

Challenge to Leadership in East Africa

New Year Broadcast by Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA are so much in the picture. East Africa, and the Rhodesias are overworked with visitors of all kinds, buying land, looking for investments, and some seeking jobs.

A tremendous amount of money invested in the great Railway, roads, electricity and gas industries, which have been centralized here, is being poured into a similar investment. It is not surprising that—quite apart from doubts about atomic and other weapons—people want to see some of this money where it can be put to good use, and avoid heavy taxation. Can East Africa, and the Rhodesias provide fairly reliable investment for the money?

Then there are the people who come out to settle. Can you find them work, so that they can learn the job and the country, and fit in with the native Africans? There will be labour shortage. We can only expect the African gradually to do more work as he gets physically stronger. With all these developments there cannot be enough labour to go round, so it is not impossible that many new comers from Europe will have to take on a lot of work themselves. But is this a realistic view?

With all this urgent need for food, clothing, and the Government have had to consider a new policy of "aid" for the African. It is not a policy of "aid" in the usual sense. Instead of conforming to the slow gradual methods of the African, it means forcing the pace.

Inter-Racial Co-operation

If the necessity for vegetable oils had not been so great, the Government might have subsidized the African farmers and Native growers to produce such products. They would not risk it, and instead plunged into this huge mechanical scheme, which may be the forerunner of others. The African must be brought away from his dependence in large numbers, work and ultimately to live independently on these machines. This means the beginning of the end of indirect rule, fiscal control, and the old system; and it is one of your problems to find the means to make the people leave their long customs and methods, and at the same time work harder than they want to.

You have to solve the difficult problem of having European, Indian and African can work together more and more. Surely with good will and co-operation it should not be beyond the powers of the best men of these races to produce a plan for their mutual benefit side by side.

It is where politics supersedes economics. In fact the African has a long way to go and has to learn to learn from the European and Indian, and together they have been doing it for many years. There is friendship and mutual confidence. You can see it at meetings of the chambers of commerce and in such representative bodies as the Nairobi City Council. But can it be extended to politics?

The best men of the three communities can now stand with a common front against Communism which might easily sink the life blood out of your promising countries and upset all progress and plans for the future.

So get this co-operation, does mean the die-hard die-hard men of their old ways and likes and dislikes are removed, and many other cooperatives have had to be set up. We have had to watch tendencies of our ourselves to change. When social and economic conditions change, you have to alter your mind. It is not a matter of going to the torrent, so guide the course that the country does and suffer.

It is a matter of getting from a broadcast made in London on "East Africa" programme.

You are in the inevitable, inescapable changes. It was the first from the first, you can see them better than you are the spot, and in the 25 years in which I have had to do with East Africa I have seen a whole new set-up evolving in East Africa.

So much presuming, I say to the elder statesmen and politicians of East Africa—and this applies particularly to Europeans and Indians. You in the past have done a great work. In 50 years you have laid the foundations for a great future. From nothing you have brought your countries to the front in the world. If you have the die-hard mentality, forget it, and see how, with your experience, you can help the coming generation to make this future.

Fashioning the Future

To the younger generation, many of whom, both European and Indian, are East African born, I would say, "You have a wonderful chance. You can look at East African problems and people through new spectacles. You have a great opportunity to work with the Africans, some of whom have had experience away from East Africa during the last few years and have a special interest in knowledge and understanding."

Some of you say, "I am not a politician, but I am not a politician. You want to be certain that East Africa is a safe corner of East Africa. Will be safe for your children, or you cannot build on fear. But why not, with faith in yourselves, work on your racial problems so that fear will be removed? You can then build on the foundations which have been laid. You can not only lead the community of the three races in which you live, but can lead take a leading part in the government of all the three territories."

This country was built up by people who gave their leisure and sometimes their money to do public work, whether it was in their parish council, county council or Parliament, simply because it was their inherited duty, they were interested in it, and they had no ulterior motives. I am sure that many such people exist in your territories to-day, people with devotion to their country, with vision and statesmanship. All these qualities are wanted in the future of East Africa, so to be assured. You have the difficulty of not being all of one race, but with good will and mutual respect and understanding, this difficulty can be overcome.

Unity of Leadership

You may say that the personalities of the three territories are quite different. But that is not the more reason why they should get together in certain ways. The day of the small unit is over. If, for instance, Uganda wishes to progress, there are many ways in which she can work in with her neighbours. The alternative is a slow, grinding, inevitable state in the middle of Africa. Against this, it is not to be the prey and sport of outside forces, but better for her to be linked as closely as possible with her neighbours in policy, finance and development.

You cannot force the pace unidirectionally, but as responsibility is assumed more and more by those on the spot, it is not reason why the Governments of the three territories should not ultimately move from Whitehall to East Africa. To prepare for this is the task of the young men and women of these countries, the leaders of the future.

I look on 1949 as a year of promise for East Africa, and I hope so that we shall see a continuing flow of unity of operation and understanding between the different organizations.

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

Recognition in New Year Honours List

B.A.S.O.

DR. SIR JOHN BOYD, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., J.E., Ph.D., lately Director-General, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Former member of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health. One of the foremost authorities on world food problems, he investigated nutrition problems in Kenya some years ago. Director of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition.

FRANCIS COUNCIL

HARRY BARN WILKINSON MACCOLM, B.S.I., O.C.M.G., O.B.E., R.C.S., M.A. for services to the Colonial Empire.

Chairman of the Colonial Research Committee and author of "African Survey." Served in India for many years. Second Oppressor of the United Provinces in 1928. Director of the African Research Survey, 1935; member of the Commonwealth Malaria Commission, League of Nations, 1937; head of the Scientific Mission to the Belgian Congo, 1941; Chairman of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies, 1945; and of the International African Institute, deputy chairman, Royal African Society.

MARQUAND HEARY ADAM, M.P., M.A., F.R.S. Minister of Agriculture.

Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1945; and Permanent General, 1947 to July, 1948, in which capacity he made a six weeks tour of East, Central and South Africa. Formerly Professor of Industrial Relations, Cardiff University.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

FURNESS SMITH, CECIL, Esq. Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago since 1946.

Served on the West India coast before becoming Chief General, Tanganyika, in 1932; Attorney-General, Zanzibar, in 1936; and Attorney-General, Tanganyika, in 1949.

PETER LEON SWINNEY, C.M.G. Commissioner on special duty in Nigeria. Was Financial Secretary, Uganda, 1941-45.

SIMONSEY JOHN LIONE, Ph.D., M.A., D.Sc. Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council, since 1945.

SKEFFINGTON, DONALD MACLEOD, Esq. a director of John Brown and Co., Ltd. who have interests in Southern Rhodesia.

WILSON, CAPTAIN FRANK WILKINSON, C.M.G., F.R.S. chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Kenya.

On retiring from the Royal Navy, he took up land near Eltham in 1910, and has become one of the most successful dairy farmers in East Africa. At the outbreak of the 1914 war he raised and commanded Wilson's Scouts, who were absorbed into the E.A. Mounted Rifles. He has served on many public bodies including the Legislative Council, the Land Commission in 1932, and the Land Control Board. For many years he was one of Kenya's best cricketers.

ORDER OF THE BATH

K.C.M.G. (Civil Division)

LOYD, SIR THOMAS HARRISON KYNASTON, K.C.M.G. Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, since 1947.

After leaving Cambridge, he served in the 1914-18 war and then became an assistant principal in the Ministry of Health, transferred to the Colonial Office in 1921. He became a Principal in 1929 as deputy secretary, 1932, and an assistant under-secretary of state in 1934.

C.I. (Military Division)

COTTAM, MAJOR GENERAL A. E. head of the British Military Mission in Panama.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

PORTAL, THE BRIGadier, WINDYBANK, KENYA, F.R.S., Ph.D., M.V.O., J.P. For services as president of the Olympic Games.

Chairman of the Colonial Economic and Development Council, managing director of Fertilis, Ltd., director, Commercial Union Assurance Co. (India) and International Commission for the Ministry of Works in the war-time Coalition Government.

K.C.M.G.

RENNIE, SIR GILBERT MCCALL, C.M.G., M.C.S., M.A. Governor of Northern Rhodesia for the past year.

Served in Ceylon after the first world war, and became Financial Secretary (Gold Coast), in 1937. Was Chief Secretary in Kenya from 1939 to 1947, and latterly chairman of the Reconstruction and Development Authority.

SYRETS, CAPTAIN GEORGE LEWIS, C.M.G., C.V.O. Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Was a Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1937-39; Assistant Secretary, Treasury, 1940; and Deputy U.K. High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, 1942-44.

ROBERTS, WRAVY, KENNETH OWEN, C.M.G., Esq. Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Served in the Ministry of Health after the first world war, became a legal assistant, then adviser, Dominions Office and Colonial Office, 1931, and assistant legal adviser in 1937.

TWINING, EDWARD FRANCIS, C.M.G., M.B.E. Governor of North Borneo since 1946.

Served with the 4th King's African Rifles 1923-28, and joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda in 1929. Was Director of Labaya, Mauritius, 1930-33, and Administrator of St. Lucia, 1934-36.

C.M.G.

ALBERT THOMAS ATKIN, Esq., F.R.C.S. Director of Medical Services, Uganda, since 1946.

Joined the East African Medical Service in Zanzibar in 1929, and transferred to Nyasaland in 1930. Appointed Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory, 1938, he returned to Nyasaland in the following year.

BARNES, WILLIAM LETHBRIDGE GOREE, lately went to the Colonial Office as Assistant Under-Secretary of State on transfer from the Treasury, for the purpose of handling economic affairs.

BARRY, EDWARD, Esq., B.E.B. lately Chief Secretary, Somaliland Protectorate. Served in K.A.R. 1922-24, and became Commissioner in Somaliland, 1928.

CAWSELLE, A. manager in the Sudan since 1945, of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. and previously assistant manager.

GUEST, COLONEL THE HON. SIR HERBERT PERCY, K.C.B., C.V.O., M.C. Minister of Defence and Air, Southern Rhodesia.

Served in the South African and 1914-18 wars. Has been Minister of Mines, Works, Internal Affairs, Police, Defence and Air. Retired from active politics in the general election in September.

HAWES, RICHARD BRUNEL, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.S. consulting physician to the Colonial Office.

HODGKIN, BRIGADIER MARTIN, Esq., C.B.E. Director of Colonial Surveys and Surveys Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1946.

After serving in the 1914-18 war, was research officer, Air Staff Committee, 1925-26; engaged on survey of 70th Meridian Arc in Central Africa, 1931-33; served during the recent war in Europe, East Africa and Greece; Director of Military Surveys, War Office, 1942-46.

LESLIE, SERMOCK ARGENT, SANDFORD, Financial Secretary, Tanganyika, since 1944. Served in Nigeria, 1925-31.

NEWBOLT, CAPTAIN ARTHUR FRANCIS, Director of Requirements (Colonial Services), Colonial Office, in which he has served since 1919.

PHILLIPS, ABERNETHY BURNETT, Esq., M.L.C., Esq. for public services in Kenya.

Was Indian elected member of the Legislature since 1938, and a member of the Executive Council since last year. Chairman of the Indian elected members, and chairman of the Indian and Arab Settlement Board.

WILLIAMS, C. W. Director of Education, Sudan Government.

Appointed Director, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, 1938, became Warden in 1940, and went to present office in

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

JAMESON, SIR (WILLIAM) WILSON, K.C.B., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.P.S., Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education; Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1940

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

FISHER, BRIGADIER (GERALD) THOMAS, C.S.I., C.I.E., lately British Military Governor, Somaliland Protectorate.

Joined the Indian Political Service in 1919. Resident in Central India, 1940-42; appointed Military Governor, British Somaliland, in 1943.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

GARLAKE, BRIGADIER (STURGE) STURGE, Commander of the Military Forces and Military Adviser to the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

GARDNER, BEATRICE M.P. LINDSAY, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., formerly member of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, mining engineer and general manager of Witwatersrand Consolidated Co. Ltd., born in Australia.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, JOSEPH TRUNSHILL, O.B.E., Attorney General, Bermuda. Formerly Acting Chief Secretary Zanzibar. After leaving office went to Zanzibar in 1942, retiring from that service in 1944. Received the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar class IV, in 1919.

McDONALD, JOHN, D.F.C., Director of Agriculture, Cyprus, since 1944. Formerly senior plant pathologist, Kenya.

SKINNER, HUGH WELBY, M.B.E., Director of Audit, Tanganyika. Formerly assistant auditor, New Zealand, 1926, and later also, Somaliland and Sudan, 1942.

TOTTENHAM, REGINALD, Commissioner of Prisons, Malawi.

REAR, JOHN, MARGARET A., head of the Colonial Education Institute of Education, London University. A member of the Colonial Social Service Research Council.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

HENDERSON, ANNA LESLIE BRUCE D.F.C., Co-operative Adviser, Tanganyika. Has given many years to the development of the Milkmaid's Happy Co-operative, Kenya.

HARRIS, JOHN HENRY, head of the Botanical Department, Crown Plantations, the Colonies.

BRYCE, R. S. FRANCES, Colonial Office. Chairman of the Warbler Trust, Kenya. Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, since 1944. Former medical officer in Kenya, 1922, and in medical office, 1934.

COLLIER, HENRY, M.C., Deputy Director of Public Works, Uganda. DUFF, COLIN, EMIC, Commissioner of Education, Northern Rhodesia.

FRANCIS EDWARD, CAROL, Principal of the Alliance High School, Kenya.

CHAMBERLAIN, MRS. EVELYN (C.F.), Honorary Secretary, B.E.A. after holding Empire Airways Ltd. Social Services, East and West African Airways, Tanganyika, East African Airways, East and West African Bank. Known to many as having given the "void" service. Part author of "Kangali in East Africa".

McKENNEDY, ALAN, M.B.E., Honorary Director of Geological Survey, Southern Rhodesia. Held the rank of Captain in the Rhodesian Bush War, 1940-41, and transferred to the Geological Survey in 1912. Retired last year.

MORRIS, RICHARD DEAN, BROWN, M.D., Medical Director and Secretary, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia.

STANTON, MRS. MARGARET, HONORARY CHIEF CLERK, Social Services, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia. Formerly Secretary, Government of Kenya.

WILKINSON, MRS. MARGARET, Honorary Secretary, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia. Formerly Secretary, Government of Kenya.

SHILLINGTON, NORMAN, FRANCES, Honorary General Treasurer, National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia. Honorary Commissioner, Boy Scouts, and Officer Commanding, Rhodesia, Uganda, Police Reserve. Chief accounting officer, Rhodesia Railway.

SKINNER, WILSON LAWRENCE, lately assistant secretary, Administrative Service, Nyasaland.

TAYLOR, G. M.S.C., senior manager John Taylor and Sons consulting mining engineers with East African interest.

YERGEN, E. A., manager in the Sultan of Sarawak Bank (I.G. S.A.O.).

WARREN, MAJOR FRANK DENNIS, M.C., M.B.E., for public services in Nyasaland. A nominated non-official member of Nyasaland Legislative Council since 1946.

WILLIAMS, S. G., administrator, British Overseas Service, B.C.C. WRIGHT, STEPHEN HERBERT, HOWARD, educational secretary general for Protectorate, Uganda. An engineer in the Birmingham W.D. from 1924 to 1926, when he joined the staff of King's College, London, Uganda.

O.B.E. (Honorary)

WALTON, KAGWA, MICHAEL ERNEST, Klinikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda, Uganda.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

WALKER, MAJOR ARTHUR OWEN, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian Staff Corps.

COOKE, THOMAS, HUBERT, local secretary to the Red Cross, Southern Rhodesia.

COULTS, WALTER FRANK, District Commissioner, Fort Harri, Kenya.

DE WY, ROBERT, for valuable services in the Department of Education, Southern Rhodesia.

FREEMAN, MISS LILIAN KATE, formerly sister nurse at Salisbury Hospital, Southern Rhodesia.

CRABON, NORMAN R. ALCOCK, Under Secretary, Department of Health, Southern Rhodesia.

GUERRELLA, DEANER, Scout assistant leader, grade 1, Kenya. GUY, HARRY, CHARLES, W.S.W.O., livestock improvement officer, Kenya Veterinary Department.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

IBBS, MISS GLADYS RAY, Colonial Nursing Service, main on grade 1, Tanganyika.

JANZENON, CAROL MARGARET, DAVENPORT, commanding officer, R.M.S. of East Africa.

PARKS, FREDERICK, Scout, for long and devoted service as honorary commissioner of the Boy Scout Movement in southern Rhodesia.

RAMSAY, JAM, transport officer, Kenya Public Works Department. SMITH, DANIEL, headmaster, Kampala Indian Primary School, Uganda.

RINNELLS, HENRY, labour officer (part-time), Northern Rhodesia. MISS MURPHY, F.S.C., voluntary services in connection with organising relief in Southern Rhodesia during the war.

SHANN, WILLIAM, ROBERT, S. M.A.I.C.E., engineering inspector, Crown Works for the Colonies, U.K.

WATSON, MRS. LEBORA, stenographer, Tanganyika. WHITE, CHARLES, MATHEW NEWTON, district officer, Northern Rhodesia.

WILBRHAM, ELEANOR A. EVANS, senior agricultural assistant, Nyasaland. WRIGHT, THE REV. HENRY HUGH MORLEY, for services in the education of coloured people, Southern Rhodesia.

WYNNE, THE REV. WALTER HENRY, headmaster of St. Scholastic.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

BRADSHAW, EDWARD, SA. B.A., 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

WILKINSON, MORTIMER, HENRY, BIRMINGHAM, for services in the education of coloured people in Southern Rhodesia.

WESTON, MARTIN, M.B.E. (Civil Division)

CHRISTOPHER, THOMAS, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

DAY, JOHN, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

GREENING, ABRAHAM, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

WILKINSON, HENRY, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

WILKINSON, HENRY, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

THE KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

WILKINSON, HENRY, 25 years chief, district, District Officer, Northern, ex-county, chief, District Officer, Northern, ex-county.

the length of the dry season, rather than the intensity of the wet season. Nevertheless, in an inquiry of this kind it is instructive to find out the total amount of water which falls on the land, however distributed it may be throughout the year. This is the ultimate source of our water, and if it is really deficient no amount of ingenuity will turn it into a water resource or fund upon which to draw.

For all the territories together, the depth of water falling on the surface in the year averages about two feet, ranging from over three feet in wet Uganda down to one foot in dry Bechuanaland. This quantity of water is represented by a square lake of 200 miles wide and 300 feet deep, or by the volume of water in Lake Victoria, Uganda, if we take its average depth as about 100 feet.

If we convert the figures into a form which represents the number of inches falling on each acre in the year, we find that there is nearly one billion gallons for Uganda, while at the other end of the list comes Bechuanaland with 250,000 gallons.

Excluding certain dry areas in Kenya and Tanganyika, and a large part of Bechuanaland, the territories are proportionally well favoured with water resources as compared with other similar large areas in the world.

These rainfall data are both average and consistent, since they are subject to wide variations, just when they are most vital, namely in marginal country where a few inches of rain fall more than the average may spell prosperity and a few inches less means disaster. We must therefore beware of averages, since these crops are so sensitive to variations.

Seasonal variation in rainfall is of great importance, but in some ways the receipt of water is less important in our resources bookkeeping than its loss. Rainfall has a surplus before it begins to dissipate by running away or evaporation into the air, and disappears into the air, processes which are sometimes more pleasantly described as (1) "run-off" (flows by surface streams), (2) "run-off" (flows by rivers), (3) "fly-off" (evaporation).

Stagnant Terrains

Reliable figures hereof are scarce and such as do exist are almost impossible to interpret. For instance, the monthly Mt. Kenya records show 80% of the rainfall falling on a certain granite peak at Northern Rhodesia. It may be less than 10%.

One might expect to find a stretch of country the rainfall of which is full of local surprises. Some of these may be in the mountains, due to their high altitude, but elsewhere a series of which the higher places are Mt. Kenya and Kilimanjaro, where at precisely equal altitudes but on opposite sides of the mountains, the rainfall may be up to 70 inches on the east and down to 15 or 20 on the north-west. There are other and larger areas of low rainfall, especially in Tanganyika Territory, due to the same cause.

Phenomenal rises of fell seem possible almost anywhere and may do an enormous amount of damage. The record for 1946 seems to go to the vicinity of Fort Johnston in the North-West, where in February 19 inches fell in 12 or 15 hours and so flooded the area. In the case of the large Shire River that it flowed in both directions for some days down stream as usual, and also upwards both sides of the river. In December of the same year about 24 inches in 30 hours near Zomba was even more disastrous.

The significance of such visitations for the water engineer would be to make him study to make his designs for the most violent conditions and allow a far larger factor of safety in all his calculations. The fact that even on the rain reaches the ground several thousand feet above the sea produces interesting consequences from the point of view of the water engineer. It gives him command over his irrigation and power schemes; that is to say, he is able to lead the water where he wishes it by the aid of

other means. It produces high efficiency in the very best of our irrigation systems. It provides for compensation for the inevitable losses, therefore, that are inevitable in any irrigation system. It provides for the possibility that crops will not be over-irrigated, for the fact that the African can most easily produce at his present level of opportunity for crops may be seized, but they will be able to construct and operate in comparison with those of other countries.

To make the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia more attractive to younger entrants, salaries in the lower grades of the clerical and executive branch are to be raised. A beginner who has completed five years' secondary education will start at a salary of £242, instead of £190, and will receive £308 after two years'. Civil servants who are also payable.

Cotton Marketing Board

Proposed by Uganda Commission

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF UGANDA is operated on such an inefficient and uneconomic basis that only the most drastic reorganization and rationalization will enable it to hold its own with competitors in other countries in the future, says the report of the Uganda Cotton Commission, first extracts from which appeared in our issue of December 30.

The condition of the average ginners is described as shocking. Most are about 25 years old; the machinery is antiquated, and the buildings are so bad that they provide most unsatisfactory conditions for the workers.

The well-being and prosperity of the cotton industry as a whole during the next decade will be largely dictated by the degree of efficiency and co-ordination exercised in the long overdue reorganization and re-equipment of the industry, say the commissioners. They emphasize that the ginneries' standards are markedly inferior to and less economic than those of Uganda's immediate competitors.

Gineries Need Modernization

A fundamental provision in the requisite reorganization must be the proper selection and storage of seed for planting and strict control of its distribution. At present, it is impossible to keep seed pure. Contamination is bad in all districts. Continuation of existing conditions would nullify the benefits that it is hoped to gain from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station.

Groups are recommended to consider installing the larger automatic units now available, and to explore the possibility of substituting saw saws for at least some types of cotton, saw ginning appears likely to be introduced in the Sudan owing to its economy in the use of labour, and in Nyassaland and the Belgian Congo, where cotton of shorter staples is produced, it is processed almost exclusively by saw ginning.

Though a number of ginners are venturing into ginning, which generally leads to increased cost and decreased efficiency, the commissioners would favor restoration of full competition as a continuance of the status quo, but as this would be a chronic transition period, they suggest that the Government should offer the Uganda Cotton Association a prologation of the statutory power for five years on condition that the association submit within 12 months a detailed and accessible plan for the reorganization and rationalization of the ginning industry.

It is proposed that the new pooling should provide for the admission of Africans as ginneries owners.

But Selling to Government

In connection with the proposed rationalization of the Cotton Exporters' Group, the 21st meeting held at Kampala finds that the policy of the ginneries is partly responsible for a lowering of quality standards. The point at which the current complaint came from the ginneries was that the Cotton Exporters' Board, it is suggested, should be asked to select the ginneries, the Director of Agriculture and his assistants, and the ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement. The ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement.

Central ginning is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the ginning industry. It is proposed that the ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement. The ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement. The ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement.

The Colonies are more likely to be successful in the American market if they can produce a higher quality of cotton than they are now. The ginneries should be asked to submit proposals for their own improvement.

BACKGROUND

Economic Nationalism. The demands of the next four years on the adaptability, intelligence and unity of the nation may be as great as any made by the war, while the task of deciding these qualities will be much more difficult. Viability in 1952 is hardly a battle-cry to quicken the pulse. Restoration of multilateral trade is unlikely to bring the absolute miser from his bed. Moreover, the task of maintaining the economy in top gear without an equivalent return in material rewards comes when the British people are not easily aroused, whenever they be happening in the case of a gradual social revolution. There are no reliable indications that it will flow like a disinterested liberating tide to untapped sources of creative energy. What is occurring is a redistribution of wealth in the rebuilding nation. The task of the Government is therefore of peculiar difficulty. They have to manufacture the recovery of industrial and commercial activity during the next four years, and probably to do so with the least inducements. The calls for qualities of democratic leadership which the present Government despite its achievements in the administrative aspects of national recovery, have not hitherto displayed. The Prime Minister's occupation, with leading his country in the expense of leading the nation, Mr. Morrison's homilies and wise advice as substitute for report to the nation in which it can find some inspiration. Sir Stafford Cripps the architect of recovery in the conscience of the nation rather than its rallying point, for he has all the qualities of a poker without its occasional warmth. The honesty and clarity of his speeches is greatly to be commended, but few of them have the quality that evokes response in the nation. Sir David Lindsay too bereft with human affairs and all hearts to be able to speak for England with force or necessity. The success of a Labour Government lies in the power to touch the hearts of the ordinary people. If this British way of independence is to be swung, it requires a new breed of economic nationalism. The man in the street should be encouraged to realize that with all its faults, whether they be old or new, it is still untried by new injustices freshly inflicted, the national house holds all infinitely worth preserving. He should be asked to consider the simple truth that if his country is to survive, it is also worth working and striving for.

Nokrashy Pasha. By the assassination of Nokrashy Pasha, Egypt has lost her wisest statesman. He did not allow his real feelings with this country over the Sudan and Palestine to shake his faith in the need for Anglo-Egyptian friendship. He set his face against the anti-British feeling which has lately been transforming the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood into a peevish hostility towards the entire western world. He knew only too well that agitation and mob rule must undermine all ordered administration, and he would seek to cheer popularity by making terms with the fanatics who have brought about his death. It was his fortune that he was compelled to devote to the problems of Palestine and the Sudan much of the energy which might have gone wholly to the many domestic reforms which he had honestly at heart. Until the fantastic gift of ownership and control of the Suez Canal neither hope for a peaceful prosperity nor peace grave social upheaval. The Briton who knows Nokrashy is impressed by his sincerity and honesty. He was just and foremost pro-Egyptian and at the Suez Canal 1946, accused Britain of taking advantage. But he felt that Egypt needed an alliance with Britain on terms that guaranteed Egyptian sovereignty and equality. How long will Egyptian public opinion tolerate the loss of her best men, the kind of fanatical youths urged on by murderous reactionaries and encouraged by lawyers who plead the political nature of his cause, worthy, or at least an excusable act? — *The Times*.

Bad Boys. When the question arose of clearing a bog or six, heap at Botsill, the Lanarkshire authorities were advised by the Board of Trade to call for aiders — for clearing the site with excavators, tractors and bulldozers, and one by the employment of licks, shovels and hand-barrows. The former method, employing 15 men over three months, was estimated to cost £19,000; the second, employing 170 men over nine months, £52,000. The Board of Trade recommended acceptance of the second tender, explaining that the labour organized in mechanical equipment and mopped up local unemployment. Why could the heavy pick, shovel and hand-barrows not have been placed in the under-learned industries? Or why has not up more local labour by getting the job done with the bare hand? — Mr. George Schwartz of the *Sunday Times*.

Planning. The only difference between totalitarian and democratic planning is used to be that in the former case the nation was impelled with a gun in its back, while in the latter it was shooed along by cajolery, nagging and bluff. Today the opening sentence of a plan announces that it is not a plan, but a provisional programme. Perverse insistence on the need for flexibility immediately reduces this to a pattern which tends to dissolve into a framework which fades into a tentative outline, and then a mere statement of aims. Such is the four-year plan suggested by the nation. It does not determine the objectives, it lays down the task, it is not directed from the centre, it is a suggestion from the side line. — *Times and Tide*.

German Arrogance. The Germans need an official boycott of the British order because the Royal Navy is determined to deny them their innocent title torpedo research station at Exeterford. They insist that it might come in, under one day, after a German ship is judged in their field, under a serious British aircraft. The German Navy is the only one that is not independent of the rest of the world. Hitler's war possible. The world is elected anti-Germans. Lord Mayor of Berlin dismisses the allied world announcements. He demands a public speech that the allies must double their efforts. Germany have 8,000 tons of supplies every day and more. Main reasons for all this arrogance are (1) The 45 million Germans in the Western Zone are getting on their feet. Western Germany feels all its spinning spools and dollars coming through her economic veins. More than £500 million has gone that way from the British taxpayer. So now the Germans, what Churchill said, are either at your feet or your throat, the claimants for food at the feet. (2) The Germans know that the United States intend to force Germany strong enough, or rather what it consists in her concessions have to be enough to hold the eastern part of the line. Comintern stronghold. So the Germans play off one ally against another. Perhaps in five or 10 years the rest of the German and Russians working together will arise before our eyes. — Mr. George Brown of the *Sunday Times*.

PERSONALIA

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has joined the board of Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

DR. G. KAMPFMEIJER, a Dutch journalist, has been touring the Sudan.

MR. W. N. RAYNER has been appointed manager of Arthurton, Latham and Co., Ltd.

THE REV. R. A. DRYDEN has been re-elected Moderator of the Presbytery of Rhodesia.

SAYDA FATMA, wife of Sayid Sir Alf El Mirgham Pasha, has died in Khartoum at the age of 53.

MR. ROBERT M. JAYSON, United States Consul-General in East Africa, has recently visited Uganda.

MR. AND MRS. CLAUDE LARCK leave England to visit the Protectorate to visit South Africa and Rhodesia. MR. B. W. KIRBY, Commissioner of Customs and Excise in South Africa, recently paid an official visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. A. CANNON, a director of Uganda Estates, Ltd., Secretary of the Uganda Co., Ltd., will shortly leave East Africa for the United Kingdom on the S.S. ROULETTE.

LORD and LADY BRESTRE, LORD and LADY CATTO, LORD and LADY HORNFIELD, and SIR ROBERT BARLOW are on their way to South Africa. They are expected to visit Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR GERALD COLE, younger son of Lady Eleanor Cole, of Kenya, and MISS PRUDENCE TORINA CARTWRIGHT, also of Gilgit, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

DR. K. C. SMITHURD, who went to Uganda in 1939 to join the Yellow Fever Research Institute, and assumed the directorship when Dr. Mackay retired in 1946, has returned to New York.

MR. R. N. BUNUKU, a Gunzi, formerly of the Game Department of Uganda, who recently returned to the Protectorate for a visit to the United States, is now growing tea in the Toro districts.

MR. J. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, broadcast a New Year message to the Colony in last Friday's "Citizen Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. WALTER HAYES, Embassy, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Helen Josephine HARPER, elder daughter of Mr. J. Harper, of Eastwood, Sidcup, Kent, will be married in this country on January 15.

New members appointed to the Native Film Censorship Board in Northern Rhodesia are MR. A. J. FAIRBANK, the Rev. Monsignor W. WOLNIK, S.J., Mr. H. MALWANGU, M.B.A., and Mr. L. F. FRANK.

SIR HAROLD BELL has been appointed managing director of the Abney National Building Society. He has recently visited East Africa some time ago, has retired from that office, but continues as chairman of the board of management.

