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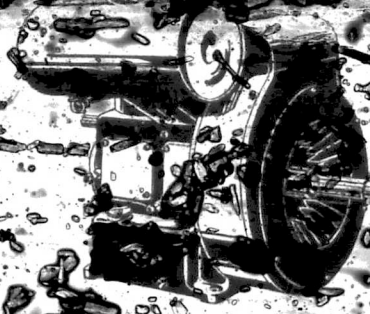


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Company Progress Reports

Output Figures for May

Sherrill Mine.—Clean-up operations showed a surplus of 2,700 tons of ore.

Wankie Colliery.—Net coal, 115,829 tons; coke, 1,087 tons.

Wankie and Motor.—16,000 tons of ore were treated for a net profit of £2,000.

Rezende.—A net profit of £3,010 was earned from the crushing of 1,700 tons of ore.

Wankie and Motor.—61,33,000 tons of ore yielded 2,900 oz. of gold and a net profit of £2,700.

Thibelestua.—798 oz. gold were recovered from 5,800 tons of ore crushed, with a net profit of £1,960.

Copper Production Prospects

There is a widespread feeling that copper prices have reached their peak and that the prospect of supplies is improving in both Chile and the United States output is higher. Chile's production is expected to reach 500,000 short tons this year, or 100,000 tons more than in 1946. Refined copper is now being produced in the United States at the rate of 980,000 tons a year, as against 604,000 tons in 1946 and 840,000 tons in 1945. On the other hand, consumption is expected to be falling. Strikes in the United States, Chile and Northern Rhodesia were the principal reason for the high price of copper in 1946, since they reduced the world's supply by something like 100,000 tons. So far 1947 has been free from serious labour unrest in the copper mines and production is expected to reach the level of 1945.

Cost of Mining Stores

INCREASES in the average prices of mining stores in Southern Rhodesia as compared with 1939 are estimated at 37% for large mines, the figure is 34% for medium mines, 40% and for small mines 27%.

Murchison Copper Mines

MURCHISON COPPER MINES, LTD., announced that operations at the Murchison and Murchison West mines in Northern Rhodesia were resumed on May 15.

THE GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO. has announced, subject to taxation, a profit of £46,162 for the year ended December 31, 1946, as against £161,583 in the previous year. A dividend of 40% paid in 1946 absorbed £44,000, provision for taxation required £10,000, and after other necessary adjustments £32,162 is carried forward, compared with £20,077 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 800,000 units, of which 484,199 have been taken up. Reserves total £90,000 and current liabilities amount to £42,025. Fixed assets appear at £19,000 and current assets, including cash, amount to the value of £22,515 and £191,875 in cash, of £361,161. Estimated reserves at the end of the period were 127,100 tons with an average value of £7.79 dw.

The directors are Mr. Alexander Macdonald, chairman, Mr. G. S. Davie, Mr. J. H. Younger, Mr. R. Snedden, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Macdonald.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 19.

Selection Trust Results

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., announced that the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1947, will be presented to stockholders at a meeting on June 21, and that the annual meeting will be convened on June 23.

The directors will recommend a dividend on July 7 of a dividend of 2s. 6d. against the balance of £1,000,000 of 6d. (nil) per unit of ordinary stock, less tax of 10% which will be made by shareholders registered on June 18. The directors also recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. (£44,910) in 1946, £304,520 (£88) in 1945, and £1,000,000 (£280) in 1944. The profit after charges and expenses was £853,602 (£378,693). Taxation requires £163,000 (£172,500), £85,501 (£0) has been transferred to a special reserve, and £30,000 (£0) to an exploration reserve. The balance carried forward will be £249,781 (£1,000,000).

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION, LTD., has announced that it has which has large interests in Rhodesian mining is to increase its capital with a view to expansion of the company's activities. Holders of ordinary shares are offered new ordinary shares at the price of £5. South African currency in the proportion of one new share for each 20 shares held.

Joining Personnel

Mr. R. L. Barry will shortly join the staff of Geika Gold Mines, Ltd., in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. H. Dewey has joined the Bulawayo staff of Colaba Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. M. W. Hugh-Vivian Smith and Mr. M. W. Hugh-Vivian Smith have been appointed directors of the Anglo American Corporation in South Africa.

East of Africa Advertiser

THE EAST OF AFRICA ADVERTISER, LTD., announce a final dividend of 1s. per share for unit of 100s. and a distribution of 1% for the year. Net profits are provisionally returned as £2,587,219 compared with £2,203,229 in 1946.

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in private enterprise. With the present motive, there has been a case for further railway extension in the form of new lines, though at the present time I do not think there is any case for that. The taking of such extension would have merely increased our financial responsibilities, and our shareholders' financial rewards unless there had been some amendment of the law by which we obtain, which would have increased the permitted dividend.

At the present time that dividend is limited to £25,000, though it would probably have grown to its maximum of £150,000 had it not been for the beginning of October 1, 1947, of the Rhodesia Railway year.

Price Paid to Both Sides

The sum agreed upon for the share capital of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. of £150,000 was at least to represent a capitalization of the £25,000 dividend on a fraction under a 10 per cent yield basis. I do not think that anyone can say that this is an extravagant price for the Southern Rhodesia Government to pay for, or, on the other hand, that it is materially less than fair value. So I say that this is a fair bargain, and I can add that the decision in favour of purchase by the Southern Rhodesia Government having been arrived at in the highest quarters, the negotiation about the price was conducted in the most friendly and agreeable spirit. I do not feel like getting into a quarrel.

Some sensible regret may be felt at our parting with what, along with mineral rights, has been one of the main instruments for the carrying out of our founder's policy for the incorporation of Rhodesia in the British Empire, for the effective occupation of the country and for bringing it to its present stage of civilization and development. But change to the law

Reflect over 34 Years

I can moved at the time, perhaps egotistically, to the fact that, based on the days more than 34 years ago when we were a temporary college, the Duke of Abercorn and I became directors of this company. Then we were elected to the government of Rhodesia, the Northern Rhodesia, were the owners of the whole railway system in Northern Rhodesia, and of the whole railway system. We were developing a great country and we had never paid a penny in dividend. Some 10 years later we handed over the duties of administration and management to our successors, and have had an almost completely unbroken dividend record ever since.

Five years later again we sold the Southern Rhodesian mineral rights to the Government of the Colony and now, with the sale to the same Government of the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, there is left to us out of the great range of interests, duties, and responsibilities which I have enumerated the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, rights to the continued

enjoyment of which the good faith of the British Crown is put to test, and a deeply pleasurable set of obligations, interests, are involved in it.

Process of Evolution

Do not think that the historical process which has been briefly sketched is one of decline or diminution, for we are approaching the right of the Charter from from it. It is a process of evolution, and our company never had a better spirit in its prospects.

The Rhodesia Railway, in which we hold a vast preponderant share, will continue on its course as an ordinary trust and investment company, assisting others for that has hitherto been its only investment. Had the British South Africa Company itself, now freed from the preoccupation which has never been far from the minds of its Board, of being responsible in the last resort for the due maintenance and development of the transport system of a vast portion of the Empire, can apply its abundant resources to this productive enterprise, particularly of course in those regions whether of Rhodesia or of the Union of South Africa which owe so much to the work of Cecil Rhodes.

I must not close without one word of very warm and heartfelt thanks to our staffs, and to the staffs of our railway company alike in Rhodesia and in this country for all the invaluable work which they have so loyally and ungrudgingly done for us throughout the strenuous year which has passed since I last had the pleasure of addressing you.

Re-Election of Director

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The proposed dividend was approved. Retiring directors, Mr. A. E. Hadley, C.B.E., and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, D.S.O., were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, were re-appointed.

Warren Army Hospital

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened a new Salvation Army hospital in the Mazabuka district recently. He paid tribute to the medical work already done in the area by Dr. Douglas Mortimer, the adjutant, and his assistant, Sir John, who was accompanied by Lady Waddington, who greatly interested in the ambulance which had saved our Canada on the previous day. The hospital contains wards for African men, women and children, a midwife section and is operating theatre. Future plans include the provision of an X-ray plant and a laboratory. Colonel G. G. Robertson, Salvation Army, acknowledged grants of £2,000 from the Government, £1,000 from the Beit Trust and another from the Mackay Trust in Scotland, but said there was still a deficit on the building of £5,000.

The Marnia Trading Company Limited

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Company Meeting

British South Africa Company
Results of a Very Good Year

Sir Douglas Macpherson, M.P.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, on Thursday, June 13, 1946, at 8.00 P.M., M.G., the President of the Company being in the chair.

The secretary and chief accountant, Mr. W. H. Whitt, being read the list of shareholders, the minutes of the last meeting, and the report of the auditors.

The President said: "I will now present our report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1946. I have to thank you for having read them, and I think you will agree that it has been a very good year. Our total receipts at just over £1,000,000, exceeded those of the previous year by nearly £175,000, of which mineral revenue £475,000 odd, accounts for an increase of over £400,000 of sales profits at £50,000 or an increase of over £3,000 of profit on realization of investments and dividends, and interest and underwriting commission for an increase of about £18,000 each."

Dividend Income

"On the other side, expenses for the year at £545,000 odd exceed last year's figure by about £25,000, and £86,000 of which is accounted for by increased taxation. The profit of £425,000 exceeds the previous year's profit of nearly £80,000. We propose that the year's £138,000 less income tax at 9s. in the £, amounts to £71,599, as against 9%, with income tax at the same rate, in the previous year, an increase of some more than £10,000, leaving a dividend carried forward of £60,344, against £57,279 in the previous year."

"I do not think there need be any concern over the above figures, which are due to the fact that, year by year, except to observe that on the one side provision for taxation, which includes estimated liabilities in respect of profits for the current year, at just under £500,000, exceeds the corresponding figure for the previous year by £100,000 to £200,000, while on the other side the investments at £8952,378 exceed the previous year's figure by over £290,000, as is shown on the balance sheet."

"The market value of the quoted securities at September 30, 1946, exceeded the quoted net figures of the previous year by £1,100,000. The above corresponding figure, therefore, may be said to show a considerable appreciation of a little over 20% in the value of the investments, which will also be reflected in a dividend carried forward of £60,344, against £57,279 in the previous year."

Copper Interests

"I will now turn to our very important mining interests. Of the total production of copper from Southern Rhodesia during our year under review as given in our report, namely, 1,698,000 lbs., Rhokona Corporation produced 60,993 tons. In respect of its financial year ended June 30, 1946, it paid dividends on its share capital of 60%, which figure, however, was maintained last year, and by some means was founded with the same result, a more modest return which it represents, as the money is fully found and expended by the ordinary stockholders in the usual way."

"Nohaga Consolidated Copper Mines, at its much earlier stage of development than that of the other big copper mines in Southern Rhodesia, produced 48,200 tons of copper during our year under review. Nohaga has not yet reached the dividend-paying stage, but as you are all well known, arrangements are in hand to increase its output."

"For the same year, Roan Antelope Copper Mines produced 30,100 tons and Mufumba 42,320 tons of

copper, and paid respectively dividends of 10% and 17½% for their financial years ended June 30, 1946. The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Corporation produced, during the year ended September 30, 1946, the quantities of lead, zinc, and vanadium shown in the report. This company has recently paid a dividend of 15% on its share capital. In all these companies, we are of course, very largely interested, directly and indirectly as shareholders."

Improved Mineral Revenue

"The total investments in the stocks and shares of Rhodesian mining companies and in the debenture stocks and bonds of other mining companies stand in the balance sheet at just over £4,000,000, and in the course of the year we have increased our interest in the companies which as owners of the mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia we receive on the output of the mining companies operating there."

"When I was speaking a few minutes ago about our profit and loss account, I pointed out that our mineral revenue for the year under review, mainly from royalties, was over £475,000, or over £100,000 better than in the year before. But these figures of course reflect the values upon which royalties were paid by the mining companies on their output of minerals for the year under review ended September 30, 1946, which for copper, lead and zinc averaged respectively about £143 and £42 per ton, very different from the average of about £125 for copper for the first six months of about £65 for lead, and of about £100 for zinc in the first three months of the current financial year, and still more from the prices of over £120, £90, and over £60 respectively. It is such prices, therefore, which may be expected to prevail over, you will agree, that we have no reason to be apprehensive about our receipts from this source for the year now current."

Government Purchase of Railways

"It will be well to mention here something about the very important event affecting our railway interests, the story of which is told in the last paragraph under the heading 'Railways' in the report and before you."

"An Act of the Southern Rhodesia Legislature, Assembly giving effect to that Assembly's assent to the purchase as at March 31, 1946, by the Government of Southern Rhodesia from Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., of the whole share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for the sum of £3,150,000, has been duly passed, and the purchase price and interest thereon at 2½% from March 21 was paid to Rhodesia Railways Trust on May 16, 1946."

"Whatever dividend may be paid by Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for the year ended on September 30 last, after the date of effecting it, and one-half of any corresponding dividend for the year now current, will be paid to Rhodesia Railways Trust, the other half, of course, accruing to the new shareholders, the Southern Rhodesian Government."

"This transaction marks the end of the financial interest of Rhodesia Railways Trust and consequently of the British South Africa Company, which holds well over 20% of the share capital of the Trust in the Rhodesian railways system. But I think that you will agree with me in approving of the transaction."

Force of Public Opinion

"I consider that this is a fair claim, and that, like all fair claims, it should inure to the benefit of both sides. From our point of view, the force of public opinion in the Rhodesias in favour of the public operation of the railway system was too strong to be disregarded. Had we resisted, it would have been almost bound to express itself in friction, and in the operation of increasing governmental interference in our management."

"The existing system, indeed, which provided for a statutory fixed dividend on the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., lacked the essential element

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 102b

At a cost of £16,200, a Native stadium is to be built in Mombasa.

A cut in the sugar ration to 100 lbs. per head has been announced.

The Maribus bus for 1947 is estimated at between 290,000 and 300,000 tons.

More than 100 planes are moving now through Ndola airport in Northern Rhodesia.

Over the year ended September 30, 1946, Rhodesia Railways spent £23,469 on Native housing.

A motor-lorry accident on the Mbarara road in Uganda caused the death of seven Natives.

Specimens of some 100 birds are being collected in the Sudan by a Danish zoological expedition.

An agricultural show is to be held at the Country Club, Limbe, Northern Rhodesia, on Oct. 26.

A commercial firm is experimenting with shipping half-tanned skins from the Northern Province, Tanganyika to the United Kingdom.

Under the name of Northern Province, the former Northern Frontier Province of Kenya and most of the district have been amalgamated.

Expenditure on education in Southern Rhodesia for 1945-46 was £2,117,770, and on Native education £1,700,000.

Imports from Native tax totaled £464,809 because the traffic does not justify its maintenance.

The bus railway from the Tanga to the Central Line to Singida is to be dismantled. Road services from Tanga has been started.

A Sudanese soldier who lost his eyesight and both his hands as a result of an explosion has arrived in this country to be taught a trade at St. Dunstons, where he will spend about a year.

It is unlikely that the export of beechwood from Southern Rhodesia will be possible on a large scale for some years.

Local consumption has risen from 71,000 head of cattle in 1936 to 166,000 head in 1946.

Increases in cost-of-living allowances in the Sudan have been approved. The minimum rate has been raised from 5% to 70% with a maximum of £15.00 per month, and the British rate from 35% to 45% with a maximum of £E18 15s per month.

New dead-weight prices for pigs to be paid by factories and butchers in Kenya have been issued by the Pig Industry Board. For grade 1 baconers they range from 91 cents to 79 cents per lb. for porkers from 85 to 75 cents, and for larders from 55 cents to 45 cents.

The Kenya Government is waiting for the decision of the Minimum Wages Board as to whether increases in cost-of-living and housing allowances equal to those awarded by the Labour Tribunal in Mombasa to their African staff employed elsewhere.

The increases have been made retrospective from March 1.

...and the defeated Italians. Haile Selassie is a sleeping partner in several businesses, his wife is a less prominent.

The Empress owns not only Addis Ababa's principal hotel, but much real estate besides. The Crown Prince has a mill, his younger brother, the Duke of Harar, has acquired the former Italian hotel in that city, and founded the Imperial Trading Corporation, the Imperial Transport Corporation is owned jointly by the family.

To see his own security as well as the gainish of modernity is Haile Selassie's task. He is the only man in the State who could possibly achieve this, pursuing his aim with forewordness as well as high purpose, a lonely figure between men he cannot trust politically and often physically, but he certainly cannot.

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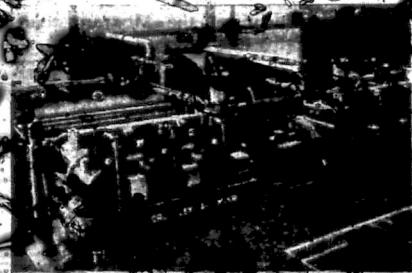
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Pyrethrum Sales in the U.S.A. Difficulties of Selling

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE delegation consisting of Mr. Robert M. Taylor, American Commissioner in London, Mr. J. B. McLellan, Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and Mr. R. H. Cooper, president of the Kenya Farmers' Association, visited the United States in connection with controversies which had arisen over sales of pyrethrum. The delegation was accompanied by Mr. J. D. Williams, an expert on the Committee on Empirical Institute of Scientific Advisors.

Divergencies in methods of analysis, the contradictory results being obtained by chemists working on apparently identical samples, and the lack of importance to reconcile the pyrethrum content of arrivals in the U.S.A. with that said to have been shipped from East Africa. After prolonged negotiations, a compromise was reached between the American buyers and the Board of Trade, based upon an acceptance of the original claims made by the Americans.

Future Price Basis

The annual report of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya published the following statement regarding the future price basis:

Prior to the Ministry of Supply guarantee, it had been the practice to sell grade 1 Kenya pyrethrum on a basis of minimum content of 1.3% pyrethrin. In cases where the content fell below that minimum, an excessive reduction was made in the price; but no corresponding increase was made to the sellers for content in excess of 1.3%. Pyrethrum was sold at the best market price obtainable, and any claims by the buyers were reflected in a smaller price to growers due to a reduction in the net realizations. On the whole, the system worked fairly. Transactions at a rate of 61% were not only profitable, but opinion regarding analysis results, and these were settled amicably.

The contract in issue stipulated that three grades should be taken, but in view of the contract, the growers found it only found it necessary to guarantee the growers as well as a buyer claim, and the consignments were below 1.3%. This system was taken over by the Ministry of Supply

when they began their operations in 1945. The Ministry, however, introduced an improvement from the seller's point of view, the preliminary negotiations for which had been inaugurated by the Board of Trade guarantee in that they made it obligatory for the buyers to pay a certain percentage pro rata to pyrethrin content over and above the Ministry in turn agreeing to the essential reality, for consignments above 1.3% to be analysed in 1945. The price throughout up to November, 1945, was recorded as being 10% above the price that could be obtained for deliveries analysed below 1.3%. By the end of the year, the occasional instance where 1.3% or more pyrethrin was found was 13%. Shortfall of 1.3% was claimed by the buyers, and were said for in the U.S.A. as those responsible for the pyrethrum purchases.

Future Price Basis

The Board of Trade price basis for 1945, the Pyrethrum Board agreed with certain considerations, viz.: (1) A 34% increase in price over that of 1942. (2) The fact of a complete change of synthesis, and the presence of a Government reserve stockpile to be drawn on in the event of a severe fall in the price of Kenya pyrethrum. (3) The fact of loss of transport facilities from 1942 to 1945.

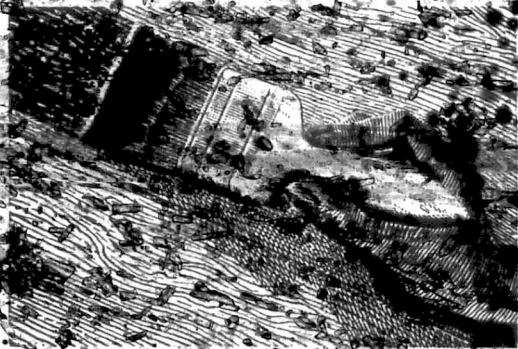
The inability of chemists to agree upon a universally acceptable method of analysis made it impossible for the Board to place reliance upon any one method.

(4) The abnormal rate of transit loss, due to the use of a reliable and guaranteed method of analysis, and sales to be made on a pyrethrin content basis.

(5) To sell on a content basis and provide for possible losses in transit. Two courses were open to the Board: (a) to increase the price paid by an estimated transit loss equivalent to reduce the price paid to the Kenya grower by an equivalent amount.

