

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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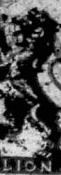
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Thursday, December 23, 1948

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Christmas Fare

No Just Cause of Impediment

Being a transcription made from the telediphone recording of a spontaneous debate between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lloyd held at Brodsworth House in November, 1931.

STEWART.—Well, Lloyd, it is indeed a happy coincidence that we should meet again in front of the mike, just when it is turned towards Rhodesia. What brings you to London at this time?

LLOYD.—Always pleased to see Mr. Stewart, in whatever company I'm here to see the Whitehall authorities about that Brigade of Guards we have with us there. My mission is semi-official, and I don't mind telling you in strict confidence that I have behind me everyone that matters in the Dominion.

STEWART.—I can understand that, but do tell me how you came by that Brigade of Guards out there.

LLOYD.—Very well, but I shall have to go back a bit, because you newspaper men have to demand everything twice. You may notice at the moment some difference of opinion between the people of the two Rhodesias (as they are then) and Whitehall about the suggested union of all the territories.

STEWART.—The Rhodesians wanted to unify and Whitehall forbade the "feds." That was it, more or less, wasn't it?

LLOYD.—That's about it. Well, when the people on there found that Whitehall was obstructive they just went ahead and amalgamated.

STEWART.—A kind of Boston Tea Party?

LLOYD.—Certainly not. A most improper observation! No, indeed. The duly elected representatives in both territories held formal sessions and each legislative body passed a resolution, with more than a two-thirds majority, in favour of unification. Then they held a joint session of the combined assemblies, confirmed these resolutions, sang God Save the King, and carried on. The first act of the new Federal Parliament was to pass, with acclamation, a resolution of loyalty to the Crown, Commonwealth and Empire.

STEWART.—For my words, tell me about the reaction in Whitehall.

LLOYD.—Oh, they were snappy, of course, decidedly unkind. Threatened sanctions. Said they would stop buying tobacco from the south and pepper from the north and all that sort of thing. But such a hullabaloo arose from the consumers in the United Kingdom that that idea was very quickly dropped. Then they talked about cutting off our "colonial allocation," but that was far beyond the inflammatory stage. After all Rhodesia produces gold, chrome, and other damn earnings.

STEWART.—Well, it's a leave that for the moment and keep off second-class. Everyone is listening to the discussions with economics. My question was about that Brigade of Guards. How did you manage to get them?

LLOYD.—Well, when Whitehall found that all that blab about sanctions would not work, and that their legal arguments would not hold water,

STEWART.—Just a minute! What are the legal arguments?

LLOYD.—It's you who are now stamping your feet, saying "Get the Guards!" Whitehall said, in effect, "You are not a Dominion, you have no right to cut the pinstripes. To the dear learned legal authorities,

replied in theocratic manner: (a) please define "Dominion," after which we will discuss the application of the word to us; (b) the painter has not been sent, and at our end anyway, is never likely to be.

And as everyone has probably stopped listening by now, I might tell you, Stewart, that not all Whitehall was so smugly with us. In fact, you might say that we have our fifth column even then.

STEWART.—That's interesting.

LLOYD.—Just so. During one of the most momentous conferences ever here, at which our request for integration was turned down, as usual, one very important personage winked. That titillation of the eyelid was not recorded in the minutes, though it was more important than anything that was. It was presumably seen only on our side of the table.

STEWART.—Now let's have another try to get to the Guard's Brigade.

LLOYD.—Righto! Well, as talk led nowhere, Whitehall took action. They sent a punitive expedition.

STEWART.—Invaded the country?

LLOYD.—A most successful campaign too. There was a Brigade of Guards that had just finished tidying up things in Malaya, and it was felt that a short spell in the mild and temperate highlands of Rhodesia would be just the thing to put the men in good fettle before returning to the horrors of the Old Country.

But difficulties arose. The Union of South Africa were a bit sticky about allowing the force to use their roads and railways for such a purpose. They are always our very good friends. The Minister of Communications in Rhodesia, a great sportsman, offered his services to Whitehall as mediator, but Whitehall had dropped the idea before any formal application was made. Then the Rhodesians cabled, suggesting that the expedition should come via Beira, pointing out that they had a long-standing agreement with the Mozambique Government which made that possible. If the affair was left in their hands, they said, and it was dealt with fairly, they were sure the Portuguese authorities would be helpful.

The hostility committee.

STEWART.—Wait a bit. It's my turn. You've read over two pages.

LLOYD.—Sorry! Go ahead.

STEWART.—I know. I've been through that Beira system myself. One hands over one's rifle, shotgun, ammunition and so forth to the port authorities at Beira, and gets a receipt. The firearms and other heavy luggage are then put in one truck. This truck is loaded for the road. On arrival at the port of

London, in Rhodesia everything is returned through the Rhodesian customs.

LLOYD.—That's it, and it is just what was done with the Brigade. The hospitality committees met the trains with tea and cakes, and the loudspeakers played patriotic airs during the customs formalities. The stations were beautifully decorated.

STEWART.—Wasn't there a guard of honour—Rhodesia Regiment or D.S.A.P.?

LLOYD.—No. Only the mayor and town clerk in their regalia and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. It was thought tactful to avoid any display of force while the expedition was still without weapons.

STEWART.—That was certainly in good taste.

LLOYD.—The real snag was accommodation, for the Guards had brought only little single tents.

STEWART.—Not like the War Office that. But I can't see why the Brigade was not landed at north somewhere, in one of the Tanganyika ports or Mombasa. There's that new holiday resort near Mikindani and several on the coast of Kenya.

LLOYD.—Officially, because that would have meant more trouble for the men; unofficially, because the Overseas Trade Corporation let it be known that they did not want hundreds of men tramping over their sunflowers and groundnuts.

STEWART.—That seems to throw a new light on this railway they're building from Mombasa to Broken Hill.

LLOYD.—Yes, but keep that to yourself.

STEWART.—Quite. Well, how did you tackle the housing difficulty?

LLOYD.—The P.W.D. had the great brainwave. But while they were looking in Zimbabwe with asbestos sheets over gardens from the Que Que seedlings, you know—the accommodation committee did its level best. Police camps, drill halls, private houses, farms and mines, all did their stuff, and every once, and other man, was put up. Then when Zimbabwe was fixed up, and electric light and water laid on, the military objection to dispersal was overcome. Curious wasn't it that the Acropolis should be such a fine original purpose? But with modern embellishments—in machine gun hideouts all the way up to a radar mast on top.

STEWART.—And how would you get them out in the event most unlikely, I suppose, of your winning to?

LLOYD.—Turn the water off.

STEWART.—What about amusements for the troops... keeping up morale and all that?

LLOYD.—At first the men seemed to want a complete rest, so there were lectures, quite voluntary, of course, on soil erosion, rotation of

crops, prospecting, and so forth. Lewie Bevan was great on trypanosomiasis; nearly brought the comical town down. Then, when the first signs of boredom appeared, the sports committees came out with their programmes. We have never had such a boom in sports. You can imagine the infinite variety of first-class matches—Welsh Guards v. Wankie, Grenadiers v. Gatooma Coldstreamers v. Copperbelt Lance-Corporals v. Lusaka, and so on.

STEWART.—Lovely alliterative headlines for the sports editor!

LLOYD.—Cricket, football, tennis, golf, boxing, swimming, the permutations are infinite. And it has done our young fellows a lot of good. Colonel Capell, who is in charge of the shooting sub-committee, has as steady an eye for a surviving sniper as he had forty years ago and Mr. Justice Thomas, who is bossing up the Rugby game, sticks up and down the sidelines with all the old Varsity verve and velocity.

STEWART.—I knew your Rhodesian hospitality. No doubt everyone is having a fine time. But don't the Guardsmen want to get back to their wives and families?

LLOYD.—The women and children have been trickling in ever since the Brigade arrived. Some had arrived in all in time to greet their menfolk. Besides, a number of them were too young to be married when they left the Old Country. We had to query the ages of some when they applied to be put on the voter's roll. Of course, they are all registered now, so we shall have to give the Victoria District another Member of Parliament before the next election.

STEWART.—If nothing in the garden is so satisfactory, why have you had to come over?

LLOYD.—Ostensibly it is just a sort of brother with Whitehall about uniforms and bearskins. You know, these lovely great bushy addresses. We want their bands to be properly dressed when they play at "Mozambique Functions" and in the parks. But the War Office won't send out their full dress; wants them to get ahead with the subjugation of the country.

We point out that the territory is entirely subjugated. The Brigade is in undisputed occupation and excellent health. For reasons which do it nothing but credit, the expedition itself feels that band uniforms and extra instruments should be shipped. It's a way of returning hospitality, especially for the Christmas season. Of course, both parties are very anxious not to get Whitehall's back up. Officially, that's why I am over here.

STEWART.—A better man could be chosen for such a delicate mission. I'm sure. But you say extenuably

and I officially." "What is the low-down on that?"

LLOYD — Ultra-secret and confidential, my dear fellow. I can give you only a mere hint. If you spot it, will you give me your word as a journalist to keep it strictly under your hat?

STEWART — Cross my heart and spit on my fountain pen.

LLOYD — But it can be only a clue. Mind, I'm saying nothing

definite. Do you know that children's game called Nuts and May?"

STEWART — Yes. Two lines of kids hold hands and face one another. One line advances and retires singing. "Here we come gathering nuts and may, nuts and may, nuts and may."

LLOYD — That's it. I did fact know. You could see, like that, Stewart, well in Rhodesia now, when the children get as far as

Who will you send to take them away, take them away, the other line answers. We'll send a division to take them away, take them away. Well had a division to take them away on a cold and frosty morning. Just think that out, Stewart.

STEWART — You mean that you are trying to cover another export. But there goes the red light.

* F. M. G. S.

Income Tax Amendment

MACLAUGHAN is not the first McCay settled to complain that the community is far too individualistic to take any interest in other people's schemes. He is disappointed that no leader of public opinion has given enthusiastic support to his proposed Income Tax Amendment (Exemption for Holiday Makers) Bill. This apathy, coming on top of four months in this country during which he was scarcely ever free from a pain in the pocket — perhaps the most sensitive part of the man — sorely afflicted his spirit.

His case was based on the fact that Government showed clearly by the conditions of service granted to their officials that they believed it to be highly beneficial for the Europeans of the Colony to go to a temperate climate every few years. It must be admitted that MacLavish had strenuously opposed that view whenever Mrs. Mac had pressed it in the past. Any man who took his family to England, he argued, was therefore really assisting the Government indirectly, since improved health would result in higher production or more efficient work by its members when they returned. Moreover, he would also be contributing his mite to Britain's financial recovery by spending money in the Mother Country. How Peter, he asked, could the Government of Kenya recognize these sacrifices made by family men than by exempting them from income tax for the year following their return to Kenya?

The holiday had been a saddening and exasperating experience for MacLavish. It was not so much the large sums demanded for passages, hotel accommodation and the like, as the never-ending demands for small sums. One day in particular stuck in his mind.

An afternoon trip in a motor launch was to be made from a resort where the MacLavish family were staying. They had walked over in the morning with the sandwiches which the hotel had provided in lieu of lunch. Mac, his wife and six-year-old Anne sat down on chairs on the front at the end of the dock. At

11.30 the collector came round for the money, taking a shilling from him ("Man, think o' t' convenience farr the us o' a chairin'"), giving him three tickets.

After their engagement there was still at least an hour before the boat left, so Mac decided to have his half-pennyworth by dozing comfortably in the chair until it was time to go. He even stopped Annie from playing on the sand so that she should have her full half-pennyworth too.

Not long before it was time to embark the man returned, punched three more tickets and demanded another shilling. Producing those he had been given in the morning, Mac protested that he had paid, whereupon the man with a broad smile — as though he was chasing a good joke which Mac would be the first to appreciate — explained that the ensurs were hired for three sessions during the day at four pence a session. It was now the afternoon session, and Mac must pay again.

There was not so great an alteration as might have been expected, for it was getting late and the boat tickets had already been bought. Still, it was perhaps unnecessary for Mrs. Mac to mention that she had thought at the time that it would have been wiser to let Annie play on the sand.

Because of their late arrival at the quay, there was no time for an adequate protest against an unfair charge of expense a head. But when they arrived at their destination for tea and he found himself confronted by a tall little man with large glasses and a walrus moustache who demanded threepence each as a landing fee, he firmly let himself go.

His wife, feeling that this argument was not for the ears of Annie, took the child aside off the quayland and pretended an absorbing interest in a very ordinary beat, which was moved alongside. Meanwhile Mac held forth with increasing heat in spite of the intransigence of the port master, and the more unbroken and

colorful remarks of the people in the queue behind. Finally, swearing vengeance, he banged down nine pence on the table and strode away to recover this equanimity. Two small boys behind him, grasping their opportunity, pocketed their threepence hastily and followed Mr. Mac away.

A man had now entered the boat and was baiting lobster pots; it was with difficulty that Mrs. MacLavish removed her daughter from the quayside. All the rest of the passengers had passed through the turnstile and Mac was just returning to find out what had happened to his family. He arrived breathless and furious just in time to see his wife pay the iniquitous charge a second time.

"Now just hold your tongue," she said severely, "and mind to owe me sixpence."

Anyone who is interested in MacLavish's scheme should write to him, taking care to enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

CRACKERS

A Parliamentary delegation to Kenya did not leave after a good impression, B. Hand.

Ex-airmen in Southern Rhodesia who have adopted great military career objects to being described as R.A.F.

Special efforts are made by the Sudan police when keeping order at political meetings not to show favour to one Sayed rather than the other.

Sir Reginald Robins has urged a restriction as it means a relieving concession at East African ports. In fact, he advocated strict control.

Though the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed to the sale of the output of the Williamson diamond mine in Tanganyika through the Diamond Corporation Ltd., there is much in the rumour that he has been heavily swindled. Dr. Peter De Beers, chairman of De Beers

Fauna and the High Commission

A Tale of Mane Problems

THIS IS A STORY with a moral; so we one will expect it to be true.

The Secretary of State, worried by a Parliamentary question as to whether the fauna of East Africa wished to be inter-territorialized and as to the steps taken to ascertain their views, had, of course, passed the query to the East Africa High Commission.

The executive members agreed that the first question should receive the obvious answer that the fauna are game if you are, but it was not so easy to explain how this opinion had been ascertained.

A few could not dispense record that the question had been popped in a moment of levity by a member who shall be nameless; that his colleagues had thought it not a bad joke; that they had bantered witty retorts while drinking the coffee for which they adjourned; that nothing better emerged than the fauna are game if you are, and that then, and only then, did the rest of the debaters realize that such mental exercise had sprung from a question in the House.

But it was clearly necessary to describe the methods of elucidation for the High Commission well understood that the Minister and his officials in Whitehall must be adequately armed against the back-bands of his opponents as in the cutting back-boomerang not to mention the fables of Fabius. The interrogations of internationalists and the inquisitiveness of the inquisitor who had put the question.

Initiative is, of course, on the part of the High Commission, where the appropriate adviser thought that Odondo might help. Now Odondo is an African who had made a large fortune by selling protective traps against attack by wild beasts. He was popularly supposed to be able to hold discourse with the animals in the bush and to have some power of control over them.

His history was interesting. He had started by admiring the charms of cheap, to men who were most unlikely to run into any kind of danger, then, banking on a combination of good luck he had done boldly into districts in which there remained two to sell his traps. He was successful. When other traps were put up he was known as a self-starter. Odondo was promptly to collaborate with the family — and although he dropped out of the charmed circle he was nevertheless so that when he was found everyone

would attribute the unfortunate man's death to the fact that he had carelessly left the charge at home. In quite a short time he had made enough money to fatten up and had then taken employment as a clerk in a Government office for the enhancement of his prestige.

But as Odondo could not see any benefit to himself in the proposed affair, whereas there might be some nasty repercussions, he respectfully declined the invitation to collaborate with the Secretary, explaining that he was deeply chagrined to have to disappoint himself and his honoured plasters by reason of an age-old question of this type, which condemned him to contemplate anti-social work for a better world at the particular season. The cause specified had something to do with the poor maize crop after his wife's younger sister's second child had seen a snake on the morning of the day on which a rather fat heard the honey-tinted thrice from the east.

But no man is indispensable. In the end Odondo was not needed, he reported to be made without him and quite a plausible report was produced.

The dispatch, or, to be precise, the interim dispatch, sent to Church House, Westminster, asserted that the majority of the animals approved of inter-territorial administration in principle, but that there were several reservations. All the carnivorous beasts, for example, made such an instant conditional on the maintenance of a bold policy of unrestricted private enterprise, while the others qualified that a strictly supervised system of meat rationing should be introduced. The dispatch concluded with the stereotyped paragraph urging better facilities for the dissemination of information and for exchange visits of delegations between the territories.

The closing words of many a letter have caused more trouble than all the earlier paragraphs. "Precedent" was to be repeated, for this last point was based upon by a bright young man in the secretariat who had been impressed by a more senior friend to look out for opportunities of implementing schemes in connexion with any idea which was occupying the mind of Government at the moment. That he had been told this in the short cut to promotion. He badly wanted promotion and the one felt, was advance in a thousand. So he drafted a three-page circular letter to the territories, asking visitors should be arranged for him.

The Serengeti lions were a national asset; they were admirably behaved, and added large sums to the revenue through the tourist traffic they attracted. In Ucera, on the other hand, less well behaved lions were known to be consuming large numbers of taxpayers and potential taxpayers, and they were assumed to be responsible for the disappearance of one or two tax collectors — minor tax collectors, admittedly, but still of the status of officers of Government. Moreover, good Government money had to be spent on their violent destruction. To the circumstances it appeared reasonable to propose the visit of a delegation of Ubena lions to the Serengeti, in the confident expectation that they would become models of decorum, and a later remove perhaps bring prosperity to Ubena by attracting tourists who had tired of the accessibility of the plains nearer Arusha.

There was an early obstacle to progress. Ubena did not appear in any index to any atlas in the possession of the High Commission, and none of the senior members consulted had ever been near the place or knew about the alleged man-eating episode. Fortunately the card index for the collection MINOR showed two revealing entries. One was noted as "African," said by its author to have become a were-lion. The other also previously noted, to Ubena, the last entry, that he had disappeared into Government funds. No trace of the money, but its last known assets that have found in bulk were those of this man who had been eaten by a lion.

That measure of corroborative made all the difference to Mr. John de Flueflethwaite's proposal. Evidently a well-informed young chap thought Highest Authority is in the age of youth and he shall have his chance.

So the plan was authorized.

Algy was told to get cracking on condition that he asked for no funds.ough he might earn any help from the territorial Government which could be obtained by charm, bluff or gentle bullying, but he was to take care that nothing about aid or refusal of aid got committed to paper.

Now Algy hadn't been in the same business as a sporting officer of the Game Department merely for the fun of hearing his yarns about lions. Thus he selected his targets

while irony was Bertie's chance to do his stuff. And he did it promptly, getting himself seconded to this post—which was by now being loosely described as the Secretary of State's confidential bit of business—and in less time than the once-wallahs had taken to find the index cards, Bertie had trapped his first brace of muck-eaters, and when others had been added he arranged for them to be sent in bags to a well-known spot on the Serengeti. There they were placed within sight of the local pride, in order that they (the country cousins) might begin their education by watching the daily prade of tourists. Gradually they were moved nearer, until at last they could talk freely with the lions.

It should in fairness be emphasised that the head of the Game Department was furious when, on returning from leave he learnt of those antics as he called them. He formally recorded this disapproval of the experiment, but—as it had been warmly welcomed by the Inter-territorial Language Committee—conceding to their study of gutters, and as two peers and four Fabians were known to have kept interest in the committee, it naturally won the day.

"What is the matter with you?" a lion from Ubena one day asked an exceptionally large group of American tourists from Nairobi who had come there in the usual way. "I have never seen better-finished cars than those which strutted around to-day." The man in the broad hat, striped trousers and big boots, for example. How you folk could keep your paws off him I can't think."

"But surely one does not eat these humans," replied a Serengeti local with shocked surprise. "I was sold by my mother, and so was the rest of us, that we are not fit for food consumption." Besides, I've heard that there is a Government order for something different from.

"Anyhow, I had a friend who tried to buy some Americans once and he told me that, whatever you might say on the specieities, camp and bush and whatnot, it was really not worth the trouble. And don't forget that they have a comin' man Aragon who is mighty queer in protecting American interests. It's true of Frenchmen and Belgians and Portuguese also, you know. How could we be sure of eating only an Englishman?"

"Well," retorted the visitor from Ubena, "if I ever get out of this cage you just wait me. I'll do something so bad that your English comin' man—what you called him?—won't have time to swill his beer—and what should I have been the last to be sent in because I'm not English?"

Thereat the young Serengeti lions were very impressed.

Colonel Algry (who since his original summons still prawnishly sported) modestly enjoyed the picture, but each day found them less and less engrossed of the fact to which they were committed. Yet there seemed no way out. Postponement was the only policy, in the hope that something would turn up.

They blazed out to emit a time until at last there came from where are known in the Civil Service at high levels, the unmistakably firm indication that the Ubena lions had had superabundent time to learn deportment and to recognize the material benefits of posing for snapshots, films and the admiration of visitors. That was the preface to a peremptory order that on the following morning the cats were to be opened.

When the Ubena lions therefore found themselves at liberty, they scurried over to see the local residents.

"Listen!" said the leader, stretching himself with satisfaction after his long confinement. "When we get busy, take your time from me. We'll wait until all to-day's visitors are out of their cars before we give chase."

"It roar as the starting signal," went on.

And he stalked huffily away to repose himself beneath a tree.

But when a group of shiny American cars arrived, the Serengeti lions, leaving their guests behind them, changed at once to action as if such as the last occupant had alighted.

This was a reminder that evil communications corrupt good manners, sadly shocked Algry who realized simultaneously that Bertie was using his life and had put paid to three lions already. So he did a bit *prote*, which meant that in a couple of minutes most of the pride had been shot.

That, of course, meant a frightful row with the Administration and the Game Department. There was another row because tourists who longer went to the Serengeti. And the worst row of all was that with the man in the High Commission who had backed the scheme with zest.

To cap it all, Algry was instructed for his future guidance of officials of the High Commission, to define the weaknesses of the plan and get rid of the animal. That task is in hand—or, to be exact, under active consideration.

The End of the Races Triumph of Alsoran

AT THE FIRST MEETING since the amalgamation of the two chief anti-racial and anti-national societies under the title of the Anti-Racial League and Society for the Obliteration of Racism and Nationalism, which was held at the new offices in Finsbury Court, the president, PROFESSOR BATSON-BELFRONT, felt it a great honour to assist in sowing the seed of what was destined to be the movement of world-shaking importance.

The certain trouble in the world today were due either to racial or national conflicts. It was obvious that any progress was to be made, the causes of such conflicts must be destroyed and the most effective way of doing that would be to erase from the language all racial and national adjectives so that it would be impossible to refer to race or nationalities etc. These adjectives, he felt, were the root of the trouble, being so frequently coupled with others denoting either insufficient ablation or excess of *homo-sabotage*.

ALSORAN had no intention of interfering with geography, the names of countries would remain on the map. But the geographical names, as such,

of the countries were accepted as Englishmen would demand, be known as a person whose parents and/or ancestors had lived in England, thus avoiding all use of the word English.

Mrs M. J. Head, interposed to say that be thought that care should be taken in their terminology not to offend the most delicate susceptibilities. She suggested it should be made plain that the parents and/or ancestors had lived in the countries concerned purely of their own choice. The phrase which read "whose parents and/or ancestors had elected to live in England"?

The president gladly accepted the amendment, but Miss ABELLE PAYNE did not think it went far enough. She asserted that some parts of the world were more attractive than others, and to mention someone had elected to live in the less pleasant parts of the earth might reflect on their good taste. She proposed that the phrase should be "whose parents and/or ancestors had selected or had good and creditable reason to be in" whatever country it might be.

PROFESSOR BATSON-BELFRONT, regarding the suggestion as wholly sensible, and only remained to

them to substitute the word "guest" for "foreigner," or "stranger" and "host" for the "indigenous" or "Native." They would then have had basis to begin their protest.

MRS. LIZA WAKEFIELD, not like the first "guest," because it implied a short visit; it also reminded her of "speeding the party." Why shouldn't the old old word "sojourner" be revived? In the case of a native in a "Colony," for example, the word "sojourner" still sounds well. But one could say "a sojourner" many years standing.

Mrs. PAYNE said the word "sojourner" made her think of the man who kept on walking. At this point a grey-bearded man at the back of the bar exclaimed, "like Felix I and was thrown out." Even when the sojourner stopped, she was not satisfied. She would want to sit down surely. A sojourner's days were not to satisfy the meeting and allow the poor man to get a little respite.

Mr. HUNTER agreed. Like all great men he said the movement was simple. There was as easy way out of racial and nationalistic angles.

"Let us assume," he said, "that one wanted to say: 'an Arab met an African in Zanzibar.' All it would be necessary to do would be to enter the sentence thus: 'A sojourner in Zanzibar for many years whose parents had died, had good and creditable reason to live in Zanzibar and whose ancestors had earned or had good and creditable reason to live in Africa.'

Their difficulties, and indeed the difficulties of the world, were solved. In that small room they had started a movement which was destined to sweep through the world. "Never again must the allow a racial or nationalistic adjective to pass their lips or allow it to be pasted in their hearing without reproof. The fate of such words was sealed. They were doomed. Those four walls, at any rate, would never hear one again."

Professor Batson-Belfry stood down amid a great ovation, and tea was served.

Someone asked if cigarettes were obtainable in the building.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "Turkish or Egyptian?"

The successful appeal of a baker in business near the Ripon Falls in Uganda against a conviction for selling adulterated loaves is said to have taken the gulf off the fine bread.

Turncoat in Trouble Proceedings in Court

IN JUDGE'S CHAMBERS Anstruther suddenly became agitated on receiving an urgent call. When the door opened from Turncoat's pavilion in the tourist conducting business, he set off without a moment's hesitation.

Leaving his always ready book and the book in his ancestral trust, going up, MISTER MAGNUS, he stepped out of town with the unquestionless alacrity of a lifeboat answering a distress call from the sea. Beside him as guide sat Turncoat's boy, who had come in with a message.

Women and children were in danger. Turncoat had written. That was enough. But why had Turncoat asked for a large packet of chewing gum?

A few days later when he reached town again just in time to catch the night passenger train for Salisbury, he went to the ticket office and bought first class tickets for himself and the boy.

"There will be no difficulty in my having the boy in the compartment with me?" he asked.