DR. ALFRED VISCENT has been appointed chairman of East African Airways Corporation following the resignation of SIR REGINALD BURNS, who is being relieved of some of his responsibilities on account of ill-health. The Indian Medical and Dental Association of Nairobi proposes to hold an inter-terminal medical conference in February in honour of Dr. K. Rajaratnam, who will have completed 50 years of medical practice in Kenya.

MR. D. E. C. HAYES, who was for a number of years joint manager of the Bombyla Electric Supply and Transport Committee, has been appointed managing director of the company formed to operate a bus service in Durban, Natal.

LORD RUCKER, who as Sir John Marley was Governor General of the Sudan, and then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is about to retire from the post of British High Commissioner in Cairo, an office which he has held for nine years.

MR. A. B. FRASER, who was formerly in charge of the Belfast office of Wigginsworth and Co., Ltd., has been appointed managing director of the company.

GENERAL SIR ALAN SPENGLER, M.C., has been appointed Director of the Standard General Insurance Corporation, Ltd., and the Motor Insurances, Ltd.

THE REV. R. V. BISHOP, formerly Bishop of Croft, one of the youngest bishops in the Anglican Communion, and the Rev. James BOOTH, rector of St. Peter's, who have been visiting troops in the Middle East, spent some days in the Sudan.

MR. AND MRS. G. T. DAVENPORT, of Ruimsig, Middleburg, spent in the CADETOWN CANTON last Thursday for Southern Rhodesia to take up the farm some 10 miles from Bromley, where Mr. Davenport bought during a recent visit to the colony.

MR. C. McDOWELL has been appointed a director of the Anglo-Bonar, Ltd. of Dundee, who have a subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. McDowell is also a director of Thomas Bonar and Co., Ltd., and of Thomas Bonar and Co. (Canada) Limited.

CAPTAIN MARTIN COPPER BRASSY, T.D., who early in 1942 came to Southern Rhodesia from the East Africa Income Tax Department, on appointment as the Crown Agents for the Colonies, died on Christmas Day from a heart infection. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

SIR ROGNALD FOURLAND, late British Professor of British Empire History at York University, has been appointed to a research fellowship of Newfield College, which has appointed Mr. H. E. Robinson, leader of Colonial Administration, to an official fellowship at the University of New York.

MR. G. W. PATE has resigned from the Que Que Local Council in protest against its decision to award him another £100 and £50 compensation for his own land, which was wanted for town planning purposes and of which he had already begun building operations.

MR. B. A. THOMAS, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, whose early retirement was announced some time ago, is likely to arrive in this country shortly on final leave. His successor at S.N.A. will be MR. R. B. BUSH, who has been in the Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia since 1925.

SERGEANT M. J. L. LEE, late 2nd chief designate of the Buffonians, who is now in England, is returning to this country to continue his law studies at Oxford. After he has married a 1st Lt. on October 1st, he was supposed to meet the elders of the tribe, who told him that a European was there, but not to be acceptable.

MR. HASTING BAKER, a former member of the Northern Rhodesia Cabinet, who stood courageously against British emotionalism in regard to the Sudan, and made no secret of his anxiety for an independent Sudan, and Great Britain is the member of that Cabinet who has been displaced by the new Prime Minister, Imphim, under Huch.

MR. J. W. THOMAS, C.M.P., who resigned from the Labour Party on October 26, has joined the Conservative Party and been adopted as prospective candidate for the seat of M.P. He is a former Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Labour Party in 1947. He left the Labour Party because he felt that the majority in the Parliament had sold the Iron and Steel Bill and would cause disunity when national unity is essential for recovery.

Advertisements for sale of advertising space in this paper are 3/- per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

Experienced 37th married. 12 years war service. Good knowledge of English. Qualifier of 16 years standing. Desires job of administrative post Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, East Africa, please reply to Box 104, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. L. L. R. BUCKLAND is president of the Parents' Association of Tanganyika, of which Dr. A. WILLIAMS is vice-president; Dr. W. D. RAYMOND, honorary secretary; Mrs. B. WHYTE, up-county secretary, and Mrs. F. C. LANE, honorary treasurer. Other members of the committee are, MESSRS. SOUTH and LUNGER and MESSRS. LEWIS and MICHAELIDES.

Mr. G. A. JELICOE, the London architect, whose memorandum of a Zambesi Authority was recently published, has been commissioned by British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. to prepare plans for restoring the appearance of quarrying sites worked by the company in an area of Derbyshire famous for its beauty and recommended as suitable for a national park.

Mr. SCOTT-WILSON has been elected chairman of the British Legion Club in Nairobi. MESSBAMES V. M. MOORE and F. D. D. RENDALL, Sir FRANCIS FETTER, STON GUDLEY and MESSRS. A. DUNSTON-ADAMS, G. L. BURROWS, V. D. DAFT, T. E. ADAMS, A. T. JENKINS, D. R. OSCHROFF-JONES, L. G. N. LANGMAD, B. MERRIOTT, C. V. RAWLINS, J. T. STODDALL, A. E. TWILFTRER, and H. M. WOOD are the other members of the executive committee.

Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, was present at a service in Westminster Abbey when Dr. A. C. Don, the Dean, dedicated a new altar frontal, which has been presented by a worshipper at the Abbey in thankfulness for the preservation of his two Rhodesian nephews, Squadron Leader G. M. Hooper, D.F.C., and Flight-Lieut. T. C. Hooper, D.F.C. who served in the R.A.F.V.R. during the recent war.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., who has been in Kenya for the past month, arrived in Uganda early this week. He will spend some weeks in the Protectorate and may also visit Tanganyika. He was private secretary to Sir Philip Mitchell in Kenya from 1945 to 1947. By a remarkable slip we so described in our issue of last week Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND-MARTIN, who has been appointed to the board of the Alliance Assurance Company.

Sir JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, presided over the recent meeting in Salisbury of the Central African Council. Southern Rhodesia was represented by Sir GODFREY HUGHES (Prime Minister), Mr. E. S. F. WHITEHEAD (Minister of Finance), Mr. R. W. ANTHONY (Minister of Mines and Transport), and Mr. R. Q. STOCKILL (Leader of the Opposition) Northern Rhodesia by the Governor, Sir GUYMER KESWELL, Mr. S. C. S. STANLEY (Chief Secretary), Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE, and Mr. R. WELLESLEY, and Namaland by Mr. G. F. T. COOPER (the Governor), Mr. P. L. BROWN (Chief Secretary) and Mr. M. S. BARNES.

Advocate H. J. HOFFMAN has been appointed a full-time Water Court Judge in Southern Rhodesia from April 1, 1949, and will also undertake the duties of President of the Town Planning Court and President of the Court of Appeal constituted under the Natural Resources Act. Born in Johannesburg in 1904, Mr. Hoffman went to Salisbury with his parents at the age of 12. After graduating in Arts and Law at Cape Town University, he was admitted to practice in Salisbury as an Advocate in 1930. During the war he was one of the officers of the recent war, he was posted to the East African Army Service Corps, rising to the rank of captain. He is a member of the Town Management Board of the lands of Salisbury.

Mr. J. W. T. McClellan

Pioneer Administrator in Kenya

Mr. J. W. T. McCLELLAN, M.C., who has died at the age of 82, was one of the last survivors of the early pioneers of the East African Protectorate, now Kenya, to which he went in 1895 as an assistant district commissioner. He was educated at Malvern College and the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester (of which his father, the Rev. J. B. McClellan, was principal), and then spent 10 years as a cowboy and farmer in the United States.

He saw service in the Mbaruk and Quana rebellions in East Africa, was political officer with the Marakwet patrol and was chosen by Sir Percy Girouard to undertake the removal of the Masai from Laikipia to the Southern Keesey's difficult undertaking which was completed without a hitch within the year. He was provincial commissioner at Kisumu, Naivasha and Mombasa. He awarded the C.M.G. in 1918; he retired five years later as senior commissioner.

Mr. McClellan, with whom deep sympathy will be felt, lives in Horamonden, Kent, and their son is on the staff in Nairobi of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. McClellan's sister, Lady Cave, widow of Sir Basil Cave (who served as Consul-General in Zanzibar and Algiers), also survives, but—

Mr. H. R. Tait writes:

Thudale McClellan, served under three Commissioners and four Governors, and represented a type of the old native administrative officer in Kenya who spoke the vernacular, knew his subjects A to Z, and was on good terms with all classes of the community. Two only of his contemporaries survive him.

Another friend says: Few men in East Africa were so sterling, straightforward, and honourable. He was absolutely without guile.

Mr. ARTHUR GIBBERN LOMAX, of Nairobi, Kenya, has died in Nairobi at the age of 60.

The Rev. FATHER DICK, of the Mill Hill Mission, has died in Uganda, to which he first went in 1946.

Mr. GODFREY MYDELLTON HARMAN died in Kisumu a few days ago as the result of an accident. He leaves a widow.

Mr. EARNEST ALFRED FURMELL, an old resident of Salisbury, where he established the firm of Furnell & Co., has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 77.

Mr. FRANK ROBERT CASEY, who has died in Hartley, Middlesex, served in the Sudan at one time, and during the recent war was Commissioner in the Middle East for the British Army.

Mrs. GLADYS MAE WALSH, widow of the late Geoffrey Walsh, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was for many years in the Colonial Service in East Africa, died on Christmas Eve at her home in Bournemouth.

Mr. WALTER SEVILLE PHIPPS, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1897, died recently in the Colony at 80. He spent several years as a young man leading in the Enterprise district, but subsequently settled down to farming.

Mr. A. W. SCHAFER, one of the most successful maize growers in the Mazoe Valley, Southern Rhodesia, died at Glenoldie recently aged 65. After serving in the Zululand Rebellion, he went to Mazoe in 1910 as a manager for Mr. Tom Meikle. He won many cups in farming shows.

Mr. JOHN BANKS CHESHIRE, who has died in Nakuru at the age of 60, went to Kenya in 1910 and served with the East African Mounted Rifles in the 1914-18 war. After 17 years with the Service Stores in Nakuru, he became assistant to Mr. T. H. Chettle, the auctioneer.

New Heading Type

IMPROVED HEADING TYPES are used throughout this issue, the first of the New Year. One of the type series has been on order for more than three years, is an indication of the difficulties which publishers and printers have still to face in this country.

FORD ENTERPRISE FOR BRITISH PROSPERITY

Ford
OF DAGENHAM

LARGEST PRODUCERS

and

LARGEST EXPORTERS

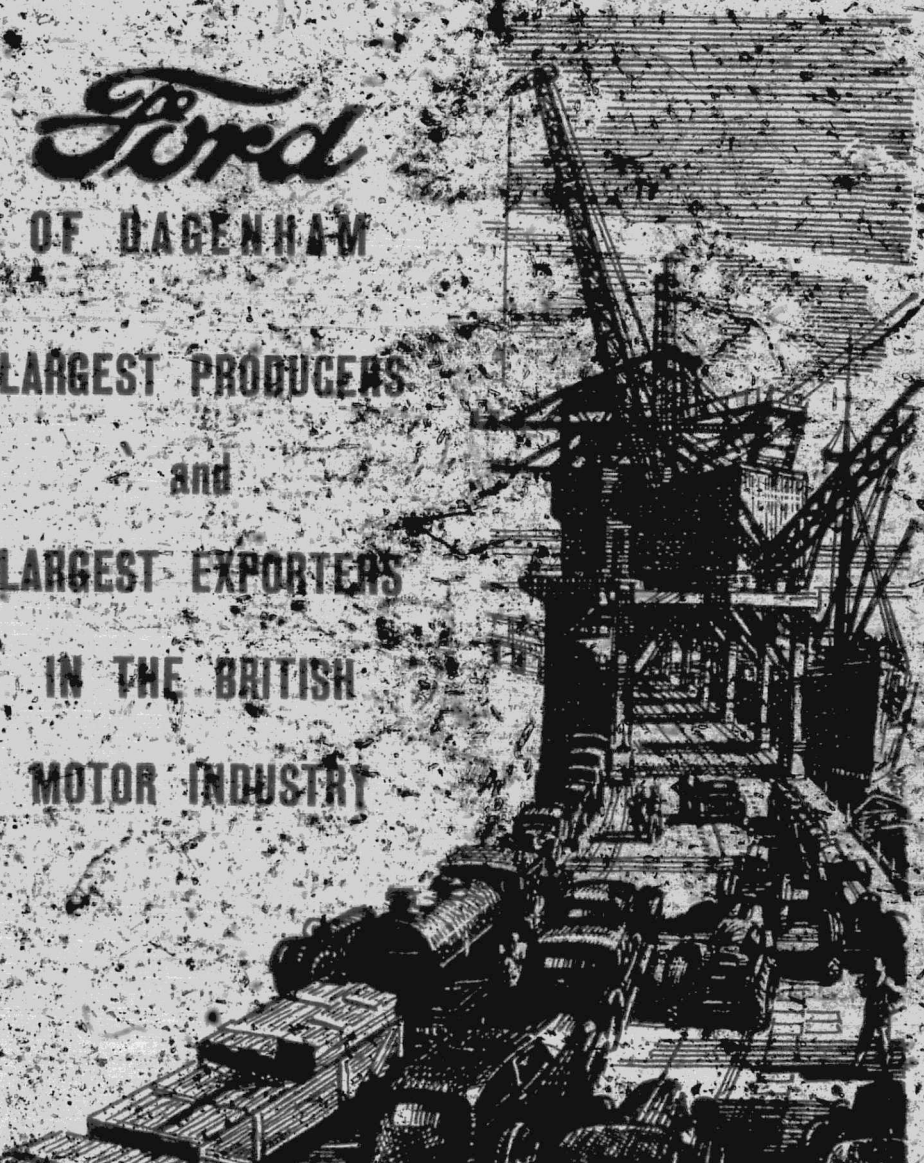
IN THE BRITISH

MOTOR INDUSTRY

FORD CARS

FORDSON COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

FORDSON MOTOR TRACTORS



EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement
Travel and General Conditions
apply to

The British Consulate
East African Office
Grange Building, Trafalgar Square, London, W. 1
Telephone: VICTORIA 3774
Telegrams: COMMERCE LONDON Cable: BRITANNY LONDON

Land of Opportunity

SOUTHERN RHODESIA



CECIL RHODES GAVE US THE LAND
WHICH IS PROUD TO BEAR HIS NAME AND
WHERE HIS IDEAS ARE BEING REALIZED

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, BAYMARKET,
LONDON, E.C. 4
Telegrams: NORTHDOM LONDON
Telephone: VICTORIA 298 Cable: NORTHDOM LONDON

51 YEARS OF SERVICE
OF
THE
AFRICAN
COMMERCIAL
TRADING
CORPORATION

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
SOUTH AFRICA
NATAL
CAPE PROVINCE
NORTH WEST
TRANSVAAL
ORANGE FREE STATE
NORTH CAPE PROVINCE

Issued by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia
Rhodesia House,
429, Strand,
London, W.C. 2

Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council

Should Balance Sheets Be Demanded?

SHARP PROTEST against payment to the British South Africa Company of a royalty of 2s. 6d. per 1,000 bricks was made in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently by Mr. R. WELTENSKY, leader of the non-official members, who said:

"We also pay royalties on sand and limestone. Thank God, there is not as yet a royalty for the air we breathe, although I cannot understand why the B.S.A. Company did not include that in the treaty they concluded with Lewisika. I do not see why any person who builds a house should pay the Company 2s. 6d. for every 1,000 bricks he uses. It is high time we put paid to this iniquitous position."

"The time had come," said Mr. Weltenksy, for a reorganization of the Executive Council. Of its 14 members four only were non-officials. He suggested a membership of eight members—four non-officials and four officials.

Fitzgerald Commission's Legacy

On the subject of a Public Services Commission, he said that Northern Rhodesia would have 2,248 civil servants in 1947, which meant that only in every 14 Europeans in the country would now be employed by Government. There was clear need for a Public Services Commission, so that the House would not be constantly faced with the problems of the Civil Service, particularly of salaries. The Legislative Council did not possess the experience necessary to deal with such questions.

"Once you start to tackle salary questions," he continued, "you never know where you will end. We have seen the difficulties experienced by an expert such as Mr. Fitzgerald who was sent to this country to deal with the whole salary question. As a result of his report and recommendations we have had to appoint an ad hoc committee to iron out the anomalies which Mr. Fitzgerald left us."

The Fitzgerald report dunnys with least praise any suggestion of a Public Services Commission. It proposed that we should simply have recourse to Whitley Councils. "I do not accept that," said my colleagues, and I urge the Government to give this matter immediate consideration.

Referring to the allocation of £300,000 to reserve, Mr. Weltenksy said: "We should build up a reserve that will help us some security in the event of our having to cut recurrent expenditure—a reserve fund of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 when we can do it."

Light Railway to Monge

Mr. NELSON-NAMULANGE, one of the two African members, said that a few years ago someone had suggested building a light railway between Lusaka and Monge. "That was an excellent idea, but unfortunately the Europeans refused to allow a railway to enter their country, since they feared the probability of an overflow of women and children into the urban areas."

Government should now negotiate with the Barotsi in order that something might be done to assist transport in their territory.

Mr. NICTOLSON, Economic Secretary, admitted that the provisions of the Control of Prices and Charges (Amendment) Ordinance were "very contentious" when he outlined the Government's case for the measure. The Bill seeks to give the price controller "all the powers necessary to obtain the information which he considers essential for the efficient execution of his duty," and makes it compulsory for merchants to produce balance sheets—which provision the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia has described as "an indecent violation of common rights." Control of prices must be maintained while goods were still in short supply and the cost of living was still rising, and control must be efficient and equitable, said the Government spokesman. "It was precisely because there was a doubt about the incidence of profiteering in certain businesses that the increased powers were sought."

As soon as loopholes were discovered in regulations, the natural tendency of persons labouring under unjust controls was to make use of such loopholes. It is obviously desirable to take the first opportunity of closing the loophole where it is discovered, added the Economic Secretary. "We do not want to sit by and watch numbers of people popping through it."

The price controller considered that the production of balance sheets was required to enable him to audit his duties adequately; that view was supported by the grant of similar powers in East Africa, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

Price Controller's Duties

A price controller's two-fold responsibility was to the consumer and the distributor. He must do more than fact in information concerning over-charging and profiteering, especially when dealing with a population largely composed of illiterates who could easily be bamboozled. He was not necessarily concerned with preserving an existing profit structure. He needed to probe continually in order to ascertain whether profit rates were reasonable, or whether they existed merely owing to the apathy or ignorance of customers.

Some people resented 1950 profit levels, but they were in a young country such as Northern Rhodesia, profits in the distribution trade often started on a high level. To allow that mechanism to become unduly expensive would hinder development.

Trade in identical commodities could be carried on in various ways by different firms in different places, using different scales, using varying capital, overheads and standards of efficiency. All those things must be taken into account by a price controller who therefore required in certain cases to be in possession not only of trading accounts but also of balance sheets; the more information that a knowledge of gross and net profits.

The return of capital was a very relevant consideration. In the case of a specialized business such as a department store, applications to raise the profit margins in certain departments were sometimes received. They could not be considered properly except against the full background of the entire business.

The objection that the measure infringed the liberty of the subject was not very material; the question was whether control was necessary. Proving regulations existed in other countries, and many owners of businesses had to answer pressing questions and sometimes produce their balance sheets when they

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

Incorporated in East Africa

Telegraphic Address: "INCREASE"
All Offices in East Africa

London Office: 11, M. Ridge Way, London, E.C.4.

General Merchants & Engineers

MOBASA KAMPALA

NAIROBI (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM BOX 182 TANZANIA BRUNYA

- SISAL & SUGAR CANE CRANES
- MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- RAILS, TLEERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALEIGH HOUSE, MEADOWS FARM, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 28, Tottenham Street, S.W.1
Telegrams: Hudson's (Africa) Ltd., Box 763, Dar es Salaam
Nairobi: 4, Market Street, P.O. Box 112
N. Rhodesia: 2, Wilford, Worsnop Street, GBEF - Ave. 112

applied for a loan, the objection was that the bank, with nothing to hide would be obliged to give any information. The violence of the commercial protests against the ordinance had tended to raise suspicion among the consuming public.

COLONEL WITTEBOER (Natal) opposed the Bill, though he sympathized with its objects. The amendments proposed were, he felt, entirely superfluous, and the House should be chary of placing in the hands of officials powers which might easily be abused.

A lifetime in commercial practice enabled him to say that the proposals were quite useless for the purpose for which they were intended. A balance-sheet merely showed the total net profit transferred from the profit and loss account. The net profits might cover the costs of items, and the production of the balance-sheet could in no way help to decide the right price for any one item.

They had been told that the price controller used his own judgment to determine whether a business was run efficiently or not. It was not possible for any price controller, however able, to judge the efficiency of every business.

Parliamentary Query

MR. WELNSKY asked if price control had been ineffective hitherto. What the ordinance was necessary at this late stage. What had been happening since 1940? Something was radically wrong if for eight years Government had failed to exercise proper control in spite of possessing the necessary powers.

The measure, though, he thought, be referred to a Select Committee, as requested by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Moreover, the Bill had been published only five days before the Legislature assembled, which hardly gave the public sufficient time to put forward its arguments.

MR. STEWART GORE-BROWNE agreed with Mr. Welnsky.

MR. MILNER (Livingstone) considered the existing regulations adequate. The proposed new measures would lead to devious methods and the "cooling of balance sheets." I have seen unaudited balance sheets, which nobody could make head or tail of. Balance sheets prepared by private individuals will become more incomprehensible still," he said.

MR. SERGEANT (Lusaka) also opposed the ordinance. He stated that the average balance-sheet, which took four months at least to prepare, would be out of date by the time the price controller saw it. If the ordinance went through, who was going to pay for the properly audited balance-sheet; the Government or consumer?

MR. L'ANGE thought that any measure which would close 100 outlets should be supported.

THE Bill was read a second time, and then referred to a Select Committee.

New Congo Railway Routes

FOUR NEW RAILWAYS are included in a plan for general development in the Belgian Congo drawn up by Mr. Pierre Wigny, Colonial Minister of Belgium. Scheduled for building within the next 10 years, the new lines, in order of priority, are: (1) Stanleyville to Gombe, connecting the Congo with Lake Kivu and Ruanda-Urundi. This line might ultimately be linked with a western extension of the Kenya-Uganda Railway and thus open up a new transcontinental route to Mombasa; (2) Kamina to Kabalo, rather more than 300 miles long, connecting the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway and the Upper Congo-Great Lakes Railway, so linking the line from Cape Town with the route to Lake Tanganyika; (3) Stanleyville to Kindu, providing through transport from Stanleyville to Mbereshi, on Lake Tanganyika; and (4) Fort François to Leopoldville, about 530 miles long, extending the main line from South Africa and the Rhodesias to the Congo coast and thence to the Atlantic seaport of Matadi.

Sisal Products Now Chemicals

Requires of Research at Bulstrole

THE IMPORTANCE of the research into the waste products of the sisal industry, which has been carried out in this country since 1939, has been repeatedly mentioned in these pages. Indeed, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the first newspaper to publish news of the work, and later to give an authoritative and comprehensive record of the scope of the investigation.

Now, under the title "A New British Chemical Industry," the A.S.P. Chemical Co. Ltd. of Bulstrole, Bedford's Cross, Buckinghamshire, has issued a well-illustrated brochure telling the story of the achievements which have resulted from the initiative and, basically, Sir John Kinnear and Major Conrad Walsh.

The pamphlet claims: "The evident justification that a new British chemical industry is being brought into existence. That is shown by an affirmation considering that the waste from the sisal leaf after the fibre has been extracted is already known to yield wax, mucopolysaccharides, had, hitherto, by way of solvent extracts, such as potassium carbonate and lime. The high percentage of water extractable organic compounds, by chemical treatment, and sugars, plasticising, with potassium acetate, and butyric acid, from the residue, while from the fibre of the sisal plant cellulose, lignin and hemicellulose for making formalin-impregnated and gaseous insulation are already being obtained."

Hitherto sisal wastes have had to exist on the site of fibre extraction from the plant, the balance of 97% being wasted. The whole prospect of the industry may be changed if the discoveries outlined in this booklet, some of which are, we understand, available to some of our readers who may be interested.

Settlement or Unsettlement

UNDER THIS HEADING we reported last week that Mr. Edward Leta, a 71-year-old Luxembourger, who settled in the Mwanza district of northern Tanganyika 20 years ago, has been notified that his 420-acre farm is to be acquired by the Government for public purposes.

Now we learn that the Northern Province Council have protested against this decision to the Tanganyika Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom they have pointed out that there are alternatives which would harm no agriculturist and provide greater benefits for the local tribe.

Mr. Leta's farm and an adjacent property, together of 1,100 acres, are understood to provide a corridor to the Mwanza lake from Maji ya Chai reserve. The Council say that the land should be used only as a corridor by the true sense of the word, a better route of access to the new main road and that parallel to it could be provided without any need for the forcible acquisition of private land.

They also complain that the official from Dar es Salaam inspected the land in question or sought any expression of opinion from the people most directly concerned before the decision of the Government was made.

The King remembered

THE KING REMEMBERED, expressed Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, during the recent African Congress in London, according to the Rhodesian news. "I wish to place the King on the agenda," he said. "Now, I would like to know whether you asked me?" he asked Mr. Welensky. According to the news, he had recalled that 18 months earlier, during the Royal Jubilee of Britain, Africa, he had asked the King about two islands in the Zambezi. "Interesting! Will you send me the map?" was the King's comment. Mr. Welensky had recalled and forgotten, but not the King.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Ethiopia now has parachute troops.
Southern Rhodesia's butter ration has been increased from 4 oz. to 8 oz. per head per week.

The library of the Sudan Cultural Centre now contains more than 4,000 volumes, 1,400 in Arabic and the rest in English.

A 40-mile Jubilee Avenue from Gwelo to Entompan is suggested to commemorate the jubilee of Southern Rhodesia in 1950.

Of 1,543 Africans in the Uganda Police, according to the latest return, 625 Bantu, 619 Nilotics, 138 Hamar, and 128 Congolese.

A telephone service between Khartoum and El Obeid has been opened. The line, which is about 450 miles long, cost £240,000.

Salisbury will soon be the only city in southern Africa to have a floral clock. Now on order from a British firm, it is to be installed in front of the Town House.

First offenders serving long sentences at Abu Gita prison in the Sudan are granted 10 days' leave annually after 18 months of good behaviour. So far the privilege has not been abused.

Ruanda-Urundi is to have a research institute for the study of nutritional problems and social and economic conditions. The initial staff will be one sociologist and four doctors.

Sisal worth £7,800 and 120 acres of arable plants were destroyed recently on Lady McMillan's estate in Donoy Sabut, Kenya. The fire was probably started by Africans who were working on the land.

Naming Suburb

Protests have been made by the Gwelo Publicity Association against adoption of the name Midlands for a new Salisbury suburb. During the discussion one member suggested that Gwelo should retaliate with a suburb named Salisbury.

European dancing by Africans has for many years been banned in some Native reserves by elders who have held that it leads to immorality. A local Native council in Nyasa has now approved such dancing if organized in places authorized by a chief.

Land formerly belonging to the Church of Scotland Mission in Kibwezi, Kenya, has been bought for the benefit of Africans of the Kamba tribe. The neighbouring Ngachia farm has also been purchased by Government for the use of the Agricultural Department.

A bibliography of British colonial land compiled by Major N. M. Vines has been published by the Executive Government. Author of "Wildlife and Game" subject heads: geography and general subjects, fauna and sport, language, ethnology, and minerals.

RODESIA

Rhodesia's new 40,000 infectious diseases hospital will be equipped with telephones so that patients may talk to visitors behind glass screens.

A large mulit timber industry as to be established on Mangoch Hill in the Coast Province of Kenya. Approval has been given by the Githiana local Native council for the removal to more suitable farming land of 900 inhabitants from 40,000 acres on the slopes of the hill.

That Italy should hand over Marshal Badoglio and Marshal Graziani for trial as war criminals is demanded in Notes addressed by the Government of Ethiopia to Great Britain, the United States, France and Russia, the four Powers constituting the Control Commission in Italy.

Of £259,787 spent on the housing of Africans in Bulawayo during the past 10 years rather more than £100,000 was derived from beer hall profits. Present takings of the Bulawayo municipal beer hall averages some £5,000 monthly, of which approximately 70% is profit.

African to Study Trade Unionism

Mr. Meshach A. Okoyo Ndishi, a 22-year-old African who is general secretary of the Kenya African Road Transport and Mechanics' Union, has been selected by the Labour Department of the Colony for a scholarship for one year's study of trade unionism at Ruskin College in this country.

That the "hand-outs" of Government public relations officers do not always deal with matters of state is evident from a recent official announcement in Northern Rhodesia that a "piano tuner" will visit Lusaka shortly to tune the piano in Broadleaving House and 29 other pianos in the district.

Phineas Chimboyi, an African of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, was recently awarded the African Welfare Badge of Merit and a medal for saving the life of a European child who had clambered on to the roof of a building and gripped a live electric wire. Chimboyi seized a piece of wood, reached the child and knocked him and away from the wire.

The total population of Southern Rhodesia, according to the recent "sampling" census, was 1,638,900 in August, a list 18 months earlier, the Department of Native Affairs had estimated it at 1,630,900. Salisbury province, with a Native population of 446,000, heads the list, followed by Gwelo, 362,000; Bulawayo, 312,000; Victoria, 273,800; and Umtali, 241,100.

Complaints that Sudanese volunteers in the Egyptian Forces in Palestine were badly equipped and put in the forefront of the fighting have been made by several men who have returned to Khartoum after refusing to renew their contracts, as well as to *ET Umtali*. The men state that Sudanese who have been disabled have not been given the compensation promised by the Egyptian Government, and that the relations of those who have died have not been settled.

**CAMPBELL BROS.
CARTER & CO.
(CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.**

Head Office, Cobden House,
Kilmea, N. Rhodesia.

**MERCHANTS, DISTRIBUTORS
AND MANAGING AGENTS**

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS.

NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

WHOLESALE: Campbell Bros. Wholesale, Ltd., Adelaide, N.E.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE:

Fisker Limited, Chingola.

Both (North) Ltd., Kasobu.

Abegorn, Kasobu.

Port Rosebery.

Garrett Ltd., Rose, Victoria.

and Broomfield.

W. A. M. The Common & Blank.

Supply, Victoria.

W. A. M. The Common & Blank.

Supply, Victoria.

W. A. M. The Common & Blank.

Supply, Victoria.

W. A. M. The Common & Blank.

Supply, Victoria.

Insurance Benefits in Southern Rhodesia New Bill Improves Compensation

A NEW INSURANCE SCHEME for Southern Rhodesia, described by Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Internal Affairs, as a "happy compromise between State and private enterprise," was outlined recently in the Colony's Parliament during the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill. Its main purpose, said Mr. Beadle, was to provide increased benefits for Europeans and Africans and to introduce an insurance scheme based on agreement between the Government and the insurance companies.

Benefits would be about 27% higher, the cost to employers would be up by 19%, and the income level under which people received benefits would be raised from £750 to £1,000. This included in the old Act of making no distinction between married and unmarried workmen except in the case of children. Allowances would be removed, and children allowances would be paid during periods of temporary incapacity. An income ceiling, which a month ago was formerly disregarded for the purpose of awarding compensation, will now be raised to £100, where there would be no financial allowances for dependants and for medical expenses.

Provision would be made for the establishment of a Native Authority to control the issue of compensation money to Africans, so when the maximum amount payable would be £400 compared with £200 hitherto.