Neither of these alternatives was acceptable to the Board, and after further consultations with the Board of Trade, it was agreed that as a temporary measure only, and pending agreement upon a guaranteed method of analysis, in 1947 would be made solely on that basis, and without reference to their pyrethrin content. This method is not popular with buyers, nor is it in the best interests of the industry that it should continue indefinitely. To make the sales by a guaranteed method, it was found essential to make a reduction in the selling price, and this aspect has been already fully reported on elsewhere. The Board are anxious to revert to a pyrethrum content basis of sale as early as possible, and for this reason, in conjunction with their power to expedite agreement among all parties upon a reliable method of analysis.

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Of Commercial Concern

Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. announce a net profit for 1945 of £64,423.

The **Buchose (Rhodesia) Company, Ltd.** has been registered in Tanganyika with a nominal capital of £4000.

Green Ltd., a company interested in sugar production in East Africa, have declared an interim dividend of 5%.

Crosse and Blackwell Holdings earn a net profit of £121,952 in 1945. The ordinary dividend is 5% (the same) and the bonus of 2% (the same) is repeated.

Messrs. M'Connell Collieries Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 5% (the same). Last year's final distribution was 22 1/2%. The dividend has been increased meaningfully.

The sisal output of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the first four months of the year totalled 39,651 tons compared with 40,000 tons and 45,546 tons in the corresponding periods of last year and 1945.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. announce the production on their Tanganyika estates was suspended during April in order that the estates could be devoted to sisal production. Production of sisal at the end of May was 220 tons, an increase of 85 tons over the previous month of the financial year.

The latest tobacco auctions in Nyasaland dealt with the following quantities of leaf at the average prices per lb. shown: **Buea** (red and green) 115,200 lb. @ 89d. **afue** (red local) 3,080 lb. @ 35 2/3d. **the cured** (Southern Province) graded 44,883 lb. @ 16.65d. **fire-cured** (Native contract) 26,455 lb. @ 15 1/2d.

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Parliament

**Ports Abolish the Colour Bar
Navy and Army Follow the R.A.F.**

MR DRIBBERG asked the Minister of Defence what progress had been made in the negotiations for the abolition of the colour bar in the Royal Navy and the Army; in what respects the circumstances in those two services varied so widely from those of the R.A.F. and the long delay in assimilating their practice to that of the R.A.F. has been necessary; and on what condition of the entry of pure European descent was discrimination was based.

MR A. V. ALEXANDER: Colour bar candidates will in future be able to join the Royal Navy and the Army on the same conditions as the Royal Air Force. The hon. member T. Kinnock asked the Secretary of State for War what residents of Southern Rhodesia who had previously been in Kenya, had expressed a wish as to their future position when the question of Italian Colonies was being considered.

MR ALEXANDER: "So far as I am aware no wish has been expressed by the residents of Jubaland regarding their future nationality, but every opportunity is given them to voice their views through the medium of the district and zone councils which have been established in Somalia."

Cassava Production

MR HUGHES asked in what British Colonies the production of cassava was being encouraged.

MR JONES: Cassava is grown widely in East and West Africa, Ceylon, Guyana, Mauritius, Guiana of the West Indies, and the Dependencies in the eastern Pacific. Its roots, from which either starch or alcohol can be prepared, are a staple article in tropical areas, and its production is being primarily encouraged in the Colonies to supply the deficiency in imported food supplies due to world food shortages and the claim of those essential food exports on the labour available for generally limited opportunities for export.

MR DODD asked for comparative figures for the incidence of malarial mortality in Kenya Colony in 1946 and 1947.

MR GREEN JONES: The incidence of malaria in the Colony generally. There are no figures of incidence in the quarter concerned. The disease is now more prevalent than in 1946. Areas of high incidence include public buildings in both urban and rural areas of the means of providing the disease, increased attention to other preventive measures such as mosquito netting, the extension of safe water supply, the use of DDT in the Colony, the mass spraying of mosquito breeding grounds, and the use of the new D.D.T. insecticides to control the disease.

Royal African Society

Two deputations appeared in the Senate last week of the annual general meeting of the Royal African Society. The last of the members of the Executive Committee should have had MR R. J. MILLER and the fifth named of the new council should have read MR H. V. L. SWANSON.

Zambezi Siltling-Up

MR HUGHES asked Southern Rhodesia's Director of Irrigation is of the opinion that the Zambezi River is siltling up. A gauging taken on December 19, 1946, shows a period of estimated minimum flow of a low flow of 5,888 cusecs as compared with the previously accepted low flow of 20,000 cusecs for the same gauge level.

Budgeting for New Era

MR HUGHES asked the Southern Rhodesian Finance Minister what was the budgetary proposals as the taken forward, though farming had not improved ailing had decreased, expenditure had, he said, risen in recent years from just over £3,000,000 to a little over £4,000,000. MR E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance, replied that the national income had risen in the period mentioned from £18,000,000 to £40,000,000. The colony was on the threshold of a new era, and it was to that light that the budget must be judged.

E.A. Veterinary Research

APPOINTMENTS to the East African Veterinary Research Institute at Kabete, Kenya, have been announced. The Director will be MR E. G. WHITE, a present pathologist at the research Institute; he expects to sail for this country early in August. MR W. B. C. DAVIS, deputy Director (Field Services) in the Kenya Veterinary Service, who first went to the Colony as a veterinary officer in 1927, is to be Assistant Director (Production Division); and the senior research officer is to be MR R. N. T. W. FURNESS, who was transferred to the Institute last year from the post of Dean of Makerere College Veterinary School; he joined the Uganda veterinary service in 1935.

Union-Castle Line Appointment

MR R. J. BLOXAM, F.C.S., has been appointed secretary of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. in succession to MR F. H. Milburn, whose retirement from that position and appointment as a director of the company was recently announced. Mr. Bloxam joined the staff of the Line in 1926, and after leading some time in the general freight department, was attached to the Chairman's secretariat for the next four years. Then, after gaining experience in various departments, he became private secretary to the Chairman in 1934. In that capacity he accompanied Mr. Robertson Gibb on three visits to South and East Africa. In June 1938 he was appointed assistant secretary to the company. Mr. Bloxam is a member of the executive council of the Shippers' Federation, of the London Shipowners' Dock Labour Committee and of the Board of Trade Welfare Committee. He founded the Union-Castle Christian Union in 1937, and is interested in a number of religious activities. MR W. A. BOSCH, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bloxam as general secretary of the company.

WHEREVER YOU GO
THERE'S



and
WHEREVER YOU GO
THEY'RE GOOD

N. Rhodesia's New Chief Secretary

Mr. R. C. S. Stark, Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on Tuesday that Mr. R. C. S. Stark, M.C., O.B.E., Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia upon the retirement of Mr. H. F. Campbell-Robinson.

Mr. Robert Christopher Stuart Stark was born in 1903 and educated at Peter's College, Westminster, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He served as an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery from 1918 to 1921, when he resigned his commission. In 1925 he was appointed an administrative officer in Africa, and 10 years later was transferred to Cyprus where he held various posts, acting Colonial Secretary on several occasions, and being public information officer. In 1942 he went to Barbados as Colonial Secretary, and became Colonial Secretary to Gibraltar three years ago.

Sir Philip Mitchell

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Joint East African Board entertained Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, to dinner on Monday evening. Colonel Charles P. Pennington, M.P., Chairman of the Board, presided. Others present were Mr. D. C. Brook, Sir Christy Campbell-Smith, Mr. F. H. G. Miller, Mr. Julian Crossley, Colonel A. D. Hodges, P.O., Mr. H. W. East, Lieut. Colonel H. G. Marshall, Mr. H. Hazard, Mr. J. M. Joelson, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. R. E. Norton, Lieut. Colonel Leslie Orms, The Hon. Mr. Justice Stanger, Major P. O. Lieut. Colonel P. Penn, Mr. J. F. Fox, Sir John Sime, Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker, Colonel C. G. Walker, and Mr. R. K. Hunter.

Assistant Bishop for Uganda

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the Rev. Canon Albert B. B. also is to be appointed Assistant Bishop of Uganda. A Mr. B. is aged 63, who has never been outside East Africa. Canon B. will be the first African to be asked to participate in the African Church of East Africa. He is a highly respected man of all races, and the Executive Council of the Uganda Diocese unanimously welcomed the intimation that the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed to make the appointment.

East African Air Services

APPLICATIONS for licences to operate air services have been received by the East African Air Transport Authority from Mr. R. E. Casserly of British Overseas Airways, Messrs. Neam and Poles, and Messrs. Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. V. W. Seltau, Mr. J. G. J. J. J., and the East African Co., Ltd.

Obituary

Mr. John Godfrey Matthee

MR. JOHN GODFREY MATTHEE, who died suddenly in Winchester last week, joined the Sudan Political Service in 1905. After serving in the Bechar and Red Sea Provinces, he was made Acting Governor of the latter province in 1917. In 1920 he was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary, and seven years later became Secretary for Education and Health, retiring in 1932. Mr. Matthee was a member of the Governor-General's Council for the last five years of his service, and at different times he was a member of the Governing Body of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Executive Committee of the Gordon Memorial College. He was made C.M.G. in 1930.

Mr. W. Rossell

MR. WILFRED ROSSSELL ("Old Willie") thought to be the second European to see the Zimbabwe ruins, has died on his farm in Felsburg, in Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 89. Son of the Rev. C. W. Rossell, who went to Durban from Germany in 1839, the deceased first went to Mashona and in 1850 but got no further than Nanantsi. It was in the following year that he went with his brother on a trading and hunting trip, and he got a guide to take him to the ruins which his brother had discovered. Mr. Rossell was with Victoria Column in 1885 as a farmer, near Bulawayo and he was made C.M.G.

MR. W. H. WHEAT, of Kenya, widow of H. J. Wheat, late Kilnacolm, died in Durban last week. He was a M.A., Vice-Consul for Portugal in London, and has died in that town. He leaves a widow and five children.

MR. J. G. WHEAT, a lawyer and practised at different times in Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Arusha, has died in Farnham.

MR. W. STEELE, a civil servant and superintendent of the Indian Light and Power Co., Ltd. died in a train last month and was buried in Athara.

MR. J. T. KNOWLES, for the past 20 years a hotel proprietor in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 70. He served in the Matabele Campaign in the South African War and the 1914-18 war, and was at one time in the B.S.A.P.

MR. ISAAC RENNISON EVANS, for 15 years a resident in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Durban at the age of 84. He practised as a barrister at different times in various parts of Odzi and Roset. Mr. Evans was a town councillor of Umtali in 1915 and 1916.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. P. PARAS has left Kampala for leave in Europe.

SIR H. OPPENHEIMER is due to arrive in London in a few days.

A. M. B. BORN in Nairobi to CAPTAIN and MRS. COLIN B. BORN.

MR. F. S. JOELSON has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Technicians.

LADY MALCOLM is on her way to London from Sandhurst, the start of her sea.

MR. M. E. ... has been appointed Assistant Civil Engineer (Council) in the Sudan.

MR. F. T. RUSSELL, Southern Rhodesia's security officer, is now in London.

MR. and MRS. G. B. CLAFF are on their way back to Kenya by sea, travelling *via* the Cape.

H. F. the AGA KHAN and ... have arrived in London and are staying at the Fitz Hotel.

MR. D. E. SHAYO has been transferred from Uganda to Kenya as registrar of the Supreme Court.

MR. D. E. SHAYO and MRS. ... were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster on Saturday, May 12.

MR. W. N. ALLEN, Deputy Sudan Agent in London, the new liaison consultant, has recently visited the Sudan.

MR. ... Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission has arrived in London.

Ewo African ladies, the REV. A. BYARA and the REV. F. D. STAY, have arrived in this country to undergo study courses.

COLONEL J. E. ... Director of the O.V.S. Motor Transport Co. Ltd. has been spending the month in Uganda.

MR. ... Chairman of the Faithfree Memorial College Council, has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ... of the Colonial Office, Ministry of Defence and Miss G. B. MARKHAM have been married in this country.

MR. E. ... BOYLE, lately secretary of the Royal African Society, broadcast in the East African Service of the B.C. last Sunday.

MR. W. ROSS has been appointed Director of Agriculture in the ...

MAJOR J. H. HAVVAID has been appointed to direct the proposed National Park in the Mountain Kenya and Aberdare districts of Kenya.

MR. ... the newly appointed regional information officer for East Africa, left London by air on Saturday for Nairobi.

BISHOP REUSNER is on his way to Europe from Uganda. FATHER MINOR is meanwhile administering the Vicariate of the Upper Nile.

COLONEL CHESLEY PETERSON, United States Air Attaché in South Africa, was one of the passengers in an aircraft which crashed recently near Songea in Tanganyika.

MR. ... B. SABINE, for the past seven years public relations officer at the Colonial Office, has resigned from the Colonial Service in order to take up a commercial appointment.

MAJOR J. MORLEY SMITH, of Nairobi, and Mrs. ... ALL MORE, of M.M.S., have been married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Kenya. The Bishop of Mombasa officiated.

REAR-ADMIRAL ... who has recently been appointed Flag Officer, Training, Portsmouth, commanded the Cruiser CUMBERLAND in the East Indies Squadron during the war.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, was on Tuesday invested by The King with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. ... A. T. ... a divisional engineer in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika, who is finally due in this country on leave pending retirement, has spent 31 years in the Territory.

... is deeply grateful for the numerous letters and kind sympathies of her great loss, especially of the wonderful tributes of her husband's character and life-work. She hopes that all who have known her personally.

CANON H. MATHERS, who has been appointed to the living of Sutton with Abdon, near Peterborough, was C.M.S. missionary in Uganda from 1904 until lately. He had been Archdeacon of the Upper Nile Diocese since 1923.

... called at the East African Office in London was SMR ... BROOKS, Mr. J. ... CHAMBERS, R. FANE, the REV. FATHER LAWESS BINGADI, GENERAL and MRS. A. G. ... MRS. ... L. ... MR. G. S. ... MR. ... MR. ... COLONEL H. G. WALKER, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who was defeated in the latest election, has disposed of his property near Salisbury and is bound for Australia, where he intends to reside permanently. He was for many years in the Colonial Police Service in West Africa.

MISS ... LANY, a former pupil of Loreto Convent, Kenya, who was enabled by means of a bursary from the Tanganyika Government to study music at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, for five years, has graduated Bachelor of Music with triple distinction, and she is now in Moshi, Tanganyika.

MARGARET WEATHERHEAD, who was born in Uganda, has sailed on the S.S. ARONDA to join the Colonial Nursing Service in Uganda, where her father was for many years in the Colonial Administration Service. Miss Weatherhead trained at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, the Elsie Inglis Conventual Hospital, Edinburgh, and the Tropical Diseases Hospital, Liverpool.

Mr. R. ... secretary of the Joint East African Board and the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and honorary secretary of the Colonial Employers Federation, has been appointed by the Ministry of Labour as one of the technical advisers to Sir John Forbes, the British employers' delegate to the International Conference which is to open in Geneva.

MR. ... was former Postmaster General of Southern Rhodesia from April to December last year, has been appointed Postmaster-General on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel A. T. ... Mr. Macrell was educated at Horsham Grammar School and served in the British postal service until he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1910. He was a member of the special staff on the Prince of Wales's tour in 1925 and was in charge of the postal and telegraph staff on the Royal train during the recent Royal visit.

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Hillman 10 saloon car, excellent condition, in England, for exchange for suitable car in Kenya, September or October. Please reply Box 331, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, at Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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Wanted for assistance in settling in East Africa, but hampered by lack of substantial capital, would like to hear from another in similar position, view of the forces. Interested in any sound venture. Not farming. Please reply Box 331, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 6 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TO THE NEWS

It is remarked that I am the mechanic who keeps the car running. "I do not sit in the driver's seat and turn the wheel."—John Mountbatten, Viceroy of India.

"South Africa has ordered 1,200 heavy wagons from this country."—*Financial Review*.

"Please do not say that all knowledge was either being left in, or also being said that all instances of foreknowledge."—Mrs. J. Brodie, M.P.

"James Agate was a brilliant Hazlitt, and a very kind, generous, courteous and easy-going contemporary Lamb."—Mr. G. Hobson.

"The number of prisoners of war employed in Great Britain at the end of April was 168,379, of whom 118,747 were employed in agriculture and 49,632 in industry."—The *Guardian* of April 10.

"The spiritual is unlimited. There is any amount of it. The brave man in a country does not use up all the courage that there is. He actually increases the amount of what is there because courage is infectious."—S. C. Carpenter, Dean of Exeter.

"One of the reasons why the American loan is running so much more slowly than was expected is the drain of dollars to the food of Germany."—Sir Geoffrey Burke.

"All this internationalism talked by trade unionists comes down in practice to nothing. The Poles fought on our side. Then why not let them fight in us?"—Mr. P. Burke.

"Some of the best brains of a group which was a cue formed to 100 leading scientists in Britain and the U.S. and only 15% applied that they were agreed."—Mr. G. A. Marsh.

"Four-fifths of the United States wheat crop is now harvested with combine and it takes only 10-15 minutes to harvest an acre of wheat with a combine as with a binder and the sheaf."—U.S. Information Service.

"Between January 1, 1946, and April 30, 1947, there were 162,500 motor-cars produced for the home civilian market and 137,065 exported. During the same period 304 motor-cars were licensed for entry from the United States into the country."—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply.

"The British Government is not responsible for partition of the Viceroy has no hand in it. In fact, he is as much opposed to division as Congress is. But if Congress has its own way, he cannot agree on anything else. The Viceroy is left with no choice."—Mr. Gandhi.

"Instead of outright nationalization of the building industry I advocate a restriction of building about local authorities, limiting not only their own houses with their own work teams but all other buildings. If that were done generally, the building industry would enter the realm of overshipping, fully—and without the complications of 'compensation'."—Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.

"The Jewish community, whose dissident members are responsible for the outbreaks in Palestine, have declined to give an assistance to the police and military forces in the maintenance of law and order. These forces are thus working against a population of more than 1,000,000 whose leaders have refused to call for co-operation with the police against the terrorists and have thus, however much they themselves may not have wished it, in effect encouraged the terrorist groups to further lawlessness and wanton assaults."—Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner in Palestine.

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BACKGROUND

Grand Canal of Commonwealth.—In these stormy, troublous times it must be a matter of no small importance to India that she starts her career within the grand community of the Commonwealth with all the stability and prestige that that fact implies. It may well be that whether one or two Dominions she may find that the advancement of Commonwealth association outweighs all other considerations and inducements to chart her future course alone. In that association she will have all good will from her fellow members; which may be a precious asset in the dangerous changes they may bring. —General Smuts.

British Propaganda.—Jews in the United States have already contributed \$250,000 to an abusive campaign against Britain, and a similar amount, we are told, is to be raised by Egyptians to the American Press for advertising songs of hate against the country that saved Egypt from German and Italian smies. The campaign was started by the British Press against the treatment of Jews in the United States. Americans would call it an unfriendly and bad taste would be much diplomatic activity. Observations have long been aware that it is best to print anything objectionable about Britain. Abusive propaganda does not pay in the long run. Goebbels was a master of the art, but long before the Third Reich was shot out of existence the German people refused to believe in the "World's Lie" of James Dunn.

Empire Preference.—There will be overwhelming objection by Australians to any modification of Empire Preference unless it really fosters international trade and stability. The Australian economy is strengthened in the economy of Australia through an increase in her export markets at a reasonable price level, and substantially increased in the United Kingdom's export markets to assist her in her economic crisis. The intention of the United States to increase wool duties now shows complete contempt for the Geneva negotiation and advertises to the world that American support for the international Trade Charter has weakened at the onset of the first practical difficulty. Responsible Australian opinion is alarmed and indignant. As a young country in point of development, Australia cannot accept any doctrine requiring her to say out. Australians are in no mood to import difficulties and injustices on sections of their people or their economy. The result of the trade negotiations is to enable Australia, the United Kingdom, and the sister Dominions to move forward. —Mr. Menzies.

Leisure.—England is moving towards the five-day week, but it is a long time before the people whose business it is to steer and to be ahead submerged with work. It is not many pleasing that the higher-ups should work hardest. Whether it is to the advantage of society is another matter. We must have the leisure of work. We think first of ourselves when we are not hard-worked and we respect a man who relaxes. In England we are aggravated by everybody's disappearance over the week-end, and somewhat concerned by the short working hours kept by persons in a position of responsibility. It takes a time to discover how profitable it is to the country that decisions should be taken by people who have refreshed their minds and soothed their nerves. Finally, regard the English way as one of the factors of British success and do not think it alarming to observe that England today is foregoing the advantage of having its business attended by unbusinessed people. The life of the politician, the public servant and the expert seems to have become a race against time to get too many things done. This race is also apparent in the business world. The point has already been made by the champions of the shorter day and shorter week that it should encourage to develop their talents and play intelligently their part as citizens. But what are the great industries which fill the void created by more leisure? The Sunday paper, the gambling industry and the cinema industry can be taken from me to insult the idols of the modern world. But is it not a fact that all these industries have in the emotional influence and taste for the dramatic, and don't the remaining

Communists and Catholics.—In Czechoslovakia, Communists and Catholics are still co-operating. In France until recently Communists and the Catholic C.R. were working together. At times the Catholics and Communists have looked like two teams with their tails in each other's mouths, each trying to low the other. But it is a political maxim now that anyone who forms a common front with the Communists loses for Catholicism has the advantage of being a tolerant and therefore uncorrupt faith compared to use any other. —Mr. Alexander Coffin in the Daily News.