"I suppose the other passengers don't object," replied the sleepy ticket clerk. "Here you are, one first and one dog."

"I would eat," said Anstruther, "but I'm to exert."

"Come and digest it the same," replied the clerk.

"Very well, have it your own way. It's all good for me."

Just then the guard blew his whistle and turned towards the rear of the train to await its coming on. Anstruther ran before the deserted platform, opened a carriage door, called "Come on! Fido; sleepy daisy," and proceeded by a large hairy-manned lion sprung into the rapidly accelerating train.

Finding an empty compartment, Anstruther forced his long form comfortably along the seat, while the lion wife bid, evidently, no qualms about trailing with his back to the engine, face along the other. Both being very tired soon as asleep.

It was just daylight when the conductor made his tour along the corridor, tapping on and opening the doors to rouse the passengers and inform them that they were due in Salisbury in half an hour.

On looking into Anstruther's compartment, he caught his breath staggered, shut the door sharply and headed to the head.

He pulled himself together, he said the door open an inch and peeped in.

Old Hunter as he is, Anstruther awoke, grasped the situation in an instant, and said: "Come right in. It's all right. We got a ticket for him."

"Come in nothing," replied the flabbergasted official. "What is the trouble?"

"But what he intended to do was cut short by a gasp of astonishment as the lion stood and began to nose about the lists of the wash-basin. Against his morning tea and coffee," explained Anstruther, "he opened the lid and pressed the cap. Any tea on the train?"

The conductor was a man of resource. Taking advantage of the animal's back being towards him, he opened the door another inch, inserted his arm, pulled the compartments cord, and shut and locked the door. Then, as the train came to a standstill, he rushed off to inform the guard.

Having slaked his thirst, the lion snorted about the compartment, and then jumped out of the open window. While Anstruther was watching him on the grass beside the track, the conductor, howling shrilly to the guard, unlocked the compartment and cautiously peeped in.

"Come along in," called Anstruther, opening the door wider.

"Here," shouted Anstruther to the conductor, "What a blaze has gone over you, stamping you with a cock-and-bull story to a lion in the first class! We're three minutes late. You'll be in time now."

"Don't be angry with the conductor," said Anstruther. "He's doing right. The lion has just slipped out a moment. It's my fault I forgot to bring his earth."

"So you're being funny too," said the guard slyly, but indigo-slyly. But his wrath was concealed and up to the conductor, and then voices commenced to rise as they lumbered down from the train and hurried along outside to give their respective accounts of the occurrence to the engine-driver.

The lion meanwhile responded to Anstruther's call and sprang back into the window from which he had alighted. Because all the passengers were hanging out of the windows on the other side of the train, the boy, to enjoy the sight between the guard and conductor, the apparently effortless grace of the leap, went entirely unnoticed.

Perhaps the events that led to Mr. Aster finding himself chaperon to a lion of affectionate disposition and refined habits can most succinctly be conveyed by means of some extracts transcribed from the official shorthand record of a case that subsequently came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer recently revived in deference to the wishes of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Justice Outside Wright well-known for his wide learning and kindly tolerance of nervous witnesses presided. Both he and his shorthand writer did their best. Nevertheless, the story when containing counsel extracts from the principal witness has something of the fascination of a mystery of a film scenario. As follows, eliminate we will plumb right in.

JUDGE: "I will be Trip. We will hear the defendant's version."

MR. TRIP: "As your honour pleases. (To witness) Please call Mr. Turncote, and please bring one year's Government cigarettes for him to stand on."

"I have," said the young lady.

MR. TRIP: "Mr. Turncote, you are claiming certain fees due to you for services rendered by you to the respondent, and have heard the reasons alleged for withholding same. Tell your honour what happened, in as few and simple words as possible. Just a moment, please."

TURNCOOTE: "I am breaker, so sorry my mistake you happen to my deliberately impeded them, so do not while immigration is restricted to my clients while fitting carious teeth dentures is as bad as instructing cavities in the use of fire arms would have been heavily satisfied, but to the young flapper with two big tits. Besides it would cost thousands now that sterling is so much lower than dollars which I have been working my bones to the fingers."

JUDGE: "Just a moment, perhaps you had better see your client, Mr. Trip. I think Mr. Van Tangle will agree."

MR. VAN TANGLE: "I have prepared a quiet place for your honour though of course I reserve."

JUDGE: "Just so. Quite right."

MR. TRIP: "As your honour pleases, Mr. Turncote, please look at this card, Exhibit O. Did you have, sir, and a number of similar cards printed, and did you dispatch them to certain addresses in the United States—some to old unfurnished clients?"

JUDGE: "That you had

them done by the Rhodesia Printing Plumber and—"

MR. TRIP: "Please read that card to the court."

TURNCOOTE reads:

EXPEDITIONS INTO UNKNOWN RHODESIA.

Personally Conducted by one who knows so thoroughly Fauna and Flora Guaranteed Wild life. Mystery Thrills Sunsets

Painted by arrangement with Dam Ram Sammy.

*Ex Article *empti quidam novi* With the compliments of the dry schools.*

No. U. TURNCOOTE, ex-M.P.

The reason I didn't stand at the last election was that none of the party politicians.

MR. TRIP: "Out! Lawyer, quite Mr. Turncote and as a result of invitation, were you unable to conduct complainants, a white hand daughter on a pleasure tour into the wilds?"

TURNCOOTE: "That's right and the young lady said—"

MR. TRIP: "Never mind just now let the lady said. Go on with the details, please."

TURNCOOTE: "We left the train and got into the car at the King's Arms and we drove in a north-western direction or it may have been north-easterly sometimes till it pattered, you know what these fourth-class roads are, twisting and turning and drifts practically impossible, notwithstanding taxpayer's money that the W.D. do things with a lot of white-collared civil servants when any decent form of communication is required."

MR. TRIP: "Just so, Mr. Turncote, and you eventually formed a camp at which it is alleged that turncote's car was damaged and the damage to the car occurred."

JUDGE: "Where where? In what area or district were you, Mr. Turncote?"

TURNCOOTE: "My cook boy said it was Agam, and the other boy said it was Kibwezi, but he has only been with me since Jim, my—"

MR. VAN TANGLE: "Perhaps witness would indicate the position on this map."

TURNCOOTE: "Well, you see those names don't know their own."

MR. TRIP: "I must object, your honour, and on two grounds. First, my client had undertaken to take his clients into the unknown *secundus*, the haunts of game, as is such the privileged secrets of professional hunters as—"

MR. VAN TANGLE: "Professional

hunters, sir, *Fruitus pendentes pro immunitate*.

JUDGE: "Shall we leave the point for argument later?" fragitated Mr. Trip.

MR. TRIP: "Mr. Turncote, what happened when you visited your camp?"

TURNCOOTE: "The next morning when we were preparing breakfast we heard a noise out in the bush sounds which I thought might be coming from a pack of guinea fowl. So I spread my clients out in open order with their bows and arrows at the ready."

JUDGE: "Bows and arrows!"

TURNCOOTE: "Yes, sir, by special arrangement clients own wishes no modern mechanical advantage unporting."

JUDGE: "How about the camp party on."

TURNCOOTE: "As the sound came nearer we saw all three of them the big one in front was playing a mouth organ just in and out you know and the middle one was holding the front one's tail coming along and the little one was holding the middle one's tail straight towards us."

JUDGE: "One moment. The story, though now rapid, is still a trifle involved. If the third one's tail was towards you, these somewhat remarkable guinea fowl must have been advancing backwards."

MR. TRIP: "My client is referring to three elephants, your honour, who were approaching in—"

MR. VAN TANGLE: "I protest your honour, my learned friend, is putting the words."

MR. TRIP: "Common ground, your honour. All three elephants are in the pleadings."

JUDGE: "Were they guinea fowl or elephants, Mr. Turncote?"

TURNCOOTE: "Oh, indubitably elephants, your honour. I turned in front and talk behind."

JUDGE: "Very well. The first elephant was playing a organ, Mr. Turncote, did they?"

TURNCOOTE: "Mouth organ, sir, and then they stopped in front of us and let go their tails and held out their trunks to us and the young lady turned up and said to me 'This is where you get your come up place' like Mr. Puff Panties which I mean to say though I'm not tall."

JUDGE: "Puff panties? Come up here?" I think for the sake of the record I must ask for some elucidation of those terms."

MR. TRIP: "Hollywood going."

MR. VAN TANGLE: "Certainly is the best! Boston. In the more refined New England circles our pantomime is an expression used to an-

express' riding-breeches. A very picturesque synonym, if I may say so.

JUDGE: "I see. And were you wearing 'puff'—I mean, riding breeches, Mr. Turncole?"

TURNCOLE: "Yes sir, a nice bright check-on-heather mixture, a little tight below the knee, but the fitness above allows."

JUDGE: "And come up once."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Merely worn out of feet. I am instructed, your honour."

JUDGE: "I see. What's coming to you? Please continue, Mr. Turncole. Did the young lady make any further comments?"

TURNCOLE: "She said my face had come wide open with small ears, lumpy foreheads and switchbacks! Real African elephants had umbrella ears and big faces like someone her parents and grandmother hadn't come all this way to see the celebration of the rajah's twenty-first wedding."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Extravagant alien introduced."

MR. TRIP: "Please continue, Mr. Turncole."

TURNCOLE: "Well, as we were chattering of this and that as you may say, the little elephant came up behind me and took off my hat and put it on its own head, and she said 'Oh, isn't he cute?' so I pulled out my revolver and fired it in the air in self-defence and the little one knelt down coiled its trunk on the ground and poisted its hind legs in the air and wagged its tail most insulting with its ears and the other two got hold of each other's tails again and went round and round as I did not see the lion crawling along the ground till it made a rush into my tent to go under the bed but it couldn't, because it has too many little black metal legs like an accordion."

JUDGE: "Steady, please, Mr. Turncole. My clerk informs me that the shorthand-writer cannot keep abreast the stream."

TURNCOLE: "My apologies, your honour. But when it couldn't get underneath it got on top all-mixed up in the mosquito-net and my new blue striped pyjamas only that were received Q.D.C. Cape Town from that shop just off Plain Street fairly got my goat."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "I must have notice of that; your honour."

TURNCOLE: "A figure of speech, your honour. I dislike goats as Mr. Van Tangle."

MR. TRIP: "Now, Mr. Turncole, please answer this question very carefully. At any time during or your clients have reason to suffer fear or discomfort from the presence of any of these creatures?"

TURNCOLE: "Oh no. The gentleman dodged around trying to find his camera as the lady continued to do the elephant and the young lady stroked the thin-living simian as he was amongst friends again."

MR. TRIP: "Mr. Turncole, did you happen to inadvertently arrange that these wild creatures, or any of them, should come to your camp or even enter the territory?"

TURNCOLE: "Certainly not. I had never seen or heard of them before yesterday more surprised!"

MR. TRIP: "That's all. I wish to ask the witness, your honour."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Alison! Are you sir, Mr. Turncole the who never saw the lion before the morning you found your bed? Thank you."

TURNCOLE: "I never."

MRS. VAN TANGLE: "Do you care to see the pictures, Mr. Turncole?"

TURNCOLE: "The cinema? Oh, I am rather keen on Dorothy Lamour and there's Gladys."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Your honour, I wish to produce the lion."

JUDGE: "Oh! Indeed, ah, well, from what we've heard, very well, then Mrs. Van Tangle has an elephant, no, elephants, Mrs. Van Tangle, please."

MR. VAN TANGLE: "As your honour says, I do usher! Please ask Mr. Anstruther to bring our exhibits."

MR. ANSTRUTHER: "I will usher and proceed to show Judge and Lion seats himself across Judge's chair, lets his over and is about to bite on Judge's head but is warned by Mr. Anstruther to avoid its teeth. Anywhere you like, sir, but never the head."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Now, Mr. Turncole, will you extend your right arm, so I join the end of your forefinger and thumb thus, so that you can see the exhibit ahead through the circle produced, sharp right. Hold that a moment. Now Mr. Anstruther, please pull the animal's tail."

JUDGE: "Really? Mrs. Van Tangle?"

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "I do advise your honour. Please pull Mr. Anstruther."

Anstruther pulls and the lion turns his head from right to left, giving a short roar.

Again, please, Mr. Anstruther."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Please, Mr. Turncole, can you now tell the court that you have not long been acquainted with that lion? You must have seen it scores of times, in fact."

MR. TRIP: "I'm afraid, To see the picture of a creature as the

caption to a picture is not to be accounted with the original."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Re *inter alia*?" "My learned friend cannot be held to say that he is not entirely acquainted with Donald Duck."

MR. TRIP: "In all confidence, I admit that acquaintance simply implies mutual knowledge. Does my learned friend suggest that Donald Duck is familiarized with me? It may surprise your honour to know nothing of this we can now surprise me. I may continue our cross examination, Mr. Van Tangle."

MR. VAN TANGLE: "As your honour pleases. We have told Mr. Turncole that when the elephant took refuge on your land last the young lady endeavoured to reassure him."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Oh, yes. She baked some chocolate and when these were finished she gave it a number of sticks of chewing-gum and after some minutes turned round and round, gobbling all the chocolates and cracked at its teeth till they'd come off."

JUDGE: "A natural release. What mean the sticks of chewing-gum fell?

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "No, sir. The young lady had her dentures taken out and the young lady took them and she cleaned them with water and that night, over near camp she fixed them with resin with thick sand and a heavy stone placed upon what was left of the shepherd's pie under a bush to try and catch wasps. I never could understand why sheep herds are so keen on that stuff when—"

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Never mind that now, please. The lion having been disarmed, how did you get away the elephants?"

TURNCOLE: "I got rid of him all right. I beat the elephant, he beat me, and I have been beaten and treated unmercifully ever since."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "But how did you get rid of the lions?"

JUDGE: "Do you know? Well, the young lady noticed some wild rhinoceros, lots of fallen fruit, round out on the ground and she got some and the elephant simply devoured them."

Mrs. VAN TANGLE: "Please answer my question. How do you get rid of the elephants?" "I did. I drove them to that unattractive unmeadow where lie the poison fruits."

TURNCOLE: "We tried to drive them out, but only started them

waiting again so as I was saying we had to cover our buckets at the waterholes while you call and she laid a trail of nightshelves about a yard apart from the entrance to the tanks and the elephants followed the trail to the tanks and while they were quenching themselves as fast as the sunbeams could pick them up we took the buckets and covered them.

"What's your trouble?" "Well what's the trouble? I think you always come selling something like strata."

TURSCORE: "No, when the elephant put its teeth into the car the lion insisted on getting in too refused to be separated and I took him to his next mate. At the squash and that night as I was writing the poem, it occurred to me how often we extend the tail of snakes. If you touch the tail, it bites you two or three times. I've seen two cases after shepherd's pic. so I wrote to Mr. Anstruther who said, 'Yes, it's the trade.' Bushmen sometimes shoot camp out and pitch the lion away which makes the tail grow."

MR. VAN WYK: "Thank you for honour. That's all I want from this meeting."

We agreed not to follow the testimony of the witnesses or the final harangue of the learned counsel, however, but to have our statement, however, our audience mentioned above, sent to wherever government discovered them - on roads where they discovered them - to their clients, and so they would recently escaped from "bushman circus."

On the last day of the conference was produced which indicated that the entomological department of the neighbouring State had imported them for research purposes as animals ordinarily indigenous to the continent, but without suspicion of having acquired tolerance to species of the testes fly. Indeed, almost at the eleventh hour Mr. T. C. Humphreys obtained the award for pit them by producing the following telegrams:

FROM BUGS TO ADVOCATE
RE REPORTS COURT CASE NEWS
PAPERS JUST RECEIVED STOP ALL
FOUR ANIMALS OURS LESSON'S
WANDERED SECRET INCONVENI-
ENCE STOP WILL SEND COLLECT
LION BUT WILLING AT PRICE
MUTUALLY ARRANGED TRANSFER
ELEPHANTS OR PIGS TEPSI-
CHIRE AND SWEET FANNY
TO YOU

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. are erecting a factory to produce a wool-like fibre from groundnuts. This is regarded as proof that I.C.I.L.D. with the Overseas Food Corporation

Very Bad Form

"REPRESENTATIVE of the National Opinion Institute," he said, snapping open a shorthand notebook. "Our aim is to comprehend what the people are saying."

"This is rather noisy," I ventured timidly.

"Ignoring my facetious levity, he said, "Can anyone tell us what you sell?"

"Very nice," I jested weakly.

"Cigarettes," he said crisply, snapping out a silver pencil. "What constitutes the main stumbling-block in the way of an East and Central African Federation?"

"Well," I began, "that's rather tall order. The . . ."

"I don't know," he snapped, writing firmly. "Question Two. Do you agree that the Government should give its officials up to 50% increase to remunerate them for not getting the salary increase granted in Civil Servants?"

"Up to now! You ought to be elected a candidate!"

Yes, he wrote with glee on Question Three. Allowing for the increased import of bacon and ham into the United Kingdom from Denmark, we find the years 1937 to 1939 brought about one-half of the supplies from live hams to bacon after 1940, and that although some shipments were received from 1940 onwards the level reached in 1942 was less than 20% of that for 1937, when the prospects for next year are not good. If Southern Rhodesia doesn't export bacon, then?

I hesitated, thought wildly, and said a plump "Yes!" I gasped hoarsely.

Evening, no surprise, he wrote duffily, like a robot. "Your frankness is refreshing." Question Four. What is the Colonial Status in the Colonial Empire?"

"Edinburgh Agreement."

"Wrong!" he snapped emphatically, brandishing his silver pencil like an avenging sword. "It's sideways."

But Paddington always seems so much longer when everyone else in London wants to travel. We apologized miserably.

"Next question," he began.

"I was quiet at this time. "Animal people, or general?" I challenged.

He froze me with a look of stony contempt. "Question Five: what are your views on Beira?"

"It's delightful in summer," I suggested diplomatically. "Has stumbled." Don't know," and

then stopped. "To what do you attribute the increase of consumption in Rhodesia today?"

"Some, if not all, people are smoking more," I whispered.

"There was no escaping the consciousness flick of my pencil across the notebook.

"I am a member of the African Farmers' Union," he said, you one.

He faced me with stern and speechless eyes.

"How many groundnuts make alive?" I demanded in a loud voice.

He still stared. "And then I recognized the caller. The last time I had seen him he had been in the public relations staff of the Ministry of Food, which regards mention of groundnuts as very bad form.

LITTLE FRUIT

The recent report on the Public Works Department at Nairobi may be due to have had an eye to the Mayne Committee.

More attention is being paid to store-feeding of animals for meat. It is thought that the hen may be righted from the awards.

The offer of former German residents of Nairobi to supply oil historical structures has been rejected. "Aucky Bindings" in the bush has been rejected.

The Member for Finance in the East African High Commission has predicted lower prices for produce. Farmers in the territories are getting this same sinking feeling.

It is reported that the choice of a hub for Nairobi exists between Nairobi, with Mombasa and Lake Victoria. Vincent is the more probable in view of Mr. John Strachey's choice of the location.

A good complaint about mail service in East Africa is the comment that letters do not arrive in order of posting. A British agent for the salt story of the chimpanzee who went to Tanganyika in early oil experiments with Dr. D. H. B. It was found that he had got the second and third letters before the first constituent part of the letter arrived.

ENZYME

Gather ye groundnuts while ye may.

These rains they're rearranging
And those same crops ye reap
to pay.

To sunflowers may be changing
Tephritis radicum may be

and we have our jests and set
our face towards the sun.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Accountability for Groundnut Scheme

House of Commons Debate Minster's Responsibility

WHAT TYPE OF QUESTIONS about the East African groundnut scheme may be put to Ministers in the House of Commons was debated last Friday.

For the Opposition, Mr. WINGFIELD DIXON, who moved three propositions, (1) that the Minister of Food took too narrow a view of his responsibilities to Parliament; (2) that he was inconsistent in the questions which he avoided or refused to answer; (3) that he should be ready to answer for no less power than he in fact exercised over the scheme, and that it was intolerable and contrary to the public interest that he should exercise very much more power than he would admit in the House. His refusal to answer questions concerning the yield per acre and the acre cleared was serious, for the answers would have represented a progress report on the scheme, on which the Minister could exercise wide influence in all matters of policy.

In regard to the yield of groundnuts per acre the Minister was on a slippery unsafe ground in refusing to admit that that was a matter of interest to him or of fundamental importance to the scheme. When speaking to the Rotary Club in Nairobi he had admitted that he was interested in the yield and was prepared to take a hand in the questions concerning the yield percentage. He said:

Minister to Urge Ground

By jumping to conclusions before full agricultural experiments have been made, it might be possible to get increased yields. So long as I and the present chairman and board of the Overseas Food Corporation have control of the scheme, none of this will be done.

"Control" was the word used. So in one breath he was admitting that he controlled the scheme and could control such important questions as yield, and in the next breath he was saying that that was merely a matter of detail.

The facts, which the Minister refused to disclose in the House, and which I subsequently obtained from the corporation, continued Mr. Dixon, was that the actual yield per acre was 300 lb. for Valencia, 627 lb. for Matai Colman, and 545 lb. for Spanish Bunch—none of them anywhere near the 750 lb. set as the target for the scheme, despite the fact that this was virgin land and a great deal of fertilizer had been used upon it.

He finally got quite uninterested referring to an answer of fundamental importance, which might endanger the future of the scheme.

The Minister of Food has not scrupled to make announcements about this scheme in the most grandiose way, so as to get the maximum amount of publicity. To himself and the only approach to consistency which I can detect from his speech to Parliament, his question is whether he himself approves the subsidies given by the Overseas Food Corporation to the groundnut farmers. That, he does not enough. Some very important work is being done by the officials of the corporation on the groundnut front. Sir General Harrison, and the Minister is doing what he may be able to do to help to sort out the difficulties as well.

The Government have a very serious case to answer on this point of the Minister's reluctance, for the people know when things are not quite right, as is public knowledge, that being spent, and they have to right whatever is unfair and hide behind technical subtleties. And when they call questions of detail, but which are fundamental questions affecting the whole future of this year's African scheme.

Mr. ANTHONY HIBBERT, who drew a distinction between the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, said Parliament had taken special

care to insist that the O.F.C. should have special regard for the interests of the local inhabitants, yet the Minister failed to answer questions concerning the welfare of the people employed by the corporation.

Judging by the rapid turnover of Native labour at Kongwa, which is 160% in six months, there is need for the most searching questioning about the conditions of employment. Clearly, the Minister of Food is denying the right of Parliament to be assured about the welfare of the men employed by the corporation.

Inconsistency

"There is no consistency in the practice of Ministers, because on December 15 I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies about the terms of service under which Africans are working on the new railway and port in Tanganyika projected for the groundnut scheme. He gave me an answer, whereas the Minister of Food on an earlier occasion had refused an answer. Indeed, on the Committee stage of the Overseas Resources (Development) Bill the former Secretary of State for the Colonies gave a most specific assurance that his department would answer questions about the welfare of the Natives, whether employed by the corporation or anyone else. This divergence of practice between Ministers must be embarrassing to you, Mr. Speaker, in deciding which questions Ministers will answer. I submit that in any matter affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the corporation, the Minister should answer questions publicly in this House.

Parliament is Trustee

Parliament is a trustee for the peoples of the Colonial Empires. As we are to exercise that trusteeship we must have free access to reliable information. The Minister should be required to answer in Parliament on the policy being pursued by the corporation.

The corporation informed us but not the House of Commons that it is their intention to grow 45% of groundnuts and 45% of sunflowers this season and that the total acreage to be sown at Kongwa will be just under 10000 acres. This marks a big change from the development programme which the Minister announced to this House, when the acreage of groundnuts in 1949 was fixed at 7000. Now it is to be 24000. That is surely something more than substantial day-to-day deterioration. Is it a fundamental change?

The Minister has refused information about the crop losses in the last harvest. Now the corporation have stated that those crop yields were, in general, a average yield of 750 lb. of cultivated ground to the acre, we might be grateful to reckon average yields of 300 lb. per acre. A reduction of one-third in the yield must affect the whole financial assessment of the scheme, and Parliament is entitled to know from the Minister what will be the additional financial commitment due to unexpected losses in reducing any substantial output and the altered aspect of the cost sheet which the Minister presented to the Select Committee. Are we to wait for the Overseas Food Corporation to get as badly into the red as the Airways Corporation before the Minister is prepared to share his knowledge with Parliament?

It is in the interests of the success of this scheme in Tanganyika, and of the new pig-vanilla scheme in Queensland, which the Overseas Food Corporation are now undertaking, that the Minister of Food should keep the House fully informed on substantial points of policy, and should do it at the earliest time. Opportunities for debate are necessarily limited, but there is no good reason for drawing a veil of official secrecy over these schemes which are being conducted over thousands of miles away from Westminster and away from the public eye, but at the public expense.

We all want the scheme to succeed, and we are fully informed, so may be able to hold the Minister and the

corporation to overcome the difficulties which are already apparent. The situation is so serious that it is to the point where the safety of the men employed in it is seriously affected, might cause them to desert it, which may wreck the rest of the project and we do not want that to happen.

I urge again that it is in the public interest that the Minister of Food should undertake the responsibility at this time of keeping the situation informed of all points which affect the welfare of those employed by the Overseas Food Corporation. There are still major points affecting the policy which is being pursued by the Ministry of Food.

LORD PRESIDENT'S REPLY

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Herbert Morrison), who replied for the Government, agreed that Ministers must be answerable for what they did and for what they knew they had power to do even if they did not do it, and that the House was within its rights in claiming Parliamentary accountability for such matters.

The first course of his speech he said:

"...we are anxious over the Overseas Resources Development Scheme, which bears on the relationship between the Ministers of the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation. We would like to see those in the other colonial territories and it will be appreciated that like their democratic counterparts, the corporations should be left free to manage day-to-day administration."

A few general questions on the same principles apply to questions about the corporations as in the case of the other so-called industries. They are not longer under the control of the Ministers as they are in the case of the Colonial territories. This introduces a new element into the situation in that, only because there will be matters relating to the responsibilities of which the Government of the territory will have responsibilities and in which the Colonial Secretary may be answerable to Parliament on the same footing as for other acts of Colonial governments.

Section 7 of the Act requires that in determining their policy as to the activities to be carried on by them in any territory, and the manner in which they are to be carried on, and as to assisting and participating in the carrying on by others of government in any territory, the corporation shall have particular regard to the interests of the inhabitants of the territory. They must then establish a new understanding until such measures for consultation with the Government of the territory as appear to the responsible Minister to be practicable have been taken.