Speech for Simplicity

MR. GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said in a Christmas Day broadcast: "Let us retain our love of simplicity in the buildings, our homes, our manners, our mode of life, and let us retain our friendliness and joy in fraternal co-operation, remembering the holy prayer: 'God grant me the wisdom to accept things I cannot change, the courage to change things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.'" MR. G. F. T. GOEBY, Governor of Nyasaland, expressing his determination to do everything possible to develop the country, said that progress demanded the co-operation and hard work of all races.

Not Pills

A play and its use as a teacher was the description given by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia at the opening of the Salisbury School of Music. Emphasising the importance of music in the education of young people, Sir John Kennedy added: "One of the most important things to realize about education is the necessity to give full outlet to those emotional and sensitive forces which are present in most boys and girls. Musical and dramatic drama need not be regarded as things which may be shelved if there is time, but as of equal value with mathematics and languages."

Misuse of African Labour Investigation in S. Rhodesia

A SECOND one that labour exchanges should be established so that Native wages should be controlled by the Government was made in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently by Mr. G. H. Hackwill (United Party), who proposed the appointment of a select committee to investigate the shortage of African labour.

The fact that millions of pounds worth of food had been imported in the last few years indicated, he said, that the best use was not being made of the available labour supply. The efficiency of the African had lagged far behind the European in his wages and growing competition amongst Europeans for that labour encouraged the African to feel that he was indispensable. The African labour force had increased by 110,000 between 1932 and 1948, suggesting that the problem was not so much one of shortage of labour as of maldistribution.

Mr. R. O. G. G. Leader of the Opposition felt that Europeans must realize that it was not only the Native who had to become more efficient and do more work, but in methods employed in the Colony showed that Europeans were also at fault.

Standard of Living Should Be Raised

Mr. R. S. G. JACK (United Party) considered that to get to the root of the problem a complete investigation of the Natives' living conditions must be made, and their standard of living raised.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. Godfrey Huggins, who accepted the motion, said that the establishment of labour exchanges would lead to a cessation of only temporary labour migration. In time, however, every town should have a labour exchange and keep a birth index system of the Natives in employment.

The threat which employers used — "We won't grow food unless you provide us with labour" — always had been approved, said Mr. Godfrey. "It was not the Government's duty to find employees; if the employers could not do so, they should give up their work and become employers themselves."

Mrs. G. Maasdorp

Mrs. GLADYS MAASDORP recently retired from Salisbury City Council as a result of a Supreme Court judgment against her Council, Charles Olley, that Mrs. Maasdorp was not incapacitated from holding office by reason of her marital contracts made with the council by her late husband. The Mayor, Councillor Morton Venter, said that Mrs. Maasdorp had done wonderful work for the city in the nine years she had been a member of the Council.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

The Leading Steamship, Airways, Shipping, Forwarding and Insurance Agents.

FOUNDER OFFICE: 27, EAST COLONADE, FRIARCH STREET

BEIRA	SALISBURY	BULAWAYO	LOBITO
P.O. Box 14	P.O. Box 14	P.O. Box 14	P.O. Box 14

Of Commercial Concern

Mr. G. Winslow Lock, senior agricultural officer in Tanganyika, and Mr. P. W. Lees, a description engineer, visited Mauritius some months ago to investigate the fibre industry there. Their report has now been published. Mr. Lock does not favor the proposal that sisal should replace *Jurassia*, since it does not thrive in the drier parts of the island's fibre belt. In addition, it requires more labour for cutting, whereas *Jurassia* can be reaped by women. The fibre is suitable for making mat for the type of machinery installed in the sack factory.

Mr. Calvert Link, who some months ago was appointed general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, said at a recent meeting at Thompson's Hall that there would be a trading loss this year, and that the sale of groceries, domestic hardware, fancy goods and other articles might have to be discontinued in various centres because members were buying at least three-quarters of their requirements of such goods through other channels. If they supported their own organization adequately in this matter, it could earn reasonable profits.

Coffee Production

Ruanda Urundi coffee production for 1948 is now estimated at around 9,500 tons, or rather more than double the crop in the last previous year. Exports since 1942 have been 174,130 bags (of 60 kilos), 144,350 bags, 110,280 bags, 147,130 bags, 104,660 bags and 211,074 bags in 1947. There are a number of European plantations, and the considerable Native industry is supervised by a special organization, the Office des Cafés Indigènes. Africans are encouraged to cultivate an average of about 60 acres near their dwellings, at altitudes above 2,000 feet.

The price of maize sold by the Northern Rhodesian Maize Control Board has been raised from 11s. 9d. per bag to 16s. 6d., because of the mounting costs of the maize subsidy. It is estimated that the average cost of maize to the Control Board in 1948 and 1949 will be about 28s. per bag, of which the Government pays 21s. the subsidy. The subsidy cost the taxpayer about £400,000 in 1948.

The Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., are to open a large store in Nakuru. In an appeal to members to support the undertaking, Mr. Calvert Link, the general manager, said: "We have nearly 3,000 members, and if they will purchase all their requirements from the store, we can double our financial endowment."

Woolen Factory Development

Lord Courthorne, chairman of the S. I. L. D. Board and Messrs. Ltd., said at the monthly general meeting in London that a controlling interest had been acquired in the S. I. L. D. Brewery, Nairobi, because developments in Kenya were so rapid that the company felt that it should have a finger in the Colonial pie.

Mrs. Anna Benn, a working director of Textiles Laundry, Ltd., of Coventry, recently visited Southern Rhodesia with her fiancé, an apprentice engineer. She examined whether the laundry for an associated engineering firm, manufacturers, pumps and motors could open in the Colony.

Employees of the odd-job pay-roll of British Overseas Airways Corporation are to be reduced from £302 to fewer than £200, saving £3,500,000 a year from economies by reorganising the Atlantic division and moving the air traffic management staff in Canada to Miami, Florida.

Angels and devils of fish, in the former, were caught during the second trip of the trawler *GERNA* from Swaziland. The haul retailed at 65 cents on a shilling per lb., but owing to the controller's poor site catch produced a disappointing response from European houses.

Delay has been caused in the development of Southern Rhodesia's cement industry by belated delivery of machinery manufactured in South Africa. Production at the new factory of the Rhodesia Cement Company at Colleen Bawa is not now expected to begin until March.

During the coffee season 1947-48, pool deliveries in Kenya totalled 14,037 tons, and the total pool payout was £3,095,757, equivalent to an average over all grades at 148.75s. per cwt. Of the total crop, 43.43% was of A grade, 27.94% B grade, 8.72% C, 5.57% F and 4.63% T.

New Converted Tractor

The Onions Empire tractor, a Sherman tank converted in Britain into a heavy earth-moving model, is to be used by a Salisbury engineering firm for road work in Southern Rhodesia. Hitherto this type of equipment has been available only from dollar sources.

Acro, Ltd., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have applied to the Central African Air Authority for a licence to operate three Piper Cub and one Piper Cruiser aircraft on non-scheduled individual and charter services.

There is now radio-telephone service between the East African territories and the British zone of Germany. The charges are 7s. for a three-minute call, plus 2s. for each additional minute.

Price control of potatoes has been introduced in Northern Rhodesia, the maximum prices being 33s. per bag of 150 lb. and 34s. per lb. for quantities less than 25 lb.

Nakuru now has a new motor building, locomotive and goods shed, and a complete rearmament of the station yard at a cost of about £200,000.

Central African Airways' flight up in October was equal to 50% of the total freight traffic carried in 1947.

Substitute for Jute

RHODESIAN FARMERS may within a few years be growing their own grain-bags. This prospect arises from the establishment of a factory in Umhali to manufacture grain bags from a fibrous plant known as *Leucaena* (or *Longe jute*, *Urena lobata*). The new enterprise, which hopes to begin production in May, was conceived in Dundee by Mrs. S. Vandenberg, chairman of a firm of weavers, and Mr. S. Bitchan, chairman of a jute spinning company. Mr. Vandenberg explained in Salisbury recently that they had undertaken the production of the raw material only out of sheer necessity, and that the optimum output from their Sabi Valley estate would produce only enough fibre to meet half the Colony's requirements. There was therefore ample scope for expansion if farmers could be persuaded to grow the fibre. Apart from the local demand for grain-bags, there was a great consumption of hessian by the tobacco industry and a large potential export to neighbouring territories.

Hire Purchase

CONTROL OF HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS is to be introduced into Southern Rhodesia by an ordinance which prescribes that no such agreement shall be valid unless it is in writing, signed and dated, and unless a copy is given to the hirer. Such agreements must state the price at which the owner would be willing to sell the goods outright, the purchase price agreed between the owner and hirer, the amount of the initial instalment, and the number and amount of subsequent instalments. In the case of African hirers there must be a certificate from the local district commissioner that the African has, in his opinion, understood the matter thoroughly or, alternatively, that the education of the African is such as to enable him to safeguard his own interests.



Available for early delivery

Sole agents for East Africa

Dalgrey and Co., Ltd.

**RAILWAY MINE
& PLANTATION
EQUIPMENT LTD**

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION ST., LONDON, E.C. 2

MONarch 217

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., writes in their current report on commercial and economic conditions in East Africa:—

Uganda Colony.—Following satisfactory reports from Uganda regarding the current cotton crop, there has been an improvement in bazaar trade and some easing in the general overstocked position of traders. Commitments continue to be met regularly.

Nairobi Municipal Council is seeking permission to raise a loan of £1,250,000 for the purpose of repaying Government certain moneys for housing, water and sewerage, etc. The rate of interest will be 3½% and the lease period between 58 and per. The loan will be repaid after 30 years.

The weather has been very favourable for harvesting, and the expectations of a good crop of wheat and maize are likely to be realized.

In Mombasa 11 coffee auctions were held during November, and the following prices were realized:—22,000 tons Uganda robusta, f.o.b., 285-35s to 340s-10s, per ton; 24,700 tons Uganda robusta, f.o.b., 110s, 2,000 tons Uganda non-Nairobi robusta 240-10s to 210s-10s, 1,234 tons Uganda non-Nairobi robusta, 271 to 274-11s; small lots of Bukoba robusta and plantation coffees, 25-10s to 210s-10s, per ton.

Uganda's bazaar trade has remained very quiet and overstocking still persists. Government's decision to stop raising deposits for dry flour, pending sales of stocks of flour held by the Public Import Division has had a stabilizing effect on the flour market. Sunny roads are in demand for trucks, but building materials are scarce and in short supply. The tone of the bazaar is sound.

From Mombasa it is reported that Government propose to open the settlement of a new area of some 30,000 acres. The area is situated in dry country, good development of water facilities will first be necessary. A small dam is to be constructed in Bukoba near the new office and landing ground.

Clearing is being effected in the Lambo area, of the grouping scheme. The area is not yet soft enough for the mass clearing programme which is planned.

Uganda Cotton Season

Uganda.—Due to the approach of the cotton season, there was little trade during November in piece goods. A price remained steady and stocks are sufficient for immediate needs. As a result of the increase in trade and the extension of the outflow of the Piece Goods Pool credit terms as indicated by printed notes have been much more in evidence. The position of the bazaar is sound and commitments are being regularly met.

Weather conditions have been very favourable, and large quantities of cotton have been picked.

Government stockpiling of cotton per day in the free market, since the option to sell their quantities freely by negotiation. Results of the first sale of the quantity sold are as follows:—B.F. 52, 700 bales at 1.02; Busoga, 200 bales at 1.34; Bukoba, 200 bales at 1.94; Teso, 7,000 bales at 1.89; Acholi, 400 bales at 1.90.

These prices seem to be very fair, and the average price of the first auction last year was 2.02.

Zanzibar.—Business at the bazaar has remained dull, but stocks are not reported as unduly heavy. It is expected that there will be an improvement in trade when the slow season begins early next year.

Supplies of cloths are coming forward steadily, and the estimate of 400,000 franzas (4,000 tons) is likely to be exceeded. Local buying prices have increased to 60/6s per 100 lb. in Zanzibar with a keen demand from India, and the market extended from the Far East. It is hoped to clear all stocks during December as several sales have advertised. India has imported an additional shipment of 200,000 franzas. It is expected that some of their stocks to arrive have before the duty comes into force.

The Ministry of Food has now decided to increase the price for sugar from 330 to 453 10s, and for coconut oil from 250 to 300. Such increases, it is expected, will take effect from January 1. It is likely that an export tax will be imposed on both copra and coconut oil, but this has not yet been finally decided.

Chief Wanjau of the Kikuyu tribe in Kenya has requested that steps be taken to prevent travellers from giving food and money to children along the railway line. This practice, he says, is partly responsible for the throwing of stones at passengers, and children whose begging is unsuccessful are liable to be picked up and thrown from the railway train.

Mr. R. J. Mason

Mr. R. J. MASON, Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, has left for Lagos to take up his new duties as Deputy Director of Education in Nigeria. He did well in Tanganyika Territory as Deputy Director, and has been equally successful in Northern Rhodesia, as will be gathered from a statement in the Legislative Council by the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, who said:—"Mr. Mason's tenure of office here was lamentably short, but he brought to our educational problems a trained mind and a wide experience, which enabled him to obtain a grasp of those subjects in a remarkably short space of time. But it was not only his mental qualities which were so much appreciated. His patience, courtesy, humanity and his sincerity, with which he attempted to appreciate the point of view of those with whom he was obliged to deal, won for him the respect, admiration, and affection of all who had to deal with the African Education Department, and we venture to think, not least of the officers who worked under his direction."

African Enterprise

A BIRKENHEAD FREIGHTER aircraft, which was named "AFRICAN ENTERPRISE" by Mr. Green, a few days earlier, left England on Tuesday for a 17,000-mile tour of Africa in five weeks. It can carry four and a half tons of freight or 32 passengers. Demonstrations will be given of speed, transport of African labour, tractors and other machinery, and fruit and vegetable supplies; speed of movement of petrol, with wheels and other equipment, and the parachuting of supplies, mail and newspapers. And of a flying hospital complex with operating theatre, staff and beds. Fire-fighting, crop-dusting and air survey operations will also be shown. The plane should reach Entebbe from Addis Ababa on January 6, be in Nairobi the same afternoon, and Dar es Salaam on January 13. It is due in Salisbury on January 22 and Lusaka two days later.

Privilege

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL has dismissed an appeal by Messrs. Chonard and Co. and other merchants in the Seychelles against a judgment of the Supreme Court of that Colony dated March 20, 1947, which held, on a preliminary point of law, that section 192(1) of the Seychelles Penal Code, 1904, conferred on a member of the Legislative Council immunity from prosecution for a speech or statement for anything which he said or wrote in that capacity in Council. In the original action the appellants claimed damages for alleged defamation from the respondent, Mr. Joachim Aissel, a member of the Legislature, in respect of words in a speech which he made in Council on September 28, 1946.

Nyirika Kimpere

ELEPHANT-SNOOT BUSH (*PROXYSA*), an early tree like a herring, has been discovered in large quantities in the deep waters of Lake Victoria. The tree, which is said to make a good kipper, is reported in large quantities and food supplies considerable, as it has not been sought by Native fishermen. An additional advantage is that trees are not subject to damage from crocodiles in the deep water.

Port of Beira

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LTD., report that in the year ended March 31 last Beira Works, Ltd., in which it holds a half interest, made a profit of £33,471. The company's undertaking passed to the Portuguese Government on January 1 in accordance with the terms of the decision of the United Nations Security Council. The company's assets are being sold to meet the due amount of its liabilities. Mr. Norman Gwynne has also been writing with the claims of Companhia Beira de Desenvolvimento e Melhoramento do Porto de Beira Development.

Company Report

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

Abridged Report of Directors for the year ended June 30, 1948

CAPITAL

	Amount	of Stock of 10s
The authorized capital remained unchanged at	£6,500,000	13,000,000
Reserves and profits also available in 1948	5,956,608 10s	41,013,717
Leaving unapplied capital in reserve at June 30, 1948	£543,391 10s	386,783

ACCOUNTS

The profit for the year after charging all expenses except the additional contribution of the directors was £1,277,241. The amount appropriated for June 30, 1947, was £1,377,241. The amount appropriated for June 30, 1948, was £1,377,241. The amount appropriated for June 30, 1948, was £1,377,241.

	Amount	of Stock of 10s
Dividends in respect of the year ended June 30, 1948	£1,377,241	10,213,717
Income tax (after deduction of interest on debentures)	£118,243	
Income tax payable on net about	£118,243	
Total for the year	£2,573,227	19,427,434

Directors' additional remuneration payable under clause 84(4) of the articles of association is £12,000.

Leaving Profits unappropriated at June 30, 1948, £361,608. In compliance with the provisions of the new Companies Act amounts previously written off investments which are now in excess of those which in the opinion of the directors are reasonably necessary for the purpose have been written back with the result that £2,356,583 has been added to the book value of investments and an investment reserve of a similar amount created.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

SHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED

The holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American remained unchanged during the year, and at June 30, 1948, comprised £1,285,125 ordinary stock and 24,745 A stock, totalling £1,309,868, representing 62.294% of the ordinary and A stock issued.

Accounts.—The report for the year ended June 30, 1948, showed a profit of £2,568,994 (against £3,172,699), from which £2,223,004 (against £1,378,646) was provided for taxation; £565,488 (against £600,000) was appropriated to general reserve, and £780 (same) to preference share redemption fund. After payment of the preference dividend and a dividend of 400% (against 35%) on the ordinary and A stock, there was carried forward £491,589 (against £491,346).

Copper Production.—The production during the year was 69,358 long tons, of which 57,654 long tons were in the form of electrolytic copper, and 11,704 long tons in the form of blister copper; these figures compare with production for the previous year of 66,231 long tons, of which 54,892 long tons were in the form of electrolytic copper, and 11,339 long tons in the form of blister copper.

Cobalt.—1082 short tons of cobalt alloy containing 28 short tons of cobalt metal were produced during the

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED

This company's holdings of Nchanga stock remained unchanged at 21,450,581, representing 22.94% of the issued stock. Rhokana Corporation holds 2,340,000 Nchanga stock representing 33.428% of the issued stock. Thus Rhodesian Anglo American and Rhokana together hold 74.722% of the issued stock. A Rhodesian Anglo American interest in Rhokana's holding of 52,204 shares, thus making Rhodesian Anglo American's holding direct and indirect in the Nchanga 74.722%.

Accounts.—The report for the year ended March 31, 1948, showed a profit of £114,976 (against £110,635), from which £20,763 (against £154,055) was provided for taxation. A balance of £24,714 (against £75,832) was carried forward. Copper production during the year 740,311 short tons of 100% pure metal, and 244,000 short tons were treated in the refinery. The grade of the ore treated was 3.38% of copper, 2.49% was in the form of oxide copper and 2.89% in the form of sulphide copper.

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES LIMITED

	Capital	Authorized	Issued
Ordinary stock (in units of £1 each)	£500,000	£500,000	£500,000
10% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each	£300,000	£300,000	£300,000
Balance of £1 each (undivided trust)	£200,000	£200,000	£200,000

The ordinary stock is held in equal proportion by Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. Rhodesian Anglo American has no direct holding in the Refinery Company, but its indirect interest therein amounts to 45.601% of the ordinary stock.

Accounts.—The profit for the year to June 30, 1948, after providing for depreciation, amounted to £61,536 (against £30,869) for the six months to June 30, 1947. Taxation amounted to £37,594 (against £31,741), and the net dividend on the preference shares to £23,942 (against £6,126), leaving £24,714 to be carried forward to the next year.

Extension of Refinery.—Completion of the extension can be expected by the middle of 1949. It is estimated that the cost will exceed by a considerable amount the figure of £800,000 given in the prospectus dated January, 1947.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

MUTITRA COPPER MINES, LIMITED

The company's direct holding in Mutitwa Copper Mines Limited, was increased during the year by 100 shares to 132,033 shares. The direct interest, through Rhokana Corporation's holding of 1,300,000 shares remained unchanged. The report and accounts of the Mutitwa Company for the year to June 30, 1948, issued on December 1, 1948, showed an operating surplus of £3,227,581 (previous year £1,774,062) and a net profit of £1,132,908 (against £570,922). A dividend of 37% (amounting to 7s. 6d. per £1 share, less tax) has been declared, leaving £210,430 to be carried forward, as compared with \$192,758 carried forward last year.

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

The report and accounts of The Rhodesia Broken Hill Company for the year ended December 31, 1947, showed a profit of £1,497,124 (against £620,049 of the previous year). After providing £789,000 (£224,861) for taxation of share profits, £100,000 (nil) was appropriated to capital reserve, £100,000 (nil) to obsolescence and renewals reserve, and £500,000 (nil) to maintenance reserve. A dividend of 30% (15% net tax and 15% net after additional remuneration) amounted to £551,756. After providing interest of £31,103 (49s. 10d.) in respect of taxation over provided in the previous year, the amount carried forward to the next year was £221,184 (against £224,761).

The output of metal for the 11 months ended August 31, 1948, as shown by the Company's published monthly production figures was zinc 20,231 tons, lead 1,000 tons, and silver (average 92.03% A.O.F.) 11,451 long tons.

COPIES OF THE FULL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY, AND STATEMENTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE OPERATING SHAREHOLDERS' COMPANY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ARE AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN UPON APPLICATION TO THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 11, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

Viscount Elibank's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on December 30, 1946.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK, chairman of the company, circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement from which the following are extracts:

One notable feature of the balance-sheet is the increase of liquidity, disclosed. In the consolidated balance-sheet, reserves and undistributed profits amount to £117,516. The balance-sheet contains for the first time a general reserve, amounting to £25,000.

The interim dividend was maintained at 10% and your directors have decided not to recommend a final dividend. The profit before taxation was £71,000 as compared with £88,634 last year. This result from the reduced profits on sale of stocks and shares, the past year has considerably less favourable for investment dealing. A reduction of £6,823 in mining revenues was more than counter-balanced by an improvement of £12,255 in ranching profit.

A conservative attitude has been adopted in regard to the considerable profit derived from land sales, some part of which might have been regarded as distributable profits from this source, amounting to £79,659, all of which has been applied to building up the reserve against the book value of land and buildings which now stands at £152,768. After deducting this reserve, our farms, ranches, etc., now stand in the balance-sheet at £28,247, and your directors propose to write this amount down out of the profit on subsequent sales until the conservative figure of £200,000 is reached. This, they hope, will be possible during the current year. Thereafter it is proposed that all profits from land sales should be considered as free to be added to profit and loss account or general reserve.

Excellent Ranching Prospects

Ranching prospects in the Colony were never better. Our ranching business is making very good progress. We disposed of our Transvaal ranch at a satisfactory profit, and concentrated our ranching interests at Wiltshire and Lochard; there are some good lands on both ranches, especially at Wiltshire.

To improve the quality of our cattle the purchase of pure-bred bulls in England has been restarted, and we are now Herford and Sussex Bulls are being imported. Five-bred bulls are also being purchased locally. Special effort are being directed towards improving the cattle herd rate. A number of large new water-dams have been and are being constructed with the help of a tractor and bulldozer recently imported by the company. The question of land erosion is constantly under review and such preventive steps as are possible are being taken.

Gold mining in Southern Rhodesia is going through a very difficult time. Costs have risen enormously through wage increases and higher costs of material, equipment and plant. Added to this, there is a growing shortage of labour, both European and Native, especially the latter. The Natives are more and more drawn away to the greatly expanded local tobacco industry and to other secondary industries which are being rapidly established as the Colony develops. Incidentally, more Native labour is induced to go south to the gold mines and other industries in the Union, leaving the poorer whites to strive for employment in the Southern Rhodesian mines.

Southern Rhodesian Government realizing these difficulties have at some time subsidized the low

grade gold mines and more recently they increased the price paid for gold from £3 15s. 6d. to 4s. per ounce. The Britton Woods Monetary Fund has, however, insisted and the Government have now announced that from April 1 next they will have to make some other arrangements for subsidizing the gold mines. Unless these measures so far adopted are equivalent to the price of £10 per ounce now paid, the gold mines will suffer badly. It is, however, confidently expected that the Government will implement the stand they have taken so far, and make such arrangements as will provide us with the gold mines will in future receive the equivalent of £10 an ounce.

With gold at £10 an ounce and by dint of hard work and accumulated experience, our Vutshikwe mine is now being operated at a profit. Development assays are more satisfactory, extraction has improved, and we may hope, on the £10 an ounce basis, hope for better results from this mine in the future. Here, however, as elsewhere, there is a Native labour shortage. Full credits must be given to our general manager and management at the mine for the determined way in which they have faced up to so many difficulties which have occurred in developing and operating this mine.

Confidence in Southern Rhodesia

At the beginning of the year, I visited Southern Rhodesia and inspected your mines and land interests. I was much impressed by the able management and the efficient services being rendered to the company from the general manager downwards. The Colony is going through a period of rapid development. The spirit among the colonists is of determination to win their future and they are imbued with an optimism about the future which will bring its reward. The members of the company are bound up in this confidence in the bright prospects of the Colony, and with good management and that modicum of adventure which is always necessary for success in overseas territories, your company will, I believe, also reap its reward.

As to the Colony is to progress on a basis of balanced economy, the question of the depletion of Native labour will have to be very carefully watched. A small proportion of the native population is, like gold and base metal, being exported, as it is exported under a licence. This has led to the new method of production in mining, mining, absorbing such a large amount of Native labour that it may well have reached a stage where it could become a cash sale. I do not make a forecast for gold mining versus tobacco, but whilst the dollar-earning mines can continue mining, and the weather conditions, the dollar earnings are very dependent on the weather, and if in a year there were a heavy drought a considerable part of the crop might be lost.

Stockholders will join with me in expressing cordial appreciation of the services rendered by our general manager and consulting engineer, Sir HARRY BURNETT, and in expressing warm appreciation of the services rendered by the staff in Southern Rhodesia and London.

The Export Trade by Charles Schmitt (Stevens & Sons, Ltd.) is a really good survey of the subject. On the assumption that business men use the same language as commercial lawyers, since they speak the same subject from a different angle, the book is written by lawyers and laymen alike, and imparts law and mercantile custom and practice figure largely in its pages. While providing guidance for the newcomer to export trade, the volume will not irritate the expert, who may well find it a useful addition to his office library.

Port of Beira Development, Ltd. Sir Douglas Malcolm's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on December 31, 1948, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIR DOUGLAS MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., president, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. V. L. Orby, addressed the meeting.

With the sanction of the directors and the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1948, recently circulated to the shareholders there were issued the accounts of our operating company, Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1948, and of the Companhia do Porto da Beira for the year ended December 31, 1947.

I would remind you that the company owns 300,000 of the 600,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited, and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares of Companhia do Porto da Beira, which latter company owns the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited.

Acquisition by Portuguese Government

As has been announced, the Portuguese Government notified its intention of taking over the works and installations of the port as it has the right to do in accordance with the terms of the concession on January 1, 1949. On that date therefore, to-morrow, Beira Works, Limited, will cease to own the works and installations and to operate the port.

During the last few months the staffs of our subsidiary, the Companhia do Porto da Beira and Beira Works, Limited, in London, Lisbon and Beira have been engaged in preparing for the transfer of wharves, equipment and the operational staff to the Portuguese Government, in compiling particulars of the purchase price due, and in arranging for the dispersal of the staff

and employees in Beira, most of whom, it is hoped, will be taken over by the Portuguese Government.

Beira Works, Limited, has now received from the Portuguese Government payment of £2,600,000 on account of the purchase price payable under the concession, and this has enabled that company to give three months' notice to its debenture holders that the balance outstanding of £2,884,000 5s. debenture will be paid off at the price ascertained, on April 1, 1949.

The accounts of Beira Works, Limited, for the last nine months of its operations, with the necessary adjustments, will be completed as soon as possible, and the final amount due from the Portuguese Government in regard to new capital works under construction, stores taken over, etc., will then be ascertained, which will enable a complete statement to be effected. It will then be possible to put Beira Works, Limited, into liquidation and to distribute its assets.

This is the position with regard to Beira Works, Limited.

Companhia do Porto da Beira

With regard to Companhia do Porto da Beira, which is claiming, as it is advised, that the right to do so under the concession—the repayment of the amount of its share capital, £200,000, the Portuguese Government has announced that it does not recognize an obligation to repay this amount.

This is a serious matter, for the proceeds by Companhia do Porto da Beira of this £200,000 would mean a diminution of the amount ultimately available for distribution to the shareholders of Beira Development, Limited, to the extent of £480,000, equivalent to approximately 12% per share.

Companhia do Porto da Beira has notified the Portuguese Government of its intention to refer the matter to arbitration.

Arbitration in Lisbon

In this connection, our chairman, Mr. V. L. Orby, who has enabled his secretariat to bring me to-day and asking me to do so on his behalf is now, and for a considerable time, in Lisbon, at the request of the boards of your company and of Beira Works, Limited, giving his personal attention to the matter of the payment to Beira Works, Limited, of the £2,600,000 to which I have referred above, the arrangements for handing over the port on January 1, and the claims in respect of the machinery for arbitration.

As the subject is now before the arbitrator, I am afraid that, as far as I can add, you may hear nothing new, and I assure that every possible measure will be taken to ensure that our case, supported as it is by eminent English and Portuguese counsel, will be adequately presented to the arbitration tribunal. Of course, as soon as possible a further announcement will be made on the subject.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Manufacture in Uganda

It is one of the general aims of East Africa has been to send out raw products to the factories abroad. NOW it is our hope and intention here in Uganda to bring the factories to the raw product, and to produce here and export the finished or semi-finished article. With our power, unlimited water, and the rich agricultural and mineral potentialities, I feel that nothing but world disaster can hold back the economic development of Uganda, provided that there is no relaxation of effort on the part of the Government and people of the country and the mass development drive is sustained during the next immediate years. — Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda.

**Kettles - Roy
and Tysons**

(MOMBASA) LTD.

Head Office:

Nairobi

Branches:

Mombasa, Kampala

Dar-es-Salaam, Taita

Importers and Exporters

Mechanical Engineers

Electrical Engineers

Forwarding Agents

London Correspondence: Mess. Lewis & Co., Ltd.

Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

Minings

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd.

Group Operating Profits Pass £5,250,000

RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD., the Northern Rhodesian finance company of which Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., are subsidiaries, report a profit of £1,297,416 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,165,000 in the previous year before charging income tax liability of £604,881, compared with some £327,000 in the previous year. Dividends of 22½% require £72,131 after deduction of tax; the earnings represented 215% of the dividend.

Consolidated accounts for the group are now presented for the first time. They reveal that the operating profits of the group after depreciation rose from £3,185,773 to £5,267,494, and that the cost group profits were £2,495,847, against £1,996,992 in the previous year. Liquid assets appear at £15,201,900 (£12,691,083) and cash at £11,125,221 (£9,757,305).

In conformity with the new Companies Act, investments of the parent company have been disclosed in the balance sheet of the cost. This has meant an addition of £2,536,337 to the book value, and the creation of an investment reserve of the same amount.

Investments in subsidiary companies on June 30 last are shown at £11,59,054 (the same), with a net book value at that date of more than £2,300,000, on the face of nearly £2,000,000 within the year. Investments in companies other than subsidiaries appear at £660,317.

The group balance sheet shows total assets of £16,527,789, an increase of rather more than £3,000,000 in the year. Free reserves have a total of £14,803,190.

The issued capital of 'Rhodanglo' is £3,556,609 in units of 10s, which are quoted on the Stock Exchange at 29½.