Communism.—The communists are questioning the value of training for work. Hitler's workers had to be trained.

Commercial Nationalism

There are two main methods whereby the commercial nationalists who still wield power in the United States—often in direct defiance of the Department of Policy and the House of Representatives—continue to keep out foreign products which they do not want without the necessity of going to Congress. They are (1) the pre-emptive rule against the importation of foreign commodities and the goods that the unimported products are unobtainable in American markets; (2) arbitrary, capricious and sometimes apparently punitive interpretations by U.S. customs men of tariff rates and regulations which shut off U.S. markets. The American housewife has less selection when she goes into the greengrocer's than she has in a housewife has in normal times. There are Florida and California oranges, but no Java or Brazilian oranges. There are apples in Oregon, lovely to look at but virtually tasteless; but no crunchy pippins from British orchards. Foreign competition is almost completely suppressed. The protective duties on foreign goods, the U.S. Customs Department has a long list of restricted or virtually prohibited imports which do not appear in the formal tariff schedules. Many commodities are excluded under the sanitary regulations, if they are covered by a tariff, or by a government agreement, a conference of the nations. But powerful as are the means of the Department of Agriculture, the more damage is done by the tariff customs men. Canada, long a leader in the fight for the liberalization of tariff customs procedure, has estimated that trade in a score of millions is lost to her every year because of capriciousness or willful obstinatism on the part of U.S. customs men. In France, rubber and cotton imports are under American law to enter this country subject to a tariff. They have been placed on a customs list to be collected at all but a de minimis amount of official silk. The tariff on raw silk was so high that U.S. manufacturers were thus freed from competition. And synthetic silk has been allowed to be articles made wholly or in part of even black or a purple and have therefore been subjected to far higher duty than they had and have been in their original guise as motor-car tires. —Frederick Cook in the Morning Standard.

in fact for the purpose of Germany... start courses in Colonial studies... The Colonial Secretary is maintaining a policy of... and of a press... maintenance of a... will be beyond dispute.

Utilities
Research on a grand magnitude scale... the use of oil from... the history of our... public service... the railways... a directive has been... the relation to... operations of these... a part.

There is a big plan... hydro electric development in East Africa... In Nyasaland production boards have been created... co-ordinate agricultural production and to ensure adequate marketing in the modern world.

German in Tanganyika
Colonel... Chairman of the meeting held recently in... which as previously reported in these columns... resolution was passed without dissent against the... of Germans to the Territory. The meeting was attended by Europeans, Africans and Asians, and among those who sent messages associating themselves with the motion was Lord Cheston. The... of the... they were in sympathy with the motion... until they had received instructions from their headquarters in Dar es Salaam. At... of sergeants... said the Africans were angry... the return of the Germans, adding... King asks me to fight the Germans again, how am I to know what to do? The... also proceeded against the... manner in which the restriction had been carried out... officials and non-officials. It is, however, officially denied that officials were not kept informed.

Husbandry
BROADCASTING in the "Calling For Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Mr. W. Evans, President of the Kenya Farmers' Union, who recently attended a conference of Holland of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, said: "What struck me was that, on the whole, life in Holland is so poor. The farms are small and the families get their living from a few acres. The struggle to wrest a few acres from the soil of this... has to be believed and... a few acres to the land of Holland... such a contrast to Kenya. In our country the system has been to destroy land and then demand more for the increase of stock, thus creating a policy of destruction."

Accountants to Amalgamate
THREE WELL-KNOWN FIRMS of accountants and auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Bros., Leslie, Strachan and Co., of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Nairobi, and Messrs. Macgregor, Seex and Co., of Nairobi, have... amalgamated their East African interests. The new style of the business is Cooper Bros., Leslie, Seex and Co. Mr. J. H. Leslie will leave Dar es Salaam to reside in Nairobi and Mr. J. Ainslie will take charge of the Dar es Salaam office.

Rhodesia Railway Trust
SIR DOUGAL M'ALROY, told the holders of the British South Africa Company last week that the Rhodesia Railways Trust, which has recently sold its holding of the entire share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for £5,800,000, is to be continued as a trust and investment company. The full text of Sir Dougal's... statement will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Need for Empire Cotton

Lord Linlithgow on Research

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held in Manchester on June 3. The President, Lord Linlithgow, was in the chair.

A message from the President of the Board of Trade expressed appreciation of the work of the Corporation, especially in research. African and West Indian cotton had, he wrote, been invaluable to this country since the war, and there was every sign that it was to continue to provide Lancashire with a more stable source of supply at reasonable prices.

Lord Linlithgow drew attention to the possibility of a world shortage of raw cotton. He pointed out that the 1947 crop of 8,500,000 bales in the season 1947-48 was the smallest since 1921 and that the carry-over at the end of the current season was likely to be lower than it had been for many years.

At no time since the Corporation was established in 1921 had the arguments in favour of extending the growing of cotton in the Empire and using it in this country been more powerful. Even better American cotton that could be grown in the Empire and landed to Lancashire would save dollars. The Corporation had therefore informed the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office that it could considerably assist them to know if it was the policy of the Government to encourage the production of greatly increased quantities of cotton in Africa, possibly by methods analogous to those first used in the government scheme.

Central Research Station
Attempts to produce a large increase in African cotton could give rise to agricultural, plant breeding and entomological problems, the solution of which very material help could be expected from the central research station which the Corporation, in conjunction with the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, were establishing in Uganda. The finances of the station were now assured, the Colonial Office had undertaken to provide half the capital expenditure, contributing £100,000, and the balance would be found by the Corporation. Recurrent costs would be shared by the Colonial Office, the Governments of the African cotton-growing Colonies and the Corporation, the Corporation being the largest contributor.

Lord Linlithgow warmly welcomed the intention of the Colonial Office to establish a Colonial Research Service. The Corporation had offered to the East African section of the Service the use of all the facilities available at their station.

Colonial Labour Standards

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE due to open on June 10 in Geneva will deal with the improvement of labour standards in the Colonies and with economic and social development. Based on the recommendations on social policy in dependent territories made by the I.L.O. conferences in Philadelphia, Paris and Montreal, the aims include the equitable economic treatment of all workers irrespective of race, colour, religion, tribal associations, the development of representative organizations of employers and employees for the settlement of labour disputes by conciliation, the establishment of labour inspection services, and the regulation of the duration of Native workers' periods of absence in relation to the length of separation from their families. Final decisions will be taken on these proposals which have been under discussion for three years.

Leprosy in British Africa Appeal for Larger Funds

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON was Governor of Uganda from 1932 to 1935 and is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. At a recent meeting in London, that no other disease had such degrading, disgusting results upon the patient as leprosy, which was not merely an illness to be cured but a social stigmata.

While one type of the disease was highly infectious, the other was largely non-infective. Leprosy was not congenital, as had been believed for centuries. In 1911 it was the first disease isolated, and all the research of recent years has still not secured a culture of the bacillus.

Men and adolescents were particularly susceptible, the disease being normally acquired in those associations with an infected person over a fairly long period. It did ideas that the touch of a leper could convey the disease had been exploded, and discovery that a large proportion of cases were not infectious had revolutionized the treatment. The modern method was to create settlements in which lepers could be usefully employed and from which they could be discharged when no longer infectious. But with arrangements for periodic examination, usually about once every five years, lest a relapse should become necessary. Early treatment would bring an almost certain cure in a very large proportion of cases.

New Sulpha Drugs

Some of the new sulpha drugs offered great hope, but the cost would be very much higher than with sulphamoyl treatment, which cost only about 5s. per person annually.

Three quarters of the two million lepers in the British Empire were in Africa. A great research station was about to be created in Nigeria, the Government of which had decided that the work could be better done under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association than by its own medical officers, because these duties demanded a great sense of vocation in the doctors and lay workers in it. It had to be a life-work. To-day had given tremendous help and provided more than 30 lay workers for Africa.

While the E.L.R.A. selected and trained workers, one of their chief tasks was to stimulate Colonial Governments to a higher sense of their responsibilities. The present annual income of the association was about £40,000, but since it had to do six times as much, a publicity campaign was bound to be undertaken.

SIR SHENTON THOMAS, who served for many years in the Colonial Service in East Africa and was Governor in Malaya when the Japanese fell to the Japanese, said that Dr. Gordon Ryle, medical secretary of B.E.L.R.A., had done magnificent work there. In charge of a model leper settlement, he had refused to leave his patients when the Japanese advanced. Though allowing him to remain in the settlement for two years, they attacked him and his supporters, with the result that 1,900 of the 2,500 lepers fled from the horrors and miseries they underwent. Yet all the time they contributed in money and in kind to the local resistance movement against the enemy.

DR. RYLE said that the leprosy incidence in some parts of the Sudan, Uganda and the Belgian Congo appeared to be as high as anywhere in the world. A few Europeans seemed especially susceptible, though it was only very occasional cases in Europe. His contact with the disease. Excellent work had been done in Southern Rhodesia by Dr. Moles.

E.L.R.A.'s office in London is at 167, Victoria Street, W.1. The organizing secretary is the Rev. A. S. Payton.

Mr. Lash on Colonial Policy Labour Party's Achievement

SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIAL LEAGUE AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Mr. Harold Lash said:

"So far as the leprosy workers are concerned, selection proceeds upon principles far more careful than when who have been chosen have gone a wider vision and a deeper sympathy with our purposes and when indeed, in the case of Mr. Gordon Ryle, who has done so well in Cyprus, we have gone right out to the ranks of the Civil Service for the purpose of employing Government men. We have continued ourselves merely to the same task. The Seychelles, one of the poorest of the Empire, is now governed by what it has always needed—a doctor—Dr. Selwyn Clark, whose distinguished service to this country in the war never meant a moment's neglect of his duties in the Seychelles."

"We are asked to be careful of the higher administrative and technical posts should be open to the local population. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued a directive in that sense and has insisted that this is a contribution to the removal of the colour bar of the first importance that the basic cadres of all grades of the Colonial Service should be the same as in the white and coloured officials of the British Empire."

Officials in the Colonial Service are now trained in a much wider area. In the old days, their parts were the province of the university. The last return of Colonial officials shows that 20% are from industrial, local government, and commerce, but a further 40% embrace in their studies and a very good understanding of economics, social studies, trade unions and co-operation, and £200,000 are spent on the training of Colonial men and women Colonial Services.

New Spirit in Colonial Service

"The resolution before us demands that a new spirit should be introduced into the Colonial Service. Speaking as one who is deeply concerned in the actual training of the younger officials, I know that there is a new spirit in them. I know that they are now taking more courses and are given a bachelors degree in order to deepen their knowledge of an insight into the problems that confront them. A firm training is being laid in order that the experience of Colonial work may be made available to all officials, and that differences are constantly being held in common between officials from all parts of the Empire. We are working to remove all colour bars of discrimination."

A commission is now in Rhodesia to help with the modification of the colour bar in the career ranks of Northern Rhodesia, one of the plague spots of the British Empire, with a view to raising the foundations upon which both rests, as well as a way further to admitting Colonial people to a greater responsibility of self-government."

Since the Labour Government came into power, more than 20 constitutions have been revised in the direction of greater democracy. In all of them local government has been extended, and representation has been given in increasing measure on the legislative councils to the Colonial peoples.

In education a wholesale attack is being made on illiteracy, and schemes of continuing education are being set up. It is a very grave and complicated matter—to bring the masses of the Colonies to that level where they can compete on equal terms with their white neighbours. The Secretary of State has created a special standards committee at the Colonial Office to keep continuously under review the whole process of education, to see that the progress is as rapid and that nowhere is there lagging behind."

A directive has been issued to all Governors of Colonies to adjust their trade union legislation to the British model of the 1947 Act. More and more in the future, in his hall could depend on trade union leaders have been sent out to almost all Colonies, and have been selected from among the British trade unions. In dealing with the grave problems of economic and social conditions, and we have the right to hope that within a relatively brief period the whole of this great problem will have been solved."

In agriculture and industrial policy there has been the encouragement of co-operative practice, and the encouragement of co-operation within the bonds of Empire is one of the most fundamental ways in which the nations of the world give their due place in the markets of the world. There have been appointed for the purpose, model rights have

the cultural complex of the continent. It is not to be believed that the united efforts of scientists and field workers will not succeed in finding an answer to the fly, for if they fail there can be no economic or social future for Uganda.

Three Lines of Research

Already research into this pest problem is being organized along three distinct but inter-connected lines. In the laboratory, research into the pathology of the disease in human beings is being well advanced forward with the intention of finding a prophylactic. In the field a unit operating on an experimental basis will be charged with expert survey and reclamation work. Already numerous methods of field control are coming to light and being brought into use.

Both in the laboratory and in the field a team of scientists is working on the problem of how to apply the insecticide with best effect. The new insecticide, D.D.T., 1946, which is known to be fatal to many insects, is known to have

produced a mutation of D.D.T. which will remain on cattle for 80 days after application and will for that period continue to kill all flies and ticks (such as those which produce east coast fever) coming in contact with the treated animal. Although D.D.T. is a low killer there are grounds for believing that it actually has absorbed any of this compound through its skin until it ceases to be a pest and therefore harmless.

Surely by the end of one of these lines of approach the problem of the tsetse fly will be solved. But in order to check the progress of the tsetse fly, meanwhile and apply the new methods when they are available the Uganda Government must have a reliable data on the tsetse fly in each field so view of reclamation survey, organized by a special department under an experienced and energetic director.

[Editorial comments made under Matters of Moment. Further facts from Sir John Hall's memorandum will appear in a week.]

Ethiopia To-Day: Modernity And Medievalism

Corruption, the Great Barrier to the Emperor's Plans

CORRUPTION which is a right on to the Imperial throne is regarded by Mr. Martin Moore, who recently visited Ethiopia as a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, as the greatest barrier to the progress of the Emperor, who has set his heart on progress by the courtesy of the *Daily Telegraph* we are able to quote the following extensive passages from Mr. Moore's report.

The Emperor, whose simple dignity impresses all who meet him, likes to ride in a long air-preceded by several motor-cycle out-riders. From Europe he has adopted secret police and a top-heavy bureaucracy. A London tailor has been commissioned to design tailor-like costumes for the dignitaries of Ethiopian State. The cult of Fascism has not its equal while the ill-kept roads are falling to pieces.

Scrambling after the playthings of modernity, the Ethiopians show a tremendous enthusiasm for how to use them. They talk there is a serious English education. Mr. Henry Chamberlain, head of the British Council here, told me: "Chamberlain after me in the country is not for money but for books. The existing schools could be filled a hundred times over. This is the need uppermost in the Emperor's thoughts. When I asked him in what direction he considered most progress has been made since he resumed his throne six years ago, he answered promptly:

English education. He has a minister of Education. When he returned to his country he did not know the official second language and the British Council sent him 50 teachers. Nothing approaching that number could be supplied. The Council now has 14 teachers. When its budget was trimmed and fresh teachers were needed who could not be paid, the Emperor immediately took the matter into a payment of nearly 1000000 of the employ of a British architect to design new school buildings.

In cutting education first the Emperor shows that he realizes where his State structure is weakest: it is the least hardy any of his administrators. Ethiopia is picking up the broken pieces of the old Empire, but she does not know what to pick, still less how to use them. Her High Selassie does know what to pick. He is starting to pick at the bottom, with the A.B.C.

He told me that he had drafted a 10-year plan of national development, a five-year and a ten-year plan based on education. I asked whether he had at the end of the decade to dispense with foreign advisers. "Perhaps eventually," he replied, "but we shall need far more than we have now. To-day Ethiopia is run by foreigners. Every country has a

the Italians who brought light, water and telephones to Addis Ababa, so largely came to the essential services. Without Italian mechanics and technicians there would be chaos in the capital. There are about 100 Swedes in State employ, staffing schools and hospitals, training the police and air cadets, advising on mining.

British Military Mission. Britain has a Military Mission of 200 officers and 10000 men. Major General Sir John Hall is a British commissioner of police and a British military officer. Brigadier D. A. Ashford, who has lived here for many years and played an important part in the liberation of the country in 1941, is general manager of Addis Ababa municipality. Americans manage the National Bank, the radio station, Ethiopian Air Lines, and advise on foreign affairs, education and public health. Faded posters on the railway station invite Ethiopians to visit the chateaux of the Loire, the only such in this land-locked country with the outer world, run by the French.

Nearly 20,000 foreign residents of nationalities have come to the capital Addis Ababa. The Emperor is Ethiopian and easy. It is still easy. For the Emperor, a little man working in hours a day in his private life, has a vision of a new Ethiopia. He is the prime mover and high arbiter in every sphere of government. In face of the stupendous difficulties he is trying to weld and educate a medieval empire into a modern nation for Ethiopia a truly an empire, in which the Amharas rule over the tribal colonies by local governors.

The great barrier to progress is a universal corruption, which has been in wartime China and in Chicago during the gangster reign of the 1920s. It is a corruption of bribery, graft and speculation, which is a bottomless hole of corruption, laps right up to the Imperial throne.

Officials pocket the money and are stuffing their pockets. The district has a tax collector in a pocket. It is said that for every 100 of genuine tax levied by a farmer he is mulcted of 25 by illegal means. "And he can discipline his even if it out would be unthinkable in Ethiopia. His officials will never realize his dream of progress. His modernizations will merely be providing more tills for cashiers to rob. The jealousy of the ubiquitous foreigner is another hampering factor. Feeling themselves potentially rich but weak, the Ethiopians fear exploitation by the Westerners they have had to help them. They pay for advice and then often spitefully disregard it. The only one nation in Africa, another, progress would be smoothed by advisers of one uncoordinated staff of one nationality. The Ethiopians think they will preserve their independence, hence also they will not make a grant concession, which is the only means of modernizing the country's resources. These resources must have a finger in every pie. The Ethiopians would be watching the technique of the Western States to steal themselves to pull out the largest pieces. Yes, the business fascinates them—the shadow, the more they see, and even the Imperial family show a startling interest in business and commerce. Its members are shareholders in many concerns, chiefly taken

of those who order others to work and that any physical labour of mankind would be a waste of energy. Responsibility for this failure rests with the colonial administration which has entrusted with its administration a country which is the poorest in the East Africa and which is a very backward, and particularly so, in the East Africa. The poor country of Uganda has been unable to emerge from the primitive and which can be developed only by hard and sustained work.

Broadly speaking, therefore, the African population, although it should be capable of greatly improved output, consists of a mass of the near future an advance rather than a possible factor in the development of the country's potential wealth.

We have, thus, two serious limiting factors a predominantly peasant agriculture and an inefficient labour force. We have also, in addition, the rapid increase in the population which some students think is a double well in a quarter of a century and which is progressively lowering fertility and from which the peasant cultivator will demand and need a greater cash return and the ever-advancing menace of the tsetse fly, which has already swarmed to more than one-third of the land area of Uganda. It is by no means the whole of the tsetse fly, Uganda has a very diverse range of man and cattle diseases, tropical and temperate climates, and the tsetse fly, under conditions rendering it difficult to control by conventional methods, especially in the matter of communications with her seaport. Uganda suffers from the crippling disadvantage of being situated at the end of 879 miles of railway system which in Uganda meanders over the top of an alignment which was dictated by political and administrative considerations. In addition, Uganda has local channels of communication which are inefficient channels, wood.

Land Reserves

Uganda is a fertile soil. Nature has made her home in Uganda. On the whole the soil is rich, and will improve by being used. It is capable of restoration. The rainfall is normal. As a result there is no drought and hunger and such pressure does not do a few areas can still be remedied by careful soil treatments. There is too much land available for the needs of the population. To meet the needs of future generations there is the reserve of land now largely and as a consequence, predict only temporarily, as of human habitation in tsetse fly.

The tsetse fly, which is a plague to a feature of the tsetse fly, which is believed to have an abundance of excellent pasture, largely neglected in an economic sense. To return to the tsetse fly, it is an acre of land, it should be at least as great as an acre of land. To prevent the return from 1300 square miles of water is not a problem. Although the population, judged by current standards, is a pressure on the land, it is as a whole friendly and amenable and responsive to the farmer's needs. Its needs should be sympathetic handling, survive. Uganda has a wide area of tsetse fly and semi-arid areas, and in addition, it has deposits of phosphorus and of phosphorus which may well be of great significance.