Section 8 provides that the corporation shall take all practicable steps to secure the safety, health and welfare of persons in their employment or in the employment of others in activities carried on with the assistance of the corporation. In respect of both these, that part of the primary responsibility of the corporation which subsection 2 provides for consultation with the Colonial Government concerned.

Colonial Secretary's Responsibility

The Colonial Secretary said in his speech: "Reading the January 22, 1948, statement of the Colonial territories concerned, it would be the duty and responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to see that, whether it is the Colonial Development Corporation or the Overseas Food Corporation which is functioning in these territories, reasonable and proper standards were maintained, and that their activities fitted in with the general economic plan of development for the territory concerned." It will be his special responsibility to see that reasonable standards are maintained and also that the corporation functions in consultation with the local Government and the people involved.

It will be primarily the duty of the Colonial Government to ensure that the corporations are providing adequate standards of safety, healthy wages and conditions of labour. The corporation will, of course, be subject to all the normal legislation for the protection of these matters, as are other commercial undertakings in private enterprise. Beyond that is a Government organization which is expected to be a model employer in these respects."

Both the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food are fully aware of the responsibilities of corporations on these as well as on other matters. Apart from day-to-day contacts, there are regular meetings between the departments and the corporations at which the Government's point of view can be explained.

In fact, however, both the corporations are fully alive to their responsibilities to their employees and to Colonial peoples. There is every reason, therefore, for thinking that the corporations will carry out their obligations to their employees and to the inhabitants of the territories in which they are operating, but should the responsible Minister be satisfied that either was not doing so, the matter is one on which he would be prepared to exercise his power of calling a meeting under Section 4(1) of the Act.

To see the situation, it is that, broadly speaking, subject to the ruling which you, Mr. Speaker, will give in due course, the questions in connexion with these corporations which the Minister concerned would feel it right to answer fall into the following categories—and the House will see that these categories are pretty considerable and pretty wide.

"Firstly, questions relating to the discharge of their specific statutory obligation under the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1942. Examples are the powers relating to the appointment, tenure and vacation of office by members of the corporations; advances to and borrowings by the corporations; and provisions as regards the accounts and audit.

"Secondly, questions arising from the provisions of Sections 2 and 8 relating to consultation with Colonial Governments and the consultation of local interests on the safety, health and welfare of employees and from the general responsibility which the Government assume for seeing that the interests of employees in Colonial territories are safeguarded by the maintenance of reasonable standards. This does not, of course, mean that the Government contemplate interference in the detailed administration of these matters, and that they would, for example, regard it as the responsibility of Ministers to answer questions about individual complaints or the detailed management of a particular project. The circumstances will vary as much as the hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. Ministers and Members alike will have to be guided by experience, could no body of practical men be entitled for the guidance of both?"

"Thirdly, questions to the Colonial Secretaries relating to the discharge by Colonial Governments of their general responsibilities, such as, for example, the activities of the corporations.

"Fourthly, subject to the discretion of Ministers to decline to reply, questions asking for statements of matters of public importance, allowed by Mr. Speaker, under the rules."

As with the socialized industries, the corporations will also be accountable to Parliament and to the public through their responsibility to their Minister and through him to Parliament and by virtue of the statutory obligation to publish annual accounts and an annual report which must be laid before Parliament and which will no doubt from time to time be the subject of debate.

"It is also the view of the Minister which is shared by the

(Continued overleaf)

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corporations that proper publicity should be given to their work. While the corporations cannot be expected as business undertakings to publish all their commercial negotiations or to provide information which would lead to speculation on the Stock Exchange and the commodity and other markets, they fully accept the desirability of keeping the Press and public informed about the broader aspects of their work.

These arrangements should, in our opinion, ensure that Parliament and the public are properly informed about the activities of the two corporations. The Government attach great value to the principle which the House has endorsed, of leaving the public corporations free in matters of policy to any administration, but they have always taken the view that undue rigidity was to be avoided, especially in a novel area of public administration like this.

Seasible Working Rule

In general, the Government are sure that, so far as regards answers to Parliamentary questions the only sensible working rule is that Ministers should answer where they assume responsibility, and not, save in the exceptional circumstances contemplated by the Standing Order dealing, on points of such importance, where the responsibility has been left to the corporation. If the House thinks that Ministers should assume wider responsibilities it has other methods of bringing those home to them.

This is the general view of His Majesty's Government on the matter, at any rate at present. It may be that at some time, on modifications one way or the other may be made in all our minds.

If the people responsible, not only at the top of the boards but at the lower levels of the boards get into the frame of mind where they feel that all their actions shall take, day by day as well as on great issues of policy, they are liable to be asked by Parliamentary questions and surely otherwise, if they do not know what can make certain observations in this house from time to time, it being of the House to consider what the psychological effect on these people will be.

I ask the House to consider what the psychological effect on any particular undertaking would be if they were subject to detailed Parliamentary questions here, and could be subjected to the activities of Parliamentary debate, and if I may say so, from time to time. No misrepresentation, I do not making any point on that, because I dare say all of us are guilty of that from time to time, of any rate on one another's expense, and sometimes at the expense of our own people.

If these people assume that position then inevitably in the course of a short time they will develop a complete Civil Service mentality. I am not saying that criticise the civil servants. The Minister is responsible for everything that happens in his department; he is responsible for everything his civil servant does, and it does make a difference in the running of State departments. They are bound to be a law, and sometimes at the expense of outside people.

Avoiding Red Tape

We wanted these corporations to be businesslike, not quidnunc, and the element of red tape, reduced to the minimum, so that if day by day there is a gentleman who, only at the top but in his researches, is duty bound to be fully aware of their responsibilities, will the Parliament members now, when this is put there be a Parliamentary question about this? I do not say so, who respect, that would be the worst way, in which to run the undertakings?

Nobody will welcome more than myself, the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Food, the comments, because debate can range much wider than that, and go with Parliamentary questions.

SIR ARTHUR PROVOST HARRIS spoke soon after the New Year, and pointed out that members of Colonial Legislatures could obtain from their Governments more information about the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation than was to be given to the House of Commons.

The groundnut scheme had already been the cause of heated exchanges in the House of Commons last week after SIR WALDORN STRACHEY had asked the Minister of Food how soon he expected to receive the report on the scheme, and if he would make a general statement on the increased cost of the scheme as a whole over the original estimate.

SIR ARTHUR PROVOST HARRIS informed me that they hope to be in a position to report to me by the middle of January the results of the review of the scheme on which they are now engaged. I shall not be in a position to make a statement on the probable increase in the cost of the scheme

or on the probable increase of its revenue as compared to the original estimate until I have had an opportunity of studying the corporation's report.

SIR W. SMITHERS. As the Minister seems so misinformed, may I ask him to be good enough to read an article in the *Daily Graphic* on December 9, and the leading article in *The Times* to-day, so that he may see that he is adding another colossal blunder to his already long list? May I ask him how much longer he is going to pose the good money of the taxpayers of Britain to the Specialist expert? May I—

Mrs SPEAKER. This supplementary question is getting very lengthy.

SIR W. SMITHERS. May I say that it is not Africa that I am referring to. It is this Government.

Mrs STRACHEY. I am extremely sorry to hear that he considers it a part of the British Empire a series.

SIR W. SMITHERS. I call you a reverend.

Mrs STRACHEY. Look! Is it in order, Mrs speaker, for a Member to refer to yourself as a reverend?

GENERAL COMMANDER GUNN BRATHWAITE. In view of the difficulties which have been held out to the British public as a result of this scheme, it is most important that the taxpayer should be informed as soon as possible of the increase in the

Mr STRACHEY. I remember and of the fact, which seems also to be probable, that the figures are also very easy to give estimate.

Co-ordinating Development

THE PRIME MINISTER OF Southern Rhodesia has appointed a Committee of Ministers to ensure the co-ordination of plans for the economic development of the Colony. The initial members are the Minister of Finance (chairman), the Minister of Mines and Transport, the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, and the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development. When a Minister of Native Affairs is appointed to relieve Sir Godfrey Huggins of the portfolio, he will join the committee. The Economic Co-ordinating Committee, having become redundant, has been disbanded.

Sudan Legislative Assembly

MIRALAI ABDALLA BEY KHALIL, secretary-general of the Umma Party, has been elected leader of the Sudan Legislative Assembly by 69 votes to four. He is one of the 10 non-nominated members of the Assembly, which has adjourned until to-day when it will be officially opened by Sir Herbert Hume, the Governor-General. In Omdurman a demonstration is planned against the assembly, led by Dr. Ahmad Yassin, leader of the Ansar Party, who was dispersed by the police without difficulty, and a general strike, which was called for by Dr. Hafez who was arrested in the disturbance, met with no response. Separation of civil obedience is being urged by the anti-government Sudan Graduates' General Congress.

Royal Commission Proposed

A ROYAL COMMISSION on medical work in East Africa has been suggested by the medical correspondent of *The Times*, who wrote recently: "The study of medical work in East Africa quickly leads into matters of official policy on cash crops, immigration, mass migration, and communications, which are the most enthusiastic supporters of social medicine in Britain would regard as beyond his scope." Above all else must be placed education, primary, secondary, and adult, so as to provide as quickly as possible the African doctors, nurses, and health visitors, who must eventually be the main workers in the field of preventive medicine. This means urgent planning for the training of such staff takes time. It also means more detailed investigation of the present threatening population and food problems. Many responsible people think that nothing short of a Royal Commission will preserve the confidence of the Africans, which has been won by the splendid work of the medical services during the war.



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Kenya Legislative Council

Indian Members and Loyal Address

WHEN THE LOYAL ADDRESS on the birth of Prince Charles was moved in the Kenya Legislative Council, Dr. RANA said:

"On behalf of all the Muslims and my Muslim colleague MR. NATHOO, it is a very pleasant duty and my privilege to support the loyal address. I am sorry that my other Indian colleagues, due to certain reasons of their own, have deemed fit to absent themselves. I have been asked to associate their names with the feelings which I am going to express before this assembly.

In the last few great wars, he continued, the esteem, affection and loyalty which the Indian soldiers of various races, colours and creeds showed under His Majesty's banner was the envy of the world. It was only this massive personal qualifications and those of the Royal Family which had kept together all these subjects throughout the ages, through all the trials the world has ever seen.

In the general debate DR. RANA once more uttered a word against the tendency of the Council to increase expenditure by means of unbalanced estimates. He said that the annual unbalanced estimate revenue was £1,000,000. This figure was about 15% of £6,900.

DR. RANKIN, Colonial Secretary, generally agreed with Dr. Cooke, but pointed out that the estimates were the sole responsibility of the Council. A realistic view had to be taken because members frequently advocated additional work during the year and would be anxious to know what share of the costs were given as an excuse.

Mr. COOKE admitted the difficulty, but thought that when account was taken of the amount to 20% or 25% of the annual estimates the Council should be consulted about continuing the procedure.

Beira Congestion Warning

A REPEITION OF THE CRISIS at the port of Beira last year would occur unless all merchants co-operated to avert the threatening congestion, said Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Northern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary, recently. But, he pointed out, had a capacity of about 60,000 tons a month, but the backlog of orders from the United Kingdom arriving in the next few months, would be far in excess of that figure. An accumulation of goods totalling about 30,000 tons was likely, and unless something drastic was done the figure would reach 80,000 tons in the subsequent two months.

Five full-grown lions have been trapped by the game scouts of the Native Authority in the Singida district of Tanganyika.

Customs Union Agreement

Rhodesia's Hopes of Extension

THE DEFINITIVE CUSTOMS UNION AGREEMENT between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa had, it firmly agreed, come into operation on November 1 to be fixed by both countries and will continue for five years. It may then be extended for further periods of five years.

Speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. Whithead, said the financial year that a customs union could eventually lead to political union was groundless.

Before finally committing themselves to a full customs union, the two countries had negotiated this agreement to cover the transitional period. In the long run it was likely to reduce costs in the Colony and so increase Southern Rhodesia's competitive capacity. He looked forward to the day when other territories, not only Northern Rhodesia and the Basotho, but countries such as Kenya and the Belgian Congo, would become parties to it.

Sheep, cattle and live carcasses would be imported into the Union from the Colony free from quantitative restrictions, subject to review at the end of five years and to regulation of the flow to Union markets. Consultation would take place between the Live Stock and Meat Industry Control Board of South Africa and the Southern Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission.

Duty Free Tobacco

The quantity of烟叶 Virginia leaf tobacco which might be imported into the Union from the Colony every year free of duty would be determined by the respective Ministers of Agriculture, based on an estimate of Union requirements. Among the commodities which would be admitted into the territory to the above only under permit would be meat, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, bacon-ham, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, oat meal and flour, barley and oats. In the case of unmilled maize or cornflour, there would be no restriction.

Consultation would also take place annually with a view to increasing the rebate of duty allowed on tobacco articles manufactured in South Africa and imported into Southern Rhodesia ultimately removing the duty.

Both Governments undertake that rates of import duty leviable in terms of the agreement shall not exceed higher than rates levied on similar articles of other countries. The Union cannot, however, preclude Southern Rhodesia from entering into a customs union with a third country or placing any lower rates of duty that may be accorded to a third country.

Goods of Southern Rhodesian origin on which duty is not paid when imported into the Union number 300,000. Cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco and vegetable oils.

Both Governments recognize that railway rates on goods from each other's territories, conveyed by their own rail systems, should be the same as if the goods had been grown, produced or manufactured in their own territory. Although development rates may be necessary to facilitate the development of the natural and productive resources of the respective territories, such rates may not be introduced until the primary object of securing advantages in the internal market of the other territory.

Full implication of these aims could not be achieved immediately, said Mr. Whithead, but they would be fulfilled at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile an agreement standardizing certain rates and conditions has been concluded between the two railway systems.

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ON March 24

PERSONALIA

A son has been born at Sevenoaks to the wife of Mr. GERALD P. SCHUBERT.

MISS SYBIL WEBB spent Christmas at her Sunday's Calling East Africa, returning at the H.E.C.

The Rev. J. KENNETH CLARK, M.A., has returned from a tour of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GUY DE LAUNAY BALLOU arrived by air from Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday, and will remain about two months.

BISHOP C.H. SALMON, who has been away on his sabbatical leave due to leave to day to return to work in Southern Rhodesia.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, a non-executive director of the Overseas Food Corporation, has arrived back in England from his visit to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. LOUIS HALLCHAMP, a fish-canning specialist from British Columbia, touring the East African territories and the Belgian Congo, is just back.

M. MARCUS, a member of a representative committee of U.N.E.S.C.O. who is here to plan a former education in Africa, has accepted a post at the East African Central Technical Bureau.

MR. A.J. TREGGELL, who last year retired from the post of Commissioner for Anthropology and Anthropology in the U.K., is staying in Kenya there to conduct excavations near Wadi Sijun.

MR. S. WINGFIELD EIGHTH, M.P. for West Dorset, who was last appointed a Conservative whip in the House of Commons, visited East Africa some months ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation.

MR. R. P. DODD, M.P., Vice-Chairman, National District Council, has been appointed with

Mr. A. J. BASTARD, Secretary, the Royal Commission on the Colonies, to inspect the Colony of Rhodesia.

MR. J. B. COOPER, M.P., Chairman of the Committee on Colonies, has been invited to inspect the Colony of Rhodesia during December.

THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, Mr. ROBERT STANLEY, and Miss P. BURTON, Miss STANLEY'S younger daughter of the Rev. Mr. VANCE, have been married at Mahébourg Mission, Calabash, Colony.

CAPTAIN W.H. MASON, R.N., who has been appointed for duty with the Colonial Naval Representative, was recently in the Belgian Congo. While there he made a long journey upstream, accompanied by an engineer, in his boat, the "Mason."

MR. P. COOPER, M.P., M.A., A.B.A., has been appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Health, East Africa, where he will advise on public health, especially in Kenya. His health has improved considerably during his treatment of tuberculosis, which he contracted in 1945.

DR. J. A. UREAU, Director of the East African Research Institute in London, was last week invested as a Commandeur in the Royal Order of the Lion by the Belgian Ambassador in recognition of his services to the Belgian Antarctic expedition during and since the war.

MR. W.H. STEPHENS, who was for upwards of 20 years non-official member of the legislative Council of Rhodesia and Miss. Southern Rhodesia, sail to-day by the East African route for Durban on their way back to Mahe after spending several months in England. They are due in Rhodesia about mid-March.

MISS K. M. COOMBE gave a Christmas party at Rhodesia House on Saturday for young Rhodesians. On the previous day the High Commissioner and Miss Coombes had visited Brighton and How to distribute about 2,000 food parcels sent from the Colony for elderly people. One hundred and fifty years of age.

CAPTAIN KENNETH CALDWELL and Mrs. CALDWELL left by air Tuesday for East Africa. Captain Caldwell's recovery from his serious accident last year has been so satisfactory that he can now undertake the aerial survey of Uganda which he had to quit last winter. It is unlikely that such a dangerous woman as Sudan also.

MR. A. C. THOMPSON, provincial commissioner of the Northern Province of Kenya, and M. H. A. C. HOWARD, director of timber, of Marant, are meeting the Governor of the Northern Province and the Commissioner of the Interior at Lake Baringo this week to put a stop to cattle raiding in the area.

MR. MICHAEL VANCE, Angus, assisted by Lieutenant Munir Bey, a sheik of the Excalabur Club of Cyprus, has been appointed secretary to the Sultan of Rumiyah. Educated at Etonwood School and St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Vance graduated with honours in law in 1942, and the same year practised as an attorney in Cyprus.

DR. E. F. WILSON, who has been doing medical work of health in Bulawayo since 1945, has been duly appointed M.O.H. Qualifying at Cape Town University less than six years ago, he served in the South African Medical Corps until August, 1945, when he established a private practice. Early in 1946, however, he was appointed M.O.H. in Witwatersrand.

MAJOR QUENTIN GAGE, son of Brigadier-General and Mrs. M. P. Gage, of West Hartlepool Hall, County Durham, MISS CELIA SWINTON HUME, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. C. A. Swinton Hume, Colombo, Ceylon, have announced their engagement. Major Gage is in the mercantile service in the Colony.

7. MR. R. H. COOPER, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Central African Council, has been appointed to the Colony of Rhodesia. Mr. Cooper was educated at St. Paul's Grammar School, Wootton Bassett, School, and Exeter College, Oxford. He joined the Merchant Service in 1937, and served in Northern Rhodesia until 1945, when he was released after seven years' service. Returning to Northern Rhodesia in 1947, he retained his Rhodesian appointment in 1948.

MR. R. H. COOPER, who married Kenya some time ago, has the distinction of being the first person to score from constitution during the Lord's Cricket Match between the Rhodesian and the British teams. His record was破 in Exeter College, Wilson, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who died last year, surviving late because his training in the early 1930s had been so good. Major Cooper is the first Briton known who has won the title of "Cricketer of the Year." There was a general thunderous ovation when Major Cooper was presented with his trophy.

8. DR. J. A. UREAU, one of the three members of the colonial government assigned to the East African Commission, has been appointed to the East African Commission in succession to Dr. J. A. Ureau, who has left. Miss COOPER, who has great experience in the field of public administration, was appointed to the United Africa Company as managing agency for the Ministry of Food, and when the corporation took over the management of East Africa last year agreed to stay until the arrival of DR. PROFESSOR JOHN PHILLIPS from Washington University.

The prepaid charges for small advertisements are £1 per word in the first 10 words, and 5d. per word for each additional word.

APPOINTMENT STANDING

EX-COFFICER (33) appointed to the staff of the East African Knowledge Department for a period of five years standing. Despatched to the command of the Army, S. Rhodesia on November 1, 1948, to serve in the 15th East African and Rhodesian Field Force in London.

Obituary**Mr. W. A. Devine**

MR. W. A. DEVINE, Q.C., who was chairman of the Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia from 1933 until his retirement in 1938, has died in the Colony at the age of 71. He had had a distinguished career in the Civil Service, extending over 40 years, having arrived in the Colony in 1897. Standing in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, he was transferred to the Attorney-General's office, and in 1916 appointed Assistant Native Commissioner in Bulawayo; he remained in the Native Department until 1927, when he became secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Lands. After his retirement, he was elected to the Committee of the Central African Archives, and became chairman in 1947.

Mr. E. K. Figgis

THE REV. R. S. HEYWOOD, former Bishop of Mombasa, writes: "Mr. E. K. Figgis, whose death is probably you have reported, was the first registrar of the Diocese of Mombasa, and in that voluntary office he gave the most skilled legal advice, which he always tendered with real interest. The diocese owes him a great debt for his invaluable help."

THE REV. JOSEF OTHENIUS of the Church of Sweden Mission in Southern Rhodesia, who has died in Bulawayo, arrived in the Colony in 1914, and took charge of Murewa mission in the Belingwe district. Some years later he went to work in the Union, but returned to Rhodesia in 1931 and spent the subsequent six years until his retirement at Masvingo West (Nicholas). He then settled in Bulawayo, carrying on mission work by conducting services in the Native locations.

MR. ERIC PHILPOTT, a pioneer resident of Bulawayo, who helped to set up the type for the first issue of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* in 1894, died in the Seychelles at the age of 80 recently. With Mr. C. Collins he founded the firm of Philpott and Collins, and was one of the prime movers in founding the Southern Rhodesia Chamber of Industries. During the Matabele rebellion of 1896 he served with the Volunteer Force.

MR. B. E. DREYER, who has been killed in a car accident in Kenya, went to the Colony last year, and practised as an advocate in Nakuru. His sister, Mrs. Garrett, lives in Nairobi.

MR. STEPHEN FOULH, a South African who went to Kenya in 1948 and, after farming in the Uasin Gishu district for two years, returned to East Africa, has died there at the age of 55.

Mrs. ALICE PERCY, wife of Major-General Sir Jocelyn Percy, who is now living in Kenya, died suddenly near Kisumu earlier in the month.

Prices of Decontrolled Goods**Disclosure of Balance-Sheets**

SMALL TRADERS, not members of chambers of commerce, who deliberately sought loopholes in the regulations, made price control necessary, said Mr. A. M. McLaren, Price Controller, in Northern Rhodesia recently. Boots and shoes, which were in plentiful supply and were recently released from control, were already rising in price, and control might have to be reimposed. Extortionate profits were also taken on certain foodstuffs.

Defending the move to make it compulsory for merchants to reveal balance-sheets, Mr. McLaren said they would be seen by himself alone, not by members of his staff. Balance-sheets were not as secret as some people claimed; as a business man he had seen hundreds of them, and, in fact, would have refused to do business in the cases unless they had been made available to him.

He was attempting to establish hotel rates, but owing to lack of a hotel association it was impossible to discover what profits individual hotels were making unless he had balance-sheets and accounts.

"When I first came to Northern Rhodesia," Mr. McLaren said, "I thought traders were making excessive profits. I have since changed that view, but without having had access to some of these documents, I could never have been able to arrive at the true position."

Uganda Cotton Crop

THE WEIGHT of the forthcoming cotton crop in Uganda, estimated at about 250,000 bales of 400 lb., has already been sold. The British and India Governments had agreed that the first 250,000 bales should be made available in the proportion of 175 to 75 to the Raw Cotton Commission and to Indian interests respectively, and representatives of the two parties are now in Uganda for the purpose of arranging the prices to be paid. In the absence of the free market which was previously available in Liverpool, the Government of Uganda had to decide how to dispose of the balance of approximately 160,000 bales. As an experiment, it was decided to invite private tenders, for a maximum of 10,000 bales daily. So successful was the method that the whole of the balance was bought forward in less than a fortnight at the high average price of 23d. per lb.

The conference of representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to discuss federation of those territories is to be held at the Victoria Falls early in February.

The British and Ethiopian Governments are to undertake demarcation of the southern boundaries of Ethiopia during 1950. Discussions in regard to the western boundaries are now taking place.

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Exhibition of Native Art

A EXHIBITION OF NATIVE PAINTINGS and sculpture from Southern Rhodesia will be held in the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 26 Gt. Queen's Gate, London, W.1, from January 11 to 29. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously promised to visit the exhibition. The paintings and carvings are the work of African boys and young men between the ages of 10 and 20 who have received their training at Cyrene Mission, near Bulawayo. The spiritual Canon Howard Paterson has during the past nine years developed what is now known throughout southern Africa as the "Cyrene experiment." He provides his pupils with the materials for these—oil, wood, soapstone, paper, brushes, water colours, water colours, and carving tools—but waits for them to evolve their own style with as little interference as possible and without giving them any examples or models. Canon Paterson is coming to London for the exhibition, at which he will lecture and answer questions.

Bulawayo's New Power Station

BULAWAYO'S NEW POWER STATION was opened recently by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, who set in operation the first unit to be completed in a massive structure dominating the city's skyline. It increases Bulawayo's capacity to 28,500 kW, or 500 KW. The installation of a second 15,000 KW unit is proceeding, and the ultimate output of the station will be 50,000 KW. When the municipality took over the Electricity undertaking in 1924 the plant capacity totalled 570 KW. By 1939 an increase of 2,800% in the loads carried had been achieved. Although revenue per unit dropped from 8d. to 4d. per kWh, costs increased from 14% to 22%. It is claimed that no municipal undertaking in the Empire has made these achievements.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kenya in Southern Rhodesia this season has so far been well above the average.

Wandegaya Muslim School in Kampala has been entirely built by an African contractor.

An Africar Advisory Council elected by members of the tribes has been established in Tanzania-Tanganyika.

Intensive training for two months in anti-torpedo nets has been given to 100 specially selected Africans of the Kenya Police emergency squad.

Employment vacancies for Europeans in Southern Rhodesia have risen to 796 compared with 699 at this time last year. The greatest demand is still for building artisans.

A European Authority for Education and an Indian and Goan Authority for Education will be established in Tanganyika under a new Non-Native Educational Ordinance.

Road programmes in Southern Rhodesia have been delayed through non-delivery of heavy tractors, lack of cement, a dearth of skilled plant operators, and an acute shortage of Native labour.

Ministers Accredited to Ethiopia

The Governments of Holland, Norway, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have all accredited Ministers to Ethiopia during the past year, and legations are due to be opened in Addis Ababa by Portugal and India.

An African clerk employed at the Government African school in Kapemuria, Kenya, has been sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment for misappropriation of school fees. Earlier in the year he was fined £25 for forgery.

Central African Airways have announced that with the accommodation problem improves in Salisbury only passengers who had paid a single fare of more than £50 or a return fare of more than £90 will have night-stop accommodation reserved for them.