The annual meeting will be held in London on January 20. The audited report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO. LTD. made a net profit of £3,881 in the Year ended September 24 last, compared with £2,173 in the previous year. A dividend of 10s (the same) requires £1,275, leaving £1,266 more carried forward, against £260 brought in. The issued capital is £40,000 in shares of 10s each, reserves stand at £11,266, and current liabilities appear at £2,694. Quoted investments are valued at £51,487 (market value £34,343), unquoted investments of £2,672 (director valuations), debtors at £7,239, and cash at £1,213. The directors are Mr. J. E. W. Lewis (Chairman), Mr. H. A. Cooke and Mr. A. C. Gibbons. The annual general meeting was held in London on December 31.

France Raises Gold Price

FRANCE, like Belgium, has decided to disregard the ruling of the International Monetary Fund by permitting part of the gold production of her Colonial territories to be sold at a premium above the world price. French Colonies may now report half their production at the world price of \$35 an ounce and sell the remainder to the Comptoir Central de France. Outside sales at rather more than double the figure. Press messages from Paris suggest that there was no prior consultation with the International Monetary Fund because the authorities held the view that as the sales are made in France, the matter is not of international concern.

Andusa Syndicate

ANDUSA-SINDICATE LTD., registered Nov. 25 1941 in the year ended December 31, 1947, reported a profit of £610 in the previous year. The debt to the creditors has been paid and the account is now £73,262. The issued capital is £113,500. In the balance sheet, contingencies are valued at £10,500. Cash appears at £1. The directors are Lieut. Colonel Sir John (Chairman) and Mr. J. W. Yeud. The 28th annual general meeting was held on December 31, and London.

Higher Lead Price

NEW MARKET PRICES FOR LEAD announced by the Ministry of Supply on Saturday are £122 per ton for good, soft, pig lead and £124 per ton for lead of the quality known as 'English' metal, representing advances of £11 per ton. The last increase was of £22 on October 1. The price in the U.K. is now approximately in line with the United States quotation of \$11 cents (nearly 84 pence).

Mineral Rights

MINERAL RIGHTS in the original report the board of the Anglo-Egyptian Co. Ltd. seems to be aware of other duties.

Turner and Newall Report

Group Profits Exceed £2,000,000

TURNER AND NEWALL LTD., a concern largely concerned in asbestos production in Southern Rhodesia, report that the company and its subsidiaries earned a profit for the year ended September 30 last of £2,602,561, compared with £2,026,215 in the previous year.

General reserve totals £1,800,000, a further £500,000 is allocated to reserves against fluctuations in overseas subsidiaries, and £200,000 to the welfare trust. Interest, tax, and other payments there amounts to £53,604, and dividends totalling 17½% on the ordinary shares require £2,044,344, leaving £579,914 to be carried forward, against £395,971 brought in.

The issued capital of the company consists of 21,444,224 in 7½% cumulative preference stock and £2,338,609 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves amount to £1,363,467, revenue reserves to £8,093,051, and current liabilities and provisions to £5,638,169. Fixed assets at £2,310,410, increase in subsidiaries at £2,384,337, and current assets at £1,687,708, including investments at £1,937,542, are certificated at £1,290,000, and £3,795,751 in cash.

The report states that the company's African mines operated to full capacity under continuing difficulties caused by shortages of labour and fuel supplies. The full production programme was completed so that previous to the normal amount of maintenance work in the mills. It may be necessary in the near future to curtail production in order to provide reasonable maintenance intervals.

The directors are Mr. W. J. Shepherd (Chairman), Sir Samuel Furner (deputy chairman), Mr. R. S. Turner, Mr. W. C. Starkey, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. R. G. Southall, and Mr. G. Wilson.

The annual general meeting will be held at Manchester on January 20. It will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting which will consider the increase of the authorized capital to £2,000,000 by the creation of 4,750,000 shares of £1 each.

Company Progress Reports

WAGLA—December sales were 144,969 tons of coal and 7233 tons of coke.

THEY—In 1948, 200,000 tons were produced, an increase from 150,000 tons in 1947. Plans for an expansion of 100,000.

HOW POWER FOR INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in every area.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power equipment, first consult with one of the Companies listed below. Special terms are available to large concerns. Large industrial firms can be offered to steel structures in large areas.

SYSTEMS—In Kenya—Phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—Phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 240 volts, or 438 and 220 volts. Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Sole Agents: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Ries, Bagamoyo, and Tanga.

The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

The UGANDA COMPANY LTD



PRODUCE MERCHANTS
COTTON GINNERS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
TEA, RUBBER AND COFFEE PRODUCERS
ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:
FORD MOTORS
WARFIELD OIL
DUNLOP TYRES
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.
LURALDA TEA CHESTS
STERLING CABLES
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES



The Company, which maintains a well-stocked and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to assist itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this country.

LONDON: 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Mansion House 0745)
KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1, and at Jinja and Mba'e
 Associated Company: **GEORGE TYSON CO. LTD., P.O. Box 228, NAIROBI**
 Telegraphic Address: Valuation, Nairobi

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Chestnut, Cow
 Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Grains, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gummies, Wines and
 Spirits, etc.

Specialists in British Pipe Goods for Native Trade

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
BILBAG HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST.
LONDON, E.C.2.

Branches at:
KAMPALA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESS-SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KALININ, MOMBASA, MATALE, BUKOBA,
PORT KAITUMA, PORT LINDNER

HAVE YOU EVER REFLECTED



that your transport problems could be solved by Aerial Ropeways? The main parts of the world, from Spitzbergen to the Indies, the Hopeways are providing the answer. For rubbish, the mail, air-lifting, mineral carrying, goods, providing a type of aerial ropeway, provide a cheap and reliable form of transport of practically unlimited capacity over any distance. If you've got a problem, let us solve it for you.



BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
KING WILLIAM ST.
ROSE
ARTHER ST. LONDON, E.C.2.
 Phone: M 4122; Hous. 601-2
 Grooms, Bushalling, Canons, London

BRECO

HOPEWAYS

An outstanding example of fourteenth century Gothic architecture, comparable to Rheims cathedral, the church of St. Nicholas is the most notable of the 360 churches which lie within the boundaries of the walled city of Famagusta. Now used as a mosque for the Mohammedan population, the building is an abiding memorial to the culture and prosperity of Cyprus during the rule of the Lusignan dynasty.

Subsequent occupation by the Venetians and the Ottoman Empire reduced the fortunes of the island to a low ebb, but from the end of the nineteenth century Cyprus has once again recovered some of her ancient importance as a centre of Mediterranean commerce. Today the port of Famagusta handles much of the island's trade, though, notably, wool and citrus have replaced the precious stones and silks of former centuries. Full and complete information from our branches in Cyprus on industrial conditions and commercial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE 54 LOMBARD STREET LONDON



STEEL & TIMBER IN SHORT SUPPLY



use
**ALUMINIUM
 ALLOY
 and
 PLASTICS**

**THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA
 ESSEX, ENGLAND**

**DESIGNERS AND
 BUILDERS OF**

SPECIAL CRAFT

UP TO 160-FT.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 13, 1929

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Volume 10 (New Series) No. 100

Registered in London by the G.P.O.

ESTABLISHED



— 377 —

DEPARTMENTS

• FREIGHT • PASSENGER
• IRON • WARE • IMPORTING
• EXPORTING • INSURANCE
• BUNKERING
• SHIPPING • CLEARING
AND FORWARDING

BRANCHES

• ZAMBESIA • NAIROBI • DAR ES SALAAM
• TANZANIA • ZANZIBAR • MOMBASA
• LAMU • MUMBAI • MANDALA



SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3 (AVENUE 2028)

General Managers of Africa: Messrs. S.M. & Co. Ltd., 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3, ENGLAND

K.F.A. Will Soon Have No Reserves

Fast
Regular
Service

ROBIN LINE

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia
to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS if inducement

OUTWARD SAILINGS

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

Cargo will be accepted as per usual contract (Summer-Season) or St. John's (Winter-Season)

B'more Phila N York

MAHINE STEER

Jan. 15
SAILING FOR: WALSLEY BAYS, CAPE TOWN, PORT
ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO
MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR
and DAR-ES-SALAAM

MARINE BURNER Jan. 10 Jan. 11 Jan. 18

SAILING FOR: CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST
LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, MOMBASA,
TANGA, ZANZIBAR, and DAR-ES-SALAAM

ROBIN HOOD Jan. 17 Jan. 18 Jan. 20

SAILING FOR: CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST
LONDON, DURBAN and LOURENÇO MARQUES

ROBIN TUXFORD

Late Jan.

ROBIN KETTERING

Early Feb.

ROBIN COEY

Mid Feb.

ROBIN SHERWOOD

Late Feb.

ROBIN GODFELLOW

Early April

For Particulars and Principal Agents:

MITCHELL COLTS & CO. LIMITED

Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Telephone: 3000

Local Agents: MOMBASA - NAIROBI

MITCHELL COLTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED

100 Market Street, Johannesburg

MITCHELL COLTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED

DURBAN

Wm. COLT & COMPANY LIMITED

CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.** CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK

**TRANS-AMBESIA
CENTRAL AFRICA
and
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on
Mondays and Thursdays and east-
bound trains leave Blantyre on
Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are
available for three months from the
date of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 9, James's House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
BARKET HATS, ENGLAND
OFFERS INVITED MANUFACTURERS
ORDERS INVITED OVERSEAS EXPORTERS

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

TO: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 58, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

I enclose £3.00 for EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
for the year 1937, and I enclose 10/- for postage and
packing, and I enclose 10/- for postage and packing
of the enclosed 30s. being first year subscription.

Name and Rank

IN BLOCK

CAPITALS, £ Postal Address



Represented in
TANGANYIKA — KENYA — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited
DAR ES SALAAM — TANGA — NAIROBI — MOMBASA

London Associates:
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. Limited,
Part of London Reg., London, E.C.3

Rosacometta Vibrotile Making Machine



600 cement tiles per day
with 1 h.p.
1 1/2 lbs. of cement for 61
square yard of tiles.
Compared with clay tiles
(Seymour type):
THEY COST HALF AS
MUCH.
THEY WEIGH HALF AS
MUCH.
They can be manufactured on
the building site.

Rosacometta Block-Making Machine

Used throughout the
world 40 years
experience.

600 blocks per day or
7500 bricks with 1 h.p.
Proportion of cement
1/10 of the weight of
block.

Engines 2 to 5
30 in., 40 in., 50 in., 60 in.,
and 72 in. x (8 in. x 6 in.)



Rosacometta, Milan (Italy) via Bignardi

Cable Address: ROSACOMETTA, Milan

A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI — MOMBASA
DAR ES SALAAM — KAMPALA
MIKINDANI — MASAKA

General Merchants & Shippers

SHIPPERS of all East African Produce

Coffee Specialists

IMPORTERS and Stockists of General
Merchandise, including
Building Materials, Textiles
and Lute Products

Associated Company:

A. BAUMANN & CO., UGANDA COFFEE MILLS, LTD.

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO. LIMITED

Head Office:
ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, MARDINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1031) — NAIROBI, KENYA U

Branches:

KENYA — ELDORET P.O. Box 50
UGANDA — KAMPALA 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY — DARUSHA
TANGA — 417

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company Offers Managing, Valuation, Auditing, Taxation,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
HAILETT — KIBERA — ELDORET — DARUSHA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel: MAT 208, House 742

FILM PRODUCTION
35 & 16mm.
AND
SOUND RECORDING

New fully equipped
CINEMA FILM PRODUCTION
STUDIOS

including sound stage, studio lighting,
of recording, processing and editing
facilities.

also

GRAMOPHONE RECORDING
STUDIOS

with latest type M.S.S. Studio and
Portable equal turntable Recording
equipments.



Enquiries to

EAST AFRICAN SOUND STUDIOS LTD.

100K 5 REEF NAIROBI PHONE 3643 BOX 507

J. G. ARDNSON

Limited

Est. 1930

**IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS'
REPRESENTATIVES**

*We invite your offers
and inquiries.*

P.O. Box 681⁰ Nairobi,
KENYA COLONY

SOLE AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA



ANTICORROSIIVE PAINT

TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT

ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC

TRADE

MARK

ETC

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W-1
CITY OFFICE: 14 BUNSTER STREET, LONDON, E.C-3

GRAMS RAHTJENS PHONE LONDON

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

97, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: NORDROCOM (LONDON) LONDON
Telephone: WHT 9481 200. Cables: NORDROCOM LONDON

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE**

Regular sailings
from NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK
and FRANCE

to
BRITISH AND PORTU-
GUESE EAST AFRICA,
MADAGASCAR and
REUNION

General Agents
**KELLER, BRYANT
& CO**
9-13 Fenchurch Lane
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 2555
Telegrams: SCANDAFRA

FAST CARGO SERVICES

between

UNITED KINGDOM and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
 SOUTH & EAST AFRICA and AUSTRALIA
 AUSTRALIA and EAST AFRICA
 UNITED STATES and SOUTH & EAST AFRICA



CLAN LINE

For full information apply to the Managers:

CAYZER IRVINE & CO. LTD. LONDON LIVERPOOL GLASGOW

CLAN LINE SOUTH AFRICA (PVT.) LTD. DURBAN THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. MOMBASA



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Sudan and Belgian Congo.

During the war, operating under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for two major campaigns as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite a serious shortage of rolling stock and coal, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Perhaps the chief signs of economic progress in the area they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to peace-time conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

**THE
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
LIMITED**

which incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the
Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland,
1949/50

10 CEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON, W.1. BRANCH: 23 Lombard Wall, E.C.2.

WEST END BRANCH: 3 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, and NORTH-EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

THE BANK FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch
with LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

*He takes his mechanical problem
to G & R - the specialists*



**G AILEY &
ROBERTS
LIMITED**

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
RD/802/47 TELEGRAMS: GAILY. PHONE 2531

Branches at

NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, NINJA,
KAMPALA,
DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA

Representing

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY Tractors and Earth Moving and Mining Equipment	J. H. LISTER & CO. LTD. Petrol, Petrol-Paraffin & Diesel Engines, Cream Separators and Dairy Machines
JOHN GOSDON & CO. Dairy Plantation Machinery	RAYBONES, SIMS & JEFFERIES LTD. Agricultural Machinery

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED OF ENGLAND
Everything Electrical

GREENHAM PLANT DISPOSALS, LTD.

671 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex

Central Planning, London

We have the following entirely robust TRACTORS, for sale, independent of business, available for cash, including:

- 3-D-3 Caterpillar £3,500 each
- 6-D-7 Caterpillar £5,500 each
- 1-D-40 Caterpillar £7,500
- 1-D-4 Caterpillar £2,100

- 6-H-D-4 Allis Chalmers £2,700 each
- 7-H-D-10 Allis Chalmers £2,500
- 1-T-D-18 International £2,600 each
- 1-T-D-14 International £1,850

SCRAPERS

- 1-12 yd. Digma Scraper £5,000
- 1-6 yd. Digma Scraper £830
- 1-6 yd. Digma Scrapers £733 each
- 1-Bushnell-Erie 4-wheel Scraper, capacity 4.5 cu. yds. £675

EXCAVATORS

- 1-Boston 24 H.P. Excavator £2,500
- 1-Hoe Bucyrus £1,100
- 1-Excavator, JCB with 1000 lb. Digging Line £1,500
- 2-Ruston 20 H.P. Excavators £1,500 each
- 1-Ruston 20 H.P. Excavator, 1-Pace Shovel attachment £2,200

GENERATING SETS

- 1-3 kv. 1 ph. 2-cyc. Lighting Set, 1-Liter 4-cylinder Diesel Engine £405 each
- 1-3 kv. 4 ph. 3-ph. 2-cyc. Lighting Set, 1-Liter 4-cylinder Diesel Engine, 4-wire £750 each

CRUSHING PLANTS

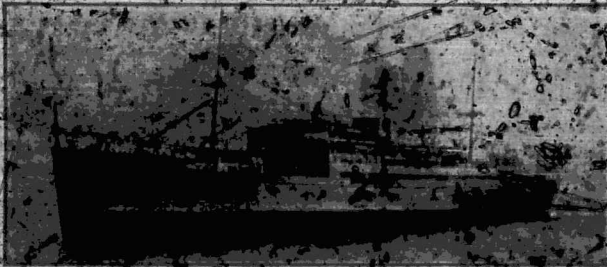
- 1-300 Pounds Portable Hammer Crusher, Ruston Diesel Engine, under 1000 sq. ft. output 40 tons per hour £1,500 each

All prices quoted are F.O.B. London. Delivery at Site.

All enquiries should be addressed to our EAST AFRICAN Representatives:

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

ROBINSON ROAD, SINGAPORE; DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA; KAMPALA, LAMU, KINSHASA, CONGO



★
**INDIAN
AFRICAN
LINE**

TO SINGAPORE, ISHINGO and NCHANGA

REGULAR SERVICE

By *Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners*

For full particulars of this new service, apply to:
Andrew Weir
Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.,
21 Roper Street,
LONDON, E.C.2

**RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, COLOMBO AND SOUTH AND EAST
AFRICAN PORTS**

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
Business Agents

EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

UNION-CASTLE *Line*

to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Royal Mail Service to
**CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
DURBAN and DURBAN**
with calls at Madeira

Also sailings to
Cape Town, Aggenston, St. Helena,
Cabo, Swaziland, South and East
Africa, Cape Agulhas, to East
African Ports via the Mediterranean



Direct Service to
**NEW YORK and SOUTH EAST
AFRICA**

BOOKING AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL AIR LINES
Passenger and Freight

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Yes, from East Africa to
London
and home again in 8 days



PHLETHOR & DAYS IN LONDON ON BUSINESS

Can you find a better way to save
the wayward hand the money and
gets a 1000 miles. Don't forget
when you remember that B.O.A.C.
Flying regularly to places three and four
times a day. And there's no
confusion, no red tape. You get on the plane and enjoy yourself.
Enjoy the world's most comfortable, the most socially, the
service, and the good food that comes with it.

London from Victoria Falls in 2 days, 2 nights weekly. Fare
£150 (single) £250 (return).
SPEDBIRD SERVICES TO RHODESIA, TOO!
BOOK NOW! Your B.O.A.C. Appointed Agent makes
no charge for exact advice, detailed information or bookings.
Fly your freight, too!

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

PLY B.O.A.C.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 13, 1949

Pub. weekly, 30s. yearly, post free

Volume 75 (New Series) No. 127

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jeebon

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-54

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page	Page	Page
Matters of Moment	375	Sir John Hall's Review	580
Mr. A. Croch-Jones's New Year Message	377	Letters to the Editor	582
Sir Robert Howes's Address	578	Personals	586
East African Transport Conference	579	Kenya Legislative Council	588
		K.F.A. Losses	590
		Latest Mining News	600

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT LESS ASTONISHING than the heavy trading losses reported by the Kenya Farmers' Association, the largest co-operative organization in Eastern Africa, is the fact that, as is now disclosed, its articles of association provide that the directors shall declare a dividend on the ordinary shares in the reserve fund at the end of any financial year can meet the charge involved. In consequence of that imprudent stipulation dividends totalling nearly £19,000 have been declared on the ordinary shares for a year in which there was a loss of more than £200,000 and a reduction of the reserves from £116,000 to less than £40,000. That is of course, a wholly inadequate reserve for a business of this size. Indeed, it would be entirely wiped out in eight months on the basis of last year's operations, and will cease to exist in the current year if present indications are not reversed. Another surprising fact is that new capital totalling more than £450,000 was subscribed between May and December last without any announcement to the public that the association's long record of success had been very widely interrupted. When did the directors, or some of them, first become aware

of the true position, and how much new capital was subscribed between that date and publication of the report? That information is very material, and ought to be made known.

We can recall no other case in this country or in Africa in which the articles of association of a company have contained an injunction so damaging to the business, and ultimately of course to its shareholders, as that to "Never Give?" which reference is made in the previous paragraph. Apparently nobody asked at the annual meeting why such a clause was incorporated, if its dangers had been pointed out at any time by the solicitors or auditors, and whether the Board's attention had been drawn to it by any of its members or anyone else. These also are pertinent points, which need to be publicly answered. The weakness of the provision is self-evident, and its weakening effect at the worst moment financially in the history of the K.F.A. is clear. While the whole body of members must share responsibility, the directors are chiefly to blame, for they are selected and paid to direct. If results so calamitous have occurred when purchasing power in Kenya has been unprecedentedly

high, and when there has been an eager appetite for almost all kinds of goods at any price within reason, what might be expected (or feared) when the seller's market disappears — unless, drastic and successful changes are made within the organization. So great a business, as the K.F.A. cannot be left to conduct itself, except in war and an immediate post-war period when Government guarantees and priorities eliminate the hazards of market fluctuations. Only very bad buying could have wrought such havoc in a co-operative society with so fine a record. Its members ought to insist that some of the ablest business men available should be invited to join the directorate.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies

told the House of Commons on September 22 that Mr. Charles Collet, who had been severely criticized in Parliament

Questions Which Should Be Asked.

General, in the Seychelles, would not be offered any official post in the administration. Now we learn that the Governor of the Colony has not merely appointed him a non-official member of the Legislative Council, but has offered him remunerative employment. That is a development in regard to which questions ought certainly to be asked, for the Minister's undertaking that "it is not my intention to offer Mr. Collet any official post in the administration of the Seychelles" must surely be interpreted as excluding him from any post within the gift of the Governor which is remunerated from public funds. Yet Mr. Creech-Jones now knows that Mr. Collet has been placed in a position which makes him the legitimate object of further inquiries. We suggest a few points on which a Member of Parliament might well seek enlightenment.

Has Mr. Collet been invited by the Governor to undertake the codification of the laws of the Seychelles? Was this done without reference to the Colonial Office or with its prior knowledge?

Minister's Promise And Governor's Act. Has a remuneration of some three thousand pounds been suggested on the assumption that the work will be completed within three years? Is Mr. Collet to be allowed to practise law within that period? Would the salary for it be a salary of one thousand guineas annually, or make him one of the most highly paid men

the island? If so, why was so high a rate fixed for part-time services only? If the work is completed in less than the period mentioned, how will the financial arrangements be affected? Is there not available in the Seychelles a former Colonial Judge of much wider experience, who was willing to undertake the work? Have the leading non-officials, including the elected members of the Legislative Council, expressed the view that there was no great urgency about the work? Have they indicated their resentment of the arrangements made by the Governor with Mr. Collet without prior consultation with them? Since the Governor's act is so surprising a sequel to the Secretary of State's assurance, a candid statement is clearly desirable.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS

between ministers of churches in Colonial Africa and this country is something both new and promising for a obviously offers splendid scope for development. The Missionary to Rev. J. Kennedy Grant of Great Britain, Salisbury, one of the best known preachers in Northern Rhodesia, who for sixteen years has drawn crowded congregations to his church in the capital, has arranged to exchange duties for the next six months with a Presbyterian colleague in Edinburgh, the people of which city will thus have the opportunity of hearing Christian views broadened by life overseas, while their own pastor, the Rev. C. F. Thornton, will be acquiring in Rhodesia experiences likely to be of real advantage to those whom he will address in the future. Mr. Grant, to whom this interview is due, spent some months as an evangelist among Canadian cowboys and serving in the ranks in the latter war, became a Christian then, and believes even more firmly to-day, that every able-bodied young minister in the Mother Country should work in some part of the Empire. From Canada he went to South Africa, and then to Rhodesia, where he considers as fine a territory as the Empire can boast, and one quite capable of supplying a number of church leaders to Great Britain or other parts of the Commonwealth on the system which he is pioneering. A beginning has been made with exchanges of leaders. Much good would result from similar exchanges of preachers, journalists, local government officials, technicians, and even clerical staff in suitable cases. There is no more practical way of spreading knowledge and training than this.

Secretary of State's New Year Broadcast

Mr. Creech Jones's Challenge to Colonial Co-Operation

BRITAIN HAS NEVER BEEN MORE ANXIOUS than to-day to contribute to Colonial welfare and development, learn about your problems, and make genuine ties of friendship and understanding in this remarkable partnership of peoples.

We desire no economic or political domination. We shall work for the steady elimination of those discriminations which may hamper the growth of freedom, tolerance and fair standards of living. Don't think of the Colonial Office as an impersonal institution imposing plans and policies upon you and judiciously controlling the detailed administration of your country. We want to see you steadily developing the experience and capacity to handle your own affairs in this very difficult world.

We want to help you create the social services which you need, and above all, to build the foundations of economic activity upon which alone the realties and standards of living which you desire can be attained and developed. We want to see democracy in your territories taking real root.

Dynamic Must Come from Colonies

But the dynamic must come from yourselves. Your welfare is largely in your own hands. Your progress should spring from your own service to one another and your own effort in work and in government. The initiative in blocking your problems must come from your own energies and sense of public service. It is our part to support you with practical help and advice, create central services on which you can draw, and encourage conditions most suitable for your advance and welfare.

The world's economic difficulties afford an opportunity of helping you. We want some of the machinery and food you can produce, but you want well-balanced economies, industries, improved methods of cultivation, better public works and social services. We can thus be of great benefit one to another.

Unfortunately it takes time to work out the changes we want. We have not always the right tools and knowledge. There are tremendous natural difficulties to be overcome. The materials and men for the job are not always there. Nevertheless, changes are steadily taking place which make for greater happiness, better conditions, and higher standards of living.

Keeping Faith in the Partnership

We are trying to keep faith in the partnership. But it is your co-operation in the common life of your community that matters, and in all the great tasks ahead your co-operation and good-will are indispensable.

Perhaps my happiest memory of last year is the African Conference, when delegates came from the 10 African territories to talk over with each other and with us here in London their countries' problems. They came as the spokesmen of their peoples. It was not only that we were able to look at the affairs of Africa as a whole but we also got a glimpse of Africa within the Commonwealth and the greater world of which we all form parts. The important thing was perhaps not the amount of the talks—for delegates did not hesitate to express their doubts and differences—but the spirit of unity and friendliness which pervaded them. It was in a real sense a family gathering tackling its problems together. I send my warm greetings to all those who attended the conference. I hope that the memory of it is for them as it is for us an inspiration in the work before us all.

Being an abbreviated version of a speech made to all Colonial territories.

I hope that we and you may have increasing opportunities of meeting together and of discussing our ideas. We all can gain much by close co-operation. We will do what we can to continue that close personal contact. Last year many of you in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Gibraltar met the Minister of State, Lord Listowel, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. Ales Williams, visited East and West Africa, to find out for himself what your ideas and your problems are. He attended the last meeting of the Central Legislative Assembly of the East Africa High Commission, a new body in the field of regional organisation, giving practical effect to the plan for the better organisation and public control of the regional economic and certain other services in East Africa. I made an all-too-hurried visit to West Africa to preside over the West African Council and flourish in this regard the good work of friendly co-operation between territories.

It is my earnest desire to improve the conditions of living in the Colonial territories and our exchanges and conferences with the French, the Belgians and other Powers in the Colonial Possibilities have flourished. During 1947 representatives came together in Paris, London, Brussels, Brazzaville, Ica, and Nairobi to try to help each other in solving the many technical problems which stand in the way of Colonial advancement.

Plan for the Future

There is a pattern for all our work, the development of social services, in which responsibility for social and economic activities shall grow up on a basis of mutual economic stability. Commonwealth progress is seen in Mauritius and Seychelles, where the islands, Malaya, Borneo and the other territories are taking their place as the main producers and in services. The ties of the family of nations, associating the territories more closely has gone ahead.

On the economic side, we are painfully aware of the shortages in steel and goods of all kinds, and are steadily improving the position. The year is marked by the passing of the Overseas Resources Development Act whereby the Colonial Development Corporation begins its work of providing you with the means for developing new economic enterprises and strengthening your economies. Many projects are being actively considered. The Overseas Food Corporation took over the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, and to all the vigorous, but not altogether unexpected difficulties which have been met, we have applied all economic and work ideas for each Colonial Territory, ensure that we are constantly in touch with you about your problems.

The work of survey, research and investigation has also gone steadily forward. Some of the steps in service can be registered, such as the development of tests for the elimination of malaria or the control of the louse.

I do not close my eyes to the dark side, the winds that blow from certain quarters and try to shelve the sturdy plant of democratic growth in your territories, the miserable burden of violence and manipulation which the peaceable peoples of Malaya have had to bear, or the unhappy disturbances in the Gulf coast and the threat there of a world shock to its staple industry in which an international commission has now reported. But even in these things there is hope and opportunity.

Sitting here in London at the centre of things, I am left as day by day your affairs and problems pass in review across my desk, with the ever-growing impossibility of a great population of people scattered far and wide, but all working together to one purpose, and bringing to the task the vast fund of experience, knowledge, energy, enthusiasm and high ideals.

Governor-General's Change to Sudan Assembly

Plea for Fraternalness, Fair Play and Tolerance

TODAY WE CARRY ONE STEP FURTHER the advance of the Sudan towards self-government. This has been the aim of my predecessors and of the many administrators who for 50 years have laboured unselfishly for the progress and welfare of this land.

The best school for self-government is local government. The four regions for this Assembly were laid long ago in local government bodies, set up throughout the breadth of this wide-hung and yet united country. You have progressed from local loyalties to local cohesion, from local councils to a sense of unity and solidarity, from local councils in town and country-wide to the Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan.

Now there has come into existence in your persons a body which will give the entire Sudanese people through their elected representatives a major voice for the first time in the shaping of Government policy and in the supervision of its administration. The two principal administrative objects of the Sudan Government are the well-being of the Sudanese people and their education in self-governing institutions.

Essential Electoral Rules

There is a body of opinion in this country, while agreeing that the time is ripe for another step forward in the association of the Sudanese people with the central Government, has felt unable to co-operate in setting up this Assembly. They said they did not like the methods of election.

Can I only say that these methods were discussed at great length in a non-political atmosphere by the Sudan Administration Conference and later by the Advisory Council of the Northern Sudan, and were regarded as satisfactory by these bodies. I am satisfied that the electoral rules were equitable and the only ones possible in the present state of development in the Sudan. They afforded full and unhampered opportunity for all sections of the community to be represented in this Assembly in proportion to their strength.

I therefore regret that this section of the community is not more strongly represented in this House. To me and to those who have expressed their views to me, it is a sad loss that as time goes on they will come to realize the value of this Assembly, reconsider their views and take their part in its work. I should be very happy to see them represented here.

Fully Representative Assembly

To those who have expressed fears that the House would be to their disadvantage and their preference for a continuation for many years of the old system of government, I would say that no country can stand still. There is no known sufficient members in this House to represent them. I look to them to see that progress is guided by wisdom and without undue precipitation.

I am satisfied therefore that I have done my duty as a fully worthy to represent Sudanese interests. I am glad that decisions were in my opinion, left to the people. I am glad that the long distances which have had to be travelled, the serious opposition in many constituencies, and the fact that the elections had to be held at a time when the harvest was busy with its harvest and the people scattered in search of grazing and water.

I shall forgive me if I emphasize the great importance of strictly adhering to the rules of procedure without which no democratic body can meet. It is only by the multifarious aspects of governing a large country, not only the policies of minorities receive their due measure of consideration. The rules embodied in the Standing Orders of the Assembly have been drawn up in consultation with experts whose knowledge and experience is not confined to one national allegiance. They have been tested by hundreds of years of experience, and although they may have to be further adapted by you to suit the peculiar needs of this Assembly, please remember

*Being a student of the University of St. Robert's, Howick, India, I was at the first meeting of the First Legislative Assembly.

the danger of ignoring principles so broad and of every of changing them too much or too soon.

But these rules, such as they are, provide only the framework. Into it must be breathed the winning spirit of fair play and tolerance of duly reasoned dissent and strict attention to the opposite cases and of firmness in the duty however bitter the debate on the floor of the House.