How can the potential assets of the country be made available over the next few years? The answer is to be found in the fact that it is a country which has no rich reserves of wealth. There is no source of wealth for the country. The process must inevitably be slow, progressive and multifarious.

If not done, then to-morrow larger individual land holdings will become necessary to allow for the conservation of the soil. The national resting under grass for sugar, which is believed equally to restore the crumb structure of the soil and to permit of an increase in cash return to the cultivator, and this will not be a good thing unless human labour can be supplemented by the use of mechanical implements. These implements, ploughs, rotary hoes and the like, are at present beyond the means of the peasant cultivator. Even on the large holdings, the use of much of the land is not there are uneconomical.

It is suggested that communal ownership, and that in turn, suggests co-operative schemes for primary agriculture. The Government, and organization of which the necessary financial assistance was intended to promote, is to be a co-operative societies, which in turn would be linked to co-operative unions which could take care of the storage and marketing of agricultural produce, the design, training and loan to their members in the agricultural equipment without which larger holdings are a practical proposition. These co-operative societies, which are providing a very important agricultural service in Uganda, will not in themselves produce a revolution in agricultural methods, leading to new methods of soil conservation and regeneration. Unless checked, the wasteful use of soil will go on affecting a progressively larger area of the Protectorate. These societies,

however, are the only ones which are tending towards consolidation of agricultural holdings, leading to the formation of village communities, so strangely and unfortunately being at present, and one of the main reasons for the use of the form of collective farming.

Meaningful better methods of husbandry must be introduced and applied to the soil, and then increase the fertility of the soil. These methods are now pretty well proved, tsetse fly, manuring, strip-cropping, terracing, etc. One difficulty is not which method to use, but how to get the peasant farmer to accept, although the search on the subject must continue as to how to induce the peasantry to adopt these methods.

One Idea at a Time

The only successful means of spreading better conditions of agricultural practice is by present and example, exhortation and demonstration, supervision and propaganda. There is no short-cut to the agricultural population in every country are slow to accept and even slower to adopt a new idea. One must go on plugging at it one idea at a time, not two or three (for that causes confusion) until it is accepted and applied.

There is a great advantage in multiplying the channels of propaganda, and that they are extra-directed and controlled, so in addition to the Agricultural Department, whose expansion of staff should be subject to no purely financial circumscription, but should be limited only by the number that can be profitably employed, and in addition to the Agricultural Department, Provincial Administration, there must be other channels of propaganda. These it is hoped to provide the means of the new Public Relations and Social Welfare Department, whose mobile units will be charged with the duty, in addition to propagating and explaining measures, and to be concerned to improving the standard of production and standards of living of the agricultural population.

For the intensive and extensive research and scientific inquiries in the field must be fully developed to stimulate and to improve productive methods of agriculture. The soil of Uganda can produce not only excellent food crops but also cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco and cash of high quality. It must be so husbanded as to produce these crops in greater quantity and better quality.

Large Phosphate Deposits

It is not impossible that the large deposit of phosphate near Korozi, which is a rank, may be larger deposits of phosphate known, used in conjunction with soil, to be a major factor in the improvement of the soil. It may indeed be a development of the phosphate compound to cultivate the soil. The effect of the phosphate on the soil will be the subject of a further investigation. What has been an agricultural failure in large areas to the related activities of animal husbandry and forestry. The need for experimental expansion of the phosphate and demonstration in order to establish the use of phosphate in the progressive animal husbandry and in the other progressive forestry, exists and is to be used in the field of agriculture.

Already there are encouraging signs of improvement in the cattle industry in the Korozi County, Uganda. The cattle industry, which is associated with the tsetse fly, has made an advance which could have produced as possible in the past. Her improved conditions have brought with them such industry, which is to return to the tsetse fly, and fail to extend beyond their present borders.

A plan for siting to Kampala, the tsetse fly, Karamoja and the north in order to assist the tsetse fly, demand for meat in Uganda and Korozi is not being worked out. It should be the dual purpose of reducing overstocking in the tsetse fly, and the use of the tsetse fly. In the tsetse fly, the principal cattle, which are the tsetse fly, need for more water supplies, and this is being increasing by the operations of the Water Supplies Section of the Government Department. Provision of the tsetse fly, the vital service of providing bore-holes and tanks, has been made in the Colonial Development assistance programme for Uganda.

But the cattle industry, even more than agriculture, has been hampered and impeded by disease, and of all diseases affecting cattle by far the most serious and menacing is trypanosomiasis, for not only does the disease kill, but the presence of the vector closes to the pasture lands that they need and thus indirectly causes overgrazing and ultimate erosion. The presence of the ubiquitous tsetse fly over more than one-third of the land area of Uganda has been mentioned as a debit item on our economic balance sheet. I believe that it will be converted to an asset, for if we can find a means of controlling the swarms of the fly, we shall release to the cultivator and herdsman that vast area of land which is lost to the presence of the fly, has his fallow, which has been enriched

Does Policy Run Counter to Efficiency?

Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, Raises the Issue

THE INCREASE OF HUMAN FERTILITY in Uganda, as elsewhere in East Africa, is possibly a less marked extension, accompanied by a gradual decrease of soil fertility. This tendency can be checked by the more general application of improved agricultural methods of conservation and reclamation, such as those already introduced with some success in the Teso district and elsewhere.

If the need to protect the soil against exhaustion by various forms of traditional tilling under grass and the refusal by the cultivator for a greater cash return from his land point to larger holdings. The present average holding is less than four acres. This circumscription of areas is imposed not so much by shortage of cultivable land, for in many districts large areas of land are still available, as by the fact that a peasant and his family must cultivate by the use of the hand hoe during the limited periods available for preparation and planting before the seasonal rains. Even with this small area food crops are apt to be neglected in favour of cash crops. It is therefore, in order to preserve the fertility of the soil and to provide the peasant with a greater return from his land in cash and kind, larger holdings are necessary. It follows that human labour is thus an important mechanical implement.

Peasant Holdings or Large Estates?

The proposal of the continuance in Uganda of a system of peasant agriculture based primarily on individual holdings; and if not better, at this stage to examine this premise, because it is a vital and limiting factor in any direction of the potential wealth of the territory. There is, of course, no doubt that land with its rich soil, normally ample rainfall, and best lakes, could be more efficiently and profitably developed by a system of large estates of concessionary-owned and controlled by Europeans. That is a definite possibility of such a system in Uganda would be directly opposed to the established policy which aims at developing Uganda for the benefit of its African population.

By recalling to Uganda a large European estate based upon efficient economic units, or by exceeding farming methods over Uganda's lakes to European controlled companies, there is no doubt that wealth which would be produced would be produced more abundantly. It is possible also that a large African population could be thus more effectively managed. But this would create problems more intractable than any that it would solve. The cultivable land and the holding in trust for the Africans, and in accordance with the accepted policy of Government, no large areas of land should be alienated to non-Africans unless it can be shown that such alienation will promote the economic or social welfare of the inhabitants of the territory.

Collective farming on the Russian model might be an alternative, and it may become practicable and indeed desirable when the general level of intelligence of the peasantry has been raised by education and welfare services. But at present it would involve regimentation and draconian unacceptable to the vast majority of the African population. It could only be introduced without compulsion; and although in the matter of agricultural practice compulsion of a small minority is not a stand-

In April of last year the Governor of Uganda, Sir John Huxford Hall, wrote a memorandum to provide a background for the investigations which were undertaken by Dr. E. B. Worthington. That memorandum appears as a foreword to "A Development Plan for Uganda," now published by the Government Printer. It has been somewhat abbreviated for publication in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA owing to a pressure on space.

ing the against the wishes of a enlightened minority, be practicable and desirable, it can only be successful if it is accepted by the majority. It is unconceivable and it is to be feared that it could never succeed in such circumstances if imposed by the African Government.

We are thus left with the fact that Uganda is an agricultural country for the present at all events, and a country of peasant agriculture; and the purpose of this memorandum is to examine, given the present facts, how the country can best be developed and the natural wealth exploited to the advantage of the people of Uganda.

Let us consider first the human factor. The people of Uganda are chiefly of two main types, an indigenous African and a European. The present answer must be favourable to the African, and judging by European standards the Africans of Uganda are ignorant, illiterate and not more intelligent than the foreign labourer. But if this is only one side of the picture, their intelligence is in large measure attributable to malnutrition and debilitation from disease, the cause of which has been indicated by the unhygienic effect of poor feeding and the neglect of their health. The African soldier during the war, under their unsatisfactory performance as a labour force, was convinced largely due to the conditions of their régime, and housing and food, and their pay, unsatisfactory and unhygienic, and the ill-paid employer, dull and inefficient. It is not an unattractive prospect to a man to be made unemployed to a man of labour of a probably high performance. There is at present no more than a competition of employment with the Japanese goods being.

Effects of Good Labour Conditions

The employers rarely come from India where with a few exceptions the over-present threat of starvation always provides a surplus of cheap and inefficient labour supply. Uganda employers do not, as we will understand that in normal times that great does not permit in Uganda and they get good labour. The present situation of conditions of employment, they estimate, will not be self-evident fact, which is a case for East African employers. Europeans and Asians have already received a great deal of attention. Until suitable general provisions are made for their labour, and the labourers appreciate that are anxious to retain, until, but it is a debt labourer is apprehensive of the possibility of being "sacked," there will be no permanent improvement in the quality of African labour. Labour is scarce in the past but it is not certain if it is cheap.

Another contributory cause of this mass of labour found in the complete absence of consumer goods for the purposes of the surplus effort to produce more goods. It is estimated that in the 1946-47 season up to 25% of the population in East Africa is not having paid for goods. The shopkeepers in the shops on which to spend money. The same responsibility of consumer goods is probably explains the situation in the recently published report of Major Orde-Browne that the turnover of the African hardware trade is a little more than one-half of what it was before the war.

With better feeding and better medical services, better conditions of employment, and the stimulus of a better market, goods at a reasonable price in the shops, a sure and steady supply of goods to look for a market, and the ability which are not disturbing factors of the present-day African labourer and cultivator.

The ignorance of the Uganda African, and the suspicion which is largely bred of ignorance, of the faults of which, as civilian and army educators have proved, are definitely curable, provided the educational is not allowed to bring in its train, as it has done elsewhere in Africa and Asia, the political distrust and social malaise which in turn breed even more harmful suspicions and discontents.

In all vital respect African administrators in Uganda, educationists and others, have usually failed. They have failed to eradicate that belief that African labour is socially degrading. They have failed to impress upon the African the dignity and necessity of physical toil for working with his own hands, as educationists and others, have usually failed. They have failed to educate the African to the number of persons prepared to undertake any work with their own hands diminishes in the same ratio. One of the things raised through the primary school, one considers that the man's automatic mind is raised the rank.

If the Government is correct in his emphatic assertion that European commercial initiative would bring more rapid, more efficient and more profitable development, is that not a strong argument for justifying conflicting intentions.

for these purposes should not promote the economic and social welfare of the inhabitants of the Protectorate. That appears to be the logical sequence to the earlier passage in Sir John Hall's interesting notes (which are noted at length in other pages). If that be so, British colonial policy is clearly in a dilemma. With one voice it says: "Land in native areas shall be used by non-Africans only if the economic and social welfare of Africans will thereby be promoted." With another voice it seems to say: "Land could be used here by non-Africans to the great benefit of Africans economically and socially, but it may not be so used because that would involve some other aspect of our policy." This contradiction in intentions indicates the need for further consideration of this problem.

Three weeks ago we recorded the considered reflections of Sir Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company, after a journey through South Africa, Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and East Africa. His overwhelming impression was that the Belgian Congo had a realistic and practical policy, while in the Dependencies under the Colonial Charter he could find no definite objective, particularly in economic matters, and especially in regard to the part to be played by private enterprise. That comment has been made by a responsible public man and it should be effectively met, for capital will not flow freely into new ventures in Eastern Africa unless the authorities are sympathetic to an extension of private enterprise. Only last week the chairman of a well-known company told me that he would at once raise a quarter of a million pounds for East Africa if there were reasonable assurance that the money would be welcomed by the Government concerned and by a coincidence, a director of several other East African enterprises said a few hours later that all of them could well raise more capital if the authorities were more practical when development schemes are discussed with them. That a great deal of new British capital could and should be attracted to East Africa is not to be doubted; much is being invested, but much more could be so if fruitfully in the territories if economic policy

were more clearly defined, and if the kind of information were made more readily available.

There is abundant scope for a wide range of enterprises. Thousands of Europeans have started on their own account, as farmers, planters, traders, prospectors, miners, or in some profession and succeeded not merely without detriment

to their African neighbours, but as Sir Philip Mitchell stressed in the dispatch from which we have quoted, very much to their advantage. Companies, small and large, have likewise operated with mutual benefit, and there are now many companies with mixed European and African directorates, as there are with boards composed partly of Europeans and partly of Indians. There are co-operative societies which no longer confine their business to the activities of one race, and great good has been done by the system pioneered in the Sudan by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and the Cash Board. It is upon the models of the Gezira and Cash schemes that Sir E. B. Worthington now proposes that Uganda should base its large scale experiments in the next ten years at a cost of about one million pounds. Each of his pilot schemes would cover an area of one hundred square miles starting with land value of £1000 per acre. If those European supervision is possible for a decade, which suggests that the adviser on development shares the viewpoint of the Government that "speaking generally, the Africans of Uganda are indolent, ignorant, irresponsible, and not infrequently suspicious of foreign intervention" (for reasons for which the reasonable East Africans make allowances, believing, however, that the factors are temporary, not permanent). These pilot schemes, which we shall in due course describe in Dr. Worthington's own words, constitute a bold approach to a serious challenge. They already have their opponents as well as supporters, and it will be surprising if the Government itself is not soon proved to be in the second category. It that be the first scheme is likely to be started in the south, stretching along the shore of Victoria Nyanza for fifty miles between Jinja and Mwanji and backwards to a depth of ten miles. It is a set-aside area, once known as the garden of Uganda, but abandoned at the turn of the century, owing to the ravages of malarial sickness. To plant to defeat fly and disease, and so provide new land for African settlement of an entirely new

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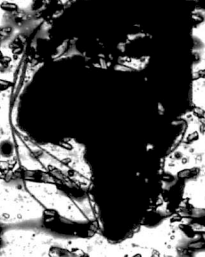
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY THEIR ADOPTION of the great machine for the mechanized production of products on a vast scale at a capital cost of some twenty-five million pounds, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have given striking proof of their conviction that a mere amelioration of African systems of agriculture cannot be expected to make that contribution which is essential to the progress of East and Central Africa. A revolutionary approach is demanded, for local food supplies are already inadequate, and the African population is increasing rapidly. The report of the Wakefield mission of investigation into the feasibility of the foundation plan is bound to impress the Government, who had previously received similar authoritative evidence that new methods must be used. Some of that evidence has now been published. Sir Philip Halls asserted in his fortnight dispatch on "General aspects of the Agrarian Situation in Kenya" that nowhere in East Africa has a small cultivator economically been continuously successful in providing an adequate standard of living by self and family labour. In words which are not likely to be quickly forgotten, that "an ignorant man and his

with a hoe are a totally inadequate foundation for an enlightened state and society, a high standard of living, and elaborate social services. It is a fact that the Government of Uganda is now known to have written in April of last year that Uganda could be more efficiently and profitably developed by a system of large estates or concessions, versus established policy of small plots. Such a system would be directly opposed to the established policy, which aims at developing Uganda for the benefit, not of imported Europeans or Asians, but of its African population. By parceling out Uganda into large European estates based upon optimum economic units, or by conceding fishing rights over Uganda's lakes to European controlled companies, there is no doubt that greater wealth would be produced, and would be produced more quickly. It is possible also that a larger African population could by this means be maintained. But in accordance with the accepted policy of Government no large areas of land should be alienated to non-African interests. It can be shown that such alienation will promote the economic or social welfare of the inhabitants of the territory.

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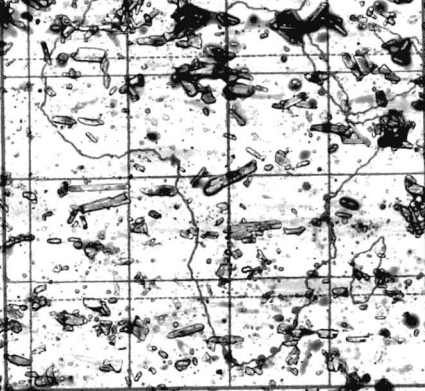
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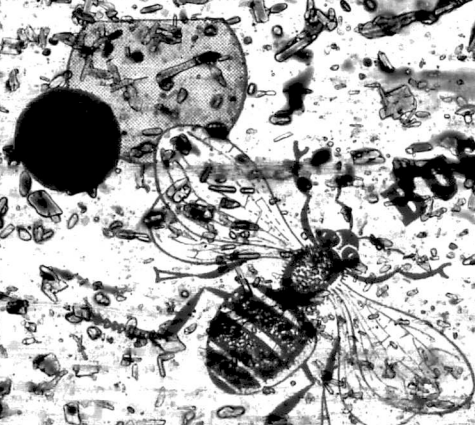
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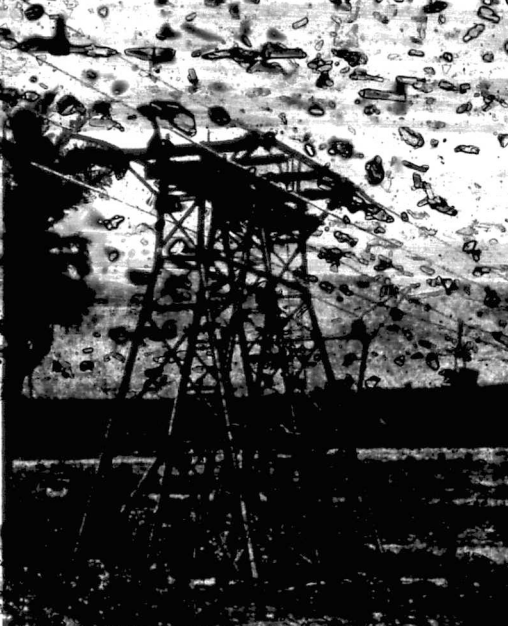
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Kenya Plantations Syndicate

THE KENYA PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE, LTD., made a profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, of £561,407 (against £708,898 in the previous year). Added to the balance brought forward of £468,171 and £2,300 recoverables from sums previously reserved for taxation there is a total of £807,372 for appropriation. Taxation for the year amounts to £220,710, leaving £586,662. Contingencies are provided for by £2,000, and a 10% dividend and reserve bonus, less tax, amount to £340,312, leaving £468,841 to be carried forward.

The issued capital consists of 2,475,000 shares of £1 each, and is shown at £1,411,250 and current liabilities at £2,184,718. On the other side of the balance sheet fixed assets are valued at £1,636,820, there is a reserve in connection with the Government of Kenya of £1,752,988, and current assets of £5,712,948, including £2,300,000 of Government securities.

The directors are Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman), Mr. H. Wooding (Managing Director), Sir Bernard Eckstein and Mr. H. Poyntz (Joint Secretaries). The 23rd ordinary general meeting was held in London yesterday.

Kassala Cotton Company

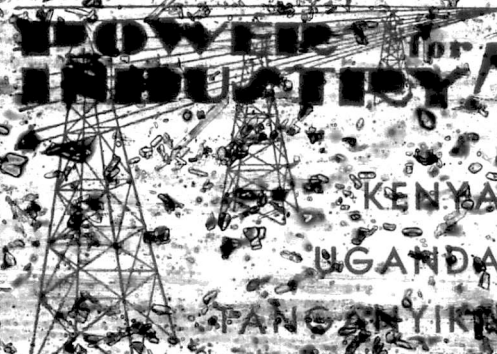
THE KASSALA COTTON CO., LTD., announce a profit for the year ended June 30, 1946, which together with £2,268 brought in and £2,000 in recoverable tax makes a total surplus of £146,644 (£189,441). Taxation requires £45,000 and directors' remuneration £3,951, and £200 is transferred to reserve. A dividend of 10% and bonus of 15% less tax, amount to £41,250 and £43,438 is carried to the balance sheet.

The capital consists of 6,000,000 shares of 1s each. Capital is £6,000,000. Revenue reserves at £154,443 and current liabilities of £422,800. Fixed assets appear at £452,488. Geziro sink is found in British Government securities at £304,892 and current assets at £720,261.

The directors are Sir Alexander MacIntyre (Chairman), Mr. H. Wooding (Managing Director), Sir Bernard Eckstein, Sir William Hambury and Mr. H. Poyntz (Joint Secretaries). The 23rd ordinary meeting was held in London yesterday.

News of Our Advertisers

The Ford Motor Co., Ltd., are supplying tractors with their full track equipment to the Kenya Territory for the Government scheme.



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The Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
1, Market Street, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

LONDON OFFICE: 25, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate

TANAMI GOLD MINING SYNDICATE, LTD., made a profit of £15,877 for the year ended December 31, 1946, as against £7,769 in the previous year. After writing off the debit on the profit and loss account of £7,107, general reserve requires £5,000, taxation reserve £1,000, and £100 is carried forward.

The issued capital is £100,000 and is shown at £111,126. The directors are Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick (Chairman), Mr. A. He Marston, Mr. E. A. Loring and Mr. W. Foster. The 13th ordinary general meeting was held in London yesterday.

Company Progress Reports

New Suez Mines—11,240 tons of ore were treated during the quarter ended March 31, 1947, for 2,369.472 oz. gold and 23,292.2 silver. The mill was closed from January 29 to February 1 for lack of ore.

Rosetanna—3,638 tons of ore were treated during April for 668 oz. 207 the mill was closed being £3,722. No. 4 football rose by 19 feet to 68 ft. 6 in. and risen 36 ft. (total 107 ft. 6 in.) to 110 ft. values averaged 6 wt. 33 in.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during February were valued at £2,315, as against £3,005 in the same month in 1945. Gold accounted for £38,000 (£24,750), diamonds £1,700 (£3,177), tin ore £3,470 (£1,153), salt £1,92 (£2,182), silver £284 (£3,123), mica £1,000 (£7,578), and kaolin £210 (£84). For the first 20 months of the year mineral exports amounted to £169,980 (£185,310).

Union Miniers

Union Miniers du Burundi is anxious to receive a concession for the exploitation of zinc and lead in an important subsidiary concession of the province of the Belgian Congo of zinc contained in the zone of the Prince Leopold mines. The new refinery to be built at Kowezi. Hitherto the zinc has been exported in the form of concentrates.

Andara Syndicate

ANDARA SYNDICATE, LTD., which was at one time engaged in mining operations in Tanganyika, is raising shareholders' subscriptions for £12,500 of new capital for the purpose of buying concessions in West Africa. The 29,850 issued shares of £1 each are shortly to be written down to a nominal value of 10p.

New Consolidated Gold Fields

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS, LTD., a South African company with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 has been registered in Tanganyika. The new company's Chairman and registered offices have been formed in Dar es Salaam but operations have not yet started.

Alamasi

Alamasi, a diamond property in the Simbaonga district belonging to Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Developments, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1946, produced and sold diamonds to the value of £103,755, earnings a profit of £28,970.

Muribara Stoppage

Muribara Copper Mines have stated that owing to shortage of coal the mine and concentrator were closed on May 20, the duration of the stoppage was expected to last for between one and seven days. The stoppage continues normally.



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First Steps in Retailing Nyasaland Sets the Pace

FROM LAST 12th an invoice must be given for every transaction in Nyasaland, however trivial. That extraordinary innovation is introduced by "The Supplementary and Services of Transitional Powers (Economics) Order in Council 1946," which states: "Every retailer shall supply every purchaser of goods from him with an invoice containing the following particulars: (a) the name and address of the seller; (b) the date of the sale; (c) a description sufficiently exact to enable the goods to be identified; (d) the quantity of goods sold; and (e) the price or prices charged therefor."

In a leading article, entitled "Another Moonbeam, the Nyasaland Times" wrote: "Let us visualize this effect on operations. A gross of matches sells wholesale at 41/- 6d., and these matches are sold at 1d. per box. The matches are retailed with great regularity to Africa. In this minimum quantity of one box at 1d., this sale gross will involve 144 invoices. These invoices cost 1/- 6d. a gross of 3s. So the net cost of filling the gross will be 14s. 6d., and the price received will be 14s. 7d. 6d. for the retailer at 1s. 6d. Big Business!

Now, consider the handling of 8000000 cigarettes. These cigarettes the number of retail invoices to sell these in single packets will cost 2s. 6d. and the cigarettes will retail at 8s. 4d. The retailer will lose 1/- on the transaction. May trade flourish!

"We have been given an estimate of 7,000 trading stores in the Protectorate, each undertaking 100 transactions daily. However, let us place the stores at 3,000 and the transactions at 50. Then each day, to comply with the law there must be gravely completed in full detail 250,000 invoices for a box of matches or a packet of cigarettes or a packet of sugar or salt. That represents a weight of paper wastefully in excess of the printing paper weight allotted to Nyasaland by all the printing companies north of the Limpopo in comparison with the weight of paper used for print this quantity."

On July 24 and 25, the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society will hold its 24th annual show at Lusaka.

Joint East African Board Alteration in Articles

THE CHAIRMANSHIP of the Joint East African Board need not future necessarily be confined to members of the Executive Council, and three consecutive years are to constitute the maximum term in the office.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Board on Thursday, July 24, the following special resolution will be proposed:

"That the articles of association be altered in manner following such alteration having been submitted to and approved by the Board of Trade in accordance with Clause 3 of the memorandum of association, that is to say:

"The Executive Council may from time to time elect some member of the Board other than a member of the Executive Council for the time being to be Chairman of the Executive Council, and may in like manner elect one or more members of the Board, whether a member or members of the Executive Council or not, to be a Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen, and such Chairman or in his absence one of such Vice-Chairmen shall be a Provisional Chairman of the Board."

Retirement and Re-election

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall retire at the termination of the ordinary general meeting next after their election, but they shall be eligible for re-election, provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be eligible for re-election on retirement after holding office in three consecutive years until the expiration of one year from the date of such retirement.

"If the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman shall cease to be a member of the Board, he shall also vacate the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman."

The 24th ordinary general meeting of the Board will be held immediately after the 24th ordinary general meeting.

The Board will then be asked to grant the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce the right to appoint one member each to the Executive Council.

The Parliamentary members of that Council proposed for re-election are Lord T. B. Smith, M.P., A. Pearson, M.P., and Captains J. W. Snow, M.P., and the rejected members proposed are Mr. P. W. D. Tanner, M.P., and Mr. Alfred W. Gales, M.P.

Mr. A. R. Millbourne

MR. ARTHUR HERVEY MILLBOURNE has been elected a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. on his retirement from the post of secretary of the company, and his successors, Donald Currie & Co., managers of the Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. in 1897, and on the amalgamation of the Union and Castle Mail Steamship Companies later was appointed secretary to Donald Currie & Co., who became managers of the Union-Castle Line, he occupied that position until 1912. For the next 13 years he was personal assistant to the Chairman and managing director of the Union-Castle Company and of the other shipping companies then associated with it. In 1925 he was appointed joint secretary, and later secretary, of the Castle Company. He is a member of the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the Executive Council of the Shipping Federation, and served on the Crew Accommodation Committee of the National Maritime Board. Mr. Millbourne is also director of the Delagoa Bay Agency Co., Ltd. and the Manica Trading Co., Ltd.

New Rhodesian Companies

DURING MARCH 40 new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia with a combined capital of £1,052,470, making a total for the quarter of 79 companies and a total of £4,883,800.

Southern Rhodesian Immigration

LAST YEAR 9,195 immigrants were recorded as entering Southern Rhodesia, 2,651 from the United Kingdom and 4,624 from South Africa.

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Southern Rhodesian Trade and Exports in Many Lines

The Southern Rhodesian trade appears in a recent issue of the Economic and Statistical Bulletin of the Colony.

The values of imports and exports respectively during the past eight years were as follows: 1939, £9,603,400 and £11,864,000; 1940, £9,551,000 and £15,177,000; 1941, £10,087,000 and £18,995,800; 1942, £11,209,000 and £16,700,000; 1943, £12,040,000 and £15,700,000; 1944, £11,900,000 and £15,200,000; 1945, £12,500,000 and £15,000,000; and 1946, £10,700,000 and £17,000,000.

The large increase of £2,000,000 in the value of imports in 1946 compared with 1945 was a record.

The Colony is still short of many commodities including essential building materials, transport equipment, agricultural machinery, and iron and steel goods. In general, and there is even indication that the aggregate value of imports in 1946 exceeds that of 1945. The only serious limiting factor on the further expansion of imports in the present year is the difficulty of supply conditions overseas. The industrial output in 1945 exceeded £10,500,000, the highest figure yet reached, and the volume had increased 11.6% above the 1939 level.

Increase in Metal and Machinery

The largest increase in import value last year occurred in the metal and machinery group, owing to heavy orders of industrial and electrical plant. The United Kingdom supplied 36.6% of total imports. The other main sources of supply were South Africa (27.4%), the United States (13.3%), and 7.7% of all year's imports came from other foreign countries in 1946, compared with 12.1% in 1945 and 7% in 1939. Although imports from the United Kingdom were more than £2,000,000 above the 1945 average, the relative share of Britain in the total import trade (34.8%) was only slightly higher than in 1945 (34.6%) and still considerably below 1939 (44.7%), largely on account of heavy purchases of apparel,

metal tools and machine sugar imports. South Africa recorded a purchase of nearly £2,000,000 in 1946 compared with the previous year, but her share of the total declined to 27.4% against 35.5% in 1945. The United States remained by far the most important foreign source of supply, with merchandise worth £1,600,000 in 1946 as against £1,600,000 in 1945. The main items presented about 22% of the total. The chief increases were in machinery, vehicles and other motor goods.

Gold exports have been declining steadily since the union with the general world trend of gold output during the war. Exports of bar gold totalled 352,519 fine oz. valued at £759,000 in 1946, as compared with 566,226 fine oz. valued at £1,759,000 in 1945. Last year, gold exports accounted for only 2.6% of the total value of domestic exports in 1946, compared with 9.5% in 1939.

Tobacco is a valuable export. The value of the crop for the past three seasons has displaced gold as the most valuable single export, amounting to 25% of total exports in 1946, compared with 27% in 1945 and 20% in 1944. The quantity exported in 1946 amounted to 4,000,000 lb. as against the 3,900,000 lb. figure of 1945, and the value rose from £4,260,000 in 1945 to £4,700,000 in 1946. The United Kingdom took 49% of the total. Exports to other countries included the above figure rose from 5,000,000 lb. valued at £4,000,000 in 1939 to the record figure of 4,600,000 lb. valued at £4,200,000 in 1946. The principal buyers of Turkish leaf were the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, Spain and Denmark.

Asbestos exports reached a record value of £1,894,000 in 1946, although only 17,450 short tons were exported, a quantity well below the peak year 1941. The principal buyers were the U.S.A., India, Australia and France. The amount of chrome ore during the year was not maintained, only 166,000 short tons were exported at a value of £2,000,000, the decline being due to transport difficulties rather than lack of demand. The United States was the largest buyer, taking 55,561 short tons in 1946, as against 152,067 tons in 1945.

Manufactured products, groundnut oil was exported in 1946 to the record value of £3,940,000 (1945, £3,000,000). Canning rose from £60,000 in 1939 to £25,000 in 1946. Cigarettes were exported to the value of £247,000, compared with £77,000 in 1939. Exports of the boot year, negligible before 1944, reached £241,000 in 1946, but declined to £195,000 in 1946. Companies registered during the year numbered 290 with a total capital of £8,000,000, and in the same period 2,331 registrations of bonds were effected to a value of £4,357,431. Only twice the figure of the previous year. Building plans approved by municipalities in 1946 were: Salisbury £1,022,883; Bulawayo £1,097,387; Umtata £1,027,000; and £165,881 in other towns. 16,445, and Que. 1946 a total of 20,917.

African Enlistment New Terms of Service

THE FOLLOWING are the conditions of service applicable to Africans now enlisting into H.M. Forces in Eastern Africa.

All recruits are enlisted into the K.A.F. and seconded where necessary to the arm or service of their choice, provided they have the necessary technical ability, or have reached the minimum standards required for that arm or service.

Recruits will enlist for either (1) three years with the Colours and six years in the Reserve; (2) six years with the Colours and six in the Reserve; or (3) nine years with the Colours and six in the Reserve. Service may be further extended at the discretion of commanding officers by periods of three years to a total of 18 years' colour service, and after that by periods of one year to a total of 21 years.

The initial rate of pay for the recruit is 28s. per month. In the case of an ex-regular re-enlisting less than six months from the date of his discharge, he retains his previous rank, pay, etc. Between six and 12 months from the date of his discharge he does not retain any rank or pay entitlement, and enlists as a private on 28s. per month, but at previous service counts towards long service and good conduct pay and towards a gratuity on final discharge. No recruit with a character less than 'good' will be accepted.

Leave will be granted on a scale of 28 days for each year of service (exclusive of travelling time) to soldiers and their families.

Soldiers serving on regular engagements will normally be permitted to have one wife and her children in barracks after the completion of nine months' service, from the date of enlistment or earlier at the discretion of their commanding officers. Exemption from hut or pot tax will no longer be granted to recruits.



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SINCE its first appearance in East Africa a day *The Times Review of Industry* has found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians.

Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication is designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved to be particularly valuable to leaders in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of industrial advancement.

Accurate and authoritative reporting. A feature of this journal is the accurate and

progressive reporting of all aspects of trade and industry.

The contents are divided into five main sections: general editorial news, including special features on topical problems or business undertakings and managerial technical news and developments, reports of progress in British industry, commerce and industry in world markets, and, lastly, world finance, with the position and trends in the main commodity markets.

The Times Review of Industry has a full-colour cover, and its 80 pages are liberally illustrated with charts, photographs and technical drawings.



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Nationalization of Railways

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Rhodesia's "Incredible Opportunity"

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN *Herald* for several weeks of which have now reached London reports the speech of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance on the subject of the purchase by the State of the uneconomic Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for £3,150,000. It has disclosed that the Government has offered £2,500,000 and that the companies asked £3,800,000.

Sir Gordon Guggisberg said that, thanks to the purchase of the railways, the Colony had a remarkable opportunity, unlike any other in the Empire, of having the Minister of Finance to accept a big saving of the country's money, a big improvement of control and running of the railways, practically no risk, and a stabilizing of the balance of payments for many years ahead.

Mr. W. W. MURPHY described the opportunity as perfectly incredible, and said he was asking the House to accept a big saving of the country's money, a big improvement of control and running of the railways, practically no risk, and a stabilizing of the balance of payments for many years ahead.

Interest at 2½% and a 1% sinking fund charge on the agreed purchase price would represent £140,000 a year, which was much less than the present guaranteed dividend (£150,000). There would be a minimum annual "dead" money saving of £184,000, and railway revenues would have to fall by £380,000 before the Colony would be unable to cover the new arrangements. Another way of looking at the position was that the Colony would acquire £3,000,000 of new capital equipment without an additional annual charge.

Undertaking to Employ Native Labour

THE PRIME MINISTER said he had accepted a responsibility in regard to the Colony's railways.

He said that the Railway Commission had to promote the welfare and advancement of the African employees of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. both by progressively improving their conditions of service, housing, health, feeding, etc., and by securing to them opportunities for employment in more responsible work to which they are qualified to undertake.

The Government in the United Kingdom has a special responsibility in regard to the employment of the African employees of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. In the future, which is taken for the advancement of the African employees, the Government will be required to take into account the interests of the African employees of the railway, who could not only work alongside with representative white European and also the African employees. In this connection, the Government has facilities for the advancement of the African employees, which the African employees should take towards the formation of a trade union or union.

Year for Bribery

JAMES CLIFFORD BRABIN, European official of the Central Commodity Distribution Board of Kenya and an Indian subordinate have each been sentenced by the District Court of Kenya to a year's imprisonment or a year of accepting bribes from an Indian shopkeeper.

Series A and B (1946-47) of 2½% East African War Bonds was announced at par in Nairobi on July 1.

For the equipment of the new children's hospital in Nairobi the East Africa Women's League collected £10,000 in 1946.

Permits for the export of maize in limited quantities from the Belgian Congo are being granted this year owing to the local yield.

The Elder Dempster Line has resumed its service to Beira with the sailing of the S.S. *CAROL* from Beira at the end of last month.

Cargo handled at Beira during the quarter ended March 31, 1947, consisted of 137,000 tons of imports and 1,500 tons of exports—a total of 324,800 tons.

Receipts by Tanganyika Railways from January to May 1947 totalled £42,222, £610 less than in the corresponding period in 1946. The original estimate had been exceeded by £19,724.

Seven million yards of Japanese manufactured textiles have been allocated to East Africa, of which 34.12% or 2,385,400 yards will be made available through Government channels in Tanganyika.

Twenty-six of the Jewish terrorists who were sent to Beira in March for internment in Gabil have been flown back to Palestine. Rumours of trouble at the camp and of escapes or attempted escapes have been generally denied.

Abnormal rains fell on the East African coast last month. In Malindi a total fall in the four weeks ended May 1 and 13.24 in in the following week. In Tanganyika in four days Tanganyika H. 6347, Amaha 7.4 in and Arusha 7.4 in.

There have been reports in some London newspapers that the King of Egypt has bought extensive properties in Southern Rhodesia. Enquiries in Rhodesian quarters in this country and telegrams to the Colony have failed to produce corroboration.

Purchases by the committee of Kenya's Thankoffering to British Fund include 56,000 lb. butter, 27,000 lb. lard, 16,000 lb. cooking fat, 16,000 lb. monthly dried milk, 40,000 lb. sausage meat, 40,000 lb. sweets, 1,000 woolen blankets, 100,000 lb. tea.

Immigration figures for Tanganyika in February and March show that 167 non-white Europeans and 41 Asians took up residence in the Territory. Officials announced 27 of the European immigrants, 10 were British and 9 South African.

General Smuts has announced that South Africa will consider as possible immigrants to the Union some of the former German residents of Tanganyika, who were interned in Southern Rhodesia and have been barred from returning to the Territory. They have already sailed for Hamburg.

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In the late nineteenth century, steam locomotives were being replaced by speedier electrically driven services. In 1890, the first tube railway in the world—the City and South London line—was opened. From the beginning of that period, so curious to our eyes today, to the familiar, air-conditioned train, with all their modern automatic devices for signalling, control and safety, is a long step in transport progress. Always in the forefront of electrical progress, the G.E.C., as the largest British electrical manufacturing organization in the Empire, are providing a world-wide service of equipment for extensive electrification schemes.



Williamson
Encouragement for Sisal Industry
in the Colonies

DRAWING ATTENTION to the world shortage of fibres, Mr. DODDS-PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons a fortnight ago whether it was being done by the authorities in East Africa to assist owners of large and small sisal estates to extend their areas of cultivation and to aid them in the recruitment of labour and in all other directions.

Mr. JONES: The Government of the East African Territories are fully seized of the importance of maintaining as high a production as possible of sisal, and give all assistance to the industry which they properly can to that end. I am assured that the Government intend to extend acreages for sisal cultivation as far as possible in areas where the acreage is considered to be within the capacity of the grower and his equipment.

As regards the recruitment of labour, the industry, which has its own recruiting organisation, is given full opportunities within the provisions of the law to engage its requirements of labour, and I consider that the recent substantial increase in the purchase price of sisal should naturally assist the industry to offer attractive terms and conditions of labour.

Mr. DODDS-PARKER asked whether, after further scientific and technical enquiry and in view of the world shortage, it was possible to develop locally in the Colonies suitable machinery for the manufacture of goods or other articles from sisal sources.

Factories in Operation

Mr. JONES: There are already two factories of the type mentioned in operation in the Colonies, one in Mauritius using Mauritian fibre to make sisal bags, and one in Kenya using Kenyan fibre to make sisal bags. In use of the fibres and in the machinery. A considerable amount of sisal and sisal bag making is also undertaken in the Colonies in the form of cottage industries. I am in correspondence with the Acting Governor of Mauritius regarding the improvement of the Mauritian industry. In Kenya it has been found that sisal bags develop holes when pierced by the hooks used during transport and also have a tendency to slip when stacked in warehouses. It is hoped to overcome these defects in the course of research on coconut fibre or coir is at present the only other possible source of replacement bags.

In reply to a request by parliament for general particulars of long-term contracts for food and drink made with Colonial administrations and of provisions for revision of rates during the term of such contracts, the following information was given regarding the East African territories: under contract for portable supplies from British East Africa, the term of the contract expires December 31, 1949; prices negotiated annually; oils and fats (except coconut oil) contract with Zanzibar for exportable supplies expiring December 31, 1950; no review clause; contracts with Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda fixed annual quantities, expiring June 30, 1952; general review in 1951 and a review of general agreement.

Mr. JONES: KINGHORN, the president of the Board of Trade under whose auspices the East African Empire was allowed into the country for exhibition at the British Industries Fair.

Berlin. In accordance with the terms of a very full allocation of space was made at the British Industries Fair, 1947, Dominion and Colonial Governments to display the products of their countries. The primary purpose and the major proportion of this space was devoted to United Kingdom goods for export. The Empire, however, as it was necessary to bring attention to the goods for exhibition at the British Industries Fair in 1947 were allowed entry on an undertaking that the goods were for exhibiting only and not for sale in the United Kingdom.

Colonial Attaché in Washington

BRADLEY has taken over the functions and duties of the Colonial Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington (whose appointment had been announced previously in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA).

Mr. BRADLEY, who is the officer concerned, is attached to the staff of His Majesty's Legation in Washington under the title of Attaché for Colonial Affairs and present salary of £1,320 per annum. His duties are broadly speaking to advise the Ambassador on all matters which come within the scope of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and, under the Ambassador's authority, to deal with the State Department and other agencies of the United States Government on such matters.

He is also attached upon from time to time to the Department of State Representative of Great Britain to the United Nations on United Nations matters which are of particular concern to the Colonial Office, and he will also take over such duties to remain to the President, Member of the Washington of the British Section of the Caribbean Commission. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has stated that the appointment of this attaché will be paid in the furthering of good Anglo-American relations of an important field.

New Colonial Office Site

THE objections against the acquisition of the West Ham Hospital site for the new Colonial Office have been raised. One by the Council was withdrawn and replaced by a more proper one. It was also withdrawn with certain reservations. In the shape of the London Passenger Transport Board points out that the District Railway line runs within seven feet of the boundary of the site and that at this point the crown of the tunnel is only a few feet from the surface. An undertaking was given that the acquisition of the L.P.T.B. would be considered and that any dispute would be settled by arbitrators nominated by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The matter will be further discussed later.

Uganda Development Plan

(Continued from page 948)

Karungu, a minor, the danger of the spread of desiccation from Karungu has been exaggerated. The district is potentially wealthy, especially in cattle, and is ready for development. A plan is proposed based on water conservation, improved communications, insect control, provision of water supplies, and cultural, vocational, and social services, with the prime object of increasing the cattle industry for the benefit of the Karungu and of the whole Protectorate.

(Further extracts from the plan will be published in the next issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.)

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Imperial Preferences on Tobacco Views of Empire Industries Association

THE EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION writes in its monthly bulletin:—
By the time the preferential rate of duty on tobacco was reintroduced in 1919, after having been abolished in 1842, the American tobacco industry had grown up and completely dominated the tobacco supply of the United Kingdom. Then, in order to help and stimulate the production of tobacco mainly in the African Colonies, the preferential rate was fixed at 16 2/3% of the full rate of duty. In 1925 the full rate was 8s. 2d. per lb. and the preference margin was increased to 25%, namely 6s. 0 1/2d. The effect was highly satisfactory for the tobacco producing Colonies, and their production grew by leaps and bounds.

Following the Ottawa Conference, however, a fatal change was made. It was decreed that the preferential margin should be standardized at 2s. 0 1/2d. whatever the full rate might be. In other words, the preference margin was made specific instead of ad valorem and this margin was reduced to 1s. 6 1/2d. in 1943.

Rise in Duty Not Foreseen

It was probably not contemplated in 1932 that the rate of duty would be raised at all, certainly not to the unprecedented heights of the present day. The effect has been that as the rate was raised, the margin of advantage to the Empire dwindled, and the margin which was 25% in 1925 now is less than 3% which is a trading position which is not at all profitable and little or no value at all to Empire producers.

In 1938, in deference to American pressure, the Government of that day agreed to consider the possibility of reducing the margin of preference, and promised that at any rate it would not be increased. The enormous

rise in the general rates of duty have in point of fact reduced it almost to vanishing point.

"Voice was to follow" under the provisions of the Washington Loan Agreement of 1945 the preference on American tobacco was not discriminating against United States goods even in favour of Empire produce and the effect of this act of folly is best described in an answer given by Mr. Becher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on April 23, 1946:

"The United Kingdom is obligated under the American Loan Agreement not to discriminate with certain special exceptions against imports from the U.S.A. might conceivably in some circumstances prevent us from restricting imports of American tobacco unless imports of other tobacco were also restricted. This question, however, has not arisen in practice since at present our imports from non-dominion sources are not limited by import restrictions, but by other factors, namely, the limited quantity of Empire tobacco available and the limited demand of the smoking public for Turkish tobacco."

Restraints on Expansion

The statement makes apparent the manner in which Imperial commerce and Colonial expansion were sold to the Americans in exchange for a loan of dollars. It poses the question by referring to the limited quantities of Empire tobacco available. Had foresight and judgment taken the place of panic and haste, we ought at the present to be contemplating a large and rapidly increasing production in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and other tobacco-producing territories.

The present situation was easily foreseen. The provision of the aspect of preference contained in the Anglo-American Agreement of 1938 should have been denounced in view of the possibility of changed circumstances (this could have been done at a Committee) a substantial rate of preference should have been established, and a free market offered to Empire producers in this country.

Instead of this, bulk purchase of the Colonial crop has been established, the preferential margin almost eliminated and a further promise given to the Americans that no advantage would be accorded by Imperial interests. Had these steps been taken we should now have been in a position to substitute Colonial for American tobacco, to supply the same large number of dollars, and putting a corresponding amount of sterling into the pockets of British tobacco growers.

At the whole the following passage from East African and Rhodesia:

"What we should like to see would be a really substantial preference on Empire tobacco, with a greater margin in Southern Rhodesia, which now produces this country with one-twentieth of her acreage and numbers of land double her output in three times the area, and in 10 or less without lowering the standard of living, with irrigated, guaranteed markets, and her reasonable requirements in fertilizers and a few other lines. The settlement of Southern Rhodesia would be greatly strengthened, and the Mother Country would not merely receive far larger quantities of excellent tobacco and economize correspondingly in dollars, but have new markets for a wide range of manufactured articles."

Verdict of History

This is what we also should like to see, not the less because we have the veridical history on the efficacy of the system, first in establishing the prosperity of the American Colonies, secondly in securing that prosperity to the now-famous American Republic, and, finally, in creating the success by providing a similar prospect to the developed Colonies 300 years younger than those in America.

Are we active either partly or wholly in even considering the elimination of the "preference" system and are we Americans?

Goggle-Eyed Hippo

PROFESSOR F. H. ZEUNER, a delegate to the recent Prehistory Conference in Nairobi, broadcasting in the Home Service of the B.B.C., described the goggle-eyed hippopotamus, remains of which were discovered in Ologressilie, in the following terms:— "It is much like the living one but larger, and with eyes raised above the head like short periscopes. This was an excellent design for seeing what was happening while staying hidden under the water—a favourite habit of hippos. Clearly this hippo was more completely adapted to life in water even than the modern hippo."

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Obituary

Obituary

Sir Humphrey Jaggott

BERNARD A. KEBEN, assistant director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Embu and Director-designate of the East African Agricultural Research Organization, who is now en route to the territories to advise on agricultural problems, will complete his tour of Tanganyika and return to Nairobi on June 17.

DR. A. J. BOASE has been elected President of the Kampala Club. Mr. Clifford Lewis is Vice-President, Mr. W. J. PRETTY hon. secretary, and MR. J. E. FISHER hon. treasurer. The other members of the committee are Messrs. E. L. BRAYLEY, D. J. SHIRAZI, B. E. SEALBY, G. DORRIS, J. O. PARMBIDGE and E. B. HALLAM.

MR. IVOR THOMAS, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave an address on the scope and work of the Colonial Welfare Fund at a Colonial conference held by the British Commonwealth League in London last Tuesday. MR. MAREKIN NICHOLSON, assistant secretary of the African Colonial Bureau, was among the speakers.

MR. A. C. M. MULLINS has been elected President of the South African Society of East Africa, of which MAJOR C. F. ST. BERNARDUS and MR. E. B. JOHNSON are the Vice-Presidents. The other members of the committee are COLONEL R. CAMPBELL ROSS, MAJOR G. H. HEWITT, MESSRS. A. W. STEWART, R. MORRIS, G. CARRICK and W. T. REARER. MR. J. DOULDS is the honorary secretary and MR. E. B. SEELY the honorary treasurer.

Officials on Leave

Members of the Colonial Service who have recently arrived on leave, some prior to retirement, include the following:

- MR. E. W. AARON, Senior Technical Officer, Mr. D. CORMACK, Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. P. C. C. GARNHAM, senior entomologist and DR. R. H. L. PELLEY, senior entomologist, *Nyasaland*.
- MR. G. J. STUBBS, Labour Commissioner, *Nyasaland*.
- MR. J. G. BERNETT, Director of Agriculture, *Tanganyika*.
- MR. K. G. BERNETT, Crown Counsel, Mr. J. CHURCH, provincial commissioner, Mr. A. C. G. HILL, Director of the Animal Research Station, and Mr. G. J. PARMBIDGE, provincial commissioner, *Uganda*.
- MR. A. O. HODGKINS and LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. W. B. ULCOTT, provincial commissioners.

Public Appointments

**GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE**

A limited number of vacancies exist in the above force. QUALIFICATION: (a) British subjects of pure European parentage; (b) age 20 to 25 years of age; (c) of excellent character; (d) minimum height 5 ft. 9 in., weight in proportion to height; (e) a high standard of physical fitness required; and (f) occasionally speaking capabilities to the standard of school leaving certificate will only be considered in unusual circumstances.

CONDITIONS: (a) First engagement for three years; a member may be engaged for continuous service; (b) six months' leave is granted every three years.

RATES OF PAY: As under, plus 10% cost-of-living allowance and free quarters or allowance in lieu.

Inspector, Grade 1, £700 per annum; inspector, from £600 to £660; sub-inspector, from £500 to £595; 1st class sergeant, from £440 to £490; 2nd class sergeant, from £379 to £425; trooper, district, and constable town branch, from £226 to £400. All commissions from ranks. Commissioned rank is higher than the above. £50 per annum marriage allowance and a children allowance payable to married members. Members must be 25 and have completed three years' service before applying.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT: Saddlery, horse-feeding, mitch, attendance and dental treatment supplied without charge. Clothing supplied free on attestation and a clothing allowance is given for maintenance. Pensions and gratuities are granted in terms of the Police Act. Members are required to pay for their own messing.

Applicants should apply (preferably in person) to the Recruiting Officer, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London W.C.2 (Tel. Temple Bar 113). Applications should be made as soon as possible.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Hoare has written to *The Times* of Sir Humphrey Jaggott, whose death we recently announced.

I first remember Humphrey Jaggott as one of the ablest and most indefatigable of the first band of railway engineers under Girdwood at South Africa. He came to relief for the never-ending task of railway building and railway repairing behind the ugrian front in the South African war. In the later stages of the war his organizing capacity and gift of handling men were exercised as chief staff officer to the late Sir R. Hoskins in building up and training burgher forces who fought on our side, while in the few years afterwards he laboured under obvious difficulties to ensure their settlement and fair treatment.

I can again believe on Lord Besseler's word that he was seconded to serve under the Colonial Secretary in the development of cotton growing in Uganda and of East African economic resources generally. He soon became a prominent figure in East African public life, serving on the Legislative Council and with Sir J. Leggett dispensing simple hospitality at their Mombasa home. In the 1914-18 war I heard of Kitchener bringing him back to cope with the task of supplying the Belgian forces in the field in Africa; his services in that conflict earned him his knighthood.

For the next 25 years he devoted himself wholeheartedly to Empire development, more particularly in connexion with East and South Africa, as Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, as representative of the South African sugar growers, as Chairman of the British Empire Industries Organization, etc. He will be remembered by a wide circle of friends both here and in South and East Africa as an enthusiastic and unwearied advocate of all good Empire causes, and as a man of high ideals, unselfish and affectionate.

MR. CHARLES ERNEST RICHARDSON, director of Matthews, Wright & Co. (London) Ltd., of London, has died in Mombasa on the 21st of June. He had just completed a business visit to East Africa.

Lt. HON. R. F. C. WATKINS, whose death in Kenya is reported, was the third son of the ninth Earl of Southesk. He served in the Gordon Highlanders and took up land in Kenya before the 1914-18 war.

MRS. JDA GERTRUDE EDWARDS, who had lived in Bulawayo since the beginning of the century, has left her house worth about £15,000, as a hostel for working girls earning less than £12 a month. Her bequests included Bulawayo Hospital, organizations for the assistance of ex-Servicemen, religious bodies, the S.R.C.A. in Bulawayo and other cities, and the greater part of her estate of nearly £10,000 to Dr. Bernardino's Home.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. E. C. PHILLIPS, M.C., is expected to return to his country. He intends to return to England in October.

Mr. J. W. CUMMINGS, Deputy Inspector-General of the Sudan, has retired after 20 years' service.

Mr. J. KEWATSON has been elected President of the Ayrshire Cattle Breeders Society of Kenya.

Mr. P. CHATWIN, general manager of Kenya Commercial Creameries, Ltd., has returned to the country.

Mr. C. T. BARNES, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, is on his way to England by sea.

Mr. NIGR LEAN has been appointed a member of the Nakuru Municipal Board following the resignation of Mr. R. W. GERRARD.

Mr. J. TOTMAN is now in this country on leave pending retirement from the Northern Rhodesian Police after 21 years' service.

Mr. CANON W. W. WRIGHT, Rector of St. Paul's, Nairobi, recently spoke to the Rotary Club in Brighton-on-Sea of Rotary in East Africa.

Mr. K. M. COOPER, Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, has joined the board of directors of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

The Hon. Mr. EVELYN BARKER, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY has been re-elected President of the Y.W.C.A. in Nairobi. Mrs. FOSTER STURON is Vice-President, and Mrs. PAGE, honorary treasurer.

Mr. R. E. MAYERS, who holds the Kenya tennis championship for singles in Kenya, is the first player from the Colony to have been nominated for the Wimbledon championships.

Mr. F. J. OLDENBORGH has been appointed manager of the Nairobi branch of the Technische Handelstrading Co., Ltd., and Mr. DE VRIES is the new manager in Dar es Salaam.

Miss LUNE GODDARD, a scholar of the Kenya High School, Nairobi, has won the Margaret Best Memorial Prize in class B of the Empire Essay competition organized by the Royal Empire Society.

Miss T. HARRIS of Bulimba has been awarded a stipendium for tonsillitis and is making satisfactory progress. She hopes to be out of the nursing home in Cambridge before the end of this week.

Mr. R. STEPHENSON, of the Colonial Agricultural Services in Uganda, and Miss M. G. WRAITH, eldest daughter of General Mrs. L. Wraight of Bickard Cornwall, have announced their engagement.

Mr. B. B. HILL, who has recently retired from the headmastership of Umtali High School, has been appointed secretary of the Eastern Districts Regional Educational and Public Health Council of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. H. HARRIS, general manager of the Anglo-Baltic Timber and Charcoal Co., Ltd., Nairobi, who arrived in this country early in May on a business visit and to attend the British Industries Fair, left for Kenya by air last Saturday.

Mr. J. PARSONS has been appointed President of the African Association of Engineers. Lieut. Colonel R. G. BOYD and Mr. W. UROUART are Vice-Presidents. Mr. C. B. BIRCHALL is the hon. secretary, and Mr. O. B. SKRIBNER, hon. treasurer.

Mr. J. J. SKELLER, Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology in the Sudan, is collecting material for a dictionary of place-names in the country, together with their real meaning. He will be glad to receive any useful information on this subject.

The officers for the ensuing year of the Stock-Owners Association of Kenya are Mr. E. H. WATSON, M.P., President, Mr. E. W. PARDOE, Vice-President, and Messrs. G. DE P. COLVILLE, R. G. THORNE and W. W. MACKINLAY are the other members of the committee.

Mr. W. P. ALDERSON, a director of Macalder Mines, Ltd., arrived in England from Monday a few days ago and left by air for East Africa on Tuesday.

Mr. D. MARTIN, a colleague on the board of the company, is to fly from London to merron to rejoin his office in Kenya.

Mr. F. G. HOBBS, who was on the staff of the African Medical Company in East Africa for some eight years until 1931, when he went to China, is about to leave London by air for a business visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for Messrs. Fairclough, Reed & Jones, Ltd.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND MARTIN has been elected a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd. After serving during the war in the Royal Fusiliers, he went to Kenya early in 1945 as private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell. Three months ago he became joint honorary treasurer of the Conservative Party.

Lieut. Colonel C. H. CAMPBELL, R.M.A. (Nyasaland) Battalion, The King's African Rifles, only son of Major General Mrs. C. W. Bedford of Taunton, Devon, and Miss EILEEN O'BYRNE, only daughter of the late Sir Mathew O'Byrne White and Mrs. O'Byrne White, of Dublin, have announced their engagement.

Mr. A. B. KILGURK, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Uganda, served there from 1924 to 1936 and then went to Trinidad. He became Deputy Director in Tanganyika in 1939 and Deputy Director in Kenya towards the end of 1941. He is regarded as one of the best men in the Colonial Agricultural Service.

Mr. G. H. GIBSON, the Controller of all immigration schemes, the Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia has appointed an Immigration Advisory Board consisting of eight heads of Government departments, the Chairman of the Public Relations Advisory Board, and Messrs. N. H. SWANSON, A. H. HOPPOW and A. R. RIBSON.

WILD LIFE AND HUNTING THRILLS IN EAST AFRICA

The *Tanganyika Standard* has a few of the original "Hemit Books" in all four numbers which have been bridged into books published in England.

Each of these volumes contains between 30,000 and 40,000 words and are a convenient portable size for publication for reading when traveling. The price of each copy is 2s. 6d. (2s. 6d. in U.S.A. and Canada) and 70 cents in U.S.A. and Canada.

The author "Rufiji" wrote in *Chambers Journal* as "Baker Barker" and in the *Africa Observer*, Rhodesia, during the thirties. He writes now in the *WILD WORLD MAGAZINE* as R. de C. Barker.

The printed charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 1d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

27 winter, 29 years old, five years in East Africa, seeks employment preferably in Kenya, as intimate knowledge of conditions there. Adaptable, hard worker, where scope for initiative and good prospects offered. Would consider later investment of capital. Honors B.A. Cantab. Fluent in French and German, fair Swahili and Italian. Administrative, office and journalistic experience. Please reply Box 330, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 60 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

THE NEWS

E.A.R. market. Our greatest shortage is lack of leadership. Lord is four of Butler.

Idologies always come from the city. — H. J. MacIntyre.

Import prices rose by 2% and export prices by 1% in April. Board of Trade.

Work is something to be proud of, not merely a means of earning money. — Mr. Max Ritson.

Nothing is all ticks sold at cinema are usually people under 30 years of age. — Dr. George Gallup.

We are saving only about half as much waste paper as we were during the war. Six Star food.

Number of non-industrial civil servants increased from 173,000 in 1930 to 722,000 at the end of 1946. Select Committee on Estimates.

We have no intention of referring to the Parliamentary slackness under which the legislative output was one, two or three important measures in a whole session. — Mr. Morrison, Lord President of the Council.

The Government should do away with monopolies, private or public. They have shown themselves capable of running a vast State monopoly with sufficient space left for initiative and experiment. Lord Beveridge.

The co-operative movement is not prepared to enter into a side-deal for the sake of its share in trade and industry to any national boards or State corporations. — Mr. G. L. Perkins, in presidential address to the Co-operative Congress.

There were 74 murders, 94 attempted murders and 22 deaths from manslaughter in Palestine in the last three months of this year, compared with 40, 46 and 40 cases respectively in the corresponding period of 1946. Palestine Government announcement.

There would be no room for the future if the youth of the world would follow the example of self-sacrifice set by the King. The world needs whole-hearted dedication of self to a goal greater than their thought of risk. Obstacles of character today threatened by the evil forces of selfishness, apathy and indifference. — The Rev. Colin Cutler.

We intend to see that the British representation in the United Nations is such that it will mean and do what we should report to the United Nations. We did to League of Nations. General Smuts.

Certain countries are going to squeeze Great Britain, but every penny it owes without considering what Britain has done for them. Import and trade, for example, if he is open for Britain to do as much as the United States. — Mr. Underhill would be the first. — Mr. Dunlop, Britain with only the Dominions and Colonies beside her head the pass for mankind. — Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

If we impose new barriers to the wool trade we cannot expect Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to cooperate whole-heartedly in making the type of post-war world we want to have. With such cooperation other British Commonwealth nations would have difficulty in going with us in a common defence programme. Other nations will question the sincerity of our protection that we do not intend to retreat to economic isolation. The major leadership of the United States has a serious blow. — Mr. Clayton, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in the U.S.A.

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BACKGROUND

...the Minister. We are... and Parliament... example... of the House of Commons... better than I have ever... shown them... We are seeking earnestly to build up harmony and world peace, and I utterly deny the charge made by some people whose subservience to one great Power makes them charge us with subservience to another. We are subservient to none. We seek to collaborate with all. We have gone far now in bleeding a fairer distribution of the national cake. We have to increase the size of that national cake. We must have hard work, good management, and the full use of science if we are to increase the wealth of this country and raise the standard of life for our people and we must cooperate to this end with other countries. We must raise the amount of national wealth for the whole world." Mr. Attlee, addressing the Labour Party Conference in Marlow.

Pine to Think.—The House of Commons has to pass through the House of Lords 14 to pass through on all of their stages within little over two months. Most involve some controversy and some badly need amendment. Three major Bills have passed through the House of Commons only by means of the gallotine procedure, two bare conspicuous signs of hasty and inadequate drafting and all have been inchoate and insufficiently discussed. In addition Parliament must discuss a host of other important bills—foreign policy, India, Finance—how they can be done at the present rate. The whole Government machine is overloaded. Mr. Attlee has rightly referred to administration as being "quite a magnificent business," though his speech in point of fact, almost from the very start, have resulted in greater loss during the current year than in any year since the war. It is likely to result in the near future in a further legislative programme imposing an enormous burden both on Ministers and on civil servants. It is also insufficiently recognized how greatly the machine has suffered, and is still suffering, from the withdrawal of temporary civil servants who could add valuable experience from their heads and whose departure has left some with advanced brains but few with advanced experience. Government's pressure on the machine has drawn much needed effort away from both the formation and the administration of policy. The really big decisions—for example on a structure of rates for transport, a price policy for coal—have been left alone or delegated. *The Times.*

Organized Slacking.—All materials will remain short until the Government has the courage to make a stand on the 40-hour nonsense. The 40-hour week nearly guided us here before the war. They have now gone back to a 48-hour week under a Socialist Minister. Reconstruction. The standard 40-hour daily output of work for a particular job, which was the odd brick before the war in this country, is 340 bricks. Payment by output is forbidden.vertime is discouraged. In November, 1946, Lord Quibben, a socialist, introduced a practical builder, introduced a bonus scheme for building workers employed by his firm in Southampton, and Wiltshire. The men were formed into teams, and each given 30 minutes to build with a target time. Those who did the target got a bonus. As a price a backlog of 700 and averaged about 200 bricks a day. On January 22 last, 100 workers went on strike because of the bonus system and the Building Trade Operative's Union tried to bring out on strike the 750 building workers in the district unless the system was stopped. Thus one section of the community deliberately holds the country to ransom and blames on the misery of the fellows. —Mr. David Connors, M.P., in London Evening News.

Fortified by Nature.—The instincts of our day are so much intellect and so much common sense of this one shore of the lost realities of urban man? Being rootless, he necessarily drifts and being purely urban in mentality identifies himself with a dissolving society as urban as himself. The thinking countryman is far less pessimistic than is the intellectual gentia of the town. He lives and will die, but with the depression imposed upon him, his nature is exalted and a perpetual source of interest, a perpetual change and a perpetual stability because she has roots, and the modern town has none except in museums, and because she is the source of real wealth and the satisfaction of human needs. He has roots; he lives in a rural life, and so he can see the urban civilization as a detachment, called to the urban mind. The wheel of nature and of life predisposes him to accept the Creator in the creation. He is prone to skepticism but not to atheism or any form of unbelief, which is the fruit of urbanism and the separated intellect. —Mr. H. J. Massingham, in *Time and Tide*.

Pseudo-Planning.—What currently goes by the name of social and economic planning is an endless switchback of passed-to-you problems, a nightmare mechanism not of Marx but of the Quaker Brothers. Every Minister (and Minister is planning for itself (or himself) and devil take the hindmost. (A number of them are not of speaking terms with one another). The Cabinet itself is busy up in an co-operation, but on counter-action. Such stability as obtains is the result of tension. At the four corners stand Messrs. Bevin, Morrison, Dore, Gripps, each pulling. As they pull pretty evenly, Mr. Attlee maintained in the middle, and for the moment each is content that it should be so. Should a fish strong tigger Mr. Bevin join in, either on his own account or heaving together with one of the four, the balance of forces would be destroyed. Mr. Attlee would then be captive to one or more of the royal lieutenants. Or he would be apart in pieces. —Sir Frank Owen, in the *Daily Mail*.

United Kingdom.—The United Kingdom cannot and should not care to under the full burden of Empire defence, yet I know of no proposals that Australia or any other Dominion should share the burden. The United Kingdom should have little real interest in the continuing or renewed national habit of jangling of others making it indifferent. A Cabinet Minister should visit the Dominions and a temporary delegation of Dominions should do the same, when they come to us they should talk straight, not just hand out a line of smooth talk about what a grand people the Australians are. I hope that Lord Addison on his forthcoming visit will treat the Australians as adults who can bear the truth and adolescents to be treated with care and discretion. It would be a long process for us to hold the world train. The time is ripe for a brutally frank consideration of the whole Imperial position. We have scrambled through the war to the spite of the obvious defects of Empire relations. The United Kingdom's present plight is a test of the Empire, and it is high time that Australia do something about it. —Mr. R. L. Casey, speaking in Melbourne.

...the rule of law has been replaced by the rule of the Civil Service. —Sir Frank Newson-Smith, President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Regional Information Office High Commissioner Entertained

Mr. R. N. Watkins-Pitchford Appointed

MR. R. N. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, appointed regional information officer in East Africa to the Government Conference, was born in Petersburg, 1890, the son of Colonel H. W. Watkins-Pitchford, then Government bacteriologist in Natal.

Educated in England, he returned to South Africa at the age of 21, but came back to this country in 1915, later to join a brother who was in business in London as a publicity consultant and technical journalist, he also became a partner in an advertising agency.

When war broke out in 1939, he was on holiday in Kenya, visiting a brother who is a medical officer in Nairobi. He joined the staff of the Native Affairs Department and early in 1941 was commissioned in the African Colonial Forces, being employed in the enlistment of African labour and then on military records later in the mid-in command of one of his Army units in Nairobi and was decorated in March of this year as a lieutenant-colonel.

He was married in Kenya in 1943, and Mrs. Watkins-Pitchford is private secretary to the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and secretary to the Railway Advisory Council. They have a daughter aged three.

Consultations in London

Mr. Watkins-Pitchford arrived in this country by air two weeks ago for consultations with the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information. He expects to fly back to Kenya very shortly.

His functions are officially described as "to organize in close consultation with the East African Government the supply of information about East Africa for distribution throughout the world and to make available to the East African Governments certain technical services."

Editorial comment on this appointment is made under Matters of Moment.

Sir Philip Mitchell

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya and LAO, Mitchell, have arrived in sea from East Africa. They went straight into the country, but will shortly spend a few days in London. They expect to leave again by sea for Kenya about the end of August.

Italian Colonies

THE FOUR GREAT POWERS, Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, are to make another attempt to run the future of the former Italian Colonies. Representatives are shortly to open discussions on the subject. Mr. Stafford, of the Colonial Office, would probably be one of its members.

Enemy Aliens in Rhodesia

MR. J. W. READLE, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Justice, said recently that a total of 872 Germans who had come to the Colony from northern territories would be sent to Germany in May, while 37 would be repatriated later from the same territories. 34 Germans had been accepted for permanent residence in the Colony and 13 had returned to Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Altogether, 1,144 enemy aliens were controlled by the Department of Immigration. 167 of these 1,144 came from Tanganyika, 167 from Northern Rhodesia or some other former territory, and 39 were South African internees from Tanganyika. Deportation orders had been issued in respect of 40 enemy aliens and in the Colony at the outbreak of war and suspected of Nazi sympathies.

High Commissioner Entertained

By Royal Relations in S. Rhodesia

Mrs. M. G. NICHOLS, High Commissioner for South Africa, and Mrs. M. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Royal African Society at the Savoy Hotel last week. Lord Clarendon presided in the absence of the Earl and proposed the health of the guests.

Mr. GOODENOUGH, after expressing the Colonial pleasure at the Royal Visit, said that Southern Rhodesia was a small Colony, but that it could contribute more than its share to the country would need to recapture the idealism of Cecil Rhodes in order to meet the tasks ahead. Rhodesia was growing up and though the British Government had retained certain powers of reservation when agreeing to the grant of self-government, they had never been used. He knew that sometimes people said foolish things, but there were sensible people in all communities.

Rhodesia's Contribution

The real problem was to discover a *modus vivendi* whereby people of different races could live together. Rhodesians were tackling that problem with resolution and enlightenment, and this year the Colony was sending £800,000 on Native Services. It might fairly be claimed that Rhodesia was making a real contribution to the solution of the problem of adjustment of the relations of European and Africans.

Among those present were the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Eric Maclagan (representing the Commonwealth Office), Sir Arthur and Lady Brodrick, Sir A. G. Campbell, the Earl and Countess of Harrowood, Wing-Commander Lionel Collier, MC and Mrs. R. G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lascelles, Sir Arthur and Lady Longmore, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. H. Muldoon, Mr. A. K. Penman, Mr. C. E. Sewell, and Sir Vernon Thompson.

Royal African Society

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society which was held last Friday in London under the chairmanship of the Earl of Athlone it was announced that Major Lewis Hastings had been appointed secretary as well as elected in these columns last week. The following were elected vice-presidents: Sir Alfred Barr, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Sir Hubert Huddleston, Viscount G. G. G. G. G., Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Sir Angus Gillan, Sir Douglas Malcolm and Mr. A. A. I. Nellor. The new council consists of: Major D. Dale, Miss A. Kelham, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Mr. G. E. Webster, Mr. H. V. L. Swanson, the Rev. R. Whitford, Mr. G. C. Turner and Mr. A. B. Cohen. Sir Angus Gillan was re-elected treasurer.

Rhodesian Tennis Champions

MEMBERS of the Southern Rhodesia Tennis Championships were as follows: men's singles (Rhodes Challenge Cup) Mr. C. V. Irons, of Bulawayo, and men's singles (Rhodes Cup) Mr. P. Davenport, of Umtali; men's doubles (Wilson, Fox and Agnew Cup), Messrs. Atkinson and Stillwell, of Bulawayo; mixed doubles (Holland and Hayes Cup), Mr. C. V. Irons and Mrs. Wilson, of Bulawayo; women's doubles (Sanders Bowl), Mrs. Holland, of Salisbury, and Mrs. Davenport, of Umtali.

Pyrethrum Prices

ALTHOUGH the guaranteed price for East African pyrethrum does not expire till December, the pyrethrum board has recommended acceptance of lower prices for 1947 for commercial reasons. The board stresses the importance of returning to the pyrethrum contract basis for prices as soon as possible, as present chemists cannot agree on a universally acceptable method of analysis.

Improved Schools. In the secondary schools, the provision is made for an approved Bursar Institute.

COMMON SERVICES

Administration. Law and District Administration is the backbone of the development plan. The central Government requires improved offices and there will be a number of new offices in the future. The cost of new offices in Kampala is estimated with that of moving staffs and staff from Entebbe where many residences would have to remain, would be much greater than that of improving the offices in Entebbe. It is questionable, therefore, whether the expense of a general move to Kampala justified in relation to the rest of the development plan. Provisional headquarters at locations are provided for the present. No headquarters are required for the Western Province, but a headquarters at Portal and Kabale. Provision is made for offices, together with other offices, including a new provincial office at Kampala.

Expansion of services will be achieved mainly by supervision of the Native Administration policy, but the Government force consists of a number of new recruits and some increased staff. Provision is made accordingly.

Statistical Offices. Statistical data have great importance in relation to development. Uganda has never had an adequate organization for statistics, but it is being established with regional headquarters at Narok and a basic organization at Uganda and the other territories. The Government should have a number of statisticians and assistants during 10 years and financial provision accordingly.

Importance of Cheap Transport

Transport. As a general principle cheapness of transport will be more important than speed during the next decade. Water is the best form, railway the second best, and road third. If the present desire for Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours facilities is taken to be 30 miles for purposes of moving produce, there is a large area in the south-west and another in the east as yet unserved. Water transport is the easiest, the project for Nile control and a new port is proposed at the southern end of Lake Albert. Railway extension from Kampala to Mubende is proposed, and a project for further extensions from Mubende to extend in an arc from the Nile basin. A northward extension from Soroti to Nimule depends primarily on decisions beyond the scope of Uganda, but would help development greatly.

The programme for Public Works Department roads includes bitumen surfacing on a number of main routes and a new system of maintenance camps. New main road facilities proposed to run from P.O. Post to Ndaga Bay, a causeway across Kazungu Channel and several motor ferries. Project for new main roads from Kampala to Buli, Mubende to Moroto, Moroto to Boga, and further continuation. New Native Administration roads proposed include Gulu to Bala, Mubende to Moroto, Gulu to Moroto, roads on north side of Mount Elgon, and Kumiaka to Lake Edward. Research on an inter-territorial basis is proposed. Requirements for civil aviation are difficult to predict, so large expenditure additional to that already authorized is not considered to be desirable. Financial provision is made for the road programme and for aviation, but not for water and rail transport, which are the province of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Post and Telecommunications. Proposals have been made regarding the inter-territorial department self-financing, with an organization similar to Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. The change could be made at any time without interruption of services. Claims for the post and telecommunications services must be balanced against each other in deciding what proportion of available funds should be devoted to posts, telegrams, telephones and wireless telegraphy. All these requirements are included in the financial plan, but it is somewhat weighted on the side of expanded telephone services because the demand for them is great and capital expenditure is fully justified by revenue earned. Rural post offices are much required to serve the needs of the African and Indian population.

Hydro-Electric Power and Nile Control. Circles with 100-mile radii from the main potential sources of hydro-electric power cover nearly all Uganda, but only one source near Jinja is considered. A large scheme involving control of the level of Lake Victoria would provide an ample margin of power above the demand foreseeable within the next 10 years, and might give other advantages in connection with water transport, rice cultivation, public works around the shores, control of malaria, and the manufacture of nitrate fertilizers. Government big schemes would accrue to the extent in connection with controlling the flow of the White Nile and water storage near its headwaters. These considerations taken together will probably justify large capital expenditure and accordingly the project is now under expert examination.

Government. The need for planned development is obvious, and with the heavy expenditure on such projects, such as roads, harbours, and provision is made for the Government. Housing for staff recruited from overseas is provided for under the Housing Scheme. Government should assist in the housing of the local Civil Service by advancing money and by building houses which could be sold or rented to civil servants, and which will be largely self-financing is proposed for this purpose.

Slum Clearance

African Housing. Heavy schemes will be planned, including schemes for the general urban population and will include slum clearance, which carries big economic problems. Rural housing is a complex and heavy heading in the development plan. It is known about it a great deal for African housing is proposed.

Government Buildings. A large programme of new Government buildings of all kinds. Simplicity of design and the minimum use of local materials should be the rule. Provision is made for maintenance of the new buildings at 1% per annum on capital cost.

Public Works Department. Many new public works will be placed out to contract. The Public Works Department, however, need strengthening with many members of staff who will be employed on short-term contracts where possible, including research, on an areal or territorial basis. Financial provision is made accordingly.

Printing. The Government Press should be the centre of handling the work of the Government, as much work as before, and the necessary provision is made for an increase in staff and equipment.

National Parks and Hotels. The unique spots for development by providing tracks, picnic reserves, rest camps and shelters at strategic points. The question of creating national parks with some reserve through examination and may apply to certain mountain areas as well as part of the game reserves. Capital expenditure by Government on an hotel in Entebbe should be considered. A fund for these purposes is proposed.

Gratuities Allowance. A gratuity adjustment financial provision is made pending a general review of this subject.

Retirement and Gratuities. Provision is made for increases likely to be required by more rapid retirement after the war and gratuities for large numbers of staff working on short-term contracts for development schemes.

Public Debt. A new loan is proposed to finance some of the development schemes, and financial provision is made at 3% per annum for interest and amortization.

Pilot Scheme

Pilot development schemes are advocated in places to try out the use of land use and social services which will later be applicable to large parts of the Protectorate. They should also be areas of intensive production for first by State enterprise, in a country which is at present largely unexploited. It is estimated that about 100,000 people are employed on public services per head of population in the country, which is possible in the country as a whole, but not in the next 10 years.

Occupancy and Payoff. A pilot scheme would preferably occupy one cultivated area of about 500 square miles, with a population on account of tsetse fly. Settlers numbering up to 4,000 families would be employed for the first few years while the whole area was developed as a Government estate. Later they would become tenant farmers under close supervision, part of the scheme being retained as a Government farm. Land clearing and subsequent cultivation would be undertaken with technical assistance where possible. Communications would be provided in the efficient development of land, water and power, with an emphasis on productive services.

Swamp Bogota. The coastal area of bogota, known as the Garden of Uganda and the sleeping sickness epidemic at the beginning of the century is a factor as suitable for first pilot scheme.

River Anau and River Aswa Catchments. Preliminary work should be started in these two areas with a view to establishing both as pilot schemes in a few years. This work should be dovetailed into a double development plan for the West Nile district and the western part of the Acholi district. One part should be based on the *status quo*, the other on the possible conversion of Lake Sobert into a reservoir.

Other possible areas suitable for pilot schemes are detailed in the plan. 11,000,000, being about 6% of the land available for development during the next 10 years, are assigned to pilot schemes. The investment is expected to produce adequate return after 10 years, though the financial aspect is subsidiary to the experience which will be gained. The way in which the total might be divided among different projects within a pilot scheme is suggested.

very serious. The territory was impoverished from major parts and other scrap.

Meanwhile, within stringent financial limits, the British Administration has creditably performed its task of maintaining order which can bring Britain no material advantage, but has enhanced her prestige as a custodian of the Treasury rather less than £1,560,000 since 1941.

Italian Aspirations

To be still "pinned" in a conquered territory after six years of administration thus "pinned" for funds is a test of ability and the British administrators are generally well liked by both communities. The Eritreans are pathetically appreciative of what the Administration has done for education. In Italian times there were only four Native schools, now there are 56.

Leaders of the government for Eritrean independence unanimously want a British trusteeship during the preliminary period. When I ask them, "Do you prefer Britain?" the answer is almost stereotyped: "We know the British—and look at the schools they have given us."

Reparation has reduced the Italian population from 50,000 to fewer than 30,000, but there is much unemployment among a community far too large for the territory to maintain now any conceivable future. The Administration is spending £5,000 a month on Italian relief, more than the entire education budget.

Until the future of the territory is decided, no long-term planning, public or private, can be undertaken and as the time of decision draws near political contacts between rival Eritrean parties is becoming up.

The 800,000 unfettered peasants and nomadic herders, almost equally divided between Coptic Christians and Moslems, only a tiny minority are in any degree politically conscious. The Eritrean horizon is bounded by the top of the village community. He does not know what is going on, and he would accept any regime which did not disturb the quiet tenor of his way.

It is only those who want to be politicians, or, consisting mainly of Copts, but including some Moslems, clamour for immediate union with

Ethiopia. This party is naturally supported and largely financed from across the border. The other, the newly formed Moslem League, wants an independent Eritrea, with a preliminary trusteeship preferably by Britain, and a small intellectual group which recognizes a country combining with economic dependence upon Ethiopia, but does not wish to pass unconditionally under the government of the Negus. Ethiopia's case is strong. A victim of Fascist aggression, she has a right to compensation. The main area of Eritrea belongs geographically to Ethiopia, and much of the territory was intermittedly tributary. Economically, Eritrea needs Ethiopia, and Ethiopia needs an outlet to the sea. Rejection of Ethiopia's claim would create a permanent irredentist movement in Eritrea, and the risk that Ethiopia might one day try to seize by force what she had been denied at the conference table.

The argument against giving the territory to Ethiopia is twofold—that this would be resisted by the Moslem half of the population, and, chiefly, that it would impose a government at present arbitrary and backward upon a people who are progressing under a orderly administration.

Italian Claim

If the United Nations resolve upon the creation of an independent Eritrea, Italy will advance a strong claim to trusteeship of her oldest Colony, where, for half-century, of government has not been stained by oppression, and where (for whatever motives of ulterior aggression) she brought much material prosperity. However, it would not be entirely easy for Italy, whose defeat the Eritreans witnessed, to take up as trustee the reins she lately held as master.

While I have not met an Eritrean who asks for Italian trusteeship, I have sincerely failed to discover any embittered feelings against the former rulers. Italian enterprise gave a livelihood to thousands and built up a road which still survives.

As the Great Powers provided the naval base of Massawa, no disembance is denied to any potential aggressor, one of these has any valid claim to interest itself in Eritrea. There is hope, therefore, that the welfare of the Eritreans for whom British caretakers have disinterestedly worked for six years, will be the real criterion for decision.

New Development Plan for Uganda

Further Summary of Dr Worthington's Proposals

LAST week we published extracts from Dr Worthington's reports, brochures on the new development plan for Uganda. Further extracts are given below.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Health.—Each investigation requires on the part of the importance of the problem to be compared with its solution and, as a result, better information is required also on the situation in order to assess the problem as a basis for planned development. Health services are of a high degree of decentralization, while curative medical services are centralized in many subjects on account of the specialized equipment and staff required for diagnosis and treatment. During the next years modern medical attention cannot reach more than a fraction of the population, but an improved ambulance service will help.

Maternal Hospital and medical services of high importance as a focal point for the health service, and as a training centre for the East African region, and as such, must be as large but not a luxurious scheme. The financial provision for health services is inadequate to meet all that could be wished, but it provides for considerable new staff, Maternal and other hospitals, dispensaries and health centres, ambulance service, a new mental hospital, and surveys of nutrition and of major diseases like malaria, venereal disease and tuberculosis.

Emphasis on Agriculture

Education.—The plan aims to widen the base of the education system and provide for those who fall while combining with that foundation will be a basis for mass primary education and a big development of secondary education, which is hoped will open up the second decennium. In particular, a curriculum and language, emphasizing in the lower grades, and a number of primary agricultural schools should be established. More emphasis is needed on girls' education because Africans must be encouraged to want more, and wants originate in the home. Commercial colleges are required for training new men for some branches of public service, co-operative societies, and for trade and commerce. The changes in educational policy which is envisaged requires teachers trained on lines different from those now obtaining, and hence more teacher training centres. There should be a definite understanding as to financial responsibility for

the educational system. A large part of the cost of education will be absorbed to expenditure already incurred on existing staff, but it will be possible within the forecast to increase additional costs for Africans in advanced education and to make progress with agricultural education and other projects. A considerable sum is allocated for school buildings which will be kept in a separate account.

Mass Organized Unions

Public Relations and Social Welfare.—The younger generation is beginning to revolt against dullness, and the Department of Social Service will have to provide a new social system to replace the old one which is in contact with the people. Much of the work will be experimental for several years. It will include courses for industrial members of the community, providing well-attended courses of summer and winter which should be of outstanding educational value. Capital expenditure, visual propaganda, preference of a wage rate, and public relations should help greatly in the production drive, as well as in village and other improvements in the standard of living. It includes a probation service. Financial provision is made for setting the separate, experimental training centre and welfare centres, with a course for preliminary work in visual propaganda, publicity, mass literacy and social education.

Uganda Museum should be developed with a department and as a cultural centre for the Protectorate. There should be two branches, one for the display of and research in ethnology, and one already firmly established in the latter project will be the foundation of the African. In the latter project will be the foundation of public services should cooperate. A new building, housing a lecture hall, should be required.

Labour.—Labour requirements in Uganda should be based on the Nile district requirements, and the labour department will have increasing duties, requires several provincial and district offices, and more staff. Financial provision is made accordingly.

Prisons.—Where new buildings are required, but very large expenditure can be avoided because prison buildings will be available and camp life, often preferable to prison life, should be used. Prison farms may be good places to try out mechanical implements.

an interesting... General of French... African... If we administer against the will of the people... to fully reorganize the institution itself... have recourse to direct administration... means, in practice, to have functionaries... The only class... a Native official... administer in the bush... and... is held badly... certain intangible sanctions... matter I was going... head of a family... so blind as to... And by... can't... patience with... very much... have a chief... that... have a... of... and... do not... to be imagined that...

the young and progressive elements... the population is necessarily the repository of wisdom... for that reason that... wish to... them to the councils... from it. The... and younger element in African society... must learn a sense of service and a sense of responsibility. But the combination of the young and progressive African with the old and wise elder... make a strong council. We have all had experience of a... being started by some... Africans and an... getting up and... with a few... chosen... bringing the debate... back to earth again. Considering the rapidly changing conditions in Northern Rhodesia, I think the chiefs and the... authorities have withstood the stress of difficulties which have been formidable in a most laudable manner.

Ethiopia and the Future of Eritrea

Emperor's Uncompromising Claim to Eritrea and Somalia

It is not... to believe that Italy can still hope to recover most of her former colonies including Eritrea and Somalia... political parties, not excepting the Communists... vigorous propagandists of Italian claims to Eritrea.

A big... exhibition is now being held in Rome under official auspices, the emphasis being upon Italy's legal right to the pre-Fascist African Colonies upon Italian Colonial records, fishermen and... and upon which Italians claim to be the... promise of the former colonies.

The London Daily Telegraph has sent Mr. Martin Moore to Asmara and Ethiopia to report upon the position in those territories and our contemporary has been good enough to sanction the following lengthy extracts from his recent dispatches:

"Ethiopia's uncompromising demand for a complete return of the two former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somalia has emanated from the Emperor Haile Selassie... the audience... granted... of United Nations... pastes... over... or... Eritrea... If collective trusteeship were to be proposed, he hinted, Ethiopia would hope to rally the Western Powers against it by arguing that this would give Russia a foothold in the Africa."

Eritrea and Somalia, said the Emperor, were simply the base for aggression against Ethiopia. Until preparations for that were begun there were only for the old Italian Empire. Italy has no honest use for the territory.

Asked to make a... of... he said that he considered his claim to Somalia no less justified than that to Eritrea. Immediately, however, he made plain that it is Ethiopia's right to Eritrea which he will press the more strongly. "We need the ports of Massawa and Assab," he said. "Outlet to the sea vital to the prosperity of the whole country."

Asked the Emperor, who in his own Finance Ministers whether he would seek an international loan to finance development of the Colonies should they be... over. "We certainly hope for a loan," he said, "but it is not... they were... already set... aside for this purpose."

On the suggestion for the partition of Eritrea, Eritrean Ethiopia... and... to the sea. Haile Selassie's final comment was: "Division would be harmful to Eritrea and its people."

What would be his feeling... federation, giving Eritrea local autonomy under the crown? He replied: "I have heard of such a proposal, but it is out for... by one... small group of Eritreans. There is no... for it."

Finally... the prospect of international trusteeship. "If these territories were placed under trusteeship," he said, "then Russia would demand... are in it."

So you believe that the Russians want a foothold in East Africa? "I need," the Emperor... the Emperor... saying, "I will answer... by asking you a question. Do you think they do not want a foothold here?"

In another message Mr. Moore wrote of Eritrea's significant interest in Eritrea.

Russian propaganda campaign has been launched, and the Soviet Legion in Addis Ababa maintains a frequently changing staff... more numerous than that of any other... of Addis Ababa. A large... in... Addis Ababa has been leased as a permanent Soviet... It contains a series of... 80 per cent of which are of military subjects. Some of these are expressly designed to prove that the Russians played a larger part than the other Allies in defeating the Emperor.

This campaign... every... however, of having been... to... without regard to... of the propaganda material is several years old and was... prepared for display in... countries. Captions to some pictures are in English or... while to others Amharic translations have been... passed... paper.

Another... advertisement for Russia is a... and... of... and... Emperor Haile Selassie... that the aggressor he was... complete unit of doctors and... were soon afterwards. As there was no hospital available for them, the Government offered to convert to the purpose a building less than half finished by an Italian in the 1930s... by an... operates independently from the Legion... though it is... that... of... has been... to... no Russian imports of any kind has... this country.

Observers believe Soviet... in Eritrea... country... and... to establish a base for... throughout East Africa.

Of affairs in Eritrea the special correspondent wrote (in part) from Asmara:

Italian colonists have created new industries which now supply almost all local... except cotton textiles. In Keren, scene of the decisive battle for Eritrea in 1941, a factory employing 300 hands makes bicycles from... they are now being exported to Khatam at the rate of 1,000,000 a day. Other... produce shoes, hand-bags, matches, paper, soap, paint, beer, perfumes, cigarettes, brushes, motor-car batteries and glue. These industries sprang out of... rolling, under pressure of necessity.

Selecting Africans for Responsible Positions

Native Authorities Must Keep Abreast of the Times

THE PROBLEMS AND DUTIES OF NATIVE CHIEFS in the evolution of chiefdom, the place in the politics of educated Africans, and the test of Europeans by the coloured races were recently discussed in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from the speeches of CORNELIUS CHRISTIAN GORE-BROWN, the SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS. He spoke at length for these subjects are of general importance to East and Central Africa.

SIR STUART GORE-BROWN said: "While sometimes I hear of chiefs who administer their districts admirably, too often chiefs are in positions not worthy of their position. This is something which may be very carefully observed for there is something in all of us white as well as black which responds to the idea of kingship and we react a remarkable way to the tradition of reverence which is in our hearts."

Chiefdom may develop along various lines. Many chiefs are experts in Native law and tradition, and their practical knowledge such as no European could aspire to, may be that their judicial powers will remain in their priestly powers. Our African provincial councils may become something like English county councils and their administrative functions passed from hands taken over from the present Native Authorities; and the local chief may be the chairman of the provincial council.

"An African told me he envisaged the day when the paramounts alone would be traditional tribal chiefs, constitutional monarchs as it were, while the real administration would be in the hands of young men of good education. These men would eventually come from the family of the paramount, but later, the best man, whatever class he belonged to, would be selected for his ability and not for other like tribal wants."

Rather More So

In Uganda the various grades of chiefs I saw were all servants appointed by the Native Government. They appeared to be governing their people in exactly the same way as the British commissioners rather than as their own rulers.

Neither the Federal Government nor the University of London has taken seriously to mind, by failing to provide opportunities for selected Africans to attain university standards. We are told that it is not fit for various responsible positions and at the same time we deny them the opportunity of making themselves for such posts. When the question arose of accepting burials covered at the expense of the Colonial Development Fund for 200 members of the Bantu tribe to study in London, our first reaction was to refuse. A letter from the Department of African Education saying that no Africans fit for the advantage of the offer. The letter was given to me by the fact that when we did send two of them, one of them, Mr. Chileshe, was ordered to report at 1400 on the next day in London, the teaching at the University of London. Unfortunately the authorities in the country would not permit him to do so. The report was hardly ever seen, corrected, or in any way reviewed.

I do not advocate our sending Africans to Cambridge. It was once reported to have done, but I do ask that some of our people should be allowed to get the background which only tuition in England will give them in order that they may in time be fitted for higher posts in this country.

On the question of Africans sitting in the Legislative Council, it is very valuable to have an African to say that a man is not fit as an administrator. It would be highly educated Africans who sit back to one who would be able to follow the debate and take part in it. That is a point emphasized to the African Representative Council. I also told them that one of the main requirements was to be of good knowledge of English; and that is something which will be further in their difficulties in picking the right man. It is possible to slip away from an educated African and not fully realize it. It must not happen. He must maintain the necessary contact with his own people and an African who sits here must not think that he is a better man than his own brother.

What is more, more apprehension and anxiety than anything else that not only the African but all the world over the coloured races are losing, and in many places have already lost their trust in the European race. This is a fact which to

the who has reflected... I am not saying it is entirely, or mainly, or just the fault of the white race. The causes vary in different places. The main cause is that the world is in a state of chaos as a result of the loss of faith on the part of the coloured races in the European.

"A person of authority with whom I discussed West Africa in England recently said that it would bow down to the developing peoples for the time being, especially on the single task of regaining the confidence of the African. In places where, if anywhere, the African has had a full and fair chance, the state of affairs was most unsatisfactory a little while ago. He then heard Major General Bantick talk in London the other day of the difficulty of getting the African to accept schemes for his own good and his refusal to co-operate."

"In Northern Rhodesia (and possibly, it applies to Southern Rhodesia too), we are far better off than elsewhere. I do not think the African has lost trust in the white man and if we can find the right clock and do it right, we may put our relations on a proper footing and keep them there. But there is not much time."

Dangers of Stagnation

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, Sir Stuart Gore-Brown, said in the course of his speech:

"There is the danger that if the authorities have not been abreast of the times the more advanced elements of the African population will tend to become dissatisfied and will tend to form separate communities instead of accepting the right thing of co-operation and helping to strengthen the Native Authorities. Separate bodies should be set up by more advanced Africans, a great difference would be done to the African population as a whole."

"The Native Authority began the chief and his council, no chief could be a king by himself, he has no absolute power. Administrative powers are traditionally in the chief and his council, and it has been our endeavour to make that the council shall consist of the best men of the tribe, the repositories of the accumulated wisdom of the law and custom, and also of the more advanced and educated elements who bring to the council the best of the more advanced ideas and a more progressive outlook."

"The progress of the African in the last 20 years ago with similar advances which the body of chiefs has made at the time. The contrast is most marked and in my view the progress is most remarkable."

Appointment of Chiefs

"On the question of the culling of chiefs, the policy is for the Governor to appoint chiefs, the policy confirmed by the Council is for the Governor to recommend chiefs. On the death of a chief, the Governor is for the first time and Native Authorities in the States of the people whom they want. His Excellency is satisfied that that person is not definitely qualified to be granted to him. That recognition may be withdrawn, but it is deliberately withdrawn only on account of some very grave misdemeanour on the part of the chief or if it is proven up to the hilt that it is unsuitable to be chief."

"Recognition was withdrawn from every chief who became unpopular or odious for some other reason, there would be no stability in the government, and the way would be open to slander and intrigue and all sorts of undesirable things. It would be easy to allege that a chief was stupid and unsound. I repeat that the Native Authority is the chief and his council, and the right way to strengthen it is to let the chief have a strong council."

"It was with a view to strengthening local government that the African Representative Council was asked to consider the matter and advise in what way the Council could improve. They passed this motion: 'That this Council consider that the Native Authority should consist of two groups, one composed of educated Africans and the other of tribal elders who have a thorough knowledge of tribal customs and'

to be kept of the operations or non-co-operation of every department in the Colonial Office. There should be no reliance on impressions, no room for any one to escape on some flimsy excuse. Daily charts should be kept showing exactly what material has been received from every department, and how and how promptly it has been used. A senior official in each department, one in the confidence of his chief, ought to be responsible for this daily flow of information, and he should be held simply accountable when the flow has proved unsatisfactory.

Only by some such strict system will the bad old habit of secrecy be broken. Sometimes it is deliberate, and the offender in such cases will usually be found to be a man of limited attainments.

Chaping Way to Efficiency

The really competent official has learnt the dangers of his own wisdom, and the benefits of communication with non-officials (including the responsible members of the Press, who are not less concerned than he to serve the public interest, and can be trusted to respect confidence fairly given and received). Sometimes the outstanding public man will be the unwelcome cause of an unnecessary secrecy, not because he seemed it right, but because he was immersed in so many matters that he overlooked the desirability of making some announcement. That should not be held against him: it is not his normal duty, but that of a public relations officer, to attend to that aspect of affairs. The system which we suggest would prevent such oversights. Another advantage is that each department would have one of its senior men responsible for stimulating the supply of news about its activities—and that his career would be jeopardized by continual failure to produce results. By a process of this kind, the amount of really valuable information or lead would be increased to its own information service could be immensely increased—perhaps five or ten-fold within a month.

The upward flow from the Colonies can and should be similarly increased, but it will not be so easy to stimulate, primarily because so few of the Dependencies have the right men in charge of their information departments. If those officials had been well selected the Press Section of the Colonial Office would receive each day at least a great volume of first-class matter as reaches the foreign editor of a leading daily newspaper. That that section is not

well served is proved by its regular release to the British Press. They show that many territories, including some in East Africa, practically never supply anything worth including, and that relatively poor stuff has sometimes to be better dressed up than it deserves. The staff of the Press Section must share the disappointment of even Imperial journalists that it does not have the daily opportunity of handling many more of the excellent stories which meet quick death in the files thousands of miles away.

Appointing a special information officer for East Africa might seem to offer hope of real improvement, but not on the terms which we quote in our new columns. Predictions of the power of a co-ordination of East African and Cabinet Ministers in this country who have been placed

in that position have abundantly demonstrated its futility, even when they have been leaders with a great personal following. In anything like this case Mr. Watkins-Pitchford will not be selected. So sure are we of that judgment that we should advise him to decline the appointment unless he is granted some measure of authority. The present intention is that he should limit himself to inviting the co-operation of territorial information officers—some of whom have spent years proving to the public that they either do not understand or will not practice co-operation in matters of public relations. Mr. Watkins-Pitchford has failed miserably and, surprisingly, to make an unpractical an idea yield results in East Africa. Why should someone without his personal popularity, long experience and seniority be expected to prove it fruitful? EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at any rate is not naïf enough to expect it. We predict continuing frustration and men both of character and competence are chosen for such appointments territorial and regional. Given the right men even a bad system may be made to work. With the wrong men in some of the posts and a bad system, how can success be expected?

Prince Regent Congo Tour

PRINCE CHARLES, the Royal Heir of Belgium, who visits the Belgian Congo in the near future, will spend two days in Leopoldville, the capital, and a week in the Lower Congo. After his return to Leopoldville on July 8, his itinerary will be as follows: July 9, 10, 11, Kasuluville and Stanleyville; July 16 to 21, tour of the Congo and Haut-Congo; July 22 to 26, Ruanda-Urundi; July 27 to August 1, Elizabethville; August 5 to 6, Esikapa; August 7 to 11, Leopoldville; August 12, departure by special aircraft for Brussels.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BECAUSE BRITISH ACTIONS in the colonial sphere will be increasingly subject to scrutiny and criticism by the Dominions, in this country and elsewhere in the world, we need a leading British Public Relations information service to work on the right lines under the right men. That there have not operated efficiently hitherto is evident to everyone. The Colonial Office has not even begun to understand the meaning of public relations, and it would be difficult for it to make the same charge against other Colonial Governments or against the British police and intelligence in the colonies, and understanding of British needs and achievements by the world, require the use of the new but developing technique of public relations. Its twofold task is to inform and guide popular opinion, and to inform and guide the authorities. The need for public co-operation now postulates early and continuing consultation with those who may reasonably be regarded as experts in such matters. But Colonial authorities, almost without exception, have declined to enlist the aid of experts, or even to give them scope and power. They have preferred the pretence that any amateur, even an

unenthusiastic and uninterested amateur, was good enough as information or public relations officer. During the past fortnight the Colonial Office has announced the appointment of Mr. Blackburne as Director of Information Services, with Mr. Blackburne as a regular information officer in the East Africa Region. Both have the System's heavy, dull and exciting tasks to perform, and neither can hope to succeed unless he adopts methods which will come as a shock to many of those with whom he must work in close contact. These methods should, of course, have been administered years ago, but they were not applied during the war and are doubly necessary now. Take first the Colonial Office appointment (officially described as a new post, but really that of the former public relations officer under a change of title). Mr. Blackburne has, we believe, been upgraded to a rank equivalent to that of an assistant under-secretary of State. That is a good start, for he must be able to insist on the full and regular co-operation of all sections of the Office. Our experience of what has been done since this work was started seven years ago leads us to suggest that a day-to-day check ought

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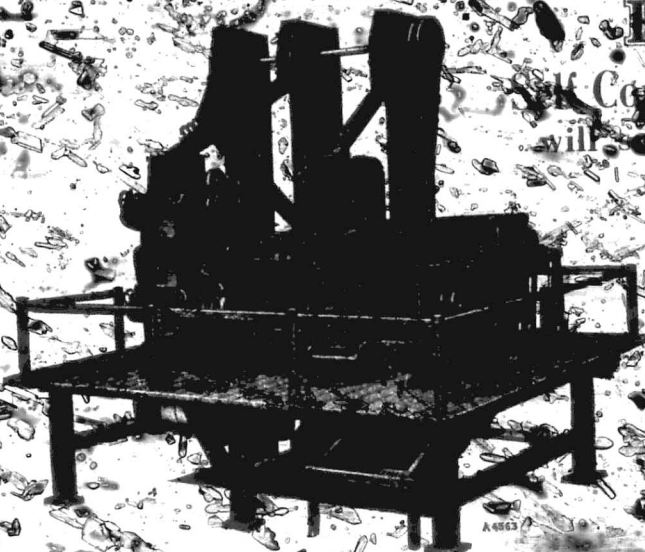
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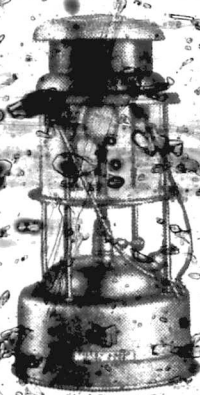
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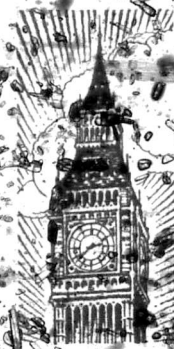
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