Gwelo's bus service is expected to start some time this month. Those who propose running the service calculate that the use of 2½-tonne vehicles will permit first-class fares of 2d. per mile (with a minimum of 3d.) and second-class fares of 1d. per mile (minimum 2d.).

Three Europeans, two of whom admitted being deserters, who had escaped from Nakuru prison in Kenya, have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for escaping from custody and six months with hard labour and 12 strokes for robbery with violence.

Information in the Colonies

The Central Office of Information arranged 1,100 lectures on the Commonwealth and Empire in the year ended March 31 last out of a total of 18,253 lectures. Of a total of 1,551 Press notices issued, 16% were to the Colonial Office. The annual report gives interesting particulars of the London Press Service, which is supplied to newspapers overseas.

Subscriptions totalling £56,000 have been received from the British Colonies towards the United Nations Appeal for Children. Of that sum, as previously reported, Kenya has produced £1,000 or 23%. Collections from Federated and Northern Rhodesia went direct to UNICEF. Seychelles £1,055 and Mauritius £1,299.

Nearly 17,000,000 books were produced by the Government Printer in Uganda during 1947, compared with just under 16,000,000 in the previous year. Expenditure was £20,348 and income £22,277. A pro forma formularium of 2,475 pages, costing £1.17, did not appear on the list of stores.

Of Commercial Concern

American interests in African trade is evident from the fact that whereas 25 years ago ships under the United States flag were engaged in services between the Atlantic and Gulf ports and South East and West Africa in 1958 there are now 15 numbered vessels so employed. The American Maritime Maritime Institute report that passenger and cargo vessels due to be added, that two ships of the 15,000 tons will be converted, and that there are plans for two new 19,000-ton vessels with accommodation for about 300 passengers each and large cargo space. Vessels on the American-Africa line now seldom carry more than 12 passengers. There are three times as many sailings as there were before the recent war, and the speed of the voyages has been almost doubled.

For the third time in six weeks cotton rates were imposed on Monday by the Government-sponsored East African Commission. Sacks G.S. 10s. Pekar and L-types 3 and above were all increased by no less than 4d. per lb. to 2s. 2d., 1s. 5d. and 9s. 7d. respectively. There was an advance of 3d. per lb. in Sudan L-types 4 and below at 3s. 15d. and of 1d. per lb. in East African B.P. 52 at 27.90d. In the Sodan group G.S. types and Pekar are now 11d. per lb. above the mid-November prices.

Import Licences

A warning that goods imported into Northern Rhodesia from foreign countries without the necessary import licence would be confiscated in future has been given by Mr. J. Paterson, Director of Crown Supplies. Several firms in South Africa were revealed, on the black list, they were including goods of foreign manufacture in their packages with the excuse that they did not require an import licence.

Mr. J. C. Kerrie's letter in our issue of last week on the growing of soyabean in Africa mentioned a price of 3s. per bar of 200 lb. He has intended to write: "The average African crop per acre, needing 60 lb. of seed, will yield from 800 to 1,200 lb. which at 3s. per bar of 200 lb. basis delivered nearest port should be attractive."

The National Bank of India, Ltd., have acquired the shares in Grindlays Bank, Ltd., which have been held since 1924 by National Provincial Bank, Ltd. It is intended that the present capital and reserves of Grindlays Bank, Ltd., should be substantially increased.

Marshalls Wood Products, Ltd., a company with interests in Kenya, have acquired control of Tinter Dyes, Ltd., of which Mr. S. H. Marshalls M.P. has become chairman, and Mr. F. W. Morris, M.P., managing director. Both have visited East Africa recently.

Some of the more efficient Native growers who are members of the Petain African Tobacco Growers Association, Northern Rhodesia, have this season received a bushel at 2s. 6d. a lb. for their leaf.

Mrs. Stewart and Sons, of South Africa, Ltd., who have large Rhodesian interests, have declared a dividend of 10% (the same trading profit for the year ended June 30, last amounted to £729,022 (£341,930)).

Chambers of Commerce throughout Kenya have urged the retention of some European employment exchange established by the Government.

Dua Plantations, Ltd., produced 164,000 tons of sisal and 200,000 in November, totaling 1,000 tons for the first month of the financial year.

Anglo Rhodesian and General Investment Co., Ltd., announced a dividend of 12% (the same).

East African Airways Corporation are now carrying about 14,000 passengers monthly.

Mills for Jinja

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that licences have just been granted to the Calico Printers Association of Manchester for the establishment of a cotton piece goods mill in Jinja, and to an Anglo-Belgian group for a cotton blanket factory in the same area of Uganda.

Export Duties Imposed

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND is to impose export duties of 2d. per lb. on tea, 2d. per lb. on leaf tobacco, and 3d. per lb. on strip tobacco as from April 1 next. So far as we can learn from people prominently connected with the tobacco industry of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia none of them had had any indication that such action was contemplated by the neighbouring tobacco-growing country.

Copra Contract

THE OFFER by the Board of Trade of a three-year contract to the copra producers of Zanzibar has been accepted in preference to an alternative contract for nine years. The price for 1959 is fixed at £27 for coconut oil and £53.45s. or £54.10s. for copra. In the years 1950-51 the price for copra will be not less than £46, will be negotiated at the end of the preceding year, and in each year the price will be not more than 10% higher or lower than in the preceding year, calculated to the nearest 5s.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., are unlikely to hold their annual meeting until the end of March, owing to delay in concluding the accounts overseas. The second interim dividend of 2s. 5d. making 2s. 10d. for the year to June 30 last, has been announced. Subject to receipt of final accounts from overseas, the combined profit of the group, including £14,000 relating to earlier years and before discounting tax, is approximately £754,000 (£520,000). Taxation absorbs about £429,000, leaving a consolidated net profit of £325,000 (£134,000), which will be increased by about 200,000 bushels from the sale of fixed assets.

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Mining**Coronation Syndicate**

CORONATION SYNDICATE LTD. earned a net profit of £22,400, consisting of a profit outside the Union of £32,412 and loss inside the Union of £9,929 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £22,065 in the previous year. To this must be added £137,553 from share premium account. Taxation absorbed £11,183,000 is allocated to reserve for shares in and advances to subsidiaries; and £74,500 to reserve for shares in other companies, leaving a balance of £13,103 to be carried forward, against £21,752 brought in.

The issued capital is £402,500 in shares of 2s. 6d., each share premium account stands at £1,183,000; current liabilities at £23,016. Fixed assets outside the Union of South Africa are valued at £139,437, current option and prospecting contracts at £12,500, subsidiaries at £16,800, shares in other companies at £45,782 and current assets at £79,949, including £44,648 in cash.

The company has interests in several Rhodesian mines, including West African Zinc, Eldorado, Banket, Homestake, Arnotton and Rozenzwaig.

The directors are Mr. E. P. Kent (chairman), Sir John Forrest, Mr. J. H. Dryer, Mr. G. A. Faber, Mr. S. G. Meece, and Mr. H. Toff. Messrs. J. A. Main, Bailey Southwell and J. A. D. Gillespie are managers. The London Committee consists of Viscount Elphinstone (alternate); Mr. F. L. Orme, and Mr. A. Steele (alternate). Mr. H. B. Browne, the London secretary, is the African Investment Trust Ltd.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held on December 29th in Johannesburg.

New Mining Agreement

Discussions between employers and European employees over the terms of a new agreement for the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia have been successfully concluded. The proposed scheme of rates of pay has been accepted, with the proviso that the question of cost-of-living allowances will be reopened when details of the Government's revised scheme for financial assistance to gold-mines become available. The Ministry of Mines has suggested that the mineworkers should accept the offer made by the employer to increase cost-of-living allowances paid to those earning £17.22s. 6d. a shift. Examples of the new allowances, with the present rates shown in brackets, are: basic pay, £25; cost-of-living allowance, £10.15s. (£8.40s.); basic pay, £25; allowance, £11.3s. (£7.10s.); basic pay, £17.10s.; downshift, £8.07s. 6d. (6s. 5d.).

Rhodesian Anglo-American

MOST of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1947, before charging taxation and directors' additional remuneration, is according to the preliminary statement, approximately £11,397,254, compared with £21,164,900 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% was announced for the financial year 1946-7 to 22nd November, 1947, at 10/- per £10 share, compared with 15% for the previous year. With regard to the final dividend will be quoted up to about January 20, 1948.

Turner and Newall

TURNER AND NEWALL LTD., a company largely interested in the production of asbestos in Southern Rhodesia, earned a net profit of £2,602,361 for the year ended September 30, last, compared with £816,224 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,000,000 and the same amount is reserved against overseas subsidiaries. Preference dividends absorb £53,604, and £20,000 is allocated to pension. A dividend of 15% of the latter, or the ordinary rate, requires £400,423, leaving £479,914 to be carried forward, against £293,302 brought in.

Leviens Syndicate

LEVIENS SYNDICATE LTD., a company with interests in Tanganika Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd., Kosterini Gold Mines Ltd., and Botswana Syndicate Ltd., earned a profit of £5,174 in the year ended May 31st, last, compared with £4,936 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,509, preference dividends require £2,321 and after deducting £1,130 of profits earned before incorporation, £2,838 is carried forward, against £2,330 brought in.

Tanganika Minerals

MINE EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA for the first nine months of the current year totalled about £1,151,200, against £841,028 for January-September, 1946. The value of mineral products was £13,474.

Company Register Report

Coronation. At Tebekwe mine in November 61,000 tons ore were treated for a working period of 24 hrs. at Mamel Mine, 1,800 tons for £4,085, 1,500 tons for £2,700 tons for £837. At Kavu Dredge 170,000 cubic yards of sand were extracted at £110 per cu.yd.

Globe & Phoenix. 31,000 oz. gold were recovered in November from the milling of 6,000 tonnes ore for a working benefit of £17,490. Phoenix mines, 10th level, raised 30 ft. 13th level, 14th level, driven 40 ft., 6 dwls. from level, driven 14th, 16th, 17th level, driven 18 ft., 1 d.wl. from level, driven 14 ft. 15th level, driven 25 ft. 33 dwls. 16th level, driven 14 ft. 14th level, driven 10 ft., 1 d.wl.

Tanganika Central Gold Mines. In October Driller No. 1 was drilled to the dip of the main Dernberg lode intersected the main Dernberg lode at an initial borehole depth of 900 ft., and corresponds to an estimated vertical depth of 800 ft., and is 15 d.wt. over a corrected lode width of 14 ft. 10 in., equivalent to 1.491 inch-dwt. The borehole was deflected and a second intersection of the Dernberg lode was obtained at an inclined borehole depth of 1,002 ft., corresponding to an estimated vertical depth of 902 ft., intersecting 16.9 d.wt. over a corrected lode width of 85.5 ft., equivalent to 1.445 inch-dwt. The programme is being continued.

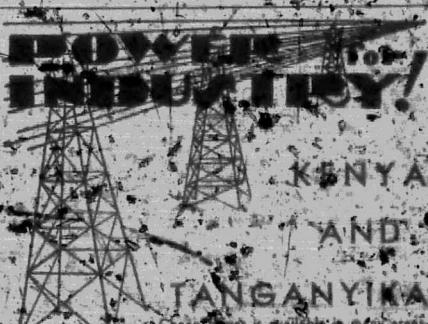
Free Gold Market

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has announced that the official price paid for the gold produced by the Kasai Photo mines in the Congo is unremunerative, and although no decision has yet been reached in regard to the organization of a free gold market, as from January 1, only 60% of the production will be reserved for the Belgian National Bank. In the manner in which the remaining 40% will be sold at a free price, jewellers, dentists or private persons will have to be decided.

Dividends

CAN. AND MOTOR OIL MINING CO. LTD. announced an interim dividend of 8%.

REZENDE MINES LTD. are declaring no dividend. Year's distribution was 6%.



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Kenyatta Park, Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tabora, Blantyre, Mzimba, Mwanza.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

The Diversified Electrical Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Blantyre, Mzimba, Mwanza.

LONDON: 100, Bishopsgate, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Company Meetings

Dwa Plantations, Limited**Mr. S. R. Hagg's Statement****Production, Prices and Prospects**

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on Wednesday, December 15, 1947, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

In the absence through illness of Mr. W. H. Hogg, M.A., the chairman of the company, Mr. Arthur Rawlins, M.C., F.C.A., presided.

Mr. Rawlins read the following address, which had been prepared by Mr. Hagg:

"I am sorry that the holding of this meeting has been delayed until it is late, but the delay was necessitated by the visit to the management director and myself to Kenya from where we did not return until November."

Results for the Year

"Output of sisal in 1947 amounted to 765 tons, compared with 630 tons in the previous year, the decrease being due to acute labour shortage. By reason of the increase of £2.9 per ton in the price of sisal, however, which took place in March, 1947, our output realized an average price of £55.7 per ton compared with £38.9 in 1946. Production expenses, including a higher charge for estate redemption and depreciation, increased from £21 2s. per ton to £31 1s. per ton.

"The working for all purposes, the operating profit was £1,918, subject to taxation, compared with £1,053 for the previous year. With the addition of £1,000 for interest there is a net profit of £1,929, making when £1,125 brought forward an available balance of £5,064.

Taxation absorbs £6,500 and the directors recommend a transfer of £1,500 to the pensions reserve and £1,659 to the general reserve, bringing this latter reserve up to a round figure of £6,000. The fixed 4% dividend on the preference shares was paid to December 31, 1947, and a dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares is recommended for the year 1947, compared with 7½% in 1946.

Dividend Policy

"The board makes no apology for appearing to be contrary to the wishes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in recommending the payment of a high dividend, as they feel that the ordinary shareholders entitled to a better return having regard to the loss they sustained in 1937, when eleven-twelfths of their capital was written off, and to the fact that they received no dividends at all between 1929 and 1947.

The dividend of 20% now recommended is equivalent to 1.66% only on the original capital and the total dividend amounts to only £971.0s. on after deduction of income tax, and this is shared by nearly 300 ordinary shareholders.

The preference shareholders are entitled to their full dividend of 4%, and a participating dividend of 4% on the preference shares is accordingly recommended.

The appropriation for taxation and reserves and the dividends absorb £13,649, leaving £1,418 to be carried forward.

Sale of Kedah Estate

The balance-sheet has been prepared to conform with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, but few changes were necessary in the form of your company's accounts, as these for recent years had been prepared on the same basis as the new.

As I mentioned last year, the Kedah estate will in 1947 at a price in excess of the book value. The sale was not completed until 1948, and the whole of

the purchase price has now been received. The proceeds will be used towards development and re-equipment expenditure on Dwa and Manga estates.

In consequence of the sale of Kedah, the total of the fixed assets shows a reduction. Additions to the equipment of Dwa and Manga consist of the building of staff houses and Native camps and the purchase of road, transport and tractors.

Adequate amortization of the fixed assets and depreciation of buildings and machinery have been written off.

Visit to Africa

"No visit to the estates was made by the director in 1946, but Mr. Holley, general manager, September, 1947, a visit during which he spent nearly two months in Kenya, most of which time he spent on the Dwa and Manga estates. During that time he examined in detail every operation on the estates, and he discussed at length with the general manager plans for increasing output and for the provision of additional machinery so as to minimize in the future any danger to production on account of machine failure. He visited East and South Africa, while Mr. Holley was there, and I was able to have discussions with him and the general manager during his visit.

It seems to me desirable that the managing director should make an annual visit to the estates, except in the years when the general manager is in England on leave. Our visits in 1946 and 1947 have shown that there are many problems which can be solved only by personal consultation.

Labour

"The shortage of African labour remained acute during 1946 and 1947, and not only in the lower output of sisal, but also delayed the putting into operation of some of the new clearing and replanting of certain of the coastal areas of Dwa and the planting of new areas at Manga.

At the time of our meeting last year, Mr. Brown, the manager of Dwa Estate, was engaged on a recruiting mission in the African reserves, and this mission was a complete success. Some few months had necessarily to elapse before the results of the work became apparent, but the labour force at Dwa increased to 4,000 between November, 1947, and October, 1948.

Every effort is being made to import labour from the African estates, to encourage them to remain for a further period after the expiry of the contracts on which they are recruited. There has been some improvement in the labour supply at Manga, but more men are needed, and a recruiting mission on behalf of this estate will be undertaken in the near future.

Increased Output

"The increase in the labour force at Dwa and Manga has enabled us to record higher outputs in 1948, and the combined output from the two estates up to the end of November amounted to 1,400 tons compared with 630 tons in the whole of 1947.

The price of sisal was increased, in January, 1948, and again in July, 1948, so that, with a larger output and a better price, we shall be able to show improved results in the current year.

The contract with the Miners of Durban was extended to December 31, 1948, but there will be no

and after that date, East African sisal will therefore be sold from January, 1949, on an uncontrolled market, and it remains to be seen what effect this will have on prices. It is possible that prices will remain from their present level, but they should remain on a remunerative basis at least for a few years, in view of the difficulties experienced by growers of sisal fibre in rehabilitating their estates in the Dutch East Indies and in Nigeria.

Replanting programme

It has been decided to clear annually a substantial area of the old sisal on Dws' estates, and to plough and plant new areas by the best modern methods. The replanted areas will on maturity give a first-class sisal, and when the operation is completed we can expect higher outputs than we have recently been getting.

"It had been hoped to begin clearing in the early part of 1947, but we experienced disappointing delays in the delivery of the heavy tractor and other machinery required, and operations could not be started until October. To date about 400 acres have been cleared. New machinery has been ordered to replace or supplement the existing plant, and it is planned to have sufficient machinery available to deal with the leaf whilst the new areas will yield maximum yields. The second de-roofing unit at Dws has been installed, and a third unit will be put in shortly. This will ensure that two units can always be at work whilst the third is overhauled, and all three units can thus be kept in good condition.

If conditions remain satisfactory, the operations will revert to clearing almost entirely out of our own resources, including the proceeds of the sale of Kedai, and temporary borrowing which may be required should not amount to more than £10,000.

Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

Sir John Chancellor's Statement

New Capital Expenditure Required

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY LIMITED WAS HELD ON DECEMBER 16 AT WINCHESTER HOUSE, 101 BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.S.O., chairman and joint managing director of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. H. M. Lewis, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the chairman's statement which had been circulated with the report and accounts:

Particulars of the operations for the year ended August 31, 1948, are shown in the directors' report in reference to my respects it will be observed that that year the sum of £10,000 has been written off the coal mining and other rights by way of amortization.

Trading Results

The profit for the year amounted to £94,682, to which has been added the balance brought forward from the previous year, £19,981, making the total of £114,663.

From this amount the sum of £50,000 has been transferred to general reserves leaving a balance of £64,563, out of which the board recommend the payment of a dividend of 5% less income tax, £4,719, which will leave £18,944 to be carried forward.

Although our sales of coal and coke show an increase of 17,701 tons and 19,482 tons respectively, when compared with the previous year, the shortage of railway

space again made it impossible for us to supply the whole of the orders of our customers, and adversely affected the systematic operations of the colliery.

Further areas will be planted at Msinga, and a new factory on a more convenient site will be built. An improved water-supply is being installed, and every possible step will be taken to increase the labour force.

Local Management

We are very much indebted to the general manager, the estates managers and their engineers and field assistants for the manner in which they overcame the difficulties created by the acute labour shortage and labour troubles in 1947, and the use they have made of the higher labour force in 1948 to increase output and to carry out improvements and extensions to roads, buildings, and machinery.

Additions to the staff have been made to provide sufficient supervision for the large number of Africans now employed, and the ambitions provided for the staff have been improved. The managing director reports that all the European staff are well satisfied with their conditions of service, and the board is appreciative of the services they have rendered.

I should like with your approval to send to the general manager and his staff a message expressing our thanks to them and our appreciation of their continued loyal and enthusiastic service.

The directors' report and accounts were unanimously adopted; a dividend of 2½% on the ordinary shares and a participating dividend of 4% on the preference shares of the company were approved, and the retiring director was re-elected.

The shareholders do not feel that a basket of sympathy should be sent to Mr. Hogg in his illness, with an expression of the hope that he would soon be restored to health.

wagon again made it impossible for us to supply the whole of the orders of our customer, and adversely affected the systematic operations of the colliery.

There is a rapidly increasing demand for coal in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and a considerable number of further quantities were received for export overseas. We unfortunately cannot take advantage of this business until the railways, which are in a position to supply additional transport.

New Works

A washed coal storage bunker has recently been completed, and the installation of a further storage bunker for large coal with the necessary equipment will be completed as soon as possible. This installation will not only be of assistance to the railways in enabling us to give a quicker turn-round of their trucks, but it will also be of considerable benefit to us in dealing with fluctuations in the supply of trucks.

The new battery of coke ovens has been completed, and the final section is now in commission. The ovens have given excellent results as regards both the quality and quantity of the coke produced.

Progress has been made in connexion with the by-product plant. Portions of the tar distillation plant have already arrived at the colliery.

In connection with the increase of the capacity of the plant to which I referred in our last annual general meeting, the new coal-washing plant has been ordered and orders for the additional plant share will shortly be

placed. In order to ensure sanitary conditions at the collieries we have authorized the installation of a water-borne sewage system.

The year under review has been an extremely difficult one for those in control of Native labour. The heavy wage increases granted railway Native employees under the Government award caused much unrest among other employed Natives, including colliery employees. To avert a threatened strike considerable wage increases (not unwaranted) in view of the heavy increase in native cost of living were put into effect, and the situation is now generally satisfactory.

During the past year our general manager, Mr. J. A. Darcy, visited London. This visit afforded your board an opportunity of discussing with him the many problems that arise in connection with the operations of the collieries. Once again I wish to thank Mr. Darcy and his staff for the highly efficient manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted at the collieries.

Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:

In view of possible difficulties in obtaining the greater supplies of Native labour necessary to increase our output of coal, we have taken steps to increase to a much greater degree of mechanization of mining. This has been necessary both in mining and transportation.

In all, the capital expenditure contemplated amounts to some £100,000, and in this connexion it will be observed in reference to the note on the balance sheet that at August 31st the sum committed is included at that date for the purchase of plant and machinery, amounting to approximately £100,000.

This company is the only producer of coal in East Rhodesia, and in view of the estimated future requirements of our contract customers, the increasing demands of the growing population and of newly established industries, it is of vital importance that the collieries

should be set in a position to meet these demands. As I have already stated, the shortage of rolling stock has prevented us from supplying the whole of our customer's existing requirements. The railway company has, however, obtained and is continuing to obtain delivery of additional wagons and locomotives, and we look forward to a considerable improvement in the relatively near future.

We have received letters from a stockholder who has commented adversely on the dividend recommended by the board, and asked if the limitation to 5% was due to the voluntary arrangement prevailing in this country. Would you let the limitation of our dividend to 5% is on the way connected with that arrangement?

Provision of New Capital

I advised stockholders at the last annual general meeting that in order to enable the collieries to meet the greatly increased demand for coal in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and possibly for Malaya, it would be necessary to incur considerable capital expenditure and that further substantial sums would have to be provided from revenue during the next few years to meet the total amount of expenditure as advised.

It would, however, if the proposed expansion in demand for our products, etc., necessitates a greater capital outlay than has been originally anticipated, coupled with the increasing cost of plant, machinery, etc., it will not be possible for this expenditure to be financed wholly out of revenue without arrangement for a short-term loan.

The alternative would be to increase the ordinary share capital of the company by an issue of shares which does not commend itself to your board, as in their opinion the interests of the stockholders would be better served by the procedure which we propose to adopt.

The report and accounts were adopted and the other formal business duly transacted.

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Tanganika Concessions, Ltd. Company's Interests Reviewed

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANIKI CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 16 in London.

MR. MAURICE HELY-MITCHINSON, M.C., chairman of the company, presided.

The following is a resume of his circulated statement:

After crediting an amount of £22,339 received from the Union Miniere Company in respect of dividends and bonuses for 1947 and £20,830 in respect of amount received from the Benguela Railway Company on account of redemption of 4% long-term debentures for 1947, and after providing £30,000 for taxation, the surplus on profit and loss account was £27,203, appropriated as follows: £12,818 for dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 10%, less tax, and £14,385 for dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5%, less tax, the balance of £12,936 being carried forward.

Comparison with 1946

It is interesting to compare the balance sheet presented to day with the balance sheet of July 31 of the previous year. Since then the 2% unsecured loan amount has risen by £84,005 due to an increase from the liabilities reserves have been increased from £102,104 including £10,270 formerly in suspense and other transferred to profit and loss to £650,000 profit and loss balance has been increased from nil to £126,936 and cash has increased from £22,440 to £95,742, so that each £12,500 in the book value of British Government securities included among current assets in the balance sheet.

At the same time current liabilities have increased from £9,258 to £78,983, which latter figure includes £2,984 reserves for United Kingdom taxation to April 1949, and £26,964 for the dividends now proposed. There is also a reserve of £230,000 for United Kingdom income tax for fiscal year 1949-50.

Your principal interests are in the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, the Benguela Railway Company, Central Gold Areas, Ltd., and Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Union Miniere fixed charges have been reduced, and now stand at 3,694,888.41 Belgian francs. Copper output in 1947 amounted to 1,38,340 metric tons, compared with 1,38,385 in 1946.

Benguela Railway Results

Gross operating receipts of the Benguela Railway for 1947 amounted to £1,21,104 as against £63,175 in 1946, and after transferring £36,000 to residual reserve account, the excess of income over expenditure set aside towards redemption of debentures was £250,380, compared with £82,000 in the previous year.

Gold production of the Geita Gold Mine, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1948, was 17,172 oz, compared with 15,172 oz, for the previous year, production being due to labour troubles and mechanical breakdowns which seriously interfered with operations since the end of June, however, there has been a gradual improvement in operating results. A necessary equipment for the mine extension of 1,000 tons daily capacity was installed during the year.

Production of 30,000 tons of ore brought into production during the year will be shown in the production report and the grade higher than the mine average milled. Development of the 7 level of the mine has made a considerable improvement in the grade of ore over the mine average, with greatly increased tonnage estimated. The estimated ore recovery at June 30, 1948, showed a total of 1,307,025 tons of an average grade of 9 dwt per ton, but no figure below the surface is included.

The report was adopted.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. Effect of Rising Costs

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held on December 16 at the registered office, 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.

MR. A. H. MOREING, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY of the company, who presided, said:

"My first duty is to express our sorrow at the unexpected and untimely death of our chairman, Col. L. S. Scovell. He was the embodiment of the confidence from its inception, and in all my experience I have never known a chairman who devoted himself more closely to the interests and well-being of the company than while he presided. I much regret very obliquely and intimate friend, and I can assure you that it is with the resolve to endeavour to follow faithfully in his footsteps that I approach my task as chairman of the company."

The following is an extract from the rest of the chairman's statement and the consulting engineers' and general managers' report circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947:

Mining Operations

"During 1946 the ore milled and treated was 41,700 tons for a recovery of 14,890 oz. of gold, equivalent to 11.4 dwt per ton milled, whereas during 1947, as a result of increased hand-sorting, 30,315 tons were milled for a recovery of 15,222 oz., equivalent to 7.3 dwt per ton milled.

"Early in the present year the board decided to authorize the consulting engineers to drive a main south crosscut in the No. 24 level. This crosscut had as its intent the intersection of an ore channel, disclosed by diamond drilling, which was assumed to be the No. 1 footwall reef. The results that have followed are of considerable interest.

"It appears that there is, as expected, a west dipping to the general east-west trend of the other footwalls, but, in addition, another reef has been disclosed, the strike of which is northerly, and at right angles to the strike of the other reefs. What this may very mean is impossible to assess at the moment. It may be that there are other reefs parallel to the main, and the consulting engineers are now considering what steps should be taken to ascertain whether this is or not."

Reserves

"At the end of the year under review (December 31, 1947) the ore reserves were estimated at 490,000 tons, average value of 10.4 dwt per ton, and compared with 77,000 tons and 19.10 dwt per ton respectively for 1946. Thus, despite the disappointing results in the quartz vein, mining operations have largely kept pace with the rate of mining. The principal additions to the reserves were made from the No. 24 footwall reef group.

"The tonnage of ore milled during the year was 43,200 tons, of which 19,666 tons and 16,511 tons were drawn from No. 1 and No. 4 footwall reefs respectively. Of this total 4,511 tons were from development.

"Hand sorting was continued and 12,617 tons of waste was rejected. During the year 30,515 tons of ore were milled and treated by cyanidation for a recovery of 14,890 oz. of gold, equivalent to 7.3 dwt per ton milled, and the extraction averaged 45.8% compared with 41,700 tons, 14,890 fine oz. and 7.3 dwt respectively for the year 1946.

"The average working cost, including all development, was 7s. 4d. per ton of ore milled compared with 57s. in 1946. Development cost 15s. 5d. per ton milled compared with 9s. per ton for the previous year.

The report was adopted.

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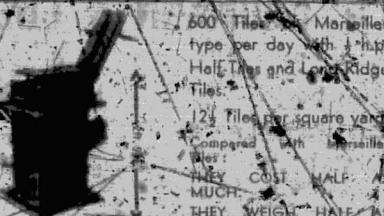
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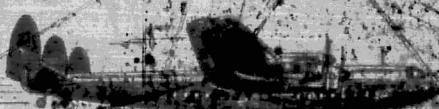
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MISUNDERSTANDINGS concerning Nyasaland Railways should be dispelled by the candid statement of the chairman of the company which appears in full on another page. It is understandable that the Good Fortune comments made editorially in the news paper some months ago when criticisms which seemed to us exaggerated had been made in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. From all over the world there have been reports since the end of the war of desperate shortages of locomotives and rolling stock, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, there is no railway anywhere in Africa which is not in urgent need of replacements and additions in order to handle its traffic which in many cases has grown enormously since pre-war days. Nyasaland, which could scarcely expect to be the world's one and only exception, is in the unusually fortunate position of having a backlog of traffic which amounts to no more than one-tenth of the total tonnage carried by the railways last year.

That fact suggests that the directors have in the past provided an adequate margin of equipment for all traffic that can have been

very little increase in that respect since 1939, the traffic carried has almost exactly doubled in the intervening eight years. Though fifty wagons have recently arrived and further fifty should be delivered in about six months because orders were placed long ago, substantial relief is not to be expected for another year, for the real handicap is lack of power. New locomotives, the first of those on order will not be shipped before next June, despite the high priority given to their manufacture. All things considered Nyasaland should congratulate herself on receiving so high a preference at a time when the railway systems serving far more highly developed territories like the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Nigeria are clamouring for engines and rolling stock.

There has been much loose talk of "remote control" of the Nyasaland railway system from London. Mr. Codrington points out that four of the members of his board have visited Nyasaland and that the fifth, Sir James Milne Conquer, who became a Government nominee less than a year ago is about to leave London for Central Africa.

there have, in fact, been four visits by directors in the past three years, within which period the general manager has also visited England. Those who control policy must therefore have thoroughly up-to-date knowledge of local conditions, and executive responsibility is, of course, imposed in the local administration. In such circumstances what justification can there be for complaints of "remote control"? particularly as two of the five directors are nominated by the Secretary of State, which means that the Nyasaland Government has its own spokesmen on the board. Criticisms in regard to the bridge at Chirromo are likewise answered by Mr. Godfridson, the candour of whose statement is to be welcomed.

* * *

It might well be emulated by the chairman of some other important enterprises in East and Central Africa, for while some companies see the opportunity of their annual

Opportunities for an informative review, Company Chairmen,

addressed as much to the general public as to their members, either cling to the outworn and narrow conception that they are addressing a small and almost private audience of shareholders, afraid that almost the only concern need be to describe the finances of the enterprise. One result of that unenlightened attitude in so many quarters in Great Britain and the United States especially has been the diminishing of the idea that the prosperity of private enterprise is something quite distinct from the general welfare of the community, and even in conflict with it. That attitude has led to the mean and culpable creation of ill-feeling between capital and labour, from which has sprung an antagonism favourable to the growth of class hatred and Communism. Commodity workers in the Colonial Empire can and should use the opportunities afforded by their annual reports and meetings to make their contribution to public enlightenment in economic affairs.

ILLICIT PROFITS of about six hundred thousand pounds a year are made by cotton buyers in Uganda, most of them Indians, through deliberate policy of cheating the illiterate African

Cheating and Race Relations. Cotton Industry Commission, in its report from which extracts appear in this issue, has found no malpractices were prevalent, but few

can have suspected that they were on so vast a scale. Many buyers and ginners are, of course, above reproach, but the commissioners were driven to the conclusion that in many cases "the cheating is instigated from the top." A respected and experienced Indian alleged that all the Africans engaged to prevent fraudulent practices from chiefs to African agricultural officers are "approachable," and other Indians deplored "the disastrous effect which the widespread cheating by Indian cotton buyers has had upon the relations between the African and Asian races in Uganda, as a result of which in the eyes of the African cotton grower all Indians are branded as swindlers, and the honest Indian has to suffer in reputation by reason of the misdeeds of his dishonest compatriots." Here, then, is a challenge to Indian political, commercial and cultural leaders as grave and urgent as that to the Government of the Protectorate.

A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT HOUSE

HOLSE, East Africa, Messrs Kettles-Roy & Son (Mombasa), Ltd., and a leading manufacturing company in England, Raleigh Industries Limited and Sons, Ltd., have each

undertaken to provide a scholarship worth £120 annually at Makerere College, Uganda for two or three years, according to the course selected by the successful candidate and at the expense of the initial period to consider whether they can continue the arrangement. Since the object of the gifts is to help Africans attain higher education there is no condition as to the studies undertaken shall be of a commercial or industrial nature. Moreover, either award may be made by the committee entrusted with the presentation to a new entrant to the college or to a candidate who has completed the two-year course in arts or science and is ready for advanced study. EAST AFRICAN RUBBER LTD. suggested years ago that those who had prospered in East Africa might provide scholarships at Makerere, but so far that institution has received little financial support from non-official sources. Dr. Williamson of Tanzania made the magnificent gift of £5,000 some months ago, and Messrs. Gow & Son, Ltd., have, we know, to some extent paid the fees of two African students. Being the first commercial concern to take that initiative, the two scholarships now announced are evidence further proof of the genuine interest of far-sighted business men in the better education of Africa and a new challenge to others to emulate their example.

Deliberate Cheating of African Cotton Growers

Uganda Cotton Commission Profoundly Shocked

No work of DOCUMENT than the Report of the Uganda Cotton Advisory Commission, 1948 (Government of Uganda, 21s.), can have been published in East Africa for years.

The chairman of the commission was Sir Norman Whitley, a judge of many years standing, and his colleagues were Mr. W. R. Palmer, who has had long experience in the L.M.R.棉纺厂, and Mr. J. S. Gardiner, a London accountant, selected to give advice particularly in regard to costing problems. The three members were therefore completely independent. They had as joint secretaries, Mr. T. R. Hayes, Assistant Director of Agriculture, and Mr. R. Wilcock, secretary of the Cotton Exporters' Group, the organization set up during the war to represent the interests of the cotton trade in Uganda.

The commissioners consider that institutions and economic facilities can probably not be given to the native cotton growers in Uganda under the present system of primary buying. By their terms of reference, however, they were precluded from making recommendations in that matter, and they were informed by the Government that it had no intention of considering any fundamental change in the organization of the cotton markets. They therefore make no formal recommendation in this regard—but express their strong feeling that if the interests of these producers cannot be adequately safeguarded by action following their own recommendation, the Government should consider curtailing the buying of cotton from the ginnings and the establishment of some separate organization to undertake its buying.

A Four-fold Increase of Agricultural Staff Recommended.
A four-fold increase in the staff of the agricultural department is recommended as the effective means of bringing an Army's training in agricultural methods, the additional cost would, it is held, be fully repaid by the greater value of the cotton produced.

Economic justice lies on the fact that whereas Uganda has only 12 European agricultural officers and 11 special officers, and that of that number only 17 and 16 respectively are genuinely engaged in such farms, the Indian and 25 African and more than 100 European agricultural experts devoting themselves to work on cotton.

The Director of Agriculture said in evidence that a large increase in acreage could be expected but that he was not in a position to increase in yield from the present average of 7.70 lb. per acre to at least 10 lb. based on 1,250 lbs. per acre, the lime price of 2s. a lb. and excluding any revenue from cotton seed, the increase which would affect the annual value of Uganda's cotton exports from £10,000,000.

Earlier opening of the cotton buying season is recommended. The process of primary buying should start in October or November, so that the amount of cotton as yet uncollected will not be apt ready to start before December.

The system of *kyalo*, the collection of raw cotton from their cotton to marketing points, entitles each grower to be refused to the collecting point before midday on the same day. The commissioners consider that an extra cent per lb. should be paid for cotton brought to stores and ginnings other than by road transport.

They urge that all possible encouragement, guidance and assistance should be given to co-operative societies. Middlemen are described as an undesirable and unnecessary feature in the industry.

Very strong comments are made on malpractices in the industry, and extracts from the following extract:

"...we have been greatly shocked and profoundly disturbed by the nature and the cheating nature of the cotton buyers. We have seen the wide spread scheme of the cotton buyers to obtain a maximum return of the cotton at the lowest possible price. The cotton buyers have satisfied us that they are not interested in the welfare of the cotton growers and that this form of cheating is rampant."

Running Short of Cotton.
"We have listened to the grower's complaints collectively in the fields of abundance, shortage, damage and failure and to witness from the cotton buyers' side the reverse of what we expected. Proprietary cotton buyers excepted, we have found the rule of thumb in the planting is that they have suggested that all importers and buyers are dishonest, and are, of course, slow and avoid rewards but Asian, African, wireless, paddy, etc., the black sheep never flock."

"With regard to we have to record that as far as considered economic justice lies on there is such a multitude of cattle sheep as to constitute a running sore in the vital industry which demands remedies of the most drastic kind. The complaints of the growers have been corroborated by the evidence of administrators, agricultural officers, commercial men, and the like category from Katikro to mutonene, and also the evidence of some ginnings, of European, Asian, and so-called buyers."

"The evidence has satisfied us that in many cases the cheating starts from and is instigated from the top from several sources we have heard of the existence of secret agreements between ginnings and buyers whereby the buyer is called upon to hand over to the ginnings substantially more cotton than he has in fact paid for. The figure generally given has been 10% in excess of an African buyer put at 15%."

Buyers Trained in Goshastha.

"No evidence can be elicited worth by reason of it being comparatively rare that one man was a member of a delegation from a country, and his very voice bears mainly witness to the inadequacy of the present price of the grower fixed by Government. We did not find that any delegation of a source mentioned it mentioned this "Goshastha". Questioned as to the nature of his work, it gradually emerged that he had been engaged by an Indian as a cotton buyer and had been told that he was expected to handle over 15% more cotton than he paid for." The following extract from the evidence of a highly respectable Indian with practical knowledge of the cotton business is also significant:

"It is very difficult to assess accurately the extent of cheating but without exaggeration it can be stated that the amount of cheating must amount to at least 10% on the average. In order to carry out this cheating some dealers employ highly specialized cotton buyers who are well trained in the art of giving underweight to the cotton purchases. Ordinarily these cotton buyers work more or less at £150s. or 250s. a month but because of their special training in this art of cheating, they are paid as much as 8,000s. to 10,000s. for buying cotton on the duration of the cotton buying season which hardly lasts more than two or three months in the year. Government in its attempt to stop this cheating does employ a series of African officers from the chief to the African agricultural officer, but experience shows that every one of them is approachable."

"It is conceivable that there should be a certain amount of waste grown in every cotton commodity, although relatively small, may be mostly about 40 to 200 lb. and some buyers estimate 20 lb. If the scale shows 100 lb. the

lower would be paid for 80 lbs. and the buyer gets the benefit of the odd 4 lbs. These odd fractions mount up, and we have heard in evidence that before segregating the total would average 100 lbs., with 3% as an added figure. This represents a legitimate average.

What constitutes a scandal is the many are not content with that, but deliberately ingratiate their buyers to cheat the illiterate growers by the scales in order to make the average something like 100%, which on a crop of 300,000 bales and a seed cotton price of 30 cents per lb. works out at some £600,000 *illiter profit*.

When we began to hear evidence to this effect we wondered how this illegal *cotton* could be covered up in a firm's books. After looking into the matter, we are satisfied that this can easily be done. The most common practice appears to be for the buyer to cover up his ill-gotten gains in purchases from fictitious growers and to draw out the cash as though the cotton had been paid for to grower.

We are astounded at the evidence that cheating takes place both at stemmeries and at ginnies, but that it is more prevalent at ginnies since there is little or no competition between buyers and also there is more room for growing.

Malpractices Arise from Illiteracy

The reasons why there are so few convictions are: (1) That it is extremely difficult to catch out the delinquent. (2) That buyers are clever and have evolved a technique: they do not treat white Europeans or other responsible persons as though, and they do not cheat a grower whom they know or find to be intelligent and illiterate. (3) that the chiefs and askaris whose duty it should be to hem them and detect offenders are regularly bribed to look the other way.

So far we have dealt only with malpractices by buyers. The buyer has also to protect himself from certain malpractices of growers.

The root of all evil of these malpractices lies in the illiteracy of the thousands of growers, which makes them so easy and tempting a prey, and in the enormous rapacity of many buyers; and we refer to add in some cases of the persons who employ them.

If all the growers could read and write it would manifestly become easier to catch them successfully than dishonest buyers who would naturally attempt to conceal their offence. But that ideal state of things cannot even come to fruition outside the lifetime of many years.

An Indian ginner suggested that something might be done to the way of teaching all growers to read figures. His idea is that when all growers are assembled at ginneries or stores to sell their cotton, classes might be organized in which one of that number who has some education, or perhaps a chief, would instruct them in the rudiments of figures.

It occurs to us that the simplest solution might be to arrange such classes during the month preceding the opening of the cotton season at *any known* headquarters or perhaps at each *ginnery*, making it compulsory for every cotton grower to attend until he has attained the very modest standard which would be sufficient to enable him to read correctly the figures on the scale.

Should Buying Be Divorced from Ginning?

A number of responsible persons have advised us the view that the only substantial cure for this evil is to do away with the practical monopoly by closing buying at present carried by the ginnery and to divorce paying from ginning by organizing some form of primary marketing board sponsored by Government, but which would operate largely through Native administration and co-operative societies. Some such possibility was reluctantly envisaged by Sir Charles Johnson in his 1936 *Report*.

We were informed by the government that consideration as to the feasibility of this alternative, such a change was not likely to be undertaken in the near future of Palestine, so that we have excluded from pursuing the matter further, but we deem it most important that the ginning industry should realize that unless they collectively, wholeheartedly in putting a stop to this cheating, the time may come when there will be no option but to place the buying of seed cotton in other hands.

Eminent Indians, some connected with the ginning industry and some not so connected, have before us explored the desirability of which the widespread cheating by Indian cotton buyers, and upon the relations between the African and Asian races in this, as a result of which in the eyes of the African cotton grower all Indians are branded as swindlers, and the honest Indian has to suffer in reputation by reason of the misdeeds of his dishonest compatriots.

We are convinced that even with due care the Indian, the man sufficiently simple that physical methods of scales could always be a local African. He can never be induced to call out the weight in the language of the buyer, and he has been found to be of great assistance in this. We are a little doubtful that there is good ground for the almost universal belief among growers and everyone concerned that the Indian, including the traders and small dealers, is

greedy and prone to abuse, in like manner to be trifled by a dishonest buyer.

Finally, in our deliberations we were greatly impressed by the evidence of two well-known and highly respected Indians who strongly advocated some form of standard automatic scale for use at all buying centres. We understand that that possibility is being discussed with manufacturers in England. The idea would be a scale with a dial face which automatically records the weight on a ticket which is given to the grower. If such a scale is not procurable or if the cost is prohibitive our recommendation is that at every ginnery and buying centre there should be provided a standard Government scale at which the grower can ascertain the weight of his cotton immediately before selling it.

Call for Standard Scales

All growers are enthusiastically in favour of this standard scales, and it is suggested that the expense of buying them might suitably be borne by the accomplished Cotton Fund, arguing that any money so spent would directly benefit the grower by enabling him to protect himself against cheating.

We recommend that each scale should cost £10.00, the board showing how much money a grower would receive at the current price, one to 100 lb. of seed cotton.

We have been greatly impressed by evidence as to the system of weighing in open baskets of a standard size which is in force in the Congo.

Some of the advantages of such a system would seem to be: (1) that it gets away with any possibility of baiting stones or other foreign matter, since the basket is weighed itself; (2) that the buyer can easily see the weight of the cotton; and (3) that there can be no difficulty in finding a

The Agricultural Department and the Uganda Cotton Association are in favour of this proposal.

[Editorial comment appears under *Matters of Moment*.]

New Government of the Sudan

Hall Executive Council Sudanese

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the Sudan, after consultation with the Leader of the Assembly, has made the following appointments by virtue of his powers under the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly Ordinance.

Ministers

AGRICULTURE	Abdullah Bey Khalil
HEALTH	Dr. Ali Bairi
EDUCATION	Abdel Rahman Ali Taha
CIVIL SECRETARY	
INTERIOR	Abdel Salam Abdalla
FINANCE	Mecawi Suliman, Justice
IRRIGATION	Mohamed Ali Shawki
RAILWAYS	Abdel Rahim Abdou
PUBLIC WORKS	Abdulla Masudi
ECONOMICS & TRADE	Abdel Magid Ahmed
DEFENCE	Sheikh Abdulla Bach Oba
POSTS & TELEGRAPHS	Suleiman Hassan
VETERINARY SERVICES	Umar Mohamed Ahmed

The Governor-General has appointed as Councillors without Portfolio in Council: Ibrahim Ahmed, A. O. Kamel, and K. J. Hillier.

After consulting the Leader of the Assembly, the Governor-General has appointed the following Civil Secretaries to be members of Council: Abdel Magid Ahmed and Abdel Rahman Abdou. The Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Kaid have also been appointed members of the Council.

The Executive Council will consist of 17 members: the Leader of the Assembly, the Minister for Health, the Minister for Education, Ibrahim Ahmed, A. O. Kamel, K. J. Hillier, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Kaid, Abdulla Masudi, Suleiman Hassan, and A. Ali Shawki.

Opening the Assembly, the Governor-General informed the members that the new Government would be formed by the spirit of fair play and justice. He hoped that the powers reserved to himself would remain dormant. The Mullah, Sayyid Sayyid Ali, the Sayyid of the Shari'a, and the Governor would be

Tadpoles, Tapis, Quidnuncs - and Groundnuts

Rosette Disease Reported from Two Groundnut Areas

THE ROADS AND TRACES cut in the Kongwa area of the East African groundnut scheme would stretch from Land's End to Abenbury, the area cleared is larger than Manchester, and the area under crop this season should be as big as the whole of Birmingham, writes Mr. Rodney Best, editor of *Our World*, the monthly journal of the Overseas Food Corporation.

Eventually the scheme should cover an area twice the size of the County of Somersett, more than four times that of Nottinghamshire.

Colonel Bwart S. Grogan, who visited Kongwa some time ago, wrote on his return to Nairobi:

"I was greatly impressed with the immense effort that has been made at Kongwa in the face of difficulties over and above the normal resistance of Mother Africa, and when we were beyond the control of the Kongwa people."

Dangers of Over-mechanization

The concept is a good one. Whatever measure of mechanization is achieved will be an invaluable contribution to the development of the continent's new sterile lands. Africa, which must add their contribution whatever it may prove to be to the bare shelves of the world'slarder. The purpose is an all-important that the so-called "factory farms" are a matter of secondary importance.

The scheme appears to have been unduly hurried by secondary folk at home shooting ice peanuts tomorrow. The visual pictures of the soil are dear to such pleasers.

It also though that excessive emphasis is being laid mechanization after 10 years of prodding by Mr. Attlee. It is the secondarily over-mechanize.

Let me assure you that if it is not followed up by the infantry—and given a year or so of delay after the Panzer attack, a few protheses will achieve the work of innumerable D.D.s, and without disturbing the soil stretch the duration of the war.

Secondly you are no conquistadores and I do not call off your all for the incredible physical results you have achieved over so short a time.

Your trouble, I suspect, is that the scheme is too vast, too long range for the vision of the tadpoles, the tapis and the quidnuncs of society.

Top Heavy Administration

Mr. Ched Moller in a broadcast from London to southern Rhodesia:

"The direction of the groundnut scheme is by a central board, though a resident member in Tanzania, leaving in November. So much interference in the scheme there is; none can deny the brilliance in the administration; all I can say is that the primary object is the optimistically arithmetical without any reference to African responsibilities. According to last year's figures, 1947-48, there were to be cleared and planted with groundnuts 1,700,000 acres. In 1948-49 the figure was 1,600,000 cleared and 600,000 sown. In 1949-50 the target was 7,500,000 acres of cleared land, but only 7,000,000 sown, instead of 5,000,000 to be cleared this season. Even the 50,000 acres only to be sown of groundnuts had the balance, 100,000 acres, to be cleared."

He goes on: "The White paper budgets £1,750,000 for the scheme in 1947-48, with £750,000 for clearing and £1,000,000 for seed, a total of £2,500,000. The refigure was 1,600,000 cleared, 600,000 sown, employing 160 Europeans with 100,000 acres of cleared land and agricultural labourers, plus 1,000 Europeans and 1,000 Africans. A general comment of them far from happy."

One other example of glaring misgovernance: the output was based on an estimated yield of 850 lb. of shelled nuts per acre. The first harvest yielded something like 400 lb. with many still in the ground when I looked for them three months later.

When the pioneers arrived in February, 1947, there was nothing at Kongwa—no accommodation, water or communications. Today many deficiencies have been remedied to some extent at high cost. There are several modern houses, centrally called Millionaire's Row, built in the most modern, the approved pattern of beamed wood and aluminum roofs. Many of the European staff in tents—not very comfortable when the wind blows and trees blow right red, making Kongwa a sort of giant sand-blast.

There is a wooden hospital and a school well on the way to completion; a few stores, the only shopping centre besides the Indian duka which are springing up like mushrooms; a hotel bungalow with telegraphic facilities; the club with dusty tennis courts.

The water problem is still unsolved. Still no boreholes drilled poorly of brackish water. Now they intend to install a 35-mile pipeline bringing an unfilling reservoir.

Top Heavy Administration

"The administration is top-heavy and does reduction in quantity with possibly increased quality."

Five miles west of the headquarters lies the cleared area. As these are good, that shows considerable efforts have been made to obtain things. The store is tidy, and the forekeeper said that meat supplies are steadily improving. One shell contains £15,000 worth of Caterpillar tractors, organized and maintained by the local agents. There is a good wood working shop, where doors and window frames are fabricated for new houses. The railway now passes through the store area and on through the cleared land.

Mechanics at home would shudder at the conditions in which engines are overhauled and other intricate machinery serviced. In February there were 100 unworkable machines parked around the shops, to say there are less than half that number.

Such gigantic mechanical operations, without protection or precision, could never have been attempted without adequate service arrangements being available. Practice can well realize what it entails to keep one machine stuck lying in mud motionless. The arithmetical theorists didn't forget they did it wrong.

The unit was originally developed in 1940-41, with ultimately a Native village having all amenities to supply the labour and in the dry and damp seasons the concern. The rains however they throw with a good sprinkling of "dust" on the bare, bald, lifeless land. They have no vegetation, so there they stand, mud-cemented, broken down, over-cultivated, kept away. As told you so, there are lots of surprises in Africa.

The chief hazard has been carefully treated surface erosion, and any with too great a gradient left untouched had been responsible for among the trees, undergrowth and grass, would not feel too heavy about the tendency to create a dustbowl. Groundnuts occupy the land for only a short time, about a great area, seen in terms of all known resources must be禁制able, particularly with a low and erratic rainfall.

Switch to Sunflowers

One reason for the switch can be seen in the creation of a surplus of groundnuts, the production is doubtful if sunflowers will provide sufficient. Half a farm near Entebbe is now 100, at least 50,000 Native cattle graze in the Kongwa area, so told me the veterinary people told me that it would make a good marketing area. The command of the abundant labour is vital to add to the existing difficulties with entering into the complicated business of groundnut cultivation. Still it will have to be done somehow, so the question is how to make the work of the children will be overcome.

Sunflowers are replacing groundnuts because they stand even when dry, growing quickly, leaving short time for tank preparation, and they are not so difficult to move.

The problem of pest control is still the main solace. Little ingenuity is needed to push over a 10-foot high stack of forest brushwood to stir the meso-nose understanding. The brush is then burnt with fire and man carries the chisel for treatment and as yet no satisfactory method has been found of eradicating them. Gigantic leaves all the roots 10 inches below ground but the strain on the tractor is enormous and

the groundnut west of Usumbu the super-cultivable soil. This has been largely collected. An experimental tract is being developed. Meantime the alternative is manual labour.

Groundnuts need good germinating conditions, freedom from weeds, well-supplied top-soil, covering easy entry of the spikes into the ground. The red land of Kongwa is proving intractable; the subsoil sets so hard that even after a season's cultivation ploughing is practically impossible in the dry season, leaving all too short a time for routine preparations.

I'm critical of the results—so are most people who have seen it. But it must not fail. Minimize the costs, the difficulties, the disappointments. The job is bound on to ultimate success, not only because of the damage to birthright if it fails, but also because of the heavy cost of increasing crop production in this troubled world. Rome was not built in a day.

Intriguing Africa will be best suited in a sense of many years.

Pest Problems

Dr. A. C. Evans, the corporation's entomologist, writes:

"We shall be faced with problems of controlling some insect pests and encouraging some beneficial insects. For instance, root-knot disease has already appeared on the first plantings of groundnuts at Ulumbo and Ntemba in sufficient amount to compel us to undertake a programme of research to discover methods of control."

"The first problem to be faced is a root-knot nematode, which is a rootworm, feeding on the roots of the groundnut. This has been named *Trichosyphonia ulumboi* Stål, but usually just called 'Mudra'. It is a major pest of groundnuts, especially in India, causing a lot of damage in the Sindhu area."

"The second problem is a root-knot nematode, feeding on the roots of the groundnut, feeding on the weeds in the uncleared plots. This has been named *Trichosyphonia stroblii* Stål, but usually just called 'Mudra'. It is a major pest of groundnuts, especially in India, causing a lot of damage in the Sindhu area."

Nyasaland's Ten-Year Programme

How £7,000,000 Will Be Spent on Development

NYASALAND'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME for the period ending in December 1955 is estimated to cost £6,939,000. Of that total £1,978,000 is to be spent on economic development, £2,662,000 on the development of social welfare and £2,253,000 on the provision of additional services.

These and many other interesting facts are given in a report entitled "The Nyasaland Development Programme," which has been submitted to the Government by the Committee on Economic Development.

When the previous Government came into office three years ago they agreed an expenditure of £7,500,000 over the 10-year period in addition to normal departmental expenditure. Now the total has been cut by nearly £3,000,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

The three main objectives of the executive development plan, which is the £6,939,000, are the conservation of soil fertility by natural resources; the production of ample food—food for all, and increased and more economical production of cash crops. These are to be achieved via experimental stations, for fine-cultured tobacco, tea, and teavay, confidence expressed that the extension of tung and sisal to Karamoja will undoubtedly assist the station to provide information by which the output and efficiency of these major export industries may be greatly increased. There is also a need for the greater experiment in mixed farming on the large farms so as to ascertain the possibilities of agricultural development on the high grasslands which are now unproductive.

A grant is provided for research improvement in the cultivation of African mandrake. Particular attention is to be paid to the cultivation of sorghum and millet, the management of alternating rotations, the better spacing of crops, more timely cultivation and weeding. The cumulative effect of such improvements in these aspects of Native agriculture would, it is felt, have a profound effect on the production

and viability of an adequate population of honeybees is essential to bring about pollination of sunflowers, and it may be necessary to develop a new system of bee-keeping to ensure a sufficient number of bees at the right time and place, because bush clearance is likely to deprive the present numbers of bees of considerably indeed.

Rosette Disease

The groundnut is a grain bearing host plant of an infestation which transmits the virus disease known as rosette. The exact host plant is not known. If it can be discovered, it might prove economical to cut down this tree or bush to a certain depth in the areas around the growing areas. Suitable crop rotation schemes could be devised to minimize damage.

Recent developments in chemical control have been tremendous, both in the range of chemicals available and in methods of applying them. Before the last war we were dependent on about six basic materials for controlling insects on agricultural and horticultural crops and the use of these was somewhat restricted on grounds of danger to man and beast, and of cost.

With the discovery of the virus V.D.D. to another six patent insecticides have been discovered, and more will be in the near future. These recent developments have enabled us to proceed on more quickly, more effectively than in the past.

These crops are mainly agricultural crops of course, and it is quite clear that in the time before the Kongwa area we shall have to rely on disease control work. Recent developments in the technique of spraying horticultural crops may become possible even in these areas, so far as it is now possible in some cases to distribute sufficient as 10 gallons of water evenly over an acre.

A small church is to be built at Kongwa under G. M. Chapman who is arriving from Australia.

Food, land and cash crops are a proportionate effort to the standard of living. The plan also provides for the establishment of more efficient marketing systems.

It is intended also to establish centralized clinics in the more thickly populated parts of the Protectorate, in order to relieve the women of the laborious and tiring task of pounding maize flour to complete the facility in provision for improved meal-maize flour. It is considered that the result of this plan depends almost entirely on propaganda and organization. In the case of the cash crops, there is, for our part, a very difficult task, which will comprise six agricultural officers, five assistants, and a staff of Native agricultural assistants.

Tobacco Production

At Kasungu an experimental station is made with fine cured tobacco, and the subject is ripe for study.

Tobacco is a stupendous factor in the economy of the Protectorate, an income of £1,000,000 of a direct monetary value and the indirect benefit of employment, and its import, which it entails. The production of fine-cured tobacco has decreased in Malawi, and its characteristic flavour has tended to receive the same notice. There are, however, areas in the northern part of the Central Province where soil and climate appear to be favourable for the production of fine-cured tobacco combined with the Southern Rhodesian product, and the local people, seeing a more consistent and profitable than that enjoyed by the local industry at present.

Since it is essential for success that the tobacco from the northern areas should be of the highest possible quality, it is necessary to conduct an experiment as quickly as possible, starting off on the tobacco question. To this end a small investigation farm has been opened at Mirete, established (1947-1948) and an experienced agricultural assistant appointed to take charge.

The tea industry had an annual export in the region of £100,000,000 of approximately equal importance to coffee, (1947-1948) which is the largest single employer of labour. Local conditions of soil and climate suggest that most of the general work done in other tea-growing countries is of very limited application in

ways, and there is great scope for a comprehensive range of local experiments. A small experimental station of 75 acres is in existence, and 7,000 acres of suitable adjoining land have therefore been acquired.

National Herds

The improvement of African-owned livestock has been achieved by the establishment of three national herds, one in each province. This is a long-range project. Apart from the possible introduction of some improved stock for the Southern Province, the general policy will in the first instance be the selection from the existing stock of the most suitable beasts from the point of view of genetics, conformation and size. Furthermore the production of improved stock. The reason is that the local stock has acquired considerable immunity to tick-borne diseases, and to many very adverse conditions in which they are often kept.

At present provincial centres, National herds will be formed by the purchase of suitable animals and when these local native herds are once set under a strict system of scientific breeding, the cattle will be largely kept under natural conditions so that the disease resistance against circumambient factors will be seen whatever it may be. The methods of handling and management will not be European, but will follow the best methods of African practice in Nyasaland. It is hoped by this means to build up in due course at the centres a number of herds which may then be distributed throughout the country.

The centres will also be concerned with improving the breeds of sheep, goats, pigs, poultry. The introduction of a good strain of goats should be of special value since it is believed that pedigree goats could be kept in many areas now infested by ticks by African cattle which are kept.

To supply food and adequate water for African villages which have no assured or reliable supplies, there is to be a bore-hole scheme throughout the Protectorate by three light drilling units, plus heavy drilling unit, and a dam building unit. As the water supply programme £199,000 is allocated.

Road Programme

The road development plan will require £94,000 new roads, making 142,000, the improvement of existing roads £10,000, and plant and stores £1,300.

The most important new construction will be a standard road from the railway near Sharpe Vale to Mityana Bay, the principal port on Lake Nyasaland, 44 miles away. The road is essential to the economic development of northern Nyasaland, which depends largely on lake transport.

The lake and river control £250,000 is being reserved until the results of hydrological surveys are known. Meanwhile there is to be a small experimental station at Mchinge where there is to be a small experimental station associated with agriculture. Geological mapping appears at £21,000 and in general economic development reserve £25,000 comprising the economic site plan.

Of the money available for social welfare education will take £1,400,000 public health £10,730,000, and the town housing of Africans £158,000. Posts and telegraph will require £230,000; improvement of air communication £10,000; quarters for African staff, £50,000; roads, etc., and fish control, a similar sum; the reconstruction of Government buildings, £110,000, and £75,000 for public relations.

Of the mass education project sponsored by T.N.C.C. the report states:

"The scheme will further the economic and social advancement of the African community in the Mpondo area of the Dowa district in the Central Province in the first place, and subsequently over a wider sphere. It is planned to achieve this aim by the following methods:

"(a) By carrying specific projects among the people for social betterment and a higher standard of living; (b) by training and employing them to share the responsibility of their own affairs in the community."

It is proposed to establish a central technical college at Chilanga, and to provide secondary schools, vocational training schools, and primary schools. The total cost of the educational scheme is estimated at £1,000,000.

The Central Bank have to be asked to consider loan of £1,000,000 for the establishment of the National Government Finance Department.

(1) A large loan of £1,000,000 will be required to finance the construction of the proposed dams, reservoirs, irrigation works, drainage schemes, roads, railways, and other public works.

(2) Examples of Government loans have been made to commercial firms of M.P.L. Ltd., and the King's Own Whizkids, while the Government is also responsible for the Vinya power plant in the Central Province. It is proposed that 10,000 tons of sisal should be grown each acre over a period of 10 years.

(3) A scheme for the production of maize to meet the requirements of Government by the establishment of two farms covering in all about 1,400 acres. The idea is to rotate maize with the cultivation of soy beans for export, and to produce and distribute maize flour and meal in order to raise the general level of yields in the country.

(4) A project for the establishment of a large scale fishing organization to develop the fisheries of Lake Nyasa.

Local Industry's Best Year

Million Tons Produced in Nine Years.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL GROWERS have had in 1948 not only their best year, but the best that the industry ever had, to have, said Mr. E. R. Hindecock, vice-chairman of The East African Sisal Growers' Association, when he presided at the annual dinner in Dar es Salaam in the unusual absence of the chairman, Major M. A. Kattimba.

The hope of an output of 1,500,000 tons for the year would be exceeded, he said, and within four months Tanganyika's sisal exports to America would reach 2,000,000 dollars, and in the past nine years the Pioneers have produced 1,000,000 tons of sisal, of which 60 per cent £1,000,000, which was equivalent to almost 50 per cent of the country's total exports for 1947-1948 inclusive.

On the basis that ocean freight rates on sisal were to be increased by 30% from March 1946, which time the Board of Trade of India would have been fixed and the current selling price for somo 100 cubic ton per metric ton of sisal £1,000,000 tons of sisal were exported from East Africa.

"Main increases of the industry were achieved by coffee-growing nations," Hindecock hoped that they would be aided by the research organization maintained by the industry.

The Acting Governor, Mr. E. R. Surridge, suggested that the sales of the industry could agree on marketing arrangements if sufficient numbers of countries agreed to do economic necessity.

Mr. E. R. Surridge said that the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Corporation represented 74% of the estates, most of which were owned by companies or persons whose homes were in Great Britain.

Mr. E. R. Surridge reminded the company of its debt to African labourers, who had played a very important part in the development of the industry.

Letters to the Editor.

Views of Baganda Intelligentsia

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Reply

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

—Would you allow me space to comment on some of Mr. Mulira's criticisms of my book? "The Sorcerer Apparition".

My remarks about taxation in Buganda referred in their context to post-war and income tax, to which all are liable, and I stated correctly that the rich Muganda pay no more than the she-labourers, and is exempted from income tax. Of course, rich men pay more in specific taxes; for instance, some pay licences on motor cars, and it scarcely affects the argument that a landowner pays a special contribution of 15.5% per centum from his 10% annual rent.

In this country there is a tax on men servants, but if we had a graduate and not a graduated income tax, it would not be a very convincing argument to cite against the proposition that the rich paid no more than the poor in direct taxation. It is true that the Mulira蘭landowner pays a special tax of up to 25% (depending a great deal upon what size of land he holds) but a man with say 50,000 acres (which like Buganda has no rent to pay) cannot regard this as a very serious levelling-up measure. Perhaps it should have said "direct general tax", but as mentioned in the book, this is I think quite clear, and Mr. Mulira seems to be trying to confuse it with a red herring.

As to the £10 an acre paid by the Empire Cotton Group Corporation, Mr. Mulira says this was not a rental before, but a fair price, though he admits that it is much higher than the ordinary cost of land in the district. But the fact remains that this land was wanted for some private purpose, not for peasant means to be carried out for the benefit of the local cotton growers, who refused to part with it except at a price admittedly far above market value. My informant felt, rightly or wrongly, that the Government should not have given way, and this was an honest view-point which I felt was worth recording.

Mr. Mulira's most controversial point concerns the attitude towards the Buganda Native Government, with the Kabaka at its head, of the group of so-called intelligentsia to whom he was once a leader. I had the pleasure of meeting in Kampala, Fanta of course, delighted to receive his assurance that all the individuals I met on that occasion, certainly friends of untrained loyalty towards the Kabaka, however critical they may have been of the Lukiko and the system of local government through tribal and community chiefs. Nevertheless, it is surely dangerous to let us easily lead us to believe that there is no opposition to the Kabaka and his Government among the Baganda intelligentsia, or that the fact of having been arrested at Budo is proof of support for the young King.

As Mr. Mulira well knows, there is an uncertainty of hostility towards the whole set-up, which may long last, was carried to the lengths of rioting and murder. I am not for a moment suggesting that any of the individuals I met on the occasion referred to would associate themselves with such extreme views, but Mr. Mulira will no doubt recall that since my visit the Protectorate Government has, under a new Agency, to pass a law authorising them to compel the shapemakers to correct untruths so serious as why do they say of some of their deliberately misleading reports which have been printed, and which tend to bring discredit both on the Kabaka's and on the Protectorate's Governments, and on the Church. I do not feel, therefore, that we can fairly draw the youth I was making contact among the educated Baganda, of whom I met a representative cross-section, a current Agent National Movement, anti-Budorism, and finally anti-Kabaka. In conclusion,

I am grateful to Mr. Mulira for pointing out a slip in the name of one of the vernacular newspapers. It should have been *Gikobzi*, not *Gikongo*, which of course is a Kenya paper. This will be corrected in any future edition.

Finally—I cannot trespass on your space to answer all his points. I am sorry that Mr. Mulira feels that so little attention was paid in the book to "missionary endeavour". Nothing could be further from my intention than to underrate this work, and in fact Mr. Mulira has overlooked a number of references to and in the above he gave. His close-packed survey of this kingdom is bound to leave out far more than one puts in. The various descriptions of mission work are given in the sections on Kenya and Tanganyika as well as on Uganda. This is a subject that needs, and deserves, a book to itself.

Yours faithfully,

ELSPETH HUXLEY

Saints' Work, Please!

The Case for Standards

—I often hear people say and written about high living standards in East Africa. It appears to accept as essential nowadays all sorts of conveniences and luxuries which one imagines never dreamt of and which were available to veterans even 10 or 15 years ago. We cannot, I suppose, difficulties and shortages be met by temporary innovations?—The scandal of black market rents for example, will continue for years until the Government encourage local contributions and individuals to turn up cheap temporary structures on which to build to ownership cases. Thousands of decent comfortable houses must this could and should be quickly made and provided with all services. This would give comfortable accommodation to minerals of families who now avoid the hotels.

A Great Common Platitude

—I have just heard a phrase new to me which may be a useful addition to the vocabulary of some of our political leaders—for so far as I can recall, I have never heard it used in public in East Africa. When a little boy was talking about your report, the first any of us had seen of the African Conference in London, one of our number asked: "Did you notice the difference between the news extracted in the Press conference and the uselessness of the official communiqué?" but I suppose all we can expect from departmental statements is the highest common platitude. How apt that term is! Our legislative councillors might make very effective play with it, though it is not platitude when it is being wisdom.

Nationalisation of Steel

—While His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are about to nationalize the steel industry His Majesty's Government in Southern Rhodesia are financing a modern steel plant at One/One, negotiating with leaders of the Union Singita steel industry with a view to taking them into participation. Surely it is Rhodesia not the United Kingdom which is showing wisdom.

Learned Friends

—You may often complain that the Colonies can learn a great deal from the experience of the Dominions, and trust that more men from the Colonies should be attracted into the Colonial Service. I do not believe that states not being represented by their representatives in the Colonies, who are the only the competent, can represent the Colony say the Empire Parliament Association.

Sense of Urgency and Pride Needed

Mr Clarence Bird's on Rhodesia's Problems

SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT must be dependent on and follow satisfactory economic development, and vice versa, said Lieutenant General Sir Lawrence Bird in a recent speech in Bulawayo.

In this, his first public address since his arrival in Southern Rhodesia three months earlier, Sir Lawrence added (in part):

"...we need a sense of urgency. When Lord Mountbatten had to work out the handing over of responsible government to India in the course of a few weeks, he has prepared and issued to all officials tear-off calendars indicating the number of days left before zero day. This same idea must permeate all our activities. Our country is still fighting for survival just as much as it was in 1939-45. Our contribution must be phased and programmed. Economic development of Southern Rhodesia in relation to the Commonwealth with the maximum possible speed."

On the economy of the Northern lands, the first steps required were to establish an adequate information service and create an operations planning division. In a comparatively young country the collection of necessary basic information and data is not the least of the problems of development planning.

Four fundamental factors are population, food, education, and mutual trust.

Education All-Important

It is mainly on the numbers and the individual efforts of the population, European and African, that the future of the country will depend. There is no easy time ahead; from the younger generation of Europeans, whether they have lived here all their lives or are new-comers, the same standards will continue to be demanded as were displayed by the conquerors. It must be prepared to rough it though we should not let this condition that all must be prepared to help build a government be carried from one thing to another. It is able to make life interesting and attractive.

The problem of making better Africans better citizens and increasing their economic usefulness is pressing. The education is the greatest need of young Africans, boys and girls, and its relating very directly to the individual's future walk in life is all important.

Population is increasing while in many areas food production seems to be going down. In our large area, including some 30 million people, an increase in the annual food grain production by some 25%—or 1.5 million tons, to be achieved in six to seven years, has been calculated as essential. A major disaster is to be avoided. Here the need appears to be just as intense and presumably as great, if not greater, a proportion.

Nutrition Above All

Closely allied is the question of nutrition and disease. The African, I appreciate that there are differences here—but as a result of publicizing information on nutrition in a popular and easily digestible way by radio programs and "visual demonstrations" and food and health exhibitions in which the eating capacity of the individual is taken into practical account and forms an appealing feature, more encouraging results have been achieved elsewhere. However, if such efforts are world-wide, possibly there is scope here in this direction, more particularly among the African women.

For permanent and adequate co-ordinating mechanism it is essential. Yet part of any plan for development must, of course, ensure that all schemes are adequately considered from all aspects and in their relation to one another, but also ensure progress. Least in clearing bottle-necks and holding up, ensure timely revision or adjustment due to any changes of individual or circumstances. The Regional Distribution of Industry Boards in the United Kingdom afford an excellent example of what can be achieved by such a mechanism in helping to specialize in specific industries.

Stress and mutual confidence play an important part in all stages of a development plan. So much can be done, and so often misadventures can be averted or remedied, by getting round a table, and by an intelligent appreciation of other man's job.

New-comers like myself must pay tribute to the rapid strides that have taken place, particularly in recent years, in the development of this country and its hard-work, energy and

(Continued on last column)

the Kabaka and His Bride



Mutebi II, Kabaka of the Kingdom of Buganda, was married on his 24th birthday to Miss Ramah Kirosor, aged 21. The Kabaka had recently returned to Uganda after spending two years in Cambridge University, while his bride had been studying in London in the Hope University reading sociology and history in particular.

The wedding took place in Entebbe, Uganda, which is only one of the seven hills on which the capital, capital of Uganda, stands. The Kabaka, the Bishop of Uganda and the Upper Nile, assisted by an African delegation, all of the Church Missionary Society, officiated at the ceremony, which was presided over by Governor Sir John Hall.

The bride was attended by the ladies in her dress crew, who sang songs.

Seven hundred guests attended the wedding reception at the Kabaka's Palace.

Right and equable so far as those who have power in Southern Rhodesia, affairs in present state of development.

Albert Bryant wrote recently a letter asking us how to give men pride in the society they inhabit, love for their native land, and satisfaction in the industry among their fellow-men. That is the problem this faces Europe, particularly and predictably British men kind, in the year ahead. It has to be solved, for only in the legislative chamber and the administrator's and industrialists' office but in the pulpit and the school, broadcasting studio and, above all, in the home, and it would add, in the home,

BACKGROUND

Jerusalem To-Day.—In Jerusalem and Bethlehem this Christmas the guns are still trained on the Holy City. Arab and Arab soldiers talk to each other over wire machine-gut posts. Politicians no longer bother to conceal their ambitions. "If I should forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning" is a song which filled and inspired the Jewish people in dispersion for centuries, but it was also the motto of a terrorist group. The Jewish rabbis and religious traders and lepers will never return to Jerusalem. Neither will the Arabs. Christians will be allowed to make the pilgrimage to Bethlehem, riding in Jewish military transport and escorted first by Jewish and then by Muslim soldiers. Within the walls of the Old City a large area of rubble marks the site of what was the Jewish quarter. There is little evidence of malicious damage to holy places, and looting was generally confined to sheep and flocks, often belonging to those of the same religion as the robbers. Conspiracies of vandalism are generally unfounded. The Chapel of the Ascension stands serene upon the Mount of Olives. Below, the Garden of Gethsemane is still tended by Franciscan Fathers. The Via Dolorosa is as it was except for some superficial damage caused by a shell to one of the arches. Only three mortar bombs damaged the roof of the Holy Sepulchre. The Wailing Wall remains. Jerusalem is still a lovely city, which would attract foreigners even if its religious associations counted for nothing. No wonder an English administrator said that there was no promotion after Jerusalem.—Special correspondent of *The Times* in Palestine.

U.N.E.S.C.O.—The United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization has gone off on its way to lay itself open to adverse criticism. It is highly regrettable that nearly one third of its budget is spent on official salaries and administrative expenses; there should still be assumed administrative incompetence and laxity as there undoubtedly is. The scheme to compile a world phrasemay has been conveniently dropped; but in the present state of the world the proposed compilation of a catalogue of world music does not seem of burning urgency. And last July it was reported that the group of social scientists (including a Brazilian sociologist, a Hungarian Marxist, and a Norwegian philosopher) engaged on a study of the causes of tensions which make for war were about to issue an agreed statement which would define a minimum area of working agreement between opposing ideologies, what practical use is this to anyone?—ECONOMIST

Imports and Exports

Imports and Exports.—Discrimination between men on grounds of race alone is inconsistent with Christian principles. In every land men of every race should be encouraged to develop according to their ability. This involves fairness of opportunities in trades and professions, in facilities for travelling in housing, in education, and in schemes for social welfare. Every churchman should be assured of a cordial welcome in any church. South Africa's only hope is in harmonious relationships between racial groups. If Europeans are for themselves the exclusive beneficiaries of Western civilization and allow its burdens only to non-Europeans, South Africans will inexorably draw apart into mutually antagonistic racial groups. South Africans must meet this special challenge, reconcile their race attitudes in the light of the teaching of Christ, and uphold the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

Exports from Japan.—The Americans are determined that Japan shall stand on her own feet within five years and compete in the Eastern and African markets sufficiently to keep her population reasonably well fed. The Americans in Japan are not satisfied that Lancashire and Yorkshire have ever been beat by Japanese competition in textiles. The cotton and woollen industries in Great Britain had better get busy before the peace treaty with Japan is settled if they want to sell in those markets again. The most influential Americans consider that Lancashire and Yorkshire moan too much. During my visit there were only two people in Tokyo with an interest in General MacArthur and his lieutenants who could give facts and correct figures. It is high time we sent experts not only to Washington, but to Tokyo, since textile history is being made in Tokyo and Osaka at the moment. Even under present restrictions Japan in the last quarter exported more cotton piece goods to the East than the whole of the exports of Lancashire and Yorkshire in the same period to the whole world. Yet the Supreme Command, Allied Powers, in Tokyo will not admit that Japan and Great Britain are equals at all. It is a serious position for the north of England.—Mr. William Teeling M.P., in *Commonwealth and Empire Review*.

Trade and the Commonwealth

The Joint Minister's statement that he does not regard Eire as a foreign country, as placing her in the category of foreign countries, smacks too much of complacency and of irrelevant complacency. What matters is whether foreign countries will regard her and press their case with every probability of success before the Hague Court. When countries that are not foreign countries then no applications for arbitration in countries to receive exactly the same treatment for their citizens and commerce as we propose to accord Eire citizens could fail. The logical and startling conclusion then is: General Franco could claim to be an associate member of the British Commonwealth shows the risks that are being run through not thinking things out. Mr. Churchill has defined the situation as being full aware of the advantages of a Commonwealth association without having any reciprocal obligations towards the Empire. At best there will be common advantages but no common obligations. The Commonwealth Club will be composed of members some of whom belong for the very reason of a passionate attachment to the Crown which others repudiate. That cannot make for strength. It involves a complete reversal of the spirit of the Statute of Westminster. Nobody objects to the old order changing, giving place to new; but it is desirable that the process should be thought out and not devolved into disintegration. The Socialists have changed the status of Britain for the worse. Let us hope that they will not also change for the worse that incomparable organization, the British Empire.—DAILY TELEGRAPH

Nationalization.—Mr. Noel-Baker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, said the other day: "I challenge anyone to produce an example of private enterprise pay under public control and put back under private enterprise." Well, there was the United States Shipping Board which lost £60,000,000 in 14 years and was then handed back to private interests. The same thing happened in France and Australia. There were the nationalized railways of Belgium and the coal mines of Westphalia. These lost so much money and were so inefficient that they went back to companies. In the first world war the American railways under State control lost \$2,000,000 a day. In the second world war, under company control they paid \$4,000,000 a day in taxes. Mr. Noel-Baker mislead the public.—DAILY MAIL

TO THE NEWS

A.R.-marked. — "The export trade, operated by private enterprise, has beaten all targets," Mr. Leslie Orme.

"In this world of weeping, wailing and nationalization of teeth," Mr. Ernest Bevin, jinxed.

The United States are a great country, of free longitude, in America. But wonderful planners outside." — Ernest Bevin.

"Our visible exports of 1948 will be about 5% above the 1947 figure, and 6% of \$80,000,000, above the Government's forecast." — Sir Stan Coppock.

A man who boasts off his visitors confuses that he means to a family that deserted their safety. — *Eastern Economic Journal*, Shanghai.