Secret of Parliamentary Success

I emphasize this point all other things being equal. I remind the secret of the success of Parliament in England is Great Britain and their history, not only the success of the House, you notice, the success of their great principles in this chamber into personal animosities outside.

You are the secret of the State, you love your country. Remember Voltaire's remark: "I wholly disapprove of your opinions but I will not give the death of uphold your right to express them." You have, indeed, a similar spirit here in the Sudan, traditional in the Arab world. It is for you to appeal to the needs of this Assembly.

I address a special word of welcome to the representatives of the three southern provinces. They have come here, some perhaps with misgivals to take their part in the corporate government of the united Sudan. They are meeting to deal with some of the most important issues in the Sudan. You have not had the opportunity of acquiring much experience in this type of assembly. It is therefore for the southern members to extend to them the genuine hand of brotherhood and to remember that true fraternity consists in helping your brother to express his own views and not in trying to persuade him to accept yours.

Let My Brothers Lead

Let all your activities. Ask you great things. Give your mind to great fundamental questions of human associations and the brotherly love. That is the basis of which these things can be only an affirming analysis.

Your responsibility is heavy and your opportunity great. You will set the tone and establish the tradition of this Assembly for later generations. To each of you speak in accordance with the duties of his conscience and the love of duty. For each must be first and foremost in the faith of truth, unity, and concord. As much as you can, let us be fair and practical. These ideals are fully shared by them by you. By the production of the Assembly, I have lowered. Under the leadership of the Assembly, I have lowered. Under Secretaries and members of the Advisory Council, Mr. Speaker, the responsibility is especially great. The eyes of the Sudan, indeed, of the world are upon you. We are making together an experiment unparalleled in the world at the present time. It is for you to show the world that the representatives of the Sudanese people can debate matters of ultimate moment to their people with freedom, dignity and calm, with wisdom and responsibility.

The powers which have been given to you are great. The powers reserved to me by constitutional necessity until the day of fully responsible government will, I hope, and they remain dormant, be used only in the case of emergency. It is the duty of the Advisory Council, I trust, to have the full confidence of the House. It is my duty to have the full confidence of the House. May you express yourselves with full confidence and with a sense of responsibility to the day with gratitude and pride.

May the blessing of God be upon all our endeavours.

Sudan Political Rioters

Members of the Sudanese Legislative Assembly, who were arrested on the night of the political riots in Khartoum, were taken to the Madinet Medani National School, the school of the Madinet Medani, and held there. The school was closed and the court shutting political prisoners. The secretary of the National Struggle Front, who had been arrested, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. A group of 125 for leading a nationalist demonstration in Khartoum, had his prison sentence commuted when he was released before Sudanese police officers.

Advance Publicity

Mr. W. H. SMITHERS SMITH has sold the twelve Small Workers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, that an African employed on his mine as a cook when the Russians could arrive, what would happen, and when the wage of 17 a month for Africans was to be introduced.

Findings of East African Transport Conference

Port Requirements of Dar es Salaam and Plans for New Railways

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has issued the following

"During the past few days a series of meetings has been held at the Colonial Office between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., the Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, M.P., the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Mr. L. J. Callaghan, M.P., the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., the chairman of the East Africa High Commission, Sir Philip Mitchell, the Acting Governor of Tanganyika, Mr. E. R. L. Stridge, the Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, Mr. Reginald Robins, and his advisers, representatives of the Overseas Food Corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, the East African conference lines, officers and advisers of the United Kingdom Government departments concerned, and the East African Commissioner in London to discuss general transport questions in East Africa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies convened the conference for the purpose of reviewing the present position of the port of Dar es Salaam and of investigating ways and means of enabling it to carry a tonnage sufficient to meet the requirements of all port users, including the Overseas Food Corporation.

Two Parts of the Problem

"The problem resolves itself into two parts—the immediate handling of an increased volume and the more permanent matter of increasing the capacity to accord with the developing economy of the territories.

The conference first turned its attention to the cargo-handling capacity of the port. Dar es Salaam is a lighterage port situated on a tidal basin and entered through a narrow channel subject to fast tides. Lack of quay space is a limiting factor. Whilst the present 1,460 feet of quay is being extended by 500 feet, no increase in the area beyond the quay can be made because of the close proximity of the town.

The present lighter fleet of 32 units will be increased by the addition of six Thames barges of 200-ton capacity, and two Minors of 120-ton capacity, to come into service from the beginning of March, and an additional 20 barges of 200 tons will be coming into operation at the rate of two a month from April onwards.

The existing 12 cranes will have been increased to 15 by the same time, and additional rolling stock will be available at the rate of five wagons per month from the beginning of April.

Effect of New Equipment

"The conference agreed that with these increased facilities it was reasonable to expect that the short-term estimated monthly imports of 27,000 tons from ocean-going vessels through Dar es Salaam could be handled with reasonable expedition, and that the stevedoring and other cargo-handling interests should be able to deal with this tonnage.

"The conference was assured by the East African conference lines that the British liner companies would continue to co-operate, and would accept a steady increase in the present rate of loadings to bring the tonnage of imports up to this level of 27,000 tons per month.

"The conference realizes that even with these additional facilities it would nevertheless be a hard task to maintain this flow of increasing traffic and to give shipping the turn-round it is entitled to expect. It notes that the East African Transport Administration had already decided to construct two deep-water berths

at the port of Dar es Salaam to deal with the further increase of traffic to be expected in the future. The first of these deep-water berths should be in operation at the end of 1951 and the second in 1952.

"The conference realized that this dealt only with the position which is likely to arise up to 1952. It then turned its attention to the more general problem of the longer-term developments of communications in East and Central Africa.

Linking Rhodesia and East Africa

"The conference noted that the proposal was already in an advanced stage of consideration to arrange to survey alternative routes which would provide a railway link between the Rhodesian and East African railway systems, (the north-south link) and also the route Broken Hill-Mikindani.

"The former survey will be a comprehensive engineering survey accompanied by economic surveys of the areas which the railways are expected to serve. The latter will be a quick reconnaissance survey designed to ascertain whether the Broken Hill-Mikindani route is likely to be a practicable proposition. On the results of this survey would depend the decision whether to carry out comprehensive engineering and economic surveys on the lines proposed for the north-south link. American aid is being sought with respect to these surveys.

"The conference regard that part of the north-south link which would join the Tanganyika system with Mombasa as of the greatest importance, particularly as it would provide a spigway through Mombasa and Tanga should Dar es Salaam prove incapable of handling the increased volume of traffic likely to emerge from the economic development of Tanganyika.

Future of Dar es Salaam

"The conference was informed that a technical committee in East Africa was investigating the possibilities of Dar es Salaam ever being developed beyond the present contemplated extensions into a major port, and that this committee's report would be available in March, 1949.

"The conference also took the opportunity to review the labour situation in the East African territories in the light of these developments.

Groundnut Scheme

"East Africa and Rhodesia is authorized to deny the report that Italian tractors have been bought for use of the East African groundnut scheme. Though no official information on the revised programme in Tanganyika will be published until the Minister of Food makes a statement to the House of Commons in a few weeks, reports from Tanganyika envisage a six-year programme as a result of General Harrison's visit to London. It is expected that 1949 will be a year of consolidation, laying the foundations for progress in the subsequent five years.

Gedi

"Mr. J. S. Kirkman reports as a result of his investigations at the ruins of Gedi, north of Mombasa, that there is so far no clear evidence of the existence of a city on the spot before 1300. It was evidently a flourishing centre in the 14th and 15th centuries, and it may have continued a very busy place until the early part of the 17th century.

Uganda to Spend £63,000,000 on Development by 1956

Governor's Review of Protectorate's Finances and Policy

UGANDA'S DRAFT ESTIMATES for 1949 provide for expenditure totalling £6,277,417 and a revenue of £6,583,722. The Budget is thus estimated to yield a surplus of £306,305, which may be regarded as very satisfactory. Particularly in view of the exceedingly heavy provision made under the programme of capital works which amounts to £1,444,348. The most satisfactory feature of this Budget is that the estimated recurrent revenue exceeds estimated recurrent expenditure by some £2,000,000.

When this Council approved the Protectorate estimates for 1948 it was estimated that the accumulated surplus balances at the end of 1947 would amount to £3,423,162. The actual results at the closing of the 1947 accounts revealed that this sum was over-estimated by £206,237. The actual balance on December 31, 1947, was £3,216,925, inclusive of the Protectorate reserve fund of £533,840 and the reserve fund for post-war development of £650,000. In addition to the general revenue balance of £1,993,693.

In addition to the surplus balance, there is available to finance the remainder of the Protectorate's 10-year programme of development £250,000 in the cotton and hard coffee development and welfare fund and a further £4,625,000 in the reserve fund for post-war development schemes and general social services, including communitarian services, both of which are, with the approval of this Council, set aside from the cotton and hard coffee profits funds.

£664,000 Advanced to Electricity Board

For 1948 the estimates as approved by this Council envisaged a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £375. The latest revised estimates for the year, however, show an estimated deficit of £652,442. This deficit is apparent rather than real, for it includes advances made during the year to the Uganda Electricity Board totalling £664,112, which are interest-bearing and will, of course, be repaid to the board by the Protectorate Government in due course when a loan has been raised to finance the board's undertakings.

There is in effect, therefore, an estimated surplus of £11,673 even after payment of the major part of the liability in respect of arrears of salaries to members of the Government services as a result of the Salaries Commission. The actual extent of this estimated liability is approximately £900,000 for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948, but this is partly offset by credits to the revenue side of the Protectorate's accounts in respect of £250,000 earmarked from the surplus advanced in 1947, £265,000 represented by reimbursements of expenditure allowances paid during these years, and £140,000 in respect of the retroactive adjustment of rents payable by civil servants under the revised terms of service.

It is estimated that the projected surplus for 1948 will exceed the approved estimate by £1,000,000. This increase in revenue is due in the main to the increase in the estimated yield from customs and excise duties of £498,000, and £186,000 from the export taxes on cotton and coffee, £60,000 from income tax, and £170,000 in respect of the retroactive adjustment of rents payable by civil servants to which I have already referred.

The net effect is that the estimated balance on December 31, 1948 will be £4,283,725, which, for the purpose of re-forecasting our assets, should be added to the £3,216,925 advanced to the Uganda Electricity Board and £3,875,000 in the cotton and hard coffee development and welfare funds.

There is a real prospect, therefore, that we may continue to show no sudden unfavorable change of a much

improved cotton crop by comparison with the last few years. The present estimate is 350,000 bales, an achievement which is due, I am sure, not only to the higher price announced to the growers before the last planting season, but also to the strenuous efforts on the part of the members of the Agricultural Department and Provincial Administration to ensure increased and better planting, and to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Uganda Government and the Native Administrations in urging their peoples to further productive efforts. The result in terms of increased numbers of bales of cotton, coupled with the price which it is hoped to obtain, is expected to produce a very material addition to the revenues from the export duty on cotton.

Planned Evolution

It is sometimes objected that if development is taking place, there is little to show for it. This objection stems from a misapprehension of the objective of Uganda's development plan. The idea that development consists in the main of large projects is fundamentally wrong; the number of such projects in the Uganda plan could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. The plan contemplates rather the intensification of a great number of activities in a great number of directions.

Development can perhaps best be described as planned evolution. It involves a speeding up of normal processes—the doing at once and the doing quicker of some work which would otherwise have been done later or more slowly, possibly with less preliminary examination and without co-ordination with other works.

Those who complain that they see little development progress do not always appreciate that every time they see a new house being built, a new office appointed, a new bore being sunk, a new road planted, or a street or surveying the course of a new road, they are watching development in progress, and the execution of a work chargeable to the development programme. If all these individual efforts are added together, a good deal is being accomplished. It may not be spectacular—it is not intended to be—but it represents solid progress.

Greatly Increased Cost of Development Plan

Early in the year it became apparent that the cost of executing the development plan would be very much greater than was originally estimated, for prices and wages had risen sharply since the plan was prepared. It was therefore decided that the whole plan should be reviewed and re-estimated. This work is now complete. In the revision the opportunity has been taken to secure the complete integration of development with normal expenditure, so that the revised plan shows not only development schemes but also the total expenditure to be funded year by year by the Protectorate Government to finance the whole of its activities, normal expenditure and development both included.

The revised estimate of the total expenditure of the Protectorate over the December 1947 to 1956 amounts to £62,743,100. It is proposed in the development plan that a new loan of £2,000,000 shall be raised in due course, including the proceeds of this loan, the Protectorate has resources other than annual revenues amounting to £31,434,600, less the £49,000 to be financed from such sources.

It is estimated that an average annual revenue of £4,883,800 will be required for the next eight years in order fully to meet the cost of the programme. As this figure has been exceeded in 1947 and 1948, there appears

to be no reason why the Protectorate should not proceed in accordance with the plan with every reasonable expectation of being able to finance it in full.

Country Can Afford Cost

Execution of the plan will leave a residual expenditure of £5,982,000 to be met from Protectorate revenues in 1957. Having regard to the fact that the recent revenue for 1949 is estimated at £6,196,704, this residual expenditure is not more than the revenue eight years hence should be able to cover.

It is the intention that African representation in the Council shall be increased from four members to eight, and that of the latter three-six shall be elected by their provinces and two shall continue to be nominated.

A necessary preliminary step is to give effect to this intention was taken a few days ago with the approval of the governor, Mr. Naini Kasidas Mehta, the contract was placed for the construction of a new Memorial Hall for which, although intended primarily for the Kampala Municipality, the Council will be privileged to sit and hold its meetings in spacious and dignified surroundings. It is physically impossible to increase the membership of this Council until a new hall is completed unless the qualification for membership were to be so altered as to be of no effect. It is a matter of deep personal disappointment to me that, unless the contract can be completed, I shall not be able to preside over your first meeting of the new chamber nor to welcome the new additional members.

During the past year Uganda has received many distinguished visitors. It would seem to be becoming increasingly realized in the United Kingdom, that Statutory Administrators and financiers, in order to qualify for their jobs at home, need to study how we do our jobs out here. It is perhaps legitimate to draw from that certain flattering conclusions.

Bright Economic Survey

Among the distinguished visitors were Mr. Ross Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, the Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Hynd, and Mr. Marquand's economic mission. I think that they were all interested and stimulated by what they saw and learned here. I regard Mr. Marquand's report on his mission to East, Central and South Africa as one of the most brilliant and penetrating economic surveys that I have ever read.

In this I received a fleeting but welcome visit from a member of the Belgian Mission to the Colonies, who has accompanied by his Chief, Mr. Ambassador in Brussels, in the very short time available managed to have valuable discussions with them on various economic matters and these discussions will have the effect of establishing a friendly rapport between them and the High Commission.

The East Africa High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly have come into being in 1949 and are now, as I think, recognized by all informed persons, discharging the limited inter-territorial responsibilities assigned to them with efficiency and dispatch. I believe that the suspicions and doubts which were at first engendered at the establishment of this new constitutional machinery to deal with common services and problems are now felt only by persons who are completely ignorant of what the High Commission and the Assembly were supposed to do and are doing.

The occurrence which caused more local happiness than any other was the return of His Highness the Kabaka to Uganda after three years of study in the United Kingdom, and his return to the charming and talented country he described not long ago by a former visitor as "the land of the Gallaes". I have never seen so many smiles on so many faces as on the occasion of His Highness's wedding.

Exercise of Public Responsibility

The main purpose of our policy of evolving more financial, administrative and legislative responsibility upon African local authorities and African representative councils is frankly educative. It is an persuaded that people and Africans are no exception—learn the arts of government more quickly and more soundly from the actual exercise of public responsibility, than from any handbook or lectures given one by the first and most important persons to learn is that of financial responsibility, for the rest of all good government.

Hitherto, African Native governments and Administrations when their people clamoured for a new service or an extension of an existing service, have come up in hand to the Protectorate Government and asked for funds to be expended by way of increased taxation or by way of increased taxation or subsidy. If their financial responsibilities had been vested in themselves as having obtained a benefit for their people without imposing any sacrifice.

That may be the road to popularity, but it is not the road to responsible government, for the true and essential responsibility of a responsible government is the inescapable fact that all public benefits, all new works and services, involve some sacrifice either by way of increased taxation or by way of withdrawal or restriction of other benefits. If you want a bigger coat you must get more cloth—and hence with the waistcoat.

A local government, if it is to become fit to discharge increasing responsibilities, must face that inescapable fact, and teach to the people the possibility of providing a service demanded by their people against the opportunity of imposing the taxes, or necessary to pay for that service. Consequently, as a logical feature of this process of devolution of responsibility to African organs of local government, it is proposed that the Native Administration taxes are increased to an equivalent or greater extent, and an condition also that the African local authorities assume financial responsibility for additional local works and services hitherto paid for by the Protectorate Government.

But the whole of the reduced poll tax will in future be retained by the Protectorate Government and will no longer be subjected to reduction by way of rebate to African local authorities. Consequently the expansion or improvement of purely local services will in future largely depend on the willingness of African local authorities to provide the necessary funds for imposing additional local taxation.

It is a matter of regret that the Uganda Government has not as yet consented to accept this increased responsibility and administrative responsibility. But it is a condition that is difficult to influence its present situation can be and is in the course of time. I cannot believe that the Uganda Government will for long refuse to accept behind the rest of the Protectorate in this matter.

East African & Rhodesian Who's Who
Barely Needed Reference Book in Preparation

RECENTLY PREPARED "Who's Who" of the territories between East Africa and Rhodesia, the volume is a badly needed reference book in preparation. If such an authoritative reference volume is a volume to appear to the public has for some years planned to appear the outcome, as soon as circumstances permitted. Much preparatory work has been done in recent months.

Mr. A. R. Power, who was for many years managing director of a leading commercial concern in London, and has also had wide business experience in Canada and the United States, is now about to begin a tour of the East and Central Dependencies on our behalf in connexion with this matter. He may be addressed in the first instance at Barclay Bank (D.C. & O.), Nairobi, and will welcome communications which should be sent to "A" to arrive.

Our aim is to make the "Who's Who" thorough, comprehensive and authoritative, and the editor will be grateful for the co-operation of readers, who are invited in particular to submit the names and addresses of persons who have arrived in the territories in recent years and should in their opinion be included in the volume.

While we have many thousands of names and addresses, we are anxious to receive some who should be included.

Church and State

AFTER MANY YEARS of negotiation to compose the differences between the Ethiopian Church and the Patriarch of Alexandria, an agreement has been reached concerning the consecration of Ethiopian archbishops and bishops which gives to the Ethiopian Archdiocese the right to consecrate Ethiopian bishops, thus securing an autonomous Ethiopian administration. Even as we devote our efforts to the betterment of the public life of our people, we are glad that their Beatitudes the Holy Fathers of our Church will dedicate themselves to the moral education of the people. The Emperor of Ethiopia, when opening the 17th session of his Parliament.

Letters to the Editor

New Year and Other Honours Discrimination Against Non-Officials

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—The New Year's Honours list has the usual preponderance of pension-grinders.

Over a period of years the award of honours to the settlers of Tanganyika has been notably small. A knighthood to Mr. William Lead and Mr. Jardine had to fight for (first) a C.B.E. to Mr. Stevens (manager of the Standard Bank for several years) and a C.B.E. to Mr. E. C. Phillips (who is still with us), these, apart from the ration of O.B.E.s to Mr. Stone, Mr. Malik and Mr. Adamjee, represent the whole of the awards.

It is amusing to note that had the high honour in this year's list to Mr. Leslie Beech announced without initials, it is very obvious that it could have been credited to another member of the clan—with ten times more distinguished service to this Territory of Tanganyika than Mr. Sevintho Leslie.

Paradoxical as it is, there will be no difficulty in finding their people as Mr. F. J. Anderson, Mr. J. R. Lewis and Mr. M. A. Carson willing to do out their services, unpaid and unappreciated, to the good of the Territory without any expectation of reward or decoration. But for how long will we be allowed the pension-grinders to get away with it?

Yours faithfully,

Dr. G. S. S. DAVIS

S. DAVIS

Dangers of United Somalia Policy Importance of United and Firm Action

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I was very glad to read the recent reference to Ethiopian and Eritrean affairs in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The Communists and near-Communists in these areas have the monopoly of local news from these areas. I add to the news you give that some time ago a *Harar* reported serious rioting in Harar which made the place too hot to hold the Crown Prince. The object of the riots was presumably to impress on the Ethiopian Government the desire of the Muslims to secede from Ethiopia and place Harar province under British trusteeship as a step towards independence. The movement was followed by mass arrests by the Ethiopian Government. This news, incidentally, was contained only by the Ethiopian papers in a roundabout way when they stated that deputations of Harar Muslims had had audiences of the Emperor when they had begged to be recognised as the spokesmen of responsible minorities in Harar. Nevertheless, commissions of inquiry went to Harar.

Ethiopia and Somalia are danger areas for Africa as a whole from the point of view of Communism and the preaching of the doctrine of the end of white supremacy. Danger areas because they have no cultural and strong spiritual background. A whole horary of nonsense has been written on Ethiopian culture but the more the subject is studied the more elusive becomes the picture. Ethiopian Christianity is a very primitive faith; there have been few Ethiopian theologians and Amharic does not possess a vocabulary which would enable it to discuss metaphysical problems. The Somalis are nominally Muslims but there is a very different form of the faith and the vast majority can not read a word of Arabic.

Ethiopia has a social class system it is divided into peasants and slaves and slaves could be changed overnight into Communists and proletarian by Ethiopian bourgeois as composed of states, forests, Armenians, and so on.

bourgeois but the vast majority of the people are so utterly ignorant and so taken up with keeping alive that they are fair game for the mischief-makers. All this is very different from the potential resistance to Communism which would be presented by the capitalist bourgeoisie of the Arabs in the other ex-Italian Colonies.

An independent United Somalia would be a menace to the whole of Africa because it would attract back home all the Somalis who have emigrated—they are very numerous, and many of them are strong Communists. Because Somalia is very barren, large numbers of the people have left the country and are to be found along the Persian Gulf, the Arabian coast, the ports of India, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and elsewhere. If an independent Somalia were created these people would flock home. They would represent the introduction into East Africa of most dangerous agents. Except for those who are known criminals, pure-bred Somalis could not be refused admittance. Are the abysmally ignorant Somalis to be left to the tender mercies of such people—who are incapable of running an administration?

In spite of Russia's three separate offers of ready to solve the problem of the former Italian colonies, returning them to Italy, I confidently expect that the British will not support any anti-imperial movement which can be got going in Somalia.

There will certainly be trouble in Somalia unless the perfectly inadmissible solution of granting complete independence to a United Somalia after a period of some 10 years be accepted. The tragedy of Somalia in the last few years has been a few semi-educated Somalis have been encouraged by the Press of the Left and by their speeches before the United Nations to see themselves as people of international importance. It is very difficult to teach the Somalis—always on the verge of revolt, commons, and with a strong sun on their backs, that they are not fit for self-control.

The Arabs also have given the Somalis every support and look upon them as skirmishers far over on the left wing of the Arab national and anti-imperial movement. Mohammed Taari and Abdullah ben Aisa of the Somali Youth Movement made a public declaration in Paris that they would fight if the Italians returned, and that they would repudiate the movements which took place in Somalia in 1949 after the visit of the commission of inquiry—namely, to oppose the Begeledi Riots.

I am strongly in favour of Britain here. It is one to which we are not prepared to stick in the face of opposition is worse than no politics at all, but a hesitating and vacillating policy will probably be adopted. Lord Kennell's recent book about the planning commission and our administration in Somalia was utterly ignorant of the political atmosphere in which it was operating, and which is here, and prepared to remain so. The Ethiopian Government is a far squirey is a good subject for lies, and the Communists know this.

My advice for the coming trouble would be to reach the Somali Muslims first. We have a breathing space of some months in which to do it. We should go to the pastures with the man who has very good turn the rank and file of the resistance and have a series of heart-to-heart talks with them. We want no atmosphere of universal adult education, cinema shows, or of children together in the light of the sun. We must get our feet planted on the ground that rebellion is not wrong in the public mind. The Somalis must be taught to use their own tools for their own ambitions.

In fact, we should take a leaf out of the book of the Communists and split the Somali movement before it has time to achieve formidable proportions. Our own wealth experience in the Somalis has support of things which is now happening in Java and Malaya.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. BERLENN



FOR THE WORLD... THE WORLD'S... THE WORLD'S...

Joseph & Sons

SONS... FOR EVERY PURPOSE

... Street, Washington, S.W. 1

BACKGROUND

American Conditions.—The American people have decided that poverty is just as wasteful and unnecessary as preventable disease. We cannot maintain prosperity unless we have a fair distribution of opportunity and a widespread consumption of the products of our factories and farms. We have made tremendous public investments in highways, hydro-electric power projects, soil conservation and reclamation. We have established a system of social security. We have enacted laws protecting the rights and the welfare of our working people and the income of our farmers. Reinforced by these policies, our private enterprise system has reached new heights of production. Since the boom year of 1929, while our population has increased by only 20%, our agricultural production has increased by 45% and our industrial production by 75%. But we are suffering from excessively high prices. Our production is still not large enough to satisfy our demands. Our minimum wages are too low. Small business is losing ground to growing monopolies. Five million families still live in slums and fire-traps. Three million families share their homes with others. Proper medical care is out of reach for the great majority of our citizens. We must protect our country against the evils of "bosses and lust." We can keep our property and increase it only if we organize and force government work together to that end. Our property is threatened by inflationary pressures at a number of critical points in the economy. The needs of our economy and its maintenance at high levels require that the minimum wage fixed by law should be raised to at least 35 cents an hour. — President Thomas.

Bitter Medicine.—Western Europe cannot achieve the necessary adjustments in four years, but America was assured that four years would be enough. American export industry must now recognize itself as the permanent loser of the European market and permit disciplining of itself. American capital has been invited to assist in the development of natural resources in Africa, for example, which are in-part substitutes for American sources of supply. American opinion may have made a permanent and painful adjustment in its own economy. If Europe, after doing what it can, will still have a deficit of \$7 billion, somebody will have a surplus of \$3 billion. The one cannot be removed without the other. The next stage should be a Marshall Plan for the creditors. — Economist.

Holly Hedge for Piccadilly.—The decision to plant a holly hedge along Piccadilly to replace the iron railings of Green Park provides an opportunity for starting an improvement in the landscape design of London. This hedge should be set back five or six yards from the old line of railings, the intervening space being planted with flowering trees and shrubs, with flower beds at Hyde Park Corner and the full width of the avenue leading to the forecourt garden of Buckingham Palace. By treating the "street boundaries" of Hyde Park on similar lines the scenic beauty of the West End would be transformed. — Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins in *The Times*.

Labour's Illusions.—Let no one be deceived by the apparent strength of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. When parties appear strongest they are in their greatest peril. In the Communist phrase, they then come within themselves the seeds of their own decay. The Liberal Party was returned in 1906 with an unsurpassed majority of 196. It had an exceptional talent such as has never been seen before or since on the Treasury Bench. Yet within eight years of the dissolution of Parliament the Liberal Party was irretrievably broken. The Labour Party is not more powerful today than the Liberal Party was in 1906-10. Many Labour members would like to rest on their achievements, but a party of the Left must plan. Where shall it go? This program has been worrying Mr. Morrison, the party manager, and delighting the House parties at Buscot House. The Buscot House bid-wagon, in which the conductor-baton has been seized from Mr. Mikardo by Mr. Dalton, is striking out for further measures of nationalization. But if the Labour Party is to go on aggressively nationalizing all the means of production, distribution and exchange, in what will the Socialist State differ from the Communist State? The party is controlled with decisions which may shake it to its foundations and will certainly lose it millions of votes. If it does nothing, it will be called "conservative" if it does anything, it will be called "Communist." One issue now transcends all others, whether Great Britain is to remain a free democracy or see such a concentration of power in the hands of the State that it could only be called "totalitarian." — Mr. Ivor Thomas in *The Times and Tide*.

National Needs.—Five basic changes must be made if England is to be spared the Communist era of despair. (1) We must admit the shorter-hour five-day week has proved an expensive failure, and go back to the 48-hour 54-day working week. The housewife must see her other than works on 54-day morning to ensure that the 54-day week is not a joint. Many trade unionists are now ready to do this. (2) We must transfer about 500,000 non-productive workers back to productive jobs in private industry and Government offices. The so-called shortage of labour is not so serious; there are many people in Britain to-day than ever, but too few are doing real work. (3) Taxation must be drastically reduced. PAYE is the greatest single hindrance to production by the worker; the excessive surtax discourages effort by the employer. Extra work deserves extra pay, as the great unions have insisted for 40 years. (4) Government expenditure must be reduced by some 25% and the people allowed to spend their own earnings. (5) We must recapture the urgent Puritan concept of individual duty, self-discipline, responsibility and stewardship with its belief in rewards and punishments here and hereafter. — Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P., in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Irresponsible Visionaries.—The question that should be shouted from the house-top at the next general election is: How do the Socialists propose to fulfil their 1945 guarantee of immunity from future world slumps when their planned economy has failed so lamentably in paying its way or improving our standard of living under conditions of full employment, generous wage help, and wide open sellers' markets? The St. Stafford Corps of today—the victory turfs, great—would admit that, with private enterprise entangled, circumscribed and taxed as it is at present, this country could not possibly survive one-cut-throat international competition of another downward swing of the trade cycle. High wages, high cost working hours and elaborate social security schemes, together with drastic depletion of surplus profits and reserves, had little to do with it in 1950. When the inevitable poverty world slump comes and widespread bankruptcy, mass unemployment, and a falling standard of living are the price, we shall pay for allowing irresponsible politicians and visionaries to assume control of the nation's finances. — Mr. G. F. Blair in the *Manchester Times*.

TO THE NEWS

E. A. R. marked. "Civility is now considered civility." — Mr. F. B. Trebleblood

A "civilization" marked by the heroism of generations of fighters and saviors in danger. — Dr. Gilbert Murray

South Africa's unfavourable trade balance in 1943 was at least £160,000. — John W. O. B. G. Chamber of Commerce

The year "United Britain" will receive the equivalent of silver more than 30 per cent of the population as Marshal Aid. — Dr. Gilbert Murray

Deletions and cancellations of names from the rolls rose in 1943 to 297,000, compared with 284,000 in 1942. — The Times

To nations of the iron and steel industry will spell disaster for Great Britain. — Mr. R. A. G. Chamber of Commerce

We have tried to do to work with the British and with the other nations of the world. We have seen our share of training U.N.C. (United Nations) — Mr. R. A. G. Chamber of Commerce

been out of every 100 insured men and women in Belgium are unemployed. — News

... system of Government must have irrational by-stones if it is to remain sound and sane and centrifugistic. — J. A. G. Chamber of Commerce

Not many men in any part of life go through a train so heavy of continuous danger as period of six months on shore in the captain of a touring tea side. — Sir D. G. Chamber of Commerce

Human beings are divided into three broad classes: those who are killed in death, those who are killed in death, and those who are killed in death. — The Rt. Hon. Chamber of Commerce

It should be recorded that the political party of every speaker of the House of Commons can find time to say Sir H. G. Chamber of Commerce

Greyhound is a great motor car has dropped by more than a third in the past year, but the volume of business done by it on the course has steadily increased. — National Greyhound Racing Society

When control was introduced probably nobody intended that no one living in a house costing £1,400 or less to build should be expected to pay more than half the interest and amortization charges on its cost, but that is what has happened. — Sir Henry Clay

We must reject out of hand the idea that everybody should get equal rewards. Equality is not in itself on the face of enterprise, and if it is allowed to grow it leads to choking the tree and preventing it from pushing its branches into the sunlight. — Mr. Oliver L. Chamber of Commerce

Not enough attention is given to discovering the means whereby the human capacity to collaborate may be fostered. As controls become tighter, disharmony at the working level is accentuated rather than diminished. This must be trade unions no less than governments. — Professor E. L. Chamber of Commerce

The forces of recovery have always prevailed. The trees put forth their leaves again, grass grows to feed the cattle, the pale sun begins to strengthen, high summer comes striding home. Even if it is a matter of faith to cry defiance, it is an act which has been justified many times before. — Mr. Walter Elliot



Bedford Trucks meet every need

THERE ARE BEDFORDS for every purpose in a range of tonnage fully loaded chassis with maximum gross loadings from 1,525 lb. to 25,000 lb. How light your car picks up an 8-ton tractor and carries it from 7-seater utility to 27-seater bus.

BEDFORDS are designed for the toughest jobs, to give efficient service anywhere, and they are surprisingly economical too. We shall be glad to give full details of the models best suited to your needs.

BRUCE LIMITED NAIROBI

PO BOX 97

Representatives throughout Africa and elsewhere.
Sole agents: Bruce Limited, Nairobi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, and South Africa.
Sole agents: Bruce Limited, Nairobi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, and South Africa.

THE BEDFORD RANGE

	20 ton
	15 ton
	12 ton
	8 ton
	6 ton
	4 ton
	3 ton
	2 ton
	1 ton
	1 ton
	1 ton
	1 ton

PERSONALIA

LADY KITTERMASTER is visiting Nyasaland. **SIR GEOFFREY DE KENNEDY** is residing in Kenya. **MRS EDWARD ROWELL** is now editing the *Mombasa Times*.

MR. G. W. GEMMELL has joined the board of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co. Limited.

MRS C. F. WALKER is managing the new Kenya branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, who flew to South Africa a few days ago, may visit the Rhodesias.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, G.O.C. in C. East Africa Command, recently visited British Somaliland.

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, left London by air early on Tuesday for Nairobi.

MR. A. M. B. HUTT has been Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory during the absence of Mr. Surridge.

Lady Tait spoke in last Friday's B.B.C. on Southern Rhodesia's progress on "Royal Air Force in History".

MR. GEORGE F. KENNEDY, a partner in the consulting engineering firm of Kennedy & Donkin, has again left for Uganda by air.

MR. R. F. HALSBERG, Minister of Industry and Development in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed chairman of the Central African Air Authority.

MR. WALTER C. STRONG, of the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer organization, is visiting Kenya in connexion with the proposed filming of Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines".

DR. H. F. LAYTON, who arrived in British Somaliland last October as surgical specialist and S.M.O. in charge of Haggard's hospital, and **SISTER W. G. WORTH** have announced their engagement.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, and **MR. E. R. E. SORRHESE**, Chief Secretary, and lately Acting Governor of Tanganyika, will leave London tomorrow by the Skyanair service for East Africa.

THE RT. REV. V. BRINGTON is to be the first Bishop of Kampala, a new see created by the Roman Catholic Church. For many years he was educational secretary-general to the Catholic missions in Uganda.

MR. H. G. FERGUSON, managing director of Messrs. Stephen Fraser (London) Ltd., shippers to South, Central and East African markets, and **MRS. MCGEE** are on their way to South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. G. C. Turner presided over the first dinner held in honour of their students, tutors, and friends of Makerere College, Uganda. About 60 people were present, rather more than on any other being thereabouts.

COMMANDER V. R. E. MONK MONCK, a keen younger son of Major and the Hon. Mrs. C. S. Goldman, and the Hon. **SHETHA BAILLER**, youngest daughter of late Lord Dunboyne, and of Lady Dunboyne, have announced their engagement.

MR. C. R. WESTON, chairman of the Uganda Electrical Board, and **MR. S. G. HAWES**, lately hydrological adviser to the Government of Uganda, and now chief engineer of the board, have returned to Kampala by air from a brief visit to London.

Mrs. W. G. Haza, secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is off his way by sea to Cape Town to start a tour of the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias. He will return via East Africa and hopes to be back in London about the middle of March.

THE HON. EDWARD DAVIES, elder surviving son of the first Lord Davies, of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, and **MISS FRANCES MUSTO**, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Musto, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, will shortly be married in Buenos Aires.

An appeal has been launched in Southern Rhodesia for the Rev. **ARTHUR SHEARLY CRIPPS**, the missionary and poet, who has become blind and is unable to work.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR CLARENCE BIRD, Chairman of the board of Rhodesia Railways, who is a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, has accepted the office of president of the newly formed Royal Engineers' Old Comrades' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JAMES EDWARD RAMSDEN, only son of Captain and Mrs. Ramsden, of Sands Hall, Sedgfield, County Durham, and **MISS JULIET BARBARA ANN PONSONBY**, youngest daughter of Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., and the late Mrs. Ponsonby, have announced their engagement.

MR. JOHN ELLIOT COOKE has been appointed to the new post of Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) in the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations. Born in 1911, and educated at Malvern and Oxford University, he joined the Colonial Office in 1934. He was a prisoner of war in 1940.

THE RT. REV. A. MACGILSTRAW, Bishop in the Sudan, and **DR. ELEANOR WINDBORNE**, of the Church Missionary Society Hospital in Umdarman, were married in Kharطوم Cathedral by the Provost, the Very Rev. G. H. Martin. The Ven. B. J. H. B. was the celebrant of the Northern Sudan, was best man.

SQUADRON-LEADER T. B. MARTIN, D.S.O., M.C., who in 1946 broke the Linton-Cap, Tower road to Mountuit, has been awarded the St. George Cross for his services as captain of the Mosquito force which in July flew ahead of the jet vapours of the R.A.F., which made the first crossing of the Atlantic.

Five passengers of a French aircraft, which recently crashed at Tabora, Tanganyika, were admitted to hospital, but none was seriously hurt. Among the 19 passengers were **Mrs. BECHARD**, wife of the High Commissioner for Madagascar, and **Mlle. YVONNE GOURGOUZ**, wife of the Officer Commanding the French Air Force in Madagascar.

MAJOR GENERAL A. R. SHAPIRO, who is touring Eastern Africa, recently inspected the Somali Scouts in his capacity of Colonel Commandant. Recalling how the unit had been formed from two companies of irregular troops in 1941, he said they had now become a firmly established regiment of which the Protectorate could be proud.

THE REV. DR. and Mrs. P. J. BARTH, who have left the Sudan after a record of 37 years with the American Mission, went to Nash in 1914 and five years later transferred to Sobat, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. Smith undertook much of the language work. **DR. MARY SMITH**, one of their daughters, went to Nash in 1944 to work in the Dispensary.

MR. D. R. REES WILLIAMS, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a speech on Saturday that sport was one of the best ways of forging friendships between this country and the Colonies. It was therefore intended to send more sports teams to the Colonial Empire and to invite more teams from the Colonies to play games here.

MR. A. DALTON, General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and **MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON**, Deputy General Manager, will leave London tomorrow by flying boat. By a curious and regrettable omission, Mr. Dalton's name was not included in the earlier official and unofficial lists of those attending the East African Transport Conference in London.

Among those who attended the meeting of the Christian Council of Tanganyika held recently in Dodoma were the **BISHOP OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA** and the **BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR**, representing the Anglican Church; **BISHOP IYSEN**, of the Moravian Mission; **MR. WESS**, of the Africa Inland Mission; **MR. HORNBY**, of the Swedish Church, and **MR. GALOUSTEAN** of the Baptist Free Mission.

MR. C. MORTIMER, Member of the House in Kenya, was Father Christmas at Gertrude's Garden Children's Hospital in Nairobi during the annual festivities.

THE REV. F. CRABE, who was for many years in charge of the Seaman's Institute at Mombasa, has joined the Tanganyika from Ceylon, his present post, dealing with Anthracnose Coppers in Louli, and which is sent-roving commission, extends from that point to Dar es Salaam. He will shortly visit Mto Mtwara, the groundnut port, where the Mission to Seafarers intends to apply for a grant of land for the establishment of a Seaman's Institute.

MR. W. H. SANSON, who has been head of the Salvation Army in East Africa since 1945, is to take charge of the work in the West Indies and Central America, with headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica, for which Mrs. Sanson and he have left East Africa. The territorial commander for East Africa is COLONEL GEORGE KAY, lately chief secretary in the United of South Africa. The general secretary is BRIGIPIER WILLIE SULLY, transferred from West Africa.

MR. BERT COOPER, Leader of the new Legislative Council in Kenya, is 37 years of age. He was commissioned in 1940 after completing an engineering course at London College. He served in both World Wars, being wounded in action in 1943. Elected secretary-general of the Union Party when it was founded in 1944, he led the Independence Movement delegation to London in 1946, to the United Nations a year later, and to Paris last year. He was a member of the Northern Sudan Advisory Council.

Among the passengers aboard the PRETORIA CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday, are LORD and LADY BISHOP, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. BURMAN, LICHT, COLONEL E. T. DOBBIE, LADY MARY GEMOUR, LADY GLENDYNE, LORD, and LADY KENN, WALTH, Mr. ROBINSON, and LADY JONES. SIR HENRY, LUIS, KIPPER, LADY EANSBORTH, and GILLIE, NUSSON, SIR HENRY, and LADY FICKE, SIR STANLEY, and the MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY, SIR EDWARD and MRS. JOHN, SIR CARROLL STUART, SIR HARRY, and LADY WARR, and LORD WOODHOUSE. Most of them are expected to visit Rhodesia.

MR. D. G. TOMBLINGS, who has just returned from nearly 34 years in the Colonial Service, was for six years private secretary in Uganda to Sir Frederick Jackson, and after leaving in the 1915-16 campaign of 1917-19, returned to that Protectorate as a district commissioner. In 1920, he transferred to the Education Department, becoming Principal of Makerere College two years later, and remaining at that post for 14 years. He was headmaster of Queen Victoria School, Fiji, from shortly after the outbreak of war until 1947. Then he returned to Uganda on retirement, but following the sudden death of his headmaster of a mission secondary school at Nyasuluta, Tanga, he accepted the vacancy. He will arrange the country in a few months.

East African and Rhodesian Offices

Recent changes at the East African Office in London have included:

MR. C. W. P. CADILL, Mr. and Mrs. F. MAHONEY, SIR GILL DALSIG, Mr. W. FAHFIELD, Miss J. G. GILLY, Mr. J. GILL, Mr. L. S. GILL, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. B. J. GILKEL, Mrs. J. G. LIPSON, Mr. W. S. MANN, Mr. J. A. Sayer, Mr. S. MILES, A. D. BERRY, Mrs. B. BERRY, Miss Smith, Mrs. V. A. Taylor, Mrs. F. D. BURK, Miss G. R. WEST, Miss S. WINTER, and Mr. G. WILKINSON.

Anglican Colleges at Rhodesia House were: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. A. BROWN, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. BIRGER, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. BRUCE, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. BYRNE, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. CAMPBELL, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. COOPER, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. COOPER, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. COOPER, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. COOPER.

Obituary

Major-General D. P. Dickinson

MAJOR-GENERAL D. P. DICKINSON, C.B., D.S.O., D.B.E., M.C., Colonel of the Welch Regiment, since 1941, who commanded the East Africa Force in the early days of the recent war, died last Saturday in a Guildford nursing home, aged 62.

Educated at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst, he joined the Welch Regiment in 1906, and served throughout the first world war in France, being mentioned in dispatches five times. From 1925 to 1928 he was on the directing staff of the Staff College at Camberley, commanded the 1st Bn. the Welch Regiment from 1934 to 1936, and was then Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment for three years, reaching the rank of major-general in 1939. He was then made Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces.

As command of the East Africa Force from September, 1939, until November, 1940, Major-General Dickinson was responsible for the welding of that organization into an efficient force, and his foresight in laying the emphasis on transport and supply, at a time when such a policy provoked some disagreement and unpopularly, was largely responsible for the success of the subsequent Ethiopian campaign.

Returning to England, he was Major-General in charge of Administration, Western Command, from January, 1941, until May, 1944, when he retired.

Mr. Henry Bertram Wilson

MR. HENRY BERTRAM WILSON, B.L., of Blantyre, who had been for many years the senior member of the Bar in Nyasaland, and one of its best-known and best-liked residents, has died in the Protectorate at the age of 60. Born in Kansas, U.S.A., of Irish parents, he was an orphan as a child, and after being educated there, and in England, practised as a solicitor in Dublin and Canada. Arriving in Nyasaland in 1913, he served in the Nyasaland Volunteer Force and Nyasaland moved against the Germans from the outbreak of war in 1914 until the end of hostilities, serving with the rank of captain.

Soon afterwards he was sent to the 1st Bn. and thereafter he practised in Blantyre. He was a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for seven years until 1945, but for his retirement, and he was one of the first two non-officials (the other being Sir William T. Bowie) appointed to the Executive Council. He was a good speaker, had good judgment, great personality, and calmness of temper.

"H. B. for Berge" to so many was probably the best tennis player in Nyasaland, but yet produced. At one time he held the singles championship for the country, and again he was considered at Wimbledon standard. He had been a keen angler and shot (with many elephants to his credit), and was for many years president of the Blantyre Sports Club.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Wilson and their daughter.

MR. HENRY BERTAM SMITH, D.D., who was ordaining chaplain to the Diocese of Zanzibar from 1908 until 1940, died at his home near Shrewsbury a few days ago at the age of 79. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford, he was vicar of Holy Trinity, Milverton, 1901-31; Canon Residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral, 1912-32; Vice-President of the Cambridge Convocation, 1929 and 1930; and Proctor of Convocations, 1925-39. From 1927 until 1941 he was vicar of the *St. John's, Ipswich, Revue*. He was the author of several books, including a biography of the Rev. Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar.

MRS. BETTE KOTAI, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1941, is lying in Glasgow on the morning of 12.

JANUARY

1911

ELECTRIC POWER



by
G. E. C.

SPINNING · WEAVING · FINISHING

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD. MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2



PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE



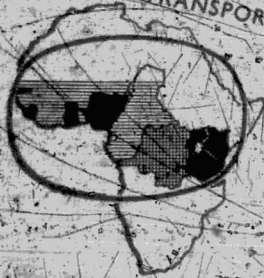
PLANTATIONS AND TIMBER



INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE



SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT



The United Africa Company, with its intimate knowledge of the country, has an unrivalled position in the markets of West Africa, where its interests are as numerous as the products which it handles are diverse. No department of trade is outside its ambit; no branch of commerce is beyond its range. Its self-contained establishments are buyers and sellers of every sort of commodity, from cars to face-powder, from medicaments to textiles. Its produce, from heavy electrical equipment to footwear and clothing. Its produce buying is limited only by what is available, and includes palm oil and kernels, timber, cocoa and groundnuts, cotton, kassava, ginger and hides.

And in East Africa, too, The United Africa Company, working through its associated companies, has developed a trading system which, in the volume, variety and value of the merchandise marketed, is proving a worthy counterpart of the flourishing organization so long predominant in the West.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE · BLACKFRIARS · LONDON E.C.4

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

Nairobi

Mombasa

Kampala

Dar - es - Salaam

Nyasaland Introduces Export Taxes Sale of Beira Railway Authorized

Tea and Tobacco to Yield £2,500,000 This Year

NONE OF THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of Nyasaland were in favour of the imposition of export duties on tea and tobacco when the matter was debated in the Legislative Council.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Footman, said that by imposing export duties of 20 per cent on tea from January 1, 1949, and 20 per cent on tobacco leaf and 3d. on tobacco strips from April 1, it was expected to raise £2,500,000 this year and £2,000,000 in 1950 without embarrassing the industries of marketing with their development.

Tea prices for Beira had risen from 1s. 10 to 1s. 10d. in the last three years, and tobacco prices on the local auction floors had advanced from an average of 12/0 3d. for leaf in 1945 to 22/0 0d. in 1946, and to 22/6 7d. in 1948. In the case of fire and air-cured leaf there had been increases from 5/8 0d. to 7/4 1d. in 1945 to about 17d. and 25d. per lb. respectively in 1948. Differentiation in the duty between leaf and strips was made because leaf lost about one-third of its weight on conversion into strip tobacco.

Nyasaland estimates for 1949 provided for a deficit of £680,000, and would reduce the surplus balances to £420,000. Further revenues are therefore to be raised.

Non-Official Objections

Mr. M. P. Barlow, Mr. C. G. S. J. Hadlow, Major F. D. Warren, and Mrs. R. Sharpe all objected to export taxes on principle, and the Bishop of Nyasaland and Mr. B. E. Lilley felt that they could not judge of the necessity for the Government's action except in the light of the estimates for 1949 which had not then been laid before Council.

Mr. Hadlow, who said that there was a surplus in the U.K. tea production which would exceed consumption, emphasized that Nyasaland received tea for home consumption from a distant territory, and some of the cost of freight and warehousing to be charged out for the export tax.

Mrs. Sharpe and Major Warren, recalling that tobacco growers had experienced very bad times until the past two or three years, thought that they would find the tax a real hardship.

The Government spokesman said that an export tax, which would increase production, could scarcely be criticized if it increased the output of tobacco. Tobacco grown in Uganda by an export tax, and there were scores of export taxes on various commodities in the Colonial Empire. It was true that the tax would penalize the lower grades of tobacco much more heavily than the higher grades, which was exactly what Government intended to do as one means of stimulating improvement in the quality.

The Bishop did not vote, and the motion for the imposition of the taxes was therefore carried by the vote of the seven official members against those of the five remaining non-official members.

Price Paid by Portuguese Government

BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY shareholders at a meeting held in London last Thursday authorized the directors to sell the company's properties in Africa, namely the Savoy Hotel, Doris, & the Portuguese Government for £4,000,000. The chairman, Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, said that the directors regarded the sale as in the best interests of the shareholders.

At an earlier meeting of the holders of Beira Railway certificates issued by the British South Africa Company, over which Sir Dougal Malcolm, president of that company presided, a poll was necessary to secure the adoption of a resolution asking the company to vote in favour of the sale of the Beira Railway. On a show of hands a resolution was lost by 24 votes to 20, but a poll showed 138,435 votes in favour and 3,069 against.

Terms Fair to All Parties

Sir Dougal, who described the sale terms as fair to all parties, said that the Portuguese Government would acquire an annual income of about £800,000 for a capital outlay of £7,000,000, but would have to spend some £9,000,000 on new equipment and development. For an expenditure of £16,000,000, Portugal would thus obtain an annual return of 5%. Even allowing for extra earnings, the annual return would scarcely exceed 6%.

At the meeting in London the net annual income of Beira Railway was £80,000. If the £2,000,000 of purchase money were invested at 4% the net return would be £80,000, so that shareholders would be in a slightly better position.

Holders of certificates of title to Beira Railway shares which had been issued by the Companhia de Mocimboa also voted in favour of the sale of the railway undertaking.

Africans in Industry

A THREE-YEAR SURVEY of African organization in Southern Rhodesia is to be undertaken by a British anthropologist, Mr. E. W. Gussman, who has arrived in the Colony. The work is jointly sponsored by the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia and Natal University, with funds provided by the Beit Trustees. Sample surveys covering all aspects of African urban life are to be made in the principal urban areas; but the main work will be done in Bulawayo. One subject of investigation, of which little is yet known, is that of incentive to Africans in industry. The problems of creating civic responsibility in African townships, the strength of traditional ties with the reserves and with the towns, and the adoption of European ideas, will be included in the study.

**CAMPBELL BRGS.
CARTER & CO.
(CENTRAL AFRICA) LTD.**

Head Office: Citrus House
Kitwe, N. Rhodesia

**MERCHANTS, DISTRIBUTORS
AND MANAGING AGENTS**

NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

- WHOLESALE - Campbell Bros. (Wholesale) Ltd., Mch. & N.E.
- RETAIL AND WHOLESALER
- Becker, Kimb. Chingola, Kweo Ltd., Luaba.
- Boch (North) Ltd., Kasama, Kweo Stores, Gd., Kib.
- Abasi, Mwerambwa, Kweo Stores (Mufuruzi) Ltd., Mufuruzi.
- Carriers Ltd., Fort Jameson and branches. Sibirred, Lake Livingston, Mwanza, Mwanza, Mwanza Branches.

NYASALAND - The London & Blentyre Super. Co. Ltd., Blantyre, Lilongwe and branches.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS. & CO. LTD., 14/20, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with Branches at

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| POMBASA | TANGA | ZANZIBAR |
| DAKAY SALAMU | MURORI | KAMPALA |
| MISONU | MBALE | BBKOBA |
| MIKINDANI | LINDI | |

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
SHEAR HOUSE, 28 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2.

Viol

its value and use

VIOLO is a concentrated food prepared from Malt Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIOLO is designed to provide a carefully balanced proportion of these essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIOLO is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and grows no legs upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence, in fact in all conditions where supplementary food is required, its growth-promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

VIOLO - THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

You cannot afford breakdowns



CHRISTY & NORRIS

GRINDING MILLS

give

RELIABILITY & SERVICE

For full particulars write to

LEPMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. BOX 143

DAR ES SALAAN

CHUNDA

MWANZA

Tanzania £25,000,000 Trade Annual Report on Zanzibar

TANZANIA'S TRADE REPORT for 1947 reveals that the volume of trade reached a record total of £25,304,122, compared with £17,408,722 in 1946. Trade imports were valued at £12,241,724, and Government imports at £482,281. Domestic exports appear at £11,147,887 and re-exports at £23,340.

The United Kingdom, which supplied 32% of the imports (the same percentage as in the previous year), sent iron and steel manufactures to the value of £530,924; machinery, £342,035; cotton piece-goods, £365,611; motor-carries and parts, £239,397; electrical goods, £25,000; tractors and parts, £158,322; cement, £182; and railway locomotives, £153,951. India sent 11.8% (20%) including cotton piece-goods, £352,084; jute goods, £216,772; and cotton blankets, £170,881. Kenya and Uganda claimed 11% (20.2%), including cigarettes worth £275,875. South Africa accounted for 4.7% (5.1%), and the total for the British Empire was 64.1% (80.5%).

Imports from U.S.A.

The United States acquired 22.5% (31%) of the Territory's import trade, with tractors and parts at £1,263,393; cotton piece-goods, £840,355; motor cars and parts, £481,684; lubricating oil, £190,263; and machinery, £150,238.

Iron supplied motor spurs and other petroleum products valued at £460,000 (£337,010).

Total value at £5,469,443 (£3,916,405) accounted for 49% (44.1%) of domestic exports, coffee following with £976,774 (£678,901), 8.8% (7.6%); cotton with £723,219 (£376,310), 7% (7.2%); diamonds with £428,598 (£219,323), 7.7% (7.1%); and sisal with £408,111 (£219,877), 3.7% (4.7%). Of total domestic exports the United Kingdom took 43.1% (48.2%); Kenya and Uganda, 19.4% (21.8%); India, 7.2% (8.1%); South Africa, 0.2% (0.0%); the total for the British Empire being 70% (78.1%). The United States of America received only 2.1% against 4.8% in the previous year and 4.9% in 1945. In last year's total exports represented £1,741 (£33,664) sisal, £38,241 (£268,000) and manganese bark £32,170 (£54,545).

Imports of raw silk £1,849,592 (£1,311,965); excise £45,888 (£32,391); sale of ivory £37,014 (£52,545); and consumption tax, £36,470 (£33,327) and other duties, £1,045 (£25,723).

Co-Operative Creameries

AFRICAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LTD. report that during the year 1947 a quantity of 2,500,000 lbs. of butter were produced, which was approximately 10-10½% of the highest figure (March-April) being 2,718. Rather more than 3,900,000 lbs. were sold locally, most of the balance being shipped to Southern and Northern Rhodesia at the present time. The association has 100 other milk lines in 330 villages.

THE ANNUAL REPORT on Zanzibar for 1947 (P.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.) reviews interestingly the course of affairs in the Protectorate and includes several excellent photographs. It gives facts which are not customarily included in Colonial annual reports, such as the wages of skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen in Government and non-Government employment, the details of relief measures for the destitute, disabled and blind, and of welfare work among discharged prisoners.

The report traces the bus and event in the promotion of community life with the organization of the Ladies Club in 1943. Portuguese Festivals attracted membership of 280. The club affords opportunities to rural ladies of all work, signifies especially Arab and Indian to play games, as badminton and table-tennis, enjoy fresh air in the garden, and to read and play ludo in the club lounge. Periodical film shows are given to the Information Office.

New Civic Centre

The new civic centre in the town of Ngambo is comprised of a school, a women's clinic, post office, and a large hall, a building containing a library, men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room in which meetings of the Ngambo Council and other bodies may be held, and a hall where dancing, drama, and other entertainments can be given.

"Voluntary social, educational, and charitable institutions in Ngambo are being increased, 23 are now in various stages of completion."

A rural extension centre at Ndenge, Simaki, started by the Agricultural Department during the year. The centre is managed by a local official which provides training for refreshment, etc. It is open to all, with meetings and a club which are open to the general public. The members of the club are not charged for the entertainment arranged by the managers. Among the members there was a monthly lecture by a visiting lecturer from Zanzibar town.

A Zanzibar monthly sewing party for women started, at which the assistance was well maintained. Interest was shown in the embroidery and Arab ladies in this experiment, and the work was successful.

Whale

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION have acquired a second Bristol 170 mixed type aircraft which has been described as a sort of being whale which opened its head jaws and swallowed up a station wagon, 10 passengers, the crew and an air hostess. The first of the type now operates a weekly service of 25,000 miles travelling round an area nearly five times that of the United Kingdom and calling at places as far apart as Zanzibar, Port Swettenham, Malaya, and Singapore. Sabhsbury can catch fresh fish from the sea and systems from the sea people on this route. The air road Southern Rhodesian newspapers in the day of publication, and livestock can safely be transported over fly-bells.

HELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan)
 Sole Agents, General Import and Export Merchants
 Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Sudan and Tokar, Geddeidah (Arab), Messawa, Afar and Asmara, Omdurman, Jibuti, Feuch (Somiland), Adde, Akaba (Ethiopia), Jairo (Egypt).
 Agents in (Sudan) Arab
HELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saud Arabia) Ltd
 Jeddah, YEMBO
 Agents in the United Kingdom
HELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd
 (Incorporated in East Africa)
 Registered Address: London Office
 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
 Telephone: 3000
General Merchants & Engineers
 MOMBASA KAMPALA
 NAIROBI (Head Office) DAR ES SALAAM
 BATA 182 TANGA CHUNYA

Barclays Bank Commercial Report

BARCLAYS BANK & CO. write in an economic and commercial report on Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika received a few days ago:

The dry weather in Uganda has greatly favoured the maturing cotton crop. To some extent showers were experienced in the coastal areas of East Africa towards the end of the month, and the grass rains broke in the eastern Rift Valley area of Kenya on November 15. Rainfall in this area was well below the average up to November, but at the end of the month the deficiency had been much reduced, and the rain showed every sign of continuing.

Cotton—The new crop is looking well, and official estimates put the Uganda crop at 350,000 bales, although unofficial sources think 330,000 to 330,000 bales estimate. Growers will be paid 30 cents of a sterling per lb. of raw cotton, and the price is still last year's.

Cattle—At the end of the cotton-growing crop in the Northern Province of Tanganyika was finished, the big price ruling will compensate to some extent for the smaller yield. The partial failure of the long rains earlier in the year has seriously affected the Kenya 1948/49 crop, which is not being picked. It is estimated that the output will be nearly 50% below the 1947/48 figures.

Cattle Production for Tanganyika for the first 10 months of 1948, showed an increase of 10,000 tons compared with the same period in 1947.

Timber—Timber has fallen off, and in the recent dry weather the farmers in the Northern Province of Tanganyika have been removing ripe fruit to reseed the trees. A small sale of 20 tons of gum to the United States at 150 dollars per lb. was reported recently, but there has been no buying locally and prices are rare.

Steady Demand for Hides

Hides and Skins—Arrivals of hides continue steady, and demands from the Continent for free origins exceed available supplies. While the demand for sheepskins continues fairly good, enquiries have been maintained, there has been a shift in the price of shade-grained skins.

Seed Beans—Heavy deliveries of seed beans to the coast from northern Tanganyika continued, and, owing to the high prices now ruling, further arrivals are expected to be planted with this crop next year. Growers are anxious that the Tanganyika Seed Board should exercise strict control over

the quality of beans exported. Otherwise the fact that indifferent quality may lead to a drop in prices.

Cereals—Reports from the Plateau area of Kenya indicate that wheat and maize yields per acre this season are considerably higher than usual. In some districts serious shortage of purple beans has delayed harvesting. Unless the position eases shortly, serious losses of grain may result.

Dairying—Most of the Vainyo Oshu district of Kenya is now free from quarantine restrictions for foot-and-mouth disease. Stock generally is reported to be in good condition, and grazing is plentiful.

Price Goods—Large consignments of price goods have been sent to Uganda from Mombasa. Not only has the previously overstocked position been liquidated, but 1,620,000 yards of Japanese grey piece-goods were purchased from Dar es Salaam to meet the up-country demand. It is expected that a recently unannounced reduction in export duty from 25% to 10% on textiles by the Indian Government will result in an appreciable amount of cheap piece-goods in East Africa. The market in Tanganyika was reported to be quiet, but there does not appear to have been any slackening in cut prices, and cautious indications continue for lines still in demand.

General Trades—The bazaar in Uganda is very active owing to the opening of the cotton season. Although there has had repercussions in Mombasa and Nairobi, where money is a little more plentiful than it has been for some time. Conditions in other areas remain dull, but commitments continue to be met with few exceptions.

Of Commercial Concern

Prices of Sudan cotton G.S. type, Tokar and L. type three and four were raised 4d. per lb. on Monday by the Raw Cotton Commission to 47.25d., 43.75d. and 42.75d. respectively, and East African P.P. 52 was increased by 11d. to 26.90d. Other East African prices raised 1d. to 23.75d. An Indian cotton delegation left New Delhi on Monday for East Africa to meet a mission from the United Kingdom in order to negotiate the joint purchase of East African cotton, of which 40% will be allocated to India. Mr. Chaitur, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce in India, who is a member of the delegation, is also to investigate the possibilities of a trade agreement between India and the East African Dependencies.

Asstaining that one ship in port available berth is equal to 100%; the percentage completion at the deep water quays in Kilindini, Mombasa, in the months: January to September, 1948, was: January, 24%; February, 123%; March, 104%; April, 53%; May, 3%; June, 90%; July, 113%; August, 64%; September, 94%. Percentages over 100 are caused by the occupation of a berth by more than the small ship or by the ships alongside each other.

Rhodesian Timber Holdings

Rhodesian Timber Holdings, Ltd. have announced a dividend of 24% for the year ended June 30 last. Net profit amounted to £271,000. The sale of the subsidiaries' forest operations in British East Africa increased the assets of the group by £1,000,000.

Export of 55,000 bags of wheat from Kenya early this year is recommended by the Kenya Farmers' Association owing to the unusually heavy crop.

Papain, which some months ago was in short demand in the U.S.A. at 20s. per lb. and upwards is now neglected at that price.

In the last eight public auctions in Nairobi the average price rose from 170.89s. to 197.35s. per cwt. of ware wool.

Cotton price goods from Japan are being sought for the East African market at about 25% below Lancashire prices.

Sisal Output

East African Sisal Estates, Ltd. produced 195 tons of sisal in December, making 1,220 tons for the half-year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. produced 125 tons of sisal and tow in December, making 1,549 tons for the year.

Central Fine Sisal Estates, Ltd. had an output of 345 tons of sisal and tow in December.

Kettle Roy

and Tysons

P. O. Box 120
N. A. I. R. O. B. I.

(NOMBASA), LTD.

and at Mombasa, Kampala,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga

Importers and Exporters

Cleaning and Forwarding Agents

Mechanical and Electrical

Engineers

Manufacturers' Representatives

London Correspondents: Messrs. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 2.

Mining

Tanganyika's Diamond Industry

Last Year's Exports Exceeded £1,000,000

DIAMOND EXPORTS from Tanganyika in 1947 are estimated to have exceeded £1,000,000, or nearly £400,000 above the 1947 figure, and the highest annual value yet attained. Production was 148,299 carats, compared with 92,229 carats, but the increase in value was not proportionate to the production figures since the price of diamonds has dropped in world markets.

Gold production rose by nearly £100,000 to more than £500,000, and the total of last year's minerals exports is estimated at nearly £1,700,000.

Vermiculite

Increased production of vermiculite is expected from Southern Rhodesia, where the mineral is found in two considerable deposits in the Tlokoeng district west of Oorams and in the Milla from Weale.

Rhodesia Prince Gold

FRENCH PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD. have secured an option for a group of claims known as the Botma and Mopangadanga in the present property in Southern Rhodesia. Development programme is to be started as soon as possible.

Angara Syndicate

ANGARA SYNDICATE, LTD. report that the response from shareholders to the offer of 160,666 A shares was insufficient for allotment. The directors are still trying to raise funds with which to start work on an alluvial gold option in West Africa.

Mining Personalities

MR. E. OPPENHEIM has resigned from the board of the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd.

MR. T. HADEN, ASSOCIATE M.A., has become manager and reduction officer to the Panga mine, near Bulawayo.

MR. R. MACDONALD, ASSISTANT M.A., left Northern Rhodesia to join the staff of the Shafer mine, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. C. BENARD, MINEW.M., has resigned from New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and is resuming private practice in East Africa.

Applications for transfers to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy include the following: to associateship, Mr. H. J. MARTIN, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. R. WATSON, Kenya; to studentship, Mr. F. C. MCL. EMERY, Tanganyika.

MR. A. M. MCGINN, chairman of the Independent Shareholders' Association of Johannesburg, and Mr. R. W. H. THOMSON, a former member of the Stock Exchange, are to be appointed to the board of Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd.

MR. A. C. NEWMAN has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for the coming year. Messrs. A. L. BUTLER, T. EASTWOOD, D. CHIL, COLONEL L. G. HILL, and MR. ALBERT SMITH are the vice-presidents, and Mr. A. ANSON has resigned.

MR. A. H. ROBINSON, an Australian working the Woodville mine, near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, recently extracted 101 ounces of gold from 35 lb. of gold-bearing ore. After having previously considered spending the next few months year on the stipend pocket which may yield some £3,000 worth of gold.

Views of Our Advertisers

VALUABLE SAMPLES of Luma exported 5,638 motor-tank and lorries last month a record for any month since the establishment of the company.

TWO PASSENGER-CARGO SHIPS of 1,250 tons will be operated on the route between New York and South and East African ports by the Pacific Lines, Inc. First-class cabins berthing for first-class passengers in single double and three-berth rooms, the vessels will be equipped with luxury accommodations. As yet unnamed, they will carry the company's passengers following the tradition of the first passenger vessel built by Farrell Lines before the war, the "Columbus" (Panama, Panama, and American Mails) which was requisitioned for naval transport.

Progress Reports for December

Escherwood Start—Revenue was £290.

Rosende—Treatment of 8,300 tons of ore resulted in a working profit of £701.

Kwana—1,225 oz. gold was recovered at the Geita mine from 12,769 tons of ore milled.

Basimbi—1,000 tons of ore were treated for 1.66 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,301.

Francis and Moore—A working profit of £2,050 was attained from the milling of 18,500 tons of ore.

Kwana—Nine 1/2 tons of tin concentrate were produced in December, in addition to 24 tons from tributaries.

Rhodessa Bunter Hill—December production amounted to 1,940 long tons of zinc, 1,120 tons of lead, and 28 tons of fused vanadium.

Wanderer—2,312 oz. gold was recovered from the mill of 30,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £1,543. A shortage of labour continues to affect the tonnage treated.

Coronation—Quantities of ore milled and working profit respectively at the group's mines were: Tebelkwere, 7,440 tons, £3,633; Arcturus, 1,069 tons, £4,067; Arcturus, 1,400 tons, £306; Reva dredge, 110,000 tons, £388.

London—A working profit of £4,019 was earned from the recovery of 2,083 oz. gold by the treatment of 45,000 tons of ore. The acute shortage of African labour continues to affect tonnage, and the additional reduction plant could be brought into operation. Absorption of gold is still occurring in the second round.

London and Rhodesia—At Yvabuchosi 2,500 tons of ore were crushed for a total loss of £400. A better gold recovery was due to the use of a new labour which was engaged at a rate below average. From the same shaft, a better recovery was obtained with shaft 416 level. No. 12 shaft, 9 ft. 11 in. level, at the Mill shaft, 11 level, No. 12 shaft, 23 ft. 10 in. level, over 56 ins. 3rd level, shaft 416 level, 11 level, 23 ft. 10 in. level, over 2 1/2 days, 100 tons of ore.

Niger Area After Report

NIGER AREA MINING CO. have declared a dividend of 5% (10%) last year, for the year ended September 30, 1947. Profit after income tax provision amounted to £3,120, £1,411 of which £4,490 is reserved and £2,768 required for the year ended dividend, leaving £2,906 against £3,884 brought forward.



POWER INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Before selection a list of available in many types. Refer your proposal to one of the Companies offices. Special facilities available to large customers. Yearly (throughout the year) to offer to all growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,200, 1,400, 1,600, 1,800, 2,000, 2,200, 2,400, 2,600, 2,800, 3,000, 3,200, 3,400, 3,600, 3,800, 4,000, 4,200, 4,400, 4,600, 4,800, 5,000, 5,200, 5,400, 5,600, 5,800, 6,000, 6,200, 6,400, 6,600, 6,800, 7,000, 7,200, 7,400, 7,600, 7,800, 8,000, 8,200, 8,400, 8,600, 8,800, 9,000, 9,200, 9,400, 9,600, 9,800, 10,000.

The East African Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Kenya, Malawi, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasa, Zulu.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

The Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Dampier, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Bishop Street, E.C.4

The UGANDA

COMPANY LTD.

The Company still maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda and is prepared to accept work in any form of trade between East Africa and this country.

Head Office: 211 Market Street, F. 2 (Telephone Number 0241) - KAMPALA, UGANDA.

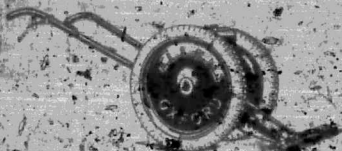
PRODUCE MERCHANTS
COTTON LINERS
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
TEA, FIBRE & SOYABEANS
PROFESSORS
ESTATE AGENTS
& MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:
CUMMINS MOTORS
WILSON-JONES
JOHN COLES
ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY
LUBRILDA OIL OILS
VICTROLA TAPES
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES

Branch Office: 100, Market Street at Independence Hotel - NAIROBI, Kenya.

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR SCYTHE The "ALLEN" SELF-PROPELLED MACHINE

- * Useful attachments available.
- * Can be handled by unskilled labour.
- * Economical on fuel.
- * Low upkeep costs.



This machine, which is of robust construction, has been designed for the cutting of all rough growing weeds, brambles, rushes, matted and tangled undergrowth. The ideal machine for clearing up estates, clearing roadside verges and work on plantations.

Disturbance free when all the rollers are plain and the ground is smooth. The machine is a simple machine.

British Built — By British Labour

JOHN ALLEN & SONS (Oxford) LTD.
COWLEY, OXFORD, ENGLAND.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement
Travel and General Conditions
apply to

The Commercial
East African Office
Green Buildings, 7th Floor, Square, London E.C.4

Telephone: 8800-8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8807, 8808, 8809, 8810, 8811, 8812, 8813, 8814, 8815, 8816, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8824, 8825, 8826, 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, 8831, 8832, 8833, 8834, 8835, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8842, 8843, 8844, 8845, 8846, 8847, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8852, 8853, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8866, 8867, 8868, 8869, 8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900.

It is interesting to note that the founder of Lagos, the city which was founded in 1482, was a Portuguese merchant, who came to the city in the early days of the century, and was the first to set up a permanent settlement on the coast. He was followed by other merchants, who came to the city in the early days of the century, and these carrying the commerce to Lagos. On the spot where the city and down the coast, the city of Lagos was founded to combat with the slave trade.

From the 15th to the 18th century, the city was the seat of the slave trade, and part of it, on the great caravan routes. Ancient industries, including the preparation of iron, leather, and other goods, were carried on in the city, although today the industry of Lagos depends largely upon its position as the commercial center of the West African continent. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria or the Protectorate of the Cameroons, or the present trend of local markets, is readily obtainable on application.



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 BOARD OFFICE: 22, LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4



GRANBY MINE CARS



10 TONS
 CAPACITY
 SINGLE OR
 DOUBLE ENDS

LOAD CAPTIED
 AUTOMATICALLY
 AMONGST CARS ARE
 IN MOTION



ROBERT HICKSON LTD.
 MANUFACTURERS, MEADOW LANE,
 DUNSTON, ESSEX.
 Sole Agents: Messrs. G. H. B. & Co. Ltd.,
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 Sole Agents for the Colonies and
 Overseas: Messrs. J. B. ROBERTS LTD.,
 10, Market Street, Malacca, Singapore.
 Sole Agents for West Africa: Messrs. W. H. & J. W. H. WOOD,
 17, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

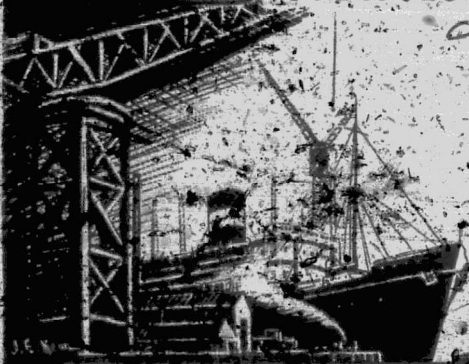
Thursday, January 20, 1949

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Volume 11, Number 2,000

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Building Increasing



There are at present eighty B.I. ships in operation while by one, new ships are coming into service and will, before long, be equally familiar in a hundred Eastern ports.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London, E.C.3, England

Roadside House, Strand, W.C.2, London, W.C.2, England

Agents: GRAY, SAVES & Co., 12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3



SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDONS
Successors to

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 250 FEET
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 4
Teletype: BRIGHTLINGSEA 4

Schweppes

TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS

New Bottling Agency: Eastern Districts

Schweppes Ltd.,

MARKET ARCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.2

Chartered Shares Paid, \$6,000,000 in Week

BANKING IN TWO CONTINENTS

The network of branches operated by the
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

covers INDIA, PAKISTAN, CHYRON, BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, GANYIKA, ZAMBIA and ADAM...

With this geographical distribution the National Bank of India Ltd. is particularly well placed to provide marketing facilities and a full range of banking facilities for all those interested in trade or industrial development in these territories. Enquiries are welcomed at the Head Office of the Bank at the address given below.

Banker to the Government in Kenya, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, and Uganda
HEAD OFFICE, 36, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.
 General Manager: T. K. AGARWAL, Deputy General Manager: M. W. GANAPATHI
 London Manager: W. S. ...



Centres of Commerce

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Thursdays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Returnable class, tourist tickets are available for three months for the amount of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Lilongwe
 London Office: 10, Park Lane
 General Manager: ...



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD
 BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS

SAFETY, HERTS, ENGLAND
 OFFERS INVITED from MANUFACTURERS
 ORDERS INVITED from OVERSEA IMPORTERS

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, 101 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

Please send me EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA for one year (52 issues) returning with this date. I enclose £30. Twelve free trial issues will be sent.

Name and Address

IN BLOCK _____
 CAPITALS Full Name Address _____
 PLEASE _____
 Signature _____

A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI — MOMBASA
DAB-ES-SALAAM — KAMPALA
MIKINDANI — MASAKA

Shippers of all African Produce

Coffee
Oilseeds
Oilcakes
Tanning Materials
Beeswax
Spices
Papain

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

Head Office:
113, MILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:
NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR — DAB-ES-SALAAM
AGENCE: MADAGASCAR
TANANARIVE — TANANARIVE — TULEAR

PRODUCE IMPORTS

COTTON, OLSEEDS,
COFFEE, SPICES, ETC.

EXPORTS

STAPLES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi) LTD.

P.O. Box 1192 — NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffees

London Agents:

E.O.M. SCHLUTER & CO.,
CULLUM STREET, E.C.7

TOMLINSONS (ROCHDALE) LTD.

CONSTRUCTORS

SISAL
DRYING PLANT

Representatives

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited

DAB-ES-SALAAM — TANGA — NAIROBI — MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. Limited

Part of London W14, England, E.C.4

BOVIEL, MATHESON

CO., LIMITED

Head Office:
ELEGANCE BUILDING, HARDINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA — ELDORET P.O. Box 50
UGANDA — KAMPALA — 60
TANGANYIKA — DAR ES SALAAM — 36
TANZANIA — DAR ES SALAAM — 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Valuing Agency, Accounting, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

J. W. MULLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI — ARUSHA — DAR ES SALAAM — KAMPALA — TANZA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO. LIMITED

Windsor House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel. MANeion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

ALSO AT
KENYA

Mombasa
P.O. Box 20

Nairobi
P.O. Box 11

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Tanga
P.O. Box 89

Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala, Bundo Road
Head Office

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: Dalgety, 44, London

Telephone: ROYAL 544 (New House)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

FILM PRODUCTION
35 & 16 mm
AND
SOUND RECORDING

New fully equipped CINEMA FILM PRODUCTION STUDIOS

including sound stage, studio lighting, r-o-f recording, processing and editing facilities

also

GRAMOPHONE RECORDING STUDIOS

with latest type M.S.S. studio and portable manual turntable Recording equipment.



Engaged to

EAST AFRICAN SOUND STUDIOS LTD.

10, KILK STREET, NAIROBI (PHONE 667) BOX 187

J. G. ARONSON

Limited

Est. 1926

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS
REPRESENTATIVES

*We invite your offers
and enquiries*

P.O. Box 681, Nairobi,
KENYA COLONY

SOLE AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, KAYMARKET,
LONDON, E.W.1.

Telephone: NORHQBOM 186 (4 lines) LONDON
Telegrams: WHITBELL 266, Cable: NORHQBOM LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings
from NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK
and FRANCE

to
BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA,
MADAGASCAR and
REUNION

General Agents:
**KELER BRYANT
and CO.**
9-13 Fenchurch Bldg.,
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 2653
Telegrams: SCANEASAF

FOUNDED 1855

MITCHELL COTTES & CO. LTD.

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	CAIRO	NAIROBI	CAPETOWN
Aden	Durban	Lawrence Marquis	Saltbur
Algeria	Harar	Mombasa	Stellenbosch
Bombay	Kenya	Nairobi	Swakopmund
Calcutta	Malindi	Port Elizabeth	Tokara
Canton	Mombasa	Port Natal	Trompsburg
Cebu	Norfolk	Port Phillip	Uniontown
Colon	Perth	Port Shepstone	Victoria
Hankow	Port of Spain	Port St. John	Worcester
Hongkong	Port Sudan	Port Swettenham	Zanzibar
London	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Lyons	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Manila	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Medan	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Penang	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Rangoon	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Singapore	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Sourabaya	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Tientsin	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	
Yokohama	Port Tewkesbury	Port Victoria	

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
 STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS,
 MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING FORWARDING,
 AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.



The transportation services operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services comprise railways, harbours, lake and river steamers, and road motor services.

The two systems serve the internal needs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in whose development they have had an important part and provide links with the Indian and Belgian Congo.

During the war, organizations under conditions of great difficulty, the railways carried out the vital task of transporting military supplies and personnel for anti-aircraft campaigns, as well as continuing to meet the internal transport needs of East Africa.

Now, despite an acute shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the railways are carrying more traffic than ever before. Through the chief agents of economic progress in East Africa, they are playing an important part in bringing about a smooth return to post-war conditions.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

UNION-CASTLE *Line*

to
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Royal Mail Service to
**CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON and DURBAN**

with calls at Madag.

Direct Cargo Service to

**WEST and SOUTH and EAST
AFRICA**



Also sailings to

Canary Islands, Ascension, St. Helena,
Lobito, Walvis Bay, South and East
African Ports, Mauritius, and to East
African Ports via the Mediterranean

BOOKING AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL AIR LINES
Passengers and Freight

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Passenger Depts. (M.A.S.) House 9 D.1

Branch Office in the principal ports of the world
AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Yes, from East Africa to

London

and home again in 8 days



INCLUDING 7 DAYS IN LONDON ON BUSINESS

Realistic, you add up, summarize
the advantages, and make your
get of the rules. Not so remarkable
when you remember that B.O.A.C. is
flying regularly to places, direct and then
directly, far away. And there's no
need to get on the ground and get yourself
lost. It's a great advantage, and it's a great
service. And the good news is that it's a

London from flying in a day. It's a great service,
and it's a great service, and it's a great service.

SEND AIR SERVICE TO RHODESIA, TOO!

London and Victoria Falls in 7 days. It's a great service,
and it's a great service, and it's a great service.

NO CHARGE FOR EXPERT ADVICE, DETAILED INFORMATION OR BOOKINGS.
Fix your freight, too!

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY B.O.A.C.

DELIVER OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

Thursday, January 20, 1949

Subscription: 30s. yearly post free

Volume 1 (New Series) No. 500

Registered with the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Johnston

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone - HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

Matters of Moment	600	Letters to the Editor	
Practical Aspects of Mass Education	610	Mr. H. K. McKenna Bradshaw	620
Improving Africa's Water Supplies	631	Heavy Fall in Copper	621
Professor Arthur Lewis on National Development	614	Outlook for Steel	620
		Latest Mining News	633

MATTERS OF MOMENT

LOSS OF NEARLY SIX MILLION POUNDS in the market capitalization of a company within a week is a heavy blow for any public enterprise, however sound its foundations and how great its prestige and standing. The share and stock units, each of fifteen shillings, of the British Southern Africa Chartered Company have in recent years stood high in the estimation of the London Stock Exchange. Their price on Monday morning of last week was sixty-three shillings and sixpence. By Friday afternoon it had fallen thirty-two shillings and within half a crown of the lowest quotation recorded last year. Such was the dramatic reaction of the public reports, cabled from Africa, that Mr. Wisniewsky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, was assured of the support of his colleagues and therefore of a majority in the House. For a motion which he intended to table in March asking the Government to introduce a tax on royalties. We recall the parallel case of immense loss being caused to investors by a few words spoken in an East or Central African Legislature.

Our readers will not be surprised at the general ill-feeling and in Northern Rhodesia for acquisition by the State of the mineral rights held by the Chartered Company, that is clearly the intention behind this move to impose special taxation on the royalties which the company derives from the production by other enterprises of copper, lead, zinc, vanadium and other minerals. The underlying idea is not new, but the first time proposed as a novel. Not even the Colonial Office would say that it is entirely bad when it found it purchase the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia at the time that the Government of Southern Rhodesia acquired from the company its rights over the minerals in that Colony. The rights could then have been bought for a fraction of the price which would now have to be paid for them while the Cuyubell has been developed and the extremely high prices of base metals on the basis of which the royalties are calculated. The Chartered Company revenues, which must eclipse the meagre streams of its most optimistic directors at the time the sliding scale was formulated. Because the royalties now

represent so large an annual income, and because base metal prices are likely to remain high for some years, the value of the company's shares and stock units rose sharply. There were, of course, other reasons, including the general progress of Southern Rhodesia and the prospect of the sale of various capital assets to the Rhodesian and Portuguese Governments; but the flourishing condition of the Northern Rhodesian mining industry was certainly a major factor in encouraging appreciation in the shares. Mr. Welensky and his colleagues have now given notice that they will do what they can to reduce that price, so that if and when the Protectorate Government buys the mineral rights, the financial basis of the negotiations with the company will be less unfavourable to the country than if the present exceptional circumstances should rule. The first year has had results which may well have surpassed its planners.

While the non-official members of the Legislative Council cannot be prevented from carrying a motion requesting the Government to introduce a special tax on royalties, the Governor can

Principles Favoured by the Socialist Government.

of course, veto the proposal, though it is at least doubtful that he will. It has been an open secret that this attack on the British South Africa Company would be renewed at the first favourable opportunity, and when the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed some months ago to an amendment of the constitution which gave the non-official members not merely a majority in the Legislature but equivalent authority in the Executive Council if all four of them voted together. Mr. Creech-Jones and his advisers must have known that the new powers would be used at an early date either to reopen the question of the validity of the Chartered Company's legal title to the mineral rights or to demand State acquisition of those rights. A Socialist Government which makes a fetish of nationalization in Great Britain will, moreover, be unlikely to obstruct a measure of that kind in Northern Rhodesia, especially when refusal of its consent would entail a bitter quarrel with the non-official community, which could court on the sympathy of public opinion in Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, the Socialist Government's own memorandum on Colonial mining policy explicitly favoured the principle of the acquisition of mineral rights by the State (though naturally without specific reference to Northern Rhodesia).

We do not, of course, subscribe to the extremist view that the Chartered Company has been merely parasitical. On the contrary, Northern Rhodesia owes an immense debt to the British South Africa Company, and especially to Cecil Rhodes. What Northern Rhodesians of this generation too often forget is that it was Rhodes and his company who alone barred that great and valuable area of Central Africa to the Germans, whom they only just forestalled. Rhodes' vigilance and energy—at a time when the British Government and British people were neither vigilant nor energetic in respect of Africa or of German designs upon it for strategic reasons—have been of incalculable value to the country and the Empire; and that great debt should be met in a spirit of generosity, particularly when it is remembered that something like a quarter of a century ago members of the Chartered Company had no dividends at all. Yet there are good reasons for genuine differences of opinion as to the sum which ought to be paid for the mineral rights.

Discriminatory Taxation is objectionable in principle, and a tax on royalties would, of course, be aimed specifically at the Chartered Company.

Mr. Welensky and the other elected members would, we imagine, not have chosen this instrument if they could have found equally good means of moderating the claim which the company might have put forward. This seems to us a skirmish preparatory to the real battle. Because the world is to be paying for all Northern Rhodesian base metal prices which nobody would have thought justifiable even a couple of years ago, the Chartered Company enjoys revenue from royalties on a scale which can never have entered into its calculation of its financial position in that light. The elected members of Northern Rhodesia are, of course, not negotiating for the acquisition of the mineral rights shall not be undertaken on the basis of such fortuitous and fictitious values, and their unmistakable objective is to reduce them by any legitimate means. The serious nature of the opening gambit is evident from the fact that, as we have mentioned, the market capitalization of the company fell in five days by nearly six million pounds. That may not be the end of the far even at this stage, for it is doubtful if it is yet widely realized that if a royalty tax were introduced, the company

could probably not claim relief under the double taxation arrangements between the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Douglas Malcolm told the *Financial Times* a few days ago: "It would be of no advantage whatever to the people of the territory that the mineral rights should be obtained for them unless they were obtained for them at a price which would be obtained for less than they were worth. It is therefore no less obvious that what anyone who allows Mr. Volensky to speak for him is hankering after is just naked robbery. It is not pretty but nakedness very often is more. Mr. Volensky, a hard hither-hither, will not object to retaliation and will expect so experienced and astute a campaigner as the president of the Chartered Company to fight with all the weapons at his disposal. But it would be most regrettable if either side sought to decide this issue solely

in terms of power. Far better than using acrimony would be negotiations on a fair basis—one certainly not based on the abnormalities of the past two or three years. Northern Rhodesia would assuredly be ready to pay a price which seemed reasonable in the light of prospects over the next decade or two, and the Chartered Company would presumably prefer a settlement to the continuing threat of a royalty tax which, if once introduced, could be used, as income tax has been used in this country, to leave very little to the owners of the income. If within recent weeks British interests, including the Chartered Company, have found it possible to agree with the Portuguese Government on terms for the sale of post and railway rights in Portuguese East Africa, it might be possible for British negotiators to reach an agreement in regard to the price to be paid for the surrender of the British South Africa Company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

Practical Aspects of Mass Education

Missionaries, the Best Agents, Says Mr. W. E. F. Ward

THE PHRASE "MASS EDUCATION" has become a cliche. The locus classicus of its use is in the report on "Mass Education in Africa" by the African Society, of 1940, which nowhere defines what it means by mass education. UNESCO has rejected the term in favour of "fundamental education," one of the more notable British exponents of mass education, Mr. Chadwick, of Uganda, prefers to speak of "community betterment" than in the more familiar "adult education," and the Colonial Office summer conference in Cambridge referred to "the stimulation of initiative in African society."

As a schoolmaster I am to be conscious of the school's traditions, and of the school's dependence on its parents, whose first and chief concern is the assumption that a child's life is only a part of education. But I cannot agree with the critics—there are many of them in the British Colonial Service—who say that mass education is nothing more or less than a business community betterment which the administrative and technical sides of Government have always been doing. This is the danger in the otherwise attractive term "community betterment."

While mass education is one means towards community betterment, it is a means which can also be used by other means which have no educational value. It is possible, for example, to stamp out malaria by spraying swamps with mosquito emulsions and school children could say that this is a first-rate piece of community betterment. But the community need receive no educational effect from a man of an English infant school being immunised against diphtheria, take the malarial "shoot" disease which is devastating the West African cocoa farms. By their energetic

measures of cutting out all infested trees, the Government agricultural officers may succeed in stamping out the disease, but unless they convince the farmers that there is no other way, and rally them to co-operate willingly, it would not call this the most necessary work mass education.

Mass education is first and foremost a means of education; it wants to take the people into active participation, not mere passive recipients. It aims at raising the level of living in all kinds of ways, and will use any means—schools, adult classes, technical instruction of all kinds—as long as they are educational in character and are aimed at helping people understand and do things for their lives.

Our technical staff is all too small to enable us to see a technical education rapidly over large areas. We may have enough men to drain swamps, carry out a reclamation campaign, or a demonstration of forest supervisory forest reserves, but not enough for the slow purpose of persuading thousands of people that their interests and these things should be done.

According to the 1940 census, and other data, the mass education campaign covering the whole of the country, and raising the people to the level of their own intelligence and modern standards is necessary or necessary, is not at all impractical to the Government. His idea may be the much more practical one of learning English so that they can escape from malaria and get to the paid Government jobs.

Until we can break down these two obstacles, the danger of stagnation and lack of enthusiasm among the people shall not be a lack of mass education that really takes hold of the masses. Even in Britain we have not succeeded in finding abundance of voluntary help for all the public services that need doing or in persuading all children leaving school to take advantage of the opportunities that exist for further education. Dare we hope for mass education in Africa?

If staff is short and there is no money to increase it, there is one other remedy, and that is what you

Being an abbreviated report of a discussion given in London on February 10 to the Honorary and Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the *Journal of Education*, 1941, 1, 1, 1-10.

have into teams, cells or working parties, raise their enthusiasm and professional skill to the highest pitch, and send them out as a team to spread their gospel by the infection of their own enthusiasm and example. It is the method that has been used by the most successful teachers, from Socrates down to the Communist Party.

For schoolmasters can have a powerful influence if they run one school together than if they run five and waste and run a number of small schools. After all a school which has hitherto been run by a teacher and a colonial administration, it is common to find one agricultural officer or doctor stationed in a district headed by one single-headed man with the problems of an entire village on his mind, he turns himself out with routine problems (not to mention the floods of paper from headmasters) and with the effort to save people from the consequences of their own mistakes.

Is it not possible that in the long run the country would gain more if the technician concentrated his attention on the problems of one village, and made that one village a shining example of what it can do in normal conditions? And still more so if a team of technicians concentrated on the same village—doctor, agricultural teacher...

Mexican Campaign

The most striking example of the concentrated team technique in mass education is the success of Mexico, a country of nearly 20 million people, including a trained teacher as agricultural, a doctor, a nurse, midwife, a handicraft teacher, an engineer, an infant teacher, a craftsman such as a weaver or a potter, a teacher in some of the subjects, and a teacher of agriculture or music, etc. It is said that the doctor is sometimes what we should call a medical specialist, but the engineer, the farmer, or the worker, not being sufficiently qualified to be far above the level of the poor villagers among whom they work.

The brigade strikes down into the hills for three to six months or longer. Its task is to find native leaders in the villages, raise the standard of living, and then the Native leaders carry on the work when the brigade has gone, so that when it returns it is not to continue the work but to advance in its own strength at least the progress made by the last one.

The main general principles concerning and insisting on the development of local leaders are, show in the mass education campaign of Japan—Welfare, Life, and Health—been running a campaign on "Food and Family Fitness" the "3-F" campaign. It is called.

The campaign aims at teaching the Japanese villager to grow better crops and provide himself with all the materials for a more varied diet and at teaching his wife to use the three vital materials—cleanly improved cooking and general sanitation and the domestic food supply. The villager is encouraged to grow more fruit and vegetables, and to improve his farming practices by better composting, rotation of crops, manure and anti-erosion terracing; his wife is taught dietary and new recipes in cooking, methods of jam-making and preserves, and how to keep the kitchen clean and free from flies.

The first step is to go through the selected area and pick out local leaders to whom campaigners explain the idea of the campaign and work out its details in discussion with them. The leaders return to their villages to talk it over with their neighbors and work up enthusiasm and excitement. Then the campaign is opened with full use of bands and banners, pageantry and processions. The routine of classes is patterned by competitions and exhibitions such as flower and poultry exhibitions, agricultural shows, competitions for the cleanest home, best stock, seedling, and vegetables.

The Campaigner Divided His Steps

At every stage the campaigners concentrate on one or two village leaders with them. The campaign is not intended to drift off indefinitely, but it divides into stages each with its target, and each designed to place the villagers where they will have made definite progress and that it would be fun to go on to the next stage.

The main task of the mass educator is to persuade the people to initiate, or be persuaded to initiate, the campaign, to be thankful, and not to discourage it because their interest is not at first directed at the point he has been working at. The well-known mass education campaign at Udi in south-eastern Rhodesia was run as a literacy campaign, very much on the lines of the one which led one literacy campaign run by Mrs. H. P. G. at Chidondo in Southern Rhodesia. The literacy campaign at Udi, therefore, has not very far gone some hundreds of people some forward, and many of them became literate, but there was no sign that the literacy movement was about to spread through spontaneous initiative. Then, just as the people began to become slack and to drift away, there came a group of men encouraging, trained and spurred on by interest.

in quite another direction. The village of Chidondo, home to the campaigners and said effect. The literacy campaign is all over well, but if you really want to help us, you don't give us a cash card and a photo of a clinic. That is what we really want.

To the lasting glory, Mr. ... the district officer in charge of the campaign, replied: "I can give you a road and a clinic any more than I can give you literacy. If you would like to learn to read you would have to work for it. If you want a road and a clinic you will have to work for it. What I can do is to give you advice and help. Just as I could do in literacy, if you will provide the labour and some of the money, I will provide the technical advice and some of the rest of the money."

So the main work was done. The district officer and the Native authorities provided the money and built the road. The villagers turned out in force to cut down the bush, make the road, and rebuild the buildings.

Each village rivalled the others. Other villages must have their roads and bridges, schools and dispensaries, and so the movement spread all over the district with schools and co-operative shops.

The point is that the Native authorities thought that the Udi people were interested in literacy was not what the Udi people were most interested in at that time. It is possible, even probable, that without the literacy campaign the Udi villages would not have been stimulated to take the initiative in demanding a road and a clinic. The Mr. Chawichee given a final warning to the Udi people, and ask if it is to be done. The movement would have collapsed.

With these considerations in mind, the Colonial Office summer conference held at Cambridge last August, ventured to say that literacy campaigns are a movement to raise community standards, to be carried out with the active participation of the community. The concrete needs that it provides, and the initiative must be sustainable by the available resources. But the education of the illiterate must be undertaken by a special type of teacher or instructor. It is a matter for every administrator and technical officer active in the field. We must accept the fact that working in the development of underdeveloped territories, what is the special job of the administrator is also a mass educator responsible for stimulating the people's own initiative for community betterment.

Obstacles To the Overseas

There are many obstacles to literacy campaigns. There is the obstacle so common in Africa, of a multiplicity of languages which makes it a tremendously complicated and difficult task to produce the reading material without losing the sense of literacy, and a social structure which may be impractical, and which is wide spread. It is the fact that some of the technical staff of the campaigns, and some who are not, do not have professional duties, and are not integrated into the normal professional way, and that their time and energy are not concentrated on the value of mass education.

Another obstacle is the fact that the very literate man has more difficulty in entering into the complete sympathy with the uneducated, and to tend to look after what they do not understand, or to tend to see only what they do not understand, or to tend to see only what they do not understand.

This is the only obstacle, it is the only obstacle. It is the only obstacle, it is the only obstacle. It is the only obstacle, it is the only obstacle.

I doubt if we shall ever see the sweeping and permanent mass education, as long as we are working in the short-term campaign run by a district officer or by a team of a welfare team. I think the best hope for mass education would be a missionary (not a Government officer) with a long and unbroken tradition in a group of missionaries, and in the place for a really long time, say 100 years, to be training the language and the customs of the people, loved by them, and working not at evangelizing, but in the conventional sense, not at running a school, but at training the people in their own conditions, at the point of training the people, who will be asked to work on for them. It will require patience, understanding and sympathy, at a very high degree, but the end to be gained is that the price will be paid and the people will be trained.

Improving Africa's Water Supplies

Professor Debenham's Review and Recommendations

OVER A GREAT PART of the African plateau the rainfall is adequate in amount but backward in its seasonal incidence. A chief object of much of the development of water resources must therefore be to conserve at least delay the sun of during the rainy season, writes Professor Frank Debenham in his report on the water resources of East and Central Africa.

The means recommended include the encouragement of indigenous forest, the placing of trap check-weirs at the headwaters of streams, the gradual introduction of village-scale reservoirs, and the treatment of lamboel (marshes) to reduce the loss by evaporation.

His emphasis is on the small-scale theme of conservation rather than the large, on construction work carried out largely by local African labour rather than by contract, and on the inculcation of a sense of responsibility towards water supplies on the part of the African authorities.

These are mainly long-term measures and can come into being only slowly. The short-term plans for drilling and well-sinking in each territory are fully supported, but suggestions are made for the use of a small and mobile type of drill for reconnaissance work in siting boreholes. For sandy or alluvial country the use of a mobile jet-drilling outfit is strongly recommended, as also is the idea of horizontal jet-drilling into water-bearing sands and alluvial banks.

Suggestions are also made for the treatment of sand-traps as a form of conservation of the slender supplies of water, and mainly in arid districts is a complete of some importance, deserving strong encouragement.

Improving Yield of Springs

For areas of higher rainfall the importance of the drought-resistance of reservoirs is underlined. Methods of increasing the yield of springs by simple and local means are examined. On these matters attention has been drawn to describe those which can be undertaken by settlers without any existing knowledge and by Native groups with occasional supervision by a technical officer or a white official.

The need for more data regarding water resources is recognized to be great, and recommendations of two kinds are made with this in view. The actual observation of rainfall, river discharge, etc., can be carried out fairly easily by residents, either officials or settlers, and a pamphlet describing such observations was written for the Northern Rhodesian Government, which has printed it. This has been made available to the governments of other territories.

For many districts the visiting engineers have had either scanty or no supplementary reconnaissance surveys themselves on the wide assumptions before drawing up their recommendations. It is suggested that for such projects the visits of professional experts' time can be avoided by encouraging small-scale operations of junior engineers or locally or temporarily students to make the reconnaissance surveys of a hydrological type.

The cause of the critical rise and fall in the level of Lake Nyasa is discussed in detail. The method of flooding on the Mangwezi Swamps in Northern Rhodesia was the subject of a survey to the effect of its rise and fall are outlined in general terms, and a reconnaissance survey is recommended. Improvements also are mentioned on the Mangwezi Swamps are discussed. There is a strong recommendation for an expedition to survey the project for the development of the Mangwezi Swamps in the borge of the Lake Nyasa. The fully worked-out scheme for the Mangwezi Swamps is also mentioned and is approved.

That the alternative Kafue scheme, which is likely to give much cheaper power, should be examined before it is too late.

Development of the water shed of the Uaso Nyiro River in Kenya receives some notice. The recommendations, supplementary to those of Dr. Dixey, relate to the possibility of piping supplies for watering, planting. Recommendations are made for the reclamation of irrigable land at Lake Jipe in the Taveta district.

The writer is emphatic on the need to establish courses of training for Africans in the simpler constructions required for water development, and the psychological value of a measure of self-help concerning water supplies is stressed throughout the report. The value of demonstration schemes in the treatment of water is underlined, provided arrangements be made for Africans from other but similar areas to view the demonstrations.

Highlighting Man in the Street

In the introduction Professor Debenham writes: "World production of food cannot be based on world philanthropy, for there is no such thing except in the minds of the few. It will have to be planned in the main upon the general economics of supply and demand, on factors in the widest sense, and in spite of backward ideologies and occasional narrow nationalisms. We must take the world as we find it, and do the best we can."

The first point is awareness by the man in the street, who ultimately votes for or against the development that the plea for United Nations action for peace, food, the "hundredth man" is not just idle theory, but a prime necessity if disaster is to be avoided.

He must be told to blunt terms that the population of the world has increased by more than 25% since the century began, that the present world food shortages is not just the result of the six years of war, and that the under-nourishment which he himself is beginning to feel has been chronic in many countries outside Europe for centuries. He must be told that it is the white races, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon peoples, who are not increasing in numbers, and be reminded sharply that English-speaking people comprise both the United States of America, the richest nation in the world, and the British Commonwealth of Nations, which spread throughout the world.

It heeds to be framed in this way by a vision, all too real, of the surges of Asia flooding and food supplies falling behind the Dnieper; the map is the strangest stimulus he is comforted by the reflection that there are still undeveloped spaces in the world, and that these are to a large extent controlled either actually or economically by the nations which hitherto have shown by practice as well as precept the best appreciation of the situation, the British and the Americans, closely followed by the French.

After a Substantive Course

steadily speaking one might call Africa and South America the substance continents. In the sense that over the globe mankind after their private divisions for their own interests, and not much more, still has the best of the temperate zones of those copious lands of the temperate and subtropical, where it is hard to resist the attraction that there are the law-it-easy parts of the world. It is there that on the whole, the inimitable human spirit has always been especially since European administration or influence has defined their way of life, war, disease and backward practices.

There, too, has been the most pronounced form of independence in the rest of the world for the basic needs. It has indeed been the policy of most of the administration of Africa to keep these two countries for their own benefit, and to keep them free from immigration and economic struggle.

It is a pity that a change of tempo if not of direction should be impressed upon the established system. The best protection of the world's resources, which is characteristic of several of the great nations in their tropical dependencies. The regret must apply particularly to the British rule in Africa, which in spite of willful misunderstanding by other nations, sets an example in the treatment of backward peoples, which is entirely new in world history.

Published by Colonial Research Publication No. 1948, at Dar es Salaam, by H.M. Swanger.

Professor Arthur Lewis on Colonial Development

Tanganyika Groundnut Scheme Too Slowly Capitalized

INCREASE IN COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION means a nation-social revolution, said Professor W. Arthur Lewis when addressing the Manchester Statistical Society last week.

He continued: "There is especially a tendency to think that the problem can be by-passed by developing large-scale plantation projects in the Colonies on the model of the plantations in the tropics. This is an illusion."

"The big land all-questions of desirability—and the economic difficulties here are always glossed over—and the resources for this type of development simply are not available."

"The thousands of capital units to be used to re-employ labour. The Tanganyika scheme planned for £700 of capital per worker, most not more than being near £1,000, and means that the cost of schemes is among the most highly capitalized undertakings in the world."

"We can find £25 million for one of these or £50 million for two but it is an illusion to think that the most starved country will be able to pursue such a type of development of this kind."

Peasants Can't Produce More

"The sooner we tear our eyes away from the fascination of big numbers and sizes, and see clearly how to make existing peasant producers on existing lands produce more, the nearer we shall be to making big strides in development."

"The truth is that Governments now prepare to invest capital in a big way in agriculture. The official mind is receptive to the idea of public works useful to agriculture—to roads, water supplies, and even belatedly, belts and nets to river control and irrigation schemes."

"It is less receptive to the provision of services such as machinery, tools and processing plants, and still less receptive to schemes for lending money of working capital in kind directly to the peasants or through village organizations."

"Some £25 million put into peasant production in Nigeria would repay itself rapidly, but the idea is not so spectacular and attractive as £25 million put into new plantations."

Imports and Inflation

"It is rather tragic that the case for positive industrialization has received so little attention, because this has meant that in the frame of industrialization that the world has been experiencing for some years the Colonies have gone off in a different direction, giving fairly good prices for primary products, have therefore experienced considerable inflations, which have carried some cost-of-living index numbers to 40 and more compared with 1939."

"More agricultural development will only make these inflations worse, unless the U.K. agrees to allow the Colonies to import much more than they have been getting."

"The Colonies are most short of textiles, and with so much textile machinery being made in Lancashire I think we have a good opportunity to help the Colonies by sending out some of this machinery to start local industries."

"Governments under plan on a large scale when dealing with industries, though on only a fraction of the scale involved in the £25 million project which is a small-scale affair—it was not agriculture."

"The common illusion that the average U.K. balance of payments can be eliminated by buying from the Colonies instead of from the dollar countries, the

professor pointed out, that so long as restrictions on Colonial trade purchases continue the U.K. may get away without doing much."

"This is then a form of voluntary import of capital from the Colonies, which would be during the war and for some time after, but it makes no sense of talk of Colonial development, besides continuing to subsidize the Colonies to the serious inflation by which they are all beset at present."

"The U.K. must seek for competitive terms, and Colonial development will not protect her from this necessity. The less it can be for her to make selling easier by increasing the buying power of her businessmen at the expense of the buying power of those who are less favourably disposed towards British goods."

Trade Talks are Planned

"So far as the U.K. Government is concerned, the immediate object of Colonial Development must be to persuade the holders of funds of capital to invest in a few very simple, but profitable, schemes. The case for such development is not a case of the generalization of the U.K. which means that the U.K. should be able to do the same."

"It is in the interests of the Colonies to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies, and it is in the interests of the U.K. to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies."

"The U.K. Government is not yet ready to discuss the possibility of a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies, but it is in the interests of the Colonies to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies."

"The U.K. Government is not yet ready to discuss the possibility of a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies, but it is in the interests of the Colonies to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies."

Industrialization and Investment

"Effective purchase of machinery and equipment for the Colonies is essential, but it is essential to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies, and it is in the interests of the Colonies to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies."

"The U.K. Government is not yet ready to discuss the possibility of a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies, but it is in the interests of the Colonies to have a more direct and effective form of investment in the Colonies."

Letters to the Editor

Educating Africans in England

Comments of Miss Margery Perham

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—Your issue of December 4 reported a discussion at the Joint East and Central African Board under the heading "Training of Educating Africans in England." I think that some of the facts and figures quoted, as well as some of the opinions, may give a misleading impression.

The general conclusion to be drawn was that the Colonial Office had done little or nothing to assist the large numbers of African students. No one could maintain that in a task so large, dispersed, and inherently difficult, and one which developed so rapidly, the authorities, official or academic, have done all that was ideally possible.

But a great deal has been done by the newly organized Welfare Department, which has branches in the provinces and has been assisted by experienced officers appointed by the Colonial Governments and the British Council. Much care is taken by the department, working in co-operation with advisory committees in the Colonies and with the university authorities here, over the selection and proper allocation of students, especially those holding scholarships or Government grants. It is much more difficult to guide and assist the private students who come over on their own initiative and who may have neither the funds nor the competence for the courses they attempt. Against these are students who neglect to take advantage of the several forms of help offered.

As to figures, there are 3,481 Colonial students in Britain. There are not, as stated in your report of the discussion, 3,000, but 1,712 students from African Colonies. Of these, 1,282 come from West Africa and 430 from East and Central Africa. Of the latter figure only 70 are Africans. Of the 1,112 students from Africa not more than half, but 61, hold scholarships.

As to the allowances, which were criticized, these run from £250 to £450, but they are supplemented by grants for fees, for travel, and by a clothing allowance. I understand the figure is being increased to meet the new costs. The amount of accommodation has been very high, but it has eased slightly during the last year. A small donation from the Board or other sources for hostels could probably be used; it should be remembered that many Colonial students do not want to live in Colonial hostels, but in general university residences or in private houses. The British Council, which has done much and is planning to do more than hitherto in this field, aims at taking Colonial and other students in the proportions of one to two-thirds in hostels.

Turning to the more general aspects, it appears to be true that a large number, perhaps a majority, of Colonial students in England develop very critical views of the imperial connexion, and a number, possibly a minority, of those towards it. This tendency could not be controlled, but would rather be exacerbated by any deliberate attempt to inculcate students while they are here from "subversive" influences which would be difficult to identify or define or by putting obstacles in the way of their coming to Britain.

The policy, as stated in your report, is to develop undergraduate studies in the Colonies and begin studies over here for special courses of graduate studies. We may certainly hope that more of our students may develop a more balanced and rational outlook than some of the young extremists we have over here now, but we need not expect there to be anything but a very limited number to have the hope that we see in the more wiser students; they may show a greater realization of the problems of Africa which, more than externally imposed barriers, stand in the way of self-government.

Of course, however, I am sure having started upon this path of giving higher education to Africans, we should not stop in any way limit or grade the gift, but both in Britain and Africa give with both hands the very best we have, whatever the risks to our own immediate national interests may appear to be.

The bitterness and emotionalism of some Africans comes from recognizable causes, and if they are to be modified in time it will not be by less knowledge or freedom, neither of which can conveniently be rationed, but by more. If I have faith for the future this is not despairing, but is based upon many years' experience of teaching and meeting African students.

Yours faithfully

MARGERY PERHAM

[Miss Perham, who has had exceptional experience of African students in England, agrees it will be noted, with the main points which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has made in that the authorities have not done all they might (and) in our view, should have done, that a number of the students are irrational, "young extremists" and embrace Communism to be included towards life and that the right policy is to develop undergraduate studies in the Colonies and begin students in the country for post-graduate work and other special courses.]

As to the figures, those which we gave were taken from public statements by the Colonial Office, especially who was evidently not well informed for his criticism in the use of his pen. Miss Perham's figures are, in most, welcome. Why were these figures not made public by the Colonial Office?

As to the exaggerated criticisms pointed by the Colonial Governments to the welfare departments East and Central Africa had to such extent as they have until very recently. Now there are two such complaints of which has received in Kenya and the other in Uganda. The former has certainly been improved by their appointment of a chief followed our earlier criticism.

It would be to say the great majority of the students are wisely allocated, but we know of most of the students for which of them, as we are here, but we do not, and must not, give certain African students a special treatment, unless prejudicial.

The allowances we repeat are still inadequate in many cases, and their inadequacy has been one of the causes of borrowing by Africans, in some cases, and people who are taking Communist leanings. We have seen the expense accounts of some of the students and have no doubt that there is a good case for an increase in the allowances, especially for those in London, where costs are highest. The Colonial Office has been aware for many months of this difficulty, but even now the matter is still being studied, and we are waiting for a few days with African students, who are waiting for their money, and we are not sure that they are being kept out of it. There can be no reason for this, unless it is to the detriment of the students, and no provision of money which will cover their reasonable needs.—ED. E. A. & R. N. J.

Homes for Freed Peoples

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The Governor of Southern Rhodesia has headed an appeal for the construction of homes for the Coloured people of this Colony.

These homes have become an absolute necessity owing to the appalling conditions under which many of these old people are forced to live, and the consequent threatened evictions from properties which are now required for reconstruction purposes and industrial occupation by Europeans. We intend to build three blocks of cottages, each block containing 100 houses, at an approximate cost of £8,000 per block.

The date our first block was to be completed was the European population of this Colony at present is 1,000,000. It is most to be found our own people who are the main Donations may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Freed Peoples' Homes, P.O. Box 100, Bulwer, or transmitted to the account of the "Freed Peoples' Homes" in the Standard Bank of South Africa, Bulwer.

Yours faithfully
FREDERICK GREEN

Bulwer, Honorary Treasurer
Charles E. Smith, Honorary Secretary
Henry Seven, Honorary Secretary

BACKGROUND

Communism Under Many Labels.— "Anarchy in Indonesia under the name of nationalism is not preferable to the grant of Dominion status which the Dutch were prepared to concede. The troubles in Java, Malaya, Indo-China and Burma are a mixture of insurgent nationalism and the pitiful, or direct Communist agitation. Communism makes use of nationalism to forward its own aims, and nationalism is willing to accept guidance in terms of grant of Dominion in the 30 years of active experience of Communist agents in provoking revolution. Communism is sold as nationalism as and for the people, as advanced social democracy, as anti-Slavism and sometimes even as pacifism. The frontiers of Russia will presently be practically co-extensive with those of India, Burma and French Indo-China, and the whole of the Pacific seaboard of Asia may soon be available as a base for future exploitation."— Mr. Christopher Buckley, in *Time and Tide*.

Parliamentary Secretaries.— "A Parliamentary Secretary is not a Minister of the Crown. He is appointed by the Minister, not the Government. The position accorded to him in the official hierarchy varies, but he does not necessarily rank above all the permanent officials. He has none of the rights of a Minister, and can exercise them only by express delegation of course, it is extreme folly for a Parliamentary Secretary, who is supposed to be there to leave his jobs to take upon himself various responsibilities and duties which properly belong to people who have been trained in the job. He should not be in a position to settle anything without the express authority of the Minister or senior permanent official, if he found that a Parliamentary Secretary was tending to do things that might involve trouble or embarrassment, would be not only entitled but bound to say to him that he did not approve and that he could not act without the express authority of the Minister."— Sir John Anderson, M.P.

Management.— "On the line taken by top management depends the efficiency of all lower management levels. The nation with the most efficient top management will achieve the highest standard of living. The American method of increasing efficiency is the direct reversal of that advocated by the present British Government, instead of nationalizing industries in the United States businesses are decentralized, top management is to a maximum extent removed from the production process, and the

market is left to its own devices. South African mining shares are at their lowest level since 1932 for two reasons, (1) many mines are so much older; and (2) the real value of gold is so much less. The facts were practically the same a year and more ago, but the market was then buoyed up by the hope that the official price of gold would be raised. It was only recently, when the attitude of the Americans was pushed home by their apparent refusal to grant South Africa a loan, that this hope became dimmed. London has been impressed also by the apparent failure of South Africans to appreciate the real nature of this problem and the inadequate steps so far taken to solve it. Yet there is no need for despair. An ounce of gold will buy more wheat or cotton than it would have done a year or more ago, if it is again commoditized as a whole, that the value of gold fixed in terms of money must be increased. In some ways, in fact, the gold mining industry is in a better position to-day than it was a year ago, for the price of world inflation seems to be rising. If it does pass, the real value of gold will rise. Of course, South Africa can fill any gaps of recovery by the actions of her own people. What she needs is a Sir Stafford Cripps in her most austere mood."— *FINANCIAL TIMES*.

Parliament.— "If the Socialist Party is still in office when the anti-Communist Bill comes into being the Government can ensure that behind every part there shall be ministers of actual political agent of its own nomination. Since the basic aim is the principal favour of political disapproval, this is an advantage, for which no statesman political can be blamed as Mr. Morrison cannot be. But can Ministers be divorced to the greater detriment of political patronage open to them, once they have a large sector of unneeded trades in their hands? Will the same prominent figures of the past there will still be prices for the party, and outstanding figures of national reputation, the credit of vast numbers of voters with the Government, employment, these investments, and so to keep in office the party that has made the most success. The only way more and more industries can be placed under Government control, and the Government will be able to deal with the situation."

Italy.— "If democracy can hold Italy, the Red tide may be contained. Italy is also the clearest testing-ground of the effectiveness of American policy in Europe. Here there is no doubt as to the importance of the issue. If it is a straight contest, the Marshall Plan, with its palpable benefits to a crippled nation, versus the agitation and unlettered propaganda of the largest Communist Party outside Russia. The Dalight Communist Party claims a registered membership of 2,500,000. General support for the Communist is probably not much different from what it was in April when about 6,000,000 people voted for them and another 2,000,000 for their allies, the Neofascists. Fear, not faith, keeps the Communist flag from falling if there possibly is any work without being a Communist, there could be wholesale conversions."— Mr. Martin Moore, in *Time and Tide*.

Europe and the World.— "The problem of Europe and the world is largely a moral one. We have the courage and the moral values to inspire us to go through the hard and difficult political seas to win a happier and more just organization. We do not generally put our own immediate personal interests first. The ultimate good of our people and the rest of the world would guide our actions, not our short-term desire to advance their interests. Never in history has a generation lived in more anxious times, or one which was so full of opportunity for those who have the courage to follow the dictates of their consciences and insist on the true moral and religious principles which alone can inspire humanity to a brave and just solution of its problems."— Sir Stafford Cripps.

Not More than Three.— "Not more than three men can be in the Lord's house. Not more than two in 10 can see their way out of the story. Not more than 10 know the secrets of the Gospel. Nobody can understand the waywardness of God's commands. Ninety are people out of 100 never go to church. Ninety are pagan rations. One who is saved is the welfare of the many. Not more than three can be in the Lord's house and ten. It assumes that more will follow after death."— The Rev. J. H. Elliott.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. Our army continues to add new pages of glory to its history." Prime Minister of Egypt.

It has typified the spirit of the British nation." Sir William Hall.

Fighting Communism in Malaya costs £11,000 a day." Sir Henry Gurney.

Purchase tax should be redesigned as a surmounting tax on accidental costs." Mr. Jean Hall.

The creation of the Middle East is a task that we must meet happily, including Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.

The memorandum to the Home Office will be a foundation to the goals of tolerance and collaboration." General Smiles.

Earnings of British Railways are falling far short of expectations." Sir Cyril Hurcombe, chairman of the British Transport Commission.

The Middle East muddle is muddle all. We have almost thrown away a few months the fruits of years of peaceful labour and of two blood wars." Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

The Press should never be treated by a local authority as not entitled to be told what the public have a right to know." Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

The Socialist ideology is so deeply ingrained in the Labour Party that even its most moderate leaders dare not advocate a complete pause in nationalization. They are reduced to finding some prospect of nationalization that will do no harm." *Economist*.

The gift of £5,000,000 to reinforce Britain's efforts to restore prosperity is a symbol that Australia is deeply conscious of the part Britain is playing in this troubled world." Mr. J. A. Beasley, Australian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

We are witnessing a deadly struggle between the Christian faith and a Communism which will not tolerate any form of the Christian Church unless it be subservient to itself, and which, even when it tolerates it, only too often takes care by insidious means to frustrate its activities and sap its life." The Archbishop of Canterbury.

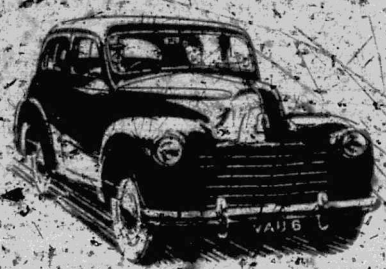
abolitionists, which had been driven underground in Germany are beginning to lift their heads. Two such organizations held meetings in the United States zone in November. — General Clay, U.S. Military Governor in Germany.

The Communists are anxious to act in Great Britain as they did last year in France. A similar plan has been prepared for this country, and the Communist Party will endeavour to apply it here, with August next as the deadline for action." Mr. St. B. Eakin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Planning is new largely in the habits of those, entirely without practical experience, in financial affairs and trade. This inevitably leads to avoidable miscalculations and blunders of a major order, as well as to a tendency to apply the same medicine regardless of the condition of the patient." Mr. G. H. Abbot.

Mr. Spence was appointed chairman of the agricultural committee of the Labour Party, partly, no doubt, because of his great fact and penetrating intellect, but mainly because of his encyclopaedic knowledge of farming gained from a close study of the behaviour of sheep and cats in flower pots." *Observer*, political correspondent.

They're new
and they're news



these two
Vauxhalls!

The VELOX is the high performance model with a smooth six cylinder engine of 2 1/2 litres, with flashing acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 15.5 seconds and a true top speed of 75 m.p.h. without effort. Exceptional performance is combined with low fuel consumption, 25.28 m.p.g. with normal driving. Unladen weight 2,390 lbs.

The WYVERN, 4 cyl. 1 1/2 litres, is the true economy model, giving utmost fuel saving with efficient performance above average in the 1 1/2 litre class. It does 23.35 m.p.g. with normal driving, has lively acceleration and a good turn of speed up to 64 m.p.h. Unladen weight 2,190 lbs.

Both are spacious, four-seaters, and are new in full-scale production. We shall be glad to supply full details of these fine cars.

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. BOX 951 NAIROBI

Sole and approved distributors, East Africa, by Messrs. Bruce Brothers Ltd. Nairobi, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Zomba, Lusaka, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. K. HARRIS, M.P., is visiting Kenya.
MR. VIVIAN E. OGBY has returned to London from Lebanon.

LEIBU, COLONEL R. A. O. SHILE has been appointed Director of Fisheries in Uganda.

SIR WALFORD and LADY SELBY are visiting Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

SIR GILBERT KENNIE was holding the "Copperbelt" of Northern Rhodesia this week and next.

SIR J. G. I. TALJAARD, of Lusaka, is the new secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union.

LORD and LADY DELVERTON sail to-day for the ATHLONE CASTLE, in South Africa and Rhodesia.

LAWTAN M. SOMSALU, general manager of East African Airways, is in England on a short business visit.

MR. W. D. JAMONT, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is due in London in a few days for a short visit.

MRS. GORDON, a 62-year-old English business woman in Kampala, has been appointed Portuguese Consul for Uganda.

MR. JACK WHISTLER now edits the *Sudan Star*, and HAMISH DAVIDSON having been promoted managing editor.

DR. HARRING, of the Medical Research Council, has arrived in Tanganyika to undertake research on leishmaniasis.

SIR JOHN SHUTE, who died last September, left E.68,164. He had been keenly interested in East African affairs for many years.

MR. G. M. PATTERSON, newly Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, has arrived in Sierra Leone to take up his duties as Attorney-General.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, Command, and LADY DOWLER are visiting Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

THE RT. HON. NOEL EDWARD NOEL BUXTON, at one time joint president of the Anti-Slavery Society, whose death we reported recently, left £232,348.

MR. CHRISTOPHER COX, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is about to leave for West Africa for a visit of about three months.

MR. A. W. STEVENS, a director of McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., who was the first manager of the Sudan subsidiary, has been on a business visit to Khartoum.

MR. P. M. MORTON has taken over the management of the Kampala branch of Messrs. Bovill, Mathieson and Co., Ltd. in place of MR. D. L. YOPP, now on leave.

MR. A. W. ARMOUR has retired from the board of Messrs. Becker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in East and Central Africa.

MR. ALAN BAILEY, third son of Sir Barclay Bigham, Chief Justice of Kenya, and Lady Bigham, and Miss MARGARET MORGAN DAVIES will shortly be married in Nairobi.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, who recently arrived by air from East Africa, is on the point of leaving for the United States and Mexico. He hopes to return to London in about a month.

MR. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, who served in the East African campaign of 1914-18 as a medical officer, is likely to have his book "Claws of Gold" financed by Sir Alexander Galloway.

MR. LEONARD COVATKELI, who recently visited Tanganyika Territory for the B.B.C., addressed the Overseas League in London on Tuesday evening on the groundnut scheme.

MR. NEWER MAX, director of the East African Posts and Reclamations Department, is shortly to resign his appointment. He has served in Tanganyika Territory for 20 years.

SIR JAMES MILNE, a director of Newcastle Railway Co., and formerly General manager of the Great Eastern Railway, and LADY MILNE, are out on board in the Warwick Castle on their way to Mysaland.

THE DUCHESS OF ATRIOL, MR. N. G. BARRETT, MR. LESLIE BOLLINAN, M.P., and COLONEL W. H. ALSTON have been elected honorary members of the Southern Rhodesia Defence and Freedom League.

CAPTAIN HARRY DIBBLE, who first went to the Sudan with the Egyptian Army in 1920, and four years later was seconded to the Sudan Government as commandant of the railway police, has retired after 27 years' service.

DR. RIM HINDEN, secretary of the Indian Colonial Bureau, and MR. R. SORESENSEN, M.P., who has likewise shows much interest in East African questions, are visiting West Africa as the guests of the Nigerian Youth Movement.

MR. G. C. TURNER, headmaster of Charterhouse, and former principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is to address a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society on January 26.

LORD ROCKLEY, a retired brigadier in the Royal Artillery, who served from 1939 to 1947 with the Ministry of Supply, recently visited Kampala. He is a member of the Foreign and Colonial Trusts Ltd., and of the Athlone Club.

A committee composed of CAPTAIN HUGH BROWN, LIEUT. COLONEL C. LIDZBOKI, MR. JAMES MACKIE, and CAPTAIN E. A. SPIERS has been appointed by the Native National Farmers' Union to examine the marketing services in the Colony.

MR. G. S. LINDBERG, Merchant Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, arrived back in London last week after completing a fortnight's tour of inspection of B.O.A.C. flying-boat bases and airfields in East Central and South Africa.

MR. ALAN CRAWFORD, M.P., former Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will give a talk on "The Commonwealth Idea" at the Friends' International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. on January 24.

MR. F. E. B. GOURLAY, chief commissioner of the International Tea Bureau (Africa), recently had discussions in Southern Rhodesia with MR. F. C. LLOYD, commissioner for Central Africa, and MR. H. H. GODECAUX, commissioner for South Africa.

LORD SALISBURY, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, and formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord GRANBARR, who has been ordered two months' rest by his doctors, and LADY SALISBURY are to spend some weeks in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

In the five-year farming competitions conducted by the South Marmalade Farmers' Association in Southern Rhodesia, MR. NORMAN TRAVELLS has won the Johnson's Plate, and Sigmund cups: MR. JOHN BEDFORD the Wautenaar cup, and MR. WILLIAM SMITH-BARTON the Salisbury peasant cup.

The weekly charge for small advertisements (less of a trade character) is 2d. per word per insertion.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG ENGLISH MALE AND FEMALE, 20-25 years, in East Africa Government. Home and public health experience, no military service. Public health and community work in Kenya, Tanganyika. No. 10, Richmond Square, London, W.C.1.

DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER (21), enrolled assistant nurse, with three years' nursing experience, domestic science and secretarial training, desires to enter a Kenyan hospital with medical background, if possible in Kenya, preferably Malindi. Please apