which are implicit in its encouragement.

UTILIZATION OF THE OWEN FALLS to provide electrical power for the developed areas of Uganda, from Masaka in the west to Tororo and Mbale in the east, with the Great Hydro-Electric Scheme for Uganda. The transmission lines to serve parts of Western Kenya, from Kisumu to Eldoret and Malindi—such, in brief, are the recommendations of Mr. C. R. Westlake, whose report is reproduced in this issue. It is an important document, for it proposes an expenditure of nearly five million pounds, including the costs of the engineering work necessary if the bed of Lake Victoria were to be raised for storage purposes. For months it has been an open secret that there are plans to raise the lake level by one metre above the maximum recorded level, but Mr. Westlake does not more than mention the fact of a centimetre and add: "Should it be possible to come to an agreement with the Imperial Government, it may be that the potential power output of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station would be increased from 7,500 to 10,000 kilowatts. Discussions on these and other aspects of the matter are, we know, now proceeding with Egyptian representatives, and it is to be hoped that they will result in a mutually satisfactory agreement for Egyptian participation in this great scheme. The cost to Egypt would be a mere bagatelle, bearing in mind her large sterling credits, and the greater plan holds out such advantages to her that the prospects of her decision to contribute to the expenditure could be good. Both the greater and the lesser schemes promise much to Uganda. Mr. Westlake suggests that the harnessing of the resources of the Nile near Khartoum would provide cheap power for Western Kenya, but does not make it clear that a central scheme for that area already exists. It is clear that under the provisions of the Kenya ordinance the company would be compelled to take power if offered it at a lower price from the hydro-electric station.

circumstances it would be unnecessarily detrimental to the development of the districts concerned for the Government to withhold its consent to the existing scheme meantime.

Expropriation of the undertakings in Uganda of the East African Power & Light Company Limited is proposed, with compensation for existing assets and for loss of profits during the unexpired term of the franchise. **If Oil Should Be Discovered**, this regard here appears to be a curious contradiction, for whereas the body of the report suggests that the precise amount to be paid should be determined by an independent tribunal, a list of assets at £182,000 and the assets of the existing undertakings and shows a figure of £12,700 in compensation. It would surely have been fairer to the proposed tribunal and the company not to publish any figure of compensation if that matter were to be entrusted to other advisers. Another surprising point is that in dealing with Uganda's shortage of fuel there is no reference to the possibility of oil production from the Lake Albert area. Yet the potentialities have been recognized for years, and only a few months ago the present Governor, Sir John Hall, wrote: "In the Lake Albert region the geological structure is favourable to the presence of oil. The search men obviously pursued a wrong policy by private enterprise, and a similar governmental policy cause the presence of oil in quantities which would repay commercial exploitation and well change the whole industrial and commercial picture of Uganda. The discovery of oil in commercial quantities would vitiate the Owen Falls scheme. We are not competent to judge, but we consider that the question must have been answered in the report under review."

Red Locust Invasion Threat
Danger to Food and Groundnut Crops

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said in Lusaka last week, warning the International Red Locust Organisation Conference that the danger of a major locust invasion in East and Southern Africa comparable to that of a few years ago, was still acute. But the menace could be avoided by energetic action if control were entrusted to suitable agencies. Dr. Barov, probably the world's greatest authority on locusts, described breeding in the west of Tanganyika territory near land scheduled for the groundnut scheme, and said that swarms now threatened Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and Uganda. Many of their breeding were effectively controlled, the warning says, if they would constitute a grave danger to food and groundnut production and other development schemes. Control from Africa was progressing, but required further experience.

responsibility in desperately difficult days. Not Socialism. On the Rampage. The plan for Colonial development, which have come to modern Conservatism if the leaders of that faith could have been persuaded to listen to the best advisers, especially Mr. Amery. There is nothing in the Government scheme for vigorous colonial progress to which any reasonable man can object, whatever his politics. This is not Socialism, or the rampage. It is practical patriotism in ordered action. Mr. Creech Jones declared in the statement which we publish in full in other columns the intention is to supplement private enterprise, not supplant it, and to encourage private investment in the Colonies, to exhibit them, not of course, in the worst sense of that mis-handled word, but in its best sense, by making the resources of the Colonial Empire available to the local peoples and to the rest of the world, thus blessing both those who produce and those who receive. Though the *bona fides* of the scheme can stand any scrutiny, it has been sadly misrepresented already in some Colonial newspapers, mainly because the Imperial Government very unwisely released the news to the Colonial journalists in London into their confidence. The unhappy consequence was exactly what was to be expected: message to the ends of the earth from men without intimate experience of the facts at hand and therefore not competent to assess them from the special Colonial standpoint. We have already pointed against that pity and wisdom to have been not to be repeated. In several Colonial newspapers in London we have given full access to the news about the Government plan at precisely the same moment. It was made available to Lobby correspondents in the building. That is as it should be. One of the essentials in this great development plan is that it should be properly and persistently presented to the public at home and overseas, and reinforced, our reiterated plea for improvement of colonial communication services.

At the heads of the new Colonial Development Corporation are the directors, who can make of that this magnificent opportunity. It is therefore of the highest importance that they should be selected of the best kind of men, of character and competence should be the only passport to the board of Colonial Development Corporation (as the

not enterprise might be called). We think that the directors will be few in number, each of the highest quality, that none will be too overburdened with other pressing affairs, and, in particular, that no appointment will be made as recompense for political or other extraneous services. The main task of the directors will be to bring to bear upon problems of great complexity minds trained to assemble and assess facts, weigh men, motives and tendencies, discourage the impractical, and support and inspire leaders judged on their records to be capable of carrying new burdens. The board directors will be only just good enough, and none but those of high calibre ought to be included. One of their first problems will be to take steps to prevent a scramble for labour (we had almost written "labour, white or black" or we shall be very surprised if Africa does not prove to be the main theatre of the Corporation's activity and expenditure). It is already clear that the Government of Tanganyika requires machinery for the allocation of labour, as between existing industry, the new groundnut project, new mines, new railways and roads, and other aspects of the territory's ten-year development programme. In one province a labour utilization board was recently constituted. Similar bodies may soon have to be created in all the major areas of all the major Colonies, which certainly need better channels of consultation in labour matters with the representatives of trade and industry. Another obvious need is swift but sound expansion of the means of providing technical education for the thousands of native African and non-European who will be employed in responsible positions under the plan.

Quite obviously, the figure of one hundred millions sterling is not the limit to the great project for the expansion of Colonial industry, for if early activities justify themselves, the possibilities are boundless. The principle goes to be that of that of naturalness, to be the first further step, will be a very forthcoming or whatever the means may be shown to be necessary. The British people are being given the chance of making Colonial Empire development with real energy, and they will not draw back from that challenge. They will, we believe, draw the right deductions, one of which is that it would be pointless to engage in this bold programme without assuring safe markets for the produce of the enterprise. It must be within the Empire, and largely in the United Kingdom, that the export surpluses will find their best buyers, and therefore be

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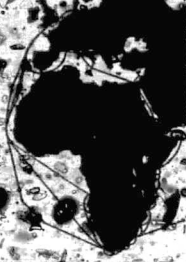
MATTERS OF MOMENT

FORTY-FOUR YEARS after the departure from the Colonial Office of Joseph Chamberlain the grand designs that great Secretary of State are coming to fruition. He saw the Colonial Office as a platform for the development of the Colonies. Owing to his heartiness in political quarters, too frequent changes in the office of Colonial Secretary, many unsuitable appointments to government, apathy on the part of the Press, two world wars and intervening years of stagnation, inadequate preference for Colonial products, acute differences between the parties in regard to Colonial policy, and other causes, it is only now that our men of affairs are able to fulfil his vision splendid and setting themselves to bring up to the Chamberlain tradition, indeed not only to the Chamberlain tradition, but to the best of the advocates of the internationalization of the Empire. The way the responsibilities and experience of office and the honest, of mind which is prepared to jettison ideas, born of misconceptions have wrought so great a change that there is now a welcome measure of justification for the claim that Colonial

affairs, and foreign affairs, have been raised above party politics. What is a matter of great moment, for from that attitude of mind nothing of good can result. Many men who were themselves outside the party arena had feared that the advent to power of a Socialist Government would do grave injury to the Colonies because they would be made the testing grounds of unwise theories. In these two years Socialist Ministers have, in fact, proved themselves thoroughly practical in their policy towards the territories which are the special concern of this newspaper, and far bolder and swifter in action than the Conservative alternative forerunners. That is the undeniable truth, and it is but fair to state frankly. In Sir M. Cresswell Jones gives promise of proving himself one of the great Colonial Secretaries in British political history. If he can guide to success the imaginative planning for which he is the chief spokesman and one of the chief architects, he will deserve to rank with Joseph Chamberlain in the admiration and gratitude of Colonial well-wishers. It is characteristic of the British spirit of compromise and practical common sense that a Labour Minister, charged with high

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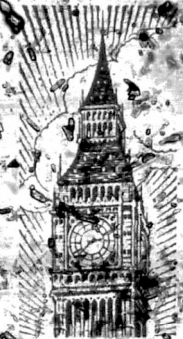
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