The turnover of totalizators at dog races in 1947-48 was about £9,000,000 and £65,000,000 was staked, with football and jockey pools. — Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

The latest Russian jet bomber promises to revolutionize the whole concept of bombing down. The biggest surprise in jet-propelled fighters have come from Russia. — *Aircraft Annual*.

It is strange that those who want to abolish class talk so much about it.

The rule of the proletariat is not as wished in the rule of the old capitalists." — The Duke W. H. Elliott.

The total estimated strength of the Royal Navy, Army and Air Forces on January 1, 1949, is 810,500, the net reduction during 1948 being about 310,000. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defense.

Men do not desire to be the Common Man, the more they are the Common Man. They need greatness in others and the occasion to discover the greatness in themselves. — Miss C. E. Westwood.

British exports to India in the first nine months of 1948 amounted to over £53,000,000, and in the same time, Britain's imports to Britain totalled £22,000,000. — Mr. Sir MacBrayne, Minister of External Affairs in Eire.

Unless the United Nations in due course assume power, control over inter-power politics will be as futile as the League of Nations. — Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Leader of the Opposition in Australia.

In proportion to population, Scotland turns out twice as many engineering graduates as the United Kingdom taken as a whole, and 50% more graduates in physics and chemistry." — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

A long experience of the British public has taught me that it can rarely be convinced by logical or dramatic forms of coming events, but it is most susceptible in homely and the close. — Mr. Wickham Steed.

The basic scientific theories upon which most of the developments in the war were based were not made by American scientists but by European scientists. — Frontiers of Science, before the Senate.

Three M.P.s receive £1,000 a year. Their kitchen has to be subsidized by the taxpayer to the sum of £1,000 a year, which is about 20 per cent of the day on which the House sits. — Lieut.-Colonel C. Farley Dennis Reid.

The result of patronage is the time-wasting habit which it induces, the habit of shifting over the boundary of assuming the correct sympathies, of saying, "Acceptable," if may be there is any hope of being bought off. — Mr. G. M. Young, in the *Sunday Times*.



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PERSONALIA

THE MARQUESS OF MARCHENESS WILLIAM WALTERS is visiting East Africa.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE LAMBERT England is on his way to another good-will tour of North America.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS BLENHEIM are leaving England early in January to revisit South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. GERALD KELCEY, Governor of British Somaliland, is home just before Christmas for a few days of convalescence.

ANTHONY ECKSTEIN, a 13-year-old schoolboy, has inherited \$12,000 from his cousin, Sir Richard Eckstein.

Mrs. AGNES LAMBERT, of the colonial administrative service and Miss MARY WATSON, who have been married in Uganda.

MR. RONALD COOPER, lately editor of the *Somaliland Times*, is now London correspondent of the *Standard* and of newspapers.

B. R. CONNELL has been appointed a governor's secretary to Mr. P. J. H. BAKER, chairman of the Comptroller of Commonwealth Railways.

MR. CANNON, a senior and Ummah member of the African Merchantile Co. Ltd., was previously for the company's staff in Manzanilla.

CAPTAIN A. M. SMITH, building his life in Tonibasa, where he has served for 10 years, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam port manager.

MISS P. JACKMAN, director of Messrs. A. Baumann and Co. Ltd., is homeward bound by the trans-Siberian Castle Line ship *White Rose* in this country until June.

MR. ALISTAIR MACPHERSON, dean of Makerere College, Uganda, and MR. JOHN CRABBE, another member of the staff, have arrived in England on leave.

SIR ANGUS GRANT, formerly of the Suez and LADY GILMAN have moved from Bow Hatch, Chiswick, to a 5-acre sheep Cotswold cottage, Leigh near Reigate.

JOHN FRANCIS CRISTI GILLIAT, whose health we recently reported and who had been for many years closely associated with East African business, has died at 51.

SIR ERIC BARKING, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia and now High Commissioner for the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa, will henceforth be known as an amateur.

LORD AND LADY HACKING, and RAMBON, MR. D'ORELL, MR. FRANK STANDELL LTD., and LANCE ANDREWES are forward-bound in the aircraft of the South African and Rhodesia.

MRS. G. T. COOPER, MR. FREDERIC COOPER, and MR. MICHAEL COOPER, Civil Aviation, are on their annual tour of the East African countries.

MR. DAVID FAIRNS, a director of the Standard Bank, has been appointed to the board of the East African groundnut scheme since his appointment has been filled as a director of Unilever.

Colonel Francis Kenneth Wilson, Royal Signals Ret'd, of Nairobi, and Mrs. Cicely Clare, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Stanley of Norton Ferrers, South Devon, are shortly to be married.

Superintendent C. H. INGRAM, who received special commendation in the report of the commission which inquired into the recent riots on the Gold Coast, has been transferred to Kenya. When a mob of 200 Africans were assaulting the police with stones, Superintendent Ingram warned the mob that he was going to give the order to fire, but in the confusion the order was not heard. He then seized a rifle and fired six times on the rioters, who fled but remained outside for 90 minutes before troops arrived.

MR. EDWARD HOLLYFIELD, who was Secretary to Sir John Hope, who died in October 1937, has been appointed to the board of the Alliance Assurance Company. He is a director of the Uganda Co. Ltd.

MR. GEORGE BERFLEET, general manager of New Rhodesia Ltd., and branch manager of African Consolidated Trans. Ltd., Nairobi, has left Kenya for South Africa to resume his duties with African Consolidated in Johannesburg.

MR. J. S. STODDARD, who was Beit Lecturer in the History of the British Empire at Oxford University until last year, and is now Professor of History at University College, Leicester, is writing a book on the partition of Tropical Africa.

MR. J. F. GOLDBECK, formerly of the Central Bank of East Africa, Nairobi, and Harbour Administration, who is in charge of the port in Tanganyika, is on his way to London to take part in Conference to which reference was made in a former page.

Mrs. J. C. CHISHOLM, Mrs. J. L. LOW, ISMAY LTD., MCGOWAN LTD., and MR. WALTER COOPER, all of whom have East African or Rhodesian interests, are among the members of the executive council of the Institute of Directors, which has unanimous decision to support free enterprise.

MR. JURGEN GOLDSTEIN, 21, a young Johannesburg engineer student who twice won a travelling grant awarded for outstanding ability in working with well-known engineering firm in the country, has been elected to the Engineering Society of the University of London Polytechnic adult education courses.

SIR JAMES MILNE, director of Nyasaland Railway and the Trans-Zambesi Railway Company, who will leave in a few days for the first visit to Central Africa, was invited by the Government of Rhodesia to lecture upon the working of the public transport services in that country. His report has just been issued.

Plans to honour the memory of KING EDWARD VII, who has been formulated by a committee of Umhlanga men, who hope to build a memorial garden at the top of Christon Hill, with a statue of a small boy holding a dove over the town. Any balance would be used for the scholarship of students of the Fairbridge Memorial School.

MR. ORGEL, a barrister, formerly a magistrate Commission of the Magistrate Police, who has been appointed to the W. C. Industrial Police, was born in 1884 and joined the Metropolitan Police in 1905. Graduated in 1907. Deputy Commissioner three years later, and Assistant Commissioner in 1936. Resigned in 1940.

COLONEL F. G. COOPER, formerly of the Royal Engineers, who was in East Africa during the Second World War, was severely injured on his way to this country. Escaping a fatal injury after a forced landing in the Western Desert, he was fortunate to survive a crash which took place in Paris. After being pinned under his seat when the plane burst into flames, he managed to drag himself free and helped by other passengers to leave the wreckage, his luggage was destroyed.

The present Chairman of the African Council for a Trade Chamber of Commerce is the most prominent.

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Ex-OFFICER (3) married in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1938, a native of East Africa, a knowledge of English and French, 10 years standing. Desires to go to diplomatic post. Box 34, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

Mr. A. H. Benson, Administrative Secretary in Uganda, whose appointment as Chief Secretary of the Central African Council we announced last week, was for two years during the war on the staff of the Cabinet Office, and acted as an assistant private secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill. Born in South Africa, he married a daughter of Sir Percival Pynn, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia from 1923 to 1933, and then Minister of Internal Affairs until 1939. After leaving Exeter College, Oxford, Mr. Benson joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1932, and was a district officer for seven years. Then he was seconded to the Colonial Office for two years, and owing to the war had not return to Northern Rhodesia until 1944. Two years ago he went to Uganda. He is expected to take up his new post in Salisbury in a few weeks.

Colonial Group in London

A COLONIAL GROUP is in process of formation by the Royal Empire Society. Sir Stewart Symes has accepted the chairmanship of the interim committee, of which Mr. T. F. Sturz is acting as honorary secretary. At 6 p.m. on January 13, Sir Gerald Pilkeworth will address the group on local government in the Colonies. Fellows of the Society, who have lived in the Colonial Empire are specially invited to join the group.

Nkraschy Pasha

NKRASCHY PASA, Prime Minister of Egypt, who was assassinated on Tuesday apparently in revenge for his campaign against terrorist organizations, had supported the idea of a "Unit of the Nile Valley" and of the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. On that issue, of course, his ideas were in complete variance with those of the British Government.

Obituary

DR. HORACIO DE CARVALHO, SECRETARY-General of Mozambique, has died in the Colony at the age of 57. He had previously served as Judge in Tete.

We recently reported that, according to Press releases from Kenya, COLONEL GERALD SYDNEY ADAMS, of Kitale, had been killed by an African. It is now known that his death was due to heart failure. He was found dead in bed and there was no evidence of violence. His house had been burgled, but whether before or after his death cannot be ascertained.

SEÑOR ESTEVAO DE FREIRE E BOURBON, Director of Public Works in Beira, was shot and killed recently by a member of his staff who had been suspended. Señor Bourbon was in his office with his wife when the assailant wounded him in the chest and revolver-shot. Aged 40, and the son of Count Azvedo, he was provincial chairman of the Union Nacional, the only Portuguese party in Mozambique, and chairman of the Beira Sporting Club.

Public Appointment

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES E.A. RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts:

MARINE ENGINEERS required by the East African Railways and Harbours, for the Transportation Department. Work in a tour of 40 days monthly, with prospect of prolonged and indefinite employment. Salary £500 rising to £600 per month. Ought allowance £10 per month. Accommodation of three adult charges in all comfort, and mess-quarters for officer and a married man. Family gratuity of £100 per annum. Conditions may cover first class Board of Voyage or Mileage or Mileage or Report Certificate (Steam) Certificate, Motor, engine, boat, desk, etc., but not essential. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, full details of qualifications and experience, and mentioning EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/248/373E on both letter and envelope.

Kenya Immigration

NON-NATIVE IMMIGRANTS by all routes into Kenya reported during the second quarter of this year totalled 12,915, of whom 2,076 were in transit to other territories. Permanent immigrants without previous residence numbered 3,279, an increase of 52% over the corresponding period in 1947, and there were 3,219 temporary visitors, an increase of 40%. Of the new permanent immigrants 1,806 were Europeans (comprising 763 from the United Kingdom and 1,039 from Italy) and 1,213 Indians. Temporary visitors included 1,463 from neighbouring territories and 4,736 from other countries; visitors from the U.S.A. numbered 1,200 compared with 39 in the first quarter of the year and 12 for the whole of 1947. During the second quarter of this year there were 1,337 emigrants, of whom 789 were Europeans and 258 Indians. The corresponding figures for 1947 were 824, 582, and 135.

Better Pyrethrum Outlook

KENYA plans to double its pyrethrum production in 1949, the aim being a crop of 3,500 tons. A large proportion of the estimated output has already been sent forward to the United States at 25% above the 1948 price, and it is estimated that for good-quality flowers growers should receive not less than 4s. 6d. per lb. Recent research suggests that pyrethrum may have a new use as a protective agent for foodstuffs in store, and experiments are being made in this country with grain flours and in West Africa with groundnuts, palm kernels, and cacao. If the results are satisfactory, an immense increase in demand would follow. Indeed, it is probable that for this purpose alone requirements would far exceed the combined crops for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and Nigeria.

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M. Rhodesia's £10,250,000 Budget £500,000 Transferred to Reserve

WHEN THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE on the Appropriation Bill was considered in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, the Financial Secretary said that the estimate of revenue in 1949 had been £3,865,000, of which £1,000,000 was in respect of customs duties, but that the Controller of Customs had given evidence that £357,000 of arrears of customs revenue was due from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Thus the total estimated revenue had risen to £10,241,890.

Variations in the expenditure estimates represented a substantial sum. Deliveries of maize from the 1947-48 crop would be larger than expected, thus permitting a reduction in maize imports, with a consequent saving of £2,360,000 in food subsidies. Since the Select Committee considered that there was no justification for the provision of funds for a State scheme of maize production, they had deleted the item of £300,000 for that purpose.

Expenditure Total £9,483,825.

With regard to recommended increases, a further £100,000 was required for loans to local authorities, £50,000 for the Government's contribution towards the capital of the cement works, and £38,500 for improvement of the Lusaka electricity and water undertaking.

The effect of these variations was to decrease the expenditure estimates from £9,791,725 to £9,483,825. An estimated surplus of £362,065 thus remained, and the Select Committee recommended that £500,000 of this should be transferred to the reserve fund, leaving a surplus of £262,065.

The total of the reserve fund, the development account, and general reserve balance as a result of the

variations was estimated to be £7,635,000 on December 31, 1949, after meeting development expenditure of £1,093,000.

MR STEWART GORE-BROWNE said that the Government were now dealing with as many million pounds as they had dealt with shillings when he first entered the country.

On the subject of African education, all members must be concerned with the magnitude of the vote and the increase over previous years. Nobody grudged the African a generous share of the available funds, but a sense of proportion had to be preserved.

The increase is nearly £41,000. We must consider whether in future it may not be necessary to put some of the cost of African education on the Africans themselves by way of educational levies or taxes. I say that with the more certainty because I know that the Africans have no objection to such a procedure. Indeed, in one or two districts education levels are already raised, and it has been suggested to me at meetings in different parts of the country that Africans are prepared to meet by a specific levy or cess of education rates some of the recurrent cost of their education.

There is no harm in pointing out to the African population that their vote contributes to direct taxation amounts, excluding Barotseland, to approximately £100,000, whereas the social service of education alone amounts this year to well over £400,000.

Right Kind of Education.

"Is education on the right basis?" The Director convinced us that it is. He discussed the mind of anyone who might have held the view that African education is purely selfish and reducing a white-collar black-coated class. He gave us some impressive figures.

Even so, with all that is spent day-by-day we are dealing with only 42% of the African population of school age. It is not a very big proportion, but in this country, as far as I know, we do more for the way of African education than in the majority if not all Colonies and Dependencies. That is something which I think our neighbours, misinformed and vulgar critics are not aware of.

MR G. B. BUCKSTAFF said that when the thoughts of members were rightly dwelling more and more upon development, there was some danger of failure to check the humble, day-to-day expenses in the public service.

The Department of Agriculture was dangerously short of staff and recruitment would in the next few years be extremely difficult. It was essential to train young men and perhaps young women for entry into the department. The Government should also provide for those who showed distinct promise to go outside the country to qualify for the highest posts in the other departments.

Requirements of barrels were estimated at 1,200,000, about 1,000 miles of fence. Obviously that needed a considerable number of fencing standards and droppers, which must be of local timber. He hoped the Forestry Department would publish information on the best methods of treating local timbers against termites and rot.

The beer quota requisitions in Kasa in the Chisamila district should be extended to other farming areas. Absenteeism among Native farm labour was a growing menace and beer drinking was one of the causes. Discipline on the farms was being affected because, with the acute labour shortage, farmers took no action against absenteeism.

Department of Health and Irrigation.

MR VAN EEDEN raised the question of vermin extermination, saying that farmers complained the present methods inadequate. Cattle were being preyed upon by wild beasts, and in some areas concentrated poison was necessary. Instead of sending a game ranger for a day or two, a unit capable of vermin extermination on a large scale should be sent for a month or more.

On the question of cattle he said that cattle were being driven at almost unbelievable speeds, that the roads werechesterizing and carrying away, not only the cow, but also the carted. Rural areas needed district police stations and mounted patrols. It was quite useless for a single policeman or a constable, a few weeks to go out once to three months.

In the Department of Water Development and Irrigation, said Mr Van Eeden, reminded him of what Voltaire had once said of the African: "Man is half brute—half satan." Well, no, Korea, not an Empire. The Department of Water Development provided over 1,000 miles of irrigation. It should be called the Department of Health and Irrigation.

MR A. MANNING emphasized the telephone maintenance work as inadequate in certain cities. He said that rural lines were, on the whole, in bad order, repair, and that in some urban areas where maintenance crews were on duty, telephones had been out for days.

MR J. ANGUS, of the Rhodesian Institute, proposed establishing an institute for research into disease, particularly especially cattle parasitic.



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East African Conference in London. Colonial Students in Britain

Transport Problems To Be Discussed

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, chairman of the East African High Commission and Governor of Kenya, Mr. E. P. E. Soper, Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner of Transports in East Africa, accompanied by technical advisers of the East African Railways and Harbours, left East Africa yesterday by air to attend a conference in London at which transport questions will be discussed, especially those concerned with the improvement of conditions at the port of Dar es Salaam. Representatives of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Food, and probably the Ministry of Supply, are to attend. Future policy in regard to the groundnut scheme in the Konywa area of Tanganyika will be reviewed, and it is understood that a 10-year plan submitted by the Overseas Food Corporation provides for priority for transport requirements even at the cost of reduction of the groundnut planting programme.

Water Resources

All water supplies in Kenya are vested in the Crown by a new Water Ordinance. A Water Resources Authority consisting of the Member for Health and Local Government, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, the Chief Native Commissioner and such other persons as may be appointed, will be established by the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources to investigate the water resources of the Colony and make recommendations for their conservation and use. The coastal areas leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar is excluded from the operation of the ordinance.

HOTEL SITE INJJA, UGANDA

Tenders are invited for the basis of payment of £1,000 per acre for the lease of a plot of land situated in Injja, Uganda, for the erection of a first-class hotel in Injja.

The site is approximately 2.81 acres, immediately available but this may be increased up to approximately 5 acres should the site plan of the proposed building and enclosures justify the increase. The successful tenderer will be required to submit a plan for the erection of the hotel to the Land Office, and detailed construction plans for the approval of His Excellency the Governor before authority to commence building operations will be given.

The Schedule giving full details can be obtained from the East African Office, Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Signed tenders marked "Tender for Hotel Site, Injja" must be submitted to the Land Office, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda, so as to reach him on or before March 31, 1947.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. M. GIBSON,

Secretary for Land Office

New Policy Announced by Mr. Rees-Williams

COLONIAL STUDENTS in the United Kingdom and Europe number 3,481, said Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when speaking in Croydon just before Christmas. Of that number 1,396 hold scholarships.

Except, possibly, as an emergency measure, the Government did not expect to increase the number of students; its policy now being to develop local institutions of higher education, and send to Great Britain those needing post-graduate training, since the most valuable results came from sending to this country men somewhat older than the undergraduates and with more experience of life; moreover, those rather older men were normally married and brought their wives with them.

Among his audience at the International Language Club were a number of Colonial students. Addressing them directly, Mr. Rees-Williams said:

"You can serve your people best by working hard, by getting a good education in the broadcasting of the word, and then My boys, pack up, the territories from which you come and dedicating your lives to the service of your fellow-men."

"I found in my recent travels barristers and others of good education helping in this spare time with the independence movement, with budgets, with small factories, and in other ways. Their object was to broaden the economic basis of our country, and to afford their fellow-countrymen a more varied way of life than had been possible before."

Work, Not Words

"There is a tremendous lot to be done in all the Colonies by the abolition of some of surplus priesthood, by strict police, by strict control of entry. Who are needed are men who set their coats up, and put their shoulders to the wheel, not men who sit back with their hands in their pockets, jeering at the efforts of those who are trying to get the work of this country done."

Pledging that criticism be constructive and founded on fact, the Under-Secretary said:

"The number of armchair Colonial developers in India is only equalled by the number of arm-chair warlords. It is not what is required in the people, not to dream dreams, but to look at the world as it is, and, having looked at it, to examine our policies in relation to the independent lands."

"I think it is most important that those who desire to do for the Colonies should have the necessary opportunity of learning to defend their own country. Service in the armed forces has a great educational value. I liked volunteer soldiers enormously. I started as a very small soldier in 1915 at the age of 11, and have been off and on a soldier ever since, usually an unpaid one. Some of my happiest memories are of soldiering at home and abroad."

"It was the hope of the Government, he said, that distinguished men from the Colonies would take an increasing part in international conferences and constitutional steps, for they brought a freshness and breadth of view which was most stimulating."

Settlement or Unsettlement

Mr. ROBERT LEVY, a 44-year-old Luxembourgian who settled in the Usa River district of Northern Tanganyika nearly 20 years ago, after leaving Germany because he disliked Nazi rule, has been given notice to quit his farm of 420 acres in order that it may be occupied by the Government for public purposes. The U.S.A. Planters' Association have made a strong public protest claiming that the public need can be similarly served by an alternative which will not involve injustice. Mr. N. W. E. McDermott, who has leased a small farm near Arusha for the past six years and was recently given notice to quit "as not having been selected as a permanent occupant by the Land Settlement Board," has been told that he may remain temporarily as the matter is "still under consideration." In a communication to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA he asks why he should have been told to quit the position he was being considered for. He also asks if it is the intention to let his land be disposed of once a permanent owner is found for a new residential settler.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

By means of a garden fete in Nakuru £230 was raised for St. Christopher's Church.

Mombasa's new European hospital is expected to be completed about a year hence.

Kenya's maize crop for 1948-49 is estimated at 500,000 bags from all sources.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Gwelo, has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

Over 90% of cases of homicide among Africans in Northern Rhodesia arise from beer drinking according to the Crown Prosecutor.

Thieves recently broke into the garage of Mr. C. H. Morocho, Deputy Chief Secretary of Kenya, and stole all the movable parts of his car.

Two commercial films, one on the East African brewing scheme and the other on the Corporation of Northern Rhodesia, are shortly to be shown in this country.

Sabena's Air Services

Sabena's two African air routes, Brussels-Brussels via the Sahara and Brussels-Standertskjæll via the Nile Valley, have carried more than 20,000 passengers in the year.

A special issue of postage stamps in the Sudan will commemorate the inauguration of the Legislative Assembly. The denominations will be 10 milliemees and 5 piastres.

The round the world broadcast preceding H.M. the King's speech on Christmas Day included greetings relayed from the groundnut scheme Headquarters at Kongwa, Tanganyika.

Salisbury is to be the site of the Rhodesian University. A motion to this effect moved in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, was carried by 12 votes to nine.

The booklet entitled "Kenya: 77 Questions Answered" issued by the Kenya Information Office, is on sale at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, at 1s.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have decided that in order to expedite the work of the House, their views, when unanimous, shall be expressed by one speaker only.

Because so few of its European staff speak Swahili, the Overseas Food Corporation now offer a bonus of £10 to those passing a proficiency test in the language and an extra £5 to those teaching a distinguished standard.

Central African Federation Conference

The conference on Central African federation which is to be held on February 1 at the Victoria Falls will be attended by Mr. R. O. Stockill, leader of the Opposition in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Only 37 of the 200 members of the Mombasa branch of the British Legion attended the reunion dinner. Although the decision to invite women had been taken at a general meeting, the presence of four ex-Service women is thought to have caused some members to absent themselves.

Damages totalling £5,628 were recently awarded against the Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, when Mr. H. C. Jones claimed £15,000 for serious injuries involving the amputation of his right arm, suffered in an accident with a sheath belonging to the Department of Agriculture.

The Central African Council decided at a meeting held in Salisbury last week to recommend the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to appoint a fully representative commission to investigate all projects in Central Africa for new railway links and roads to the ocean.

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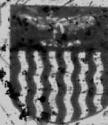
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Of Commercial Concern

Umtali is to be the assembly centre for Ferguson tractors for both the Rhodesias. Designed on the most modern production line system, the factory will offend the tractor skeletons, assemble them, and render them roadworthy within a few hours. Mr. A. Towns, formerly chief inspector of the Coventry factory in which the tractors are made, has been appointed technical manager at the new works, and Mr. J. D. Wightwick, will be general manager for the Rhodesians and Nyasaland.

Our exclusive report last week that a licence had been granted in East Africa for the establishment of a cotton textile mill in Jinja by the Galico Printers' Association of Manchester came as a surprise to that company, which had received no official notification of the acceptance of their tender. Business and financial circles in England and East Africa have been very critical of the fact that nine months have elapsed between the submission of tenders and a decision by the authorities.

The Lusaka Electricity Board are to provide a supply of electricity in the Mbale township area. In the first instance the supply will be provided by a diesel electric power station, the plant being transferred from Jinja and due to be ready by the end of 1949 when larger generating units will have arrived to serve those two districts. Ultimately Mbale will be connected to the main transmission system and supplied from the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

Coffee, Chickens

Prices of Kenya coffee have continued their steady advance as the crop estimates have lagged, says the current market letter of Messrs. John Schutler & Co., who report that the shallot offerings available have been bought at about 15% above their value in world markets. After the spectacular advance of 20% in November, Native-grown coffee from Uganda have declined with similar momentum.

A substantial increase in Southern Rhodesia's trade, revealed by the Colony's Economic Bulletin, reporting on the first nine months of 1948. Imports for that period were valued at £31,337,463, exceeding the total for the comparable period in 1947 by nearly £3,500,000. Exports totalled £2,026,793, a rise of more than £1,000,000 over the same period in 1947.

The Ministry of Food paid £10 per ton for sunflower seed in 1949, but export to destinations other than the U.K. will be allowed if higher prices can be obtained elsewhere. The exportable surplus from the Colonial Empire in 1948 was brought to 20,000 by the Ministry.

Sales of electric current in Uganda, Southern Rhodesia, have risen from 4,500,000 to nearly 9,000,000 units in the last three years. The average cost per unit is 1.2d., the lowest yet recorded.

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Leaflets telling the story of various Empire products were published by the Imperial Institute before the recent war. The subjects included Uganda cotton, East African sisal, and Kenya coffee. Additions to the series have now been made to cover Central African tobacco and Sudanese gum Arabic.

That price control should be abolished as soon as possible and that goods in plentiful supply should be decontrolled forthwith, was unanimously resolved by the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia.

Helicopters (Africa), Ltd., have been registered in East Africa. The directors are Wing Commander E. B. Fielden and Mr. Stanley de P. Neal. The principal function of the company will be to spray crops in pest control operations.

Kettles-Roy & Lyons' New Branch

Messrs. Kettles-Roy & Lyons (Mombasa), Ltd., opened a new branch in Kisumu on December 20. Europeans, Indians, and Africans were invited to a sun-downer held to mark the occasion.

The new motor cargo liner SOZALI, of 9,000 tons gross, built of the Clyde for the T.S.C. Company, is due to leave London in a few days on her maiden voyage to the Far East.

Highway Omnibus Co., Ltd., have begun operations. By arrangement with the City Council, 49% of the ordinary shares of the company were offered for subscription locally.

The Companhia das Jutas de Moçambique has been registered in Beira to produce jute bags. Small investors rapidly took up 70% of the £75,000 worth of shares offered.

Barclays Bank (D.G. & O.) have opened a branch in Kongwa, the main area of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

The date crop in the North Nyanza district of Kenya is estimated to reach between £75,000 and £100,000 this season.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General Investment Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 6½% (the same).

The coffee buying season in Barotseland will start on January 1st.

K.F.I. Price 545,334

A loss of £16,841 was incurred by the Kenya Farmers' Association for the year ended July 31, 1948, compared with a profit of £34,081 in the previous year. Dividends of 5% and 1% on the preference and ordinary shares respectively have been declared, reducing the reserves from £123,364 to £39,672.

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Company Meetings**Nyasaland Railways, Limited****Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement.****Review of Nyasaland's Transport Problems.**

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED is to be held in London to-day.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, chairman of the company, has circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement in the following terms:

To replace the late Mr. C. W. Robbie, Sir James Milne, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., has been nominated by the Secretary of State as one of the representatives of the Nyasaland Government on the board of the company. His helpful co-operation with the problems which confront us in Nyasaland is already proving of inestimable value. He is leaving for Nyasaland on January 6 in order to investigate the spot various administrative and technical problems arising out of the transition between war and post-war conditions in Nyasaland.

General Increase in Traffics

During the year under review our gross receipts at £40,115 reflected a general increase in the usual traffic carried by the railway. No noteworthy increase has yet occurred in the production of any of the new crops the development of which we have sought to encourage by the quotation of low rates.

Restocking and re-equipping accounted for a substantial increase in several classes of import traffic. At the same time operating costs continued to rise, both labour and stores showing substantial advances over previous levels.

Eminent authorities have recently been drawing attention to the effect on general policy of the depreciation in the value of our currency, or, to put it in other words, the tremendous increase which has occurred in the cost of all commodities required for the gradual replacement of the assets of a company such as ours. Under pre-war conditions of relative stability it proved, it was our practice to base our calculations on the original cost price of the various categories of equipment and to make annual allocations calculated so as to provide for the replacement of locomotives, train workshop equipment and so forth after their estimated life.

High Cost of Renewals

Now, however, prices of all replacements have risen to such an extent that if renewals were based on original cost would not suffice to meet more than a fraction of the cost of replacing equipment when it reaches the end of its useful life.

To quote a few instances applicable to our own business: in the year preceding the war we bought covered bogie wagons which cost us approximately £500 each. Those which we now have on order will cost £1,100 each. Third-class railway coaches used to cost us about £2,300 each. Now, however, we cannot even get a third-price, but a leading manufacturer estimates that the cost will be £1,600 each, and from this figure is deducted the now almost universal local labour charge, which saddles the purchase with an extra variation in manufacturing costs which have amounted in the trials seen in an upward direction. The same story can be told about permanent way material. Everything else which a railway must have to keep its plant and equipment in good condition.

It is difficult to make far more generous provisions in this respect—indeed, we have at the

presently measure in the accounts under review considerably increased the allocation to renewals—we shall ultimately find ourselves without the resources we need to replace our plant and equipment as it reaches the end of its useful life.

Effect on Working Costs

The necessity also has a bearing on true operating costs. For instance, for a new restaurant car we are likely to have to pay something like £20,000, to which must be added freight and shipping charges. The depreciation occurring in respect of so costly a vehicle, which goes on whether it is standing still or running and earning, now becomes an important element in assessing all working costs.

During the years more progress was made in restoring the ranks of our administration, which had suffered with a reduced staff during the war years. Stores and materials of all kinds, which we had ordered long before, began to arrive and replenish our sadly depleted stocks. Progress on various projects examined by General Hammond during his visit was continued. In particular, additional houses were built for our staff, and the construction of the 360 cottages in our Native village at Mpilima was pushed forward. Unfortunately this work has been considerably delayed owing to the difficulty of procuring satisfactory roofing material. This, however, will shortly be available for shipment. The strengthening of our bridges to carry larger locomotives was continued and is now practically completed.

No Basis for Charges of "Remote Control"

It is sometimes said that in concern such as ours must be handicapped by "remote control" from London. This might well become true if executive responsibility were not sufficiently devolved on the local administration or if those who continue to apply knowledge of local conditions.

In our case neither of these criticisms can be said to apply. Every member of the board has visited Nyasaland with the exception of Sir James Milne, who is proceeding there within a year of his appointment. Since the end of the war the general manager has visited London, and there have been four visits by directors myself. Visited Nyasaland last April and was able to discuss on the spot with our engineers many points relating to present-day operation and future developments. Brigadier Storar is just concluding another visit to Nyasaland.

Traffic Doubles since 1939

Since 1939 the volume of traffic handled on the measured in net-ton-miles has approximately doubled. But during these years, owing to war conditions, ability to repair and maintain stock has been much below what it used to be before the war. Indeed it is not too much to say that I have only been able to give the service which we have done in recent years thanks to the fact that we have stood up by good maintenance in the years preceding the war. This is now exhausted. Some of the stores which were arriving while I was in Nyasaland had been intended for two or as much as three years previously and there was still a considerable shortage of the spare parts in our workshops.

Conditions, such as these are by no means peculiar to Nyasaland. They confront many administrations in almost all parts of the world, indeed, in many countries

in a form far more acute than in Nyasaland. Our staff are making every effort to keep the maximum amount of rolling-stock in traffic; but it is clear that before we begin to receive the new locomotives we have ordered it will be difficult to handle the tonnage offering.

From the authorities we have received valuable assistance, in our attempts to expedite delivery of these engines; but the first train will not be delivered before next June. Meanwhile, in conjunction with the Trans-Zambesi Railway, we have doubled the number on orbit, and shall eventually receive 11 powerful engines of a new type. This will be a substantial addition to our stock, and should put us in a position to handle all that we like to be offered to us. Fifty more wagons have already arrived in Africa and we have recently placed an order for a further 50. These should be delivered about the middle of next year.

Chromo Bridge

In my statement last year I referred to the contract we had placed for the construction of a new bridge at Chromo. Some years ago, three piers of the bridge which carries our main line over the River Shire were almost obscured by volumes of silt—floating vegetable matter, brought down by the river in the flood season. Remedial measures had, of course, been applied, and the piers had stabilized. Each year precautions were taken to prevent the floating mud from attacking against them and subjecting them to further pressure. On two occasions this bridge had been inspected by independent engineers nominated by the Government, who had expressed themselves as entirely in accord with the measures we had taken.

Moreover, we had sent out to Africa a Calendar Hamilton span of sufficient length to replace temporarily the span supported by the threatened piers. Unfortunately this year an unusually large volume of silt—a floating island several acres in extent—came down on a high flood and swept away not only the pier which had previously been threatened but almost the whole of them, leaving a gap far larger than could be spanned by the temporary bridging which we had sent out for the purpose.

Accompanied by the general manager and the chief engineer, I flew over the site myself and was able to decide on the spot measures to be taken for restoring traffic. As soon as the bridge went, our traffic department organized "transhipment" of goods and passengers.

No Bridge Neck

At the same time, after considering various other alternatives, we decided to construct a wagon ferry and the necessary sidings and terminals. This was completed in 52 days. It is capable of carrying all the traffic which can be brought to the rail, and in no case constitute a bottleneck.

As we have been accused of lack of foresight in regard to this matter, I want to make a plain that had the threatened spans been the only ones to be destroyed, through rail communication could have been restored without difficulty by means of ferry. What went wrong again was a disaster of a magnitude which none of the experts—either our own staff or independent—had foreseen.

Meanwhile, the re-opening of our line has been completed, and work is now starting on the construction of the new permanent bridge. In spite of the difficulty of obtaining promptly even the comparatively small amounts of steel required, we hope that everything will go to plan, and that the bridge will be carrying traffic early in 1960.

Additional work in connection with the new bridge for the Nyanza has now been completed, the keel has been laid, and we hope that nothing will prevent its delivery on time. At the present moment the keeling

dock, which will provide much-needed facilities for overhauling and repair of ships on the lake.

As a result of investigations extending over a number of years, we have decided that Monkey Bay is the best site for the headquarters of the Lake Service, and a start has been made locally on the provision of the necessary facilities.

Fare Old Price Increases

In addition to the purchase of locomotives and wagons to which I have already alluded, we have been trying for some time to place an order for eleven coaches of various classes, owing perhaps to priority being given, naturally, accorded to goods vehicles. The deliveries offered are two and a half years, and over Meltwater, the complete "sellers' market" enjoyed by the work people and employers in this industry, and the difficulty in obtaining promptly controlled materials, have, as I indicated above, resulted in the quotation prices being twice those ruling before the war. Many of our present coaches are due for replacement and we need additional carrying capacity, especially for Native passengers.

Light vehicles, which we have in hand, include a considerable extension of our workshop at Limbe—the plans of which are now being studied on the spot by Brigadier Storer—and the construction of maize storage and grinding equipment. The latter is needed in order that we can handle under hygienic conditions the considerable amount of meal required by our African staff. We do not yet have to be able to pass out of its capacity at the service of other interests in Nyasaland.

No Return of Lower Rates

It will, of course, be evident some time ago that the Company would need new finance in order to carry on these schemes—and others. It will also become necessary to overcome arrears of interest accrued and to fit our system to carry the traffic which is likely to be offered to us. We therefore initiated steps not only for reducing at a lower ratio of interest the previous existing 5% debenture debts, but also to obtain the further resources we needed.

For reasons entirely beyond our control, it was not possible to issue our prospectus until early this year. The issue was over-subscribed. Money thus received together with a further sum which will be provided by the Government against consolidated income debenture stock and our own cash resources, should suffice to meet the capital works and improvements to which I have alluded above, the cost of which will amount to not less than £400,000.

Nyasaland's Prospects Encouraging

Prospects in Nyasaland are certainly encouraging. Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, is recently reported to have announced the intention of the corporation to invest a million pounds in development projects on the Vipya Plateau. The Overseas Development and Welfare Fund has granted a grant of £2,000,000 to the Government of Nyasaland for the construction of roads, the improvement of local services and other purposes. Local interests, aided by remunerative prices realized by Nyasaland produce, are also likely to extend their activities. Increased European wages should result in greater consumption of imported goods, but leaves unsolved the difficult problem of securing greater productivity on the part of the farmer or less wasteful utilization of the soil.

For the next 2 months until new rolling stock is in equipment become available we face a period of time of calm and anxiety, but we go forward with confidence to the post-war era, full confidence shall be able to afford promptly any traffic effect to us. We welcome the many acts of development on the Colony, for which we have pressed so hard, year and year, now.

seems to be in sight. We shall continue to play our part in it.

"Mr. Bucquet, our general manager, and his staff have been confronted with many difficulties during the year under review. They faced them with courage and resource, and I should like to express the board's appreciation of their good work in difficult conditions."

"The new issue of debentures and increased stores' shipments threw a heavily increased load on our London managers, Mr. Catey, and his small staff. The hamper in which they carried out this work reflects the greatest credit on them all."

Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Limited

Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE TWENTY-EIGHT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBEZIA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED IS TO BE HELD IN LONDON ON DECEMBER 31, 1947.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, chairman of the company, has circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement in which he says:

In the place of the late Mr. E. S. Roode, Sir James Milne, K.C.V.O., C.B.I., has been appointed one of the representatives of the Nyasaland Government on the board. His help in dealing with the problems that we face as will be most welcome.

The accounts for 1947 now before you breakdown in the form required by the Companies Act, 1948. The revenue account in which are included figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1947, including interest on investment £2,214,000, provision for taxation no longer required £1,150, were £3,112,300, compared with £2,207,800 in the previous year, whilst expenditure including provision for reserve for renewals and for taxation was £2,222,000 or 13.41% of the gross receipts compared with £2,053,500 or 16.16% for the previous year.

Higher Receipts and Expenditure.

Thus whilst gross receipts increased, expenditure also increased, but to a greater extent, with the result that the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £58,910, compared with £7,204 in 1946. The heavy increase in expenditure was due to the increased cost of materials and wages.

Interest on the income bonds is paid out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £4,852 of the £58,910 was applied to the payment of interest on these bonds. The balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, viz. £10,000 being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. After meeting the service of the advances against which £960,000 3½% first debenture stock was to be issued there was available £12,541 for interest on the agreed amount of £1,500,000 in respect of which 5% income debenture stock was to be issued.

In May of the current year the Portuguese Government published a decree authorizing the issue of the 4½% first debenture stock and the 5% income debenture stock, and accordingly these stocks were issued.

Quantity of goods carried during the year was 100,283, compared with 98,172 in 1946. The number of passengers was 103,053, compared with 99,640 in 1946. The principal commodities carried were general merchandise 52,406 tons, sugar 51,920 tons, sugar 2,245 tons, tobacco 2,210 tons and 6,722 tons cotton.

Sugar total salt 4,563 tons and Towns class construction material 13,510 tons.

Mr. Codington's Visit

Early in the current year one of your directors, Mr. Codington, visited the railways. He made a thorough inspection and of the recommendations made by him some are already being carried out and the others will be as soon as the necessary materials can be obtained.

I mentioned at our meeting last year the strain on our engine power and rolling stock during the last few years. In fact the volume of traffic handled by us measured in net ton-miles has increased from 13,669,272 in 1939 to 27,780,780 in 1947.

Since then the position has become more difficult for tonnage to be carried has increased, and although the steam locomotives built for us by Gregg Car Company are now being erected in Africa, delivery of the 11 new locomotives, ordered by Nyasaland Railways in conjunction with ourselves, is not due to begin until the middle of 1949.

So there is no doubt that during the greater part of 1949 our difficulties must continue. Every effort, however, is being made to alleviate of these difficulties or at least of some of them, especially so far as the earliest possible date, we shall be able to clear of any backlog of traffic that there may be; and be in a position to deal with the future increases in traffic expected.

Progress of Tete Railway

Completed on the Faz Railway is now 65 miles from coal mine at Moatize, and it is expected that through rail communication to the mine will be established by next July. The completion of this line will give the coal mine direct access via the Tete Railway, the Zambezzi Bridge and our line to the Port of Beira, and thus will enable the Companhia Caboverde de Moçambique to proceed with the plans for the expansion of their coal output.

Brigadier Stow, one of our directors is at present in Africa attending with the management officials the present day operation and future development.

In order to renew the timetables to which referred above was increased from 10½ to 11 in order to replace one of our 4-6-2 engines, which was destroyed in a collision on the Bolta Railway line between Dondo and Chena on July 24 last. In addition to the loss of our engine and damage to wagons I regret to have to report that two of our staff lost their lives in this accident. The question of responsibility for the accident is still under consideration and I can at this stage therefore make no comment.

New Rolling Stock in 1949

Nyasaland Railways in conjunction with ourselves have placed an order for a further 30 covered bogie wagons, delivery of which is expected about the middle of 1949.

Our relations with Government and other Governmental bodies continue to be of the most cordial nature, and we record our appreciation of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as usual, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out. We acknowledge the very willing assistance and co-operation of the Railways of the Beta Railway and ourselves in our endeavours to appreciate of the services rendered in a difficult year by our general manager, Mr. Bucquet and our staff in Africa and London.

In regard to the recent report that a Nyasaland Railways is to start bus services from Jilwe, Southern Rhodesia, we have been asked to state that it has no connection with the Nyasaland Transport Co. Ltd., the only bus company operating in Nyasaland, or with any of the firms of Messrs. G. & J. Evans Major Transport Company's

The Beira Railway Company, Ltd.

Summary of Notice to Shareholders

AN AGREEMENT (subject to the approval of the shareholders) has been made with the Portuguese Government for the sale to them in April 1949 of the company's undertakings in Africa (excluding only the Savoy Hotel) for £4,000,000.

For nearly 50 years this company's railway, consisting of some 200 miles of main-line joining the towns of Beira and the Rhodesia Railways, has been operated under existing agreements as an integral part of the whole Rhodesian railways system of 2,200 miles (joined Rhodesia Railways Limited having supplied on moderate terms of life all engines, rolling-stock, heavy workshop services and personnel). Under similar agreements that company also operated the lati side of the Port of Beira.

So long as the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., were privately owned, the Portuguese Government raised no objection to this arrangement, but at their request the existing working agreement, made in 1937, provided that it should *ipso facto* terminate if the Rhodesian railway system became absorbed into a state-owned system. It could not have been expected that the Portuguese Government would view with favour the operation of railway and port services in their territory by the Government of a neighbouring British Colony.

In May 1947, the share capital of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. was acquired by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The Beira Railway Company had thus no alternative but to acquire engines, rolling-stock, the other equipment, and personnel and set up its own organization in Beira.

5. Directors' Recommended Sale

This would have involved heavy capital expenditure. It would have been impossible for the company to raise the large amount of new money required (estimated at not less than £5,000,000), and convert the present venture into one for which about £1,300,000 is outstanding unless it could have assumed for such new ventures at least a 20 years' life. But under the existing concession the Government has the right to extinguish the undertaking in eight years.

Discussions with the Portuguese Government were obviously most necessary, and on two occasions visits to Lisbon by members of the board negotiations were conducted on alternative hypotheses, those (a) of extension or extension of the concession, and (b) of an immediate sale.

After a careful survey the directors came to the conclusion that an outright sale would be far the best course for the shareholders, provided an adequate price could be obtained. Eventually a price of £4,000,000 was agreed. This provides £1,700,000 to payoff the present debtors, £1,200,000 for the shareholders (about 44s. a share), for their African undertaking only, excluding the Savoy Hotel. There would be no liquidation, a heavy liability for arrears of pension fund contributions, and it would not be prudent to assume that a shareholder would get a liquidation more than 47s. 6d. a share, so that if he reinvested the proceeds on a 20% basis he would continue to receive his present dividend of 28s. 6d. a share.

A price of £4,000,000 may cause disappointment to shareholders who have during 1948 been buying certificates of title to Beira Railway shares at prices much higher than 47s. 6d. and even as high as 60s. But it is very difficult to find any grounds for such a price for a security, the market price of which never rose much above 60s. before 1948.

Taking all considerations into account, the directors strongly recommend the sale at the price proposed as being in the best interests of the shareholders.

Rhokana Corporation, Limited

Increased Dividends

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on December 21 in London.

Mr. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., the deputy chairman, having dealt with the changes which had been made in the accounts in order to comply with the Companies Act, 1948, said:

Quite apart from the fact that the methods we have adopted in framing the balance sheet conform with the new law, they have the advantage of showing with greater clarity than before the amount of stockholders' money that has been expended on those assets which are still employed in the corporation's business.

It will be all to the good if this has the effect of emphasising the salutary to which I have often drawn attention of considering the amount received by ordinary stockholders by way of dividends as having been expensed by the employment of the minimum amount of the issued ordinary capital.

Our production for the year shows an increase of over 4,000 long tons of copper compared with the previous year. This increase would have been greater had it not been for the shortage of coal deliveries, which caused a total or partial shut-down of the plant on a number of occasions. We can, however, congratulate ourselves on the results for the year.

The revenue from the sale of metals after making adjustment for opening and closing stocks was £8,555,599, compared with £6,236,749 for the previous year, an increase of £2,318,850. Operating costs increased by £7,785. This sum has been absorbed in higher wages and royalties, increased office charges and other expenses.

This leaves the available profits after providing for depreciation, at a figure approximately £1,500,000 higher than the previous year. Of this sum no less than £1,152,000 is absorbed in a increase over the amount set aside last year for taxation.

Dividends and Reserves

The amounts set aside for depreciation and reserves have been increased by £236,000, leaving just about £1,000 available out of the additional operating profit to increase the net dividends to the ordinary stockholders. The net amount received by the corporation in way of dividends and interest was, however, approximately £65,000 more than in the previous year. A sum of £206,000 is available for increasing the ordinary dividends equivalent to 15% net of the nominal value of the ordinary stock.

The total amount available for taxation in the year for the year is £2,511,000. Your directors have decided to appropriate £606,485 to general reserve, compared with £600,000 last year.

After making provision for the dividends, the redemption fund and after taking into account the preference dividend and the interim dividend on ordinary and A stock already paid, the directors recommend that a final dividend of 75% equivalent to 15s. per unit of stock be paid.

There is no indication at the present time of any impending fall in the world price of copper.

When considering the prospects of the corporation, of course, take into consideration our investments in Nchanga Copper Mines, Ltd., and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Both these mines are potentially great profit-makers, although Nchanga has still to commence expansion programmes.

Arrangements have been made to settle the Ministry of Supply the larger portion of the copper quota's deficit for 1949.

No more was adopted.

Arusha Plantations Limited

Sir I. Smith-Gordon's Review

THE IN-EVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held at Plantation House, Pengech Street, London, E.C. 1, on Monday December 28, 1948.

Sir LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, the chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders before the directors read the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1948:

Chairman's Statement

It is satisfactory to say that the general and the comparatively modest improvements which we have last year has been more than reflected. The year under review has in fact been by far the best in the company's history, and not all of this improvement is accounted for by the increased prices paid for coffee.

You will see from the accounts before you that the actual trading profit for the year amounted £14,177, which compares with £2,000 for the previous year. Unfortunately, in these early days prosperity is somewhat precarious, and we have ourselves faced with a bill for taxation (now of £1,000) which was actually due by January 1, 1949, or no less than £1,0554—whereas last year we provided only £972 in respect of profits tax. As a result the net amount available is £3,146. Against £1,1883 last year, however, this year directors have transferred £1,000 to a reserve and recommended a final dividend of 15/- per share, leaving £1,100 to carry forward.

Shareholders' Dividends

Those who lament the uncertainty of the future of the dividend may take comfort in the lesson in taxation conveyed in the statement above. It is remarkable how emerged from 10 years of uncertainty, we can now almost in excess of confidence, in days when the accumulation of reserves is rendered impossible if the conflicting claims of the shareholders and the tax collector are to be satisfied. Shareholders must console themselves with the reflection that the directors believe the policy adopted to be in their best interests in the long run. The fact that the liquid assets of the company exceed current liabilities by more than £10,000 is a guarantee of some stability.

I said above that the improvement in the company's affairs was not wholly due to the increase in the price of coffee. We don't yet completely ourselves (and the world outside) what we have previously spoken merely of the present, last autumn a labour force adequate of human numbers, if not yet in effect, has begun to re-enter our production. We have received information in regarding a satisfactory profit on our coffee, as against a substantial loss in the previous year. We have also had small earnings from part in the Arusha Estate which shows a small loss, this is probably due to the benefits obtained from the supply of labour to our own labour. As regards the future, our experiments are continuing.

The Outlook

We would, however, leave you in a mood of unqualified optimism. The profits for the six months of the current financial year which have already expired will not, I think, be as good as or better than those for the corresponding period. But here are misgivings in certain respects as to the price future of sisal after Government's new orders on January 1, 1949, and there are local difficulties to be foreseen in the fact that owing to the impossibility in 1946-47 of acquiring sufficient sisal, our position is in arrears, and also in the fact that we have always emphasized that the only thing certain about coffee is its uncertainty.

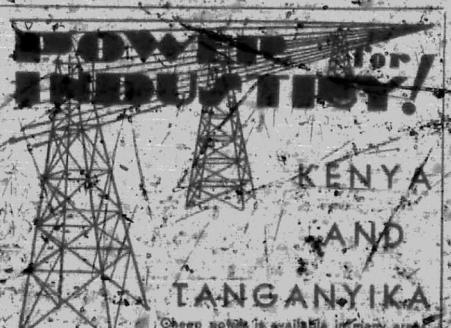
These difficulties must put before you, and you must weigh them up for yourselves, but having said so much I will add my own belief that the results to June 30, 1949, which is as far ahead as any of us probably care to look at present, will continue to give you satisfaction.

As usual I have to add my personal thanks—which I hope you will endorse—for the efforts of our staff and managers in East Africa, whose loyalty and enthusiasm appear unabated.

The chairman informed the annual meeting that since his statement had been circulated information had been received from East Africa which indicated that operations would be adversely affected by the temporary failure of the short rains in the Arusha district of Tanganyika Territory.

Control of Finance

KENYA'S Standing Finance Committee and Select Committee on the Estimates are to be replaced by four standing or select committees. (1) a Committee of Supply, consisting of the whole of the Legislative Council, the function of which will be to consider the draft estimates of expenditure; (2) a Committee of Ways and Means, also consisting of the whole Council, whose function will be to consider the ways and means of raising the revenue required by the Colony; (3) a Standing Public Accounts Committee, which will take the place of the Standing Finance Committee in so far as it is necessary from time to time during the year to vote additional grants; and (4) a Public Accounts Committee, whose function will be the examination of the accounts. In future the Director of Audit will report to the Council not to the Director of Colonial Audit in London.



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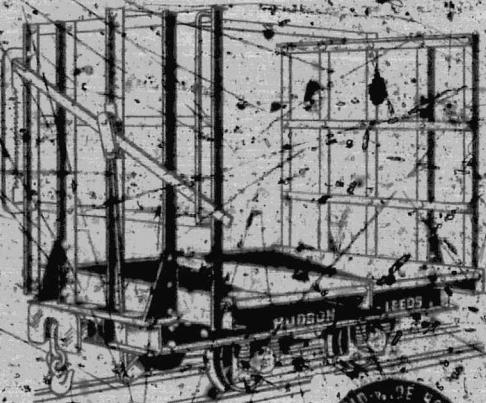
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The great cotton tree which bears the name of Tom Cringle stands on the road from Kingston to Spanish Town and is named after the hero of "Tom Cringle's Log," an early nineteenth century adventure story set in the West Indies. Tom, a young naval officer in the tradition of Mr. Midshipman Easy, deals with slaves and privateers in his summary and effective manner expected of such heroes and the book also contains entertaining and informative descriptions of the way of life of the West Indian people in those days. Much has changed since the book was written but the great tree remains as a link with the Jumblies that Cringle knew. The capital of the island was transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston in 1770 and the port of Kingston now handles a volume of trade which would have staggered the merchants of a century ago. Full and up-to-date information is given on the branches in Jamaica on industrial conditions and commercial trends in the island.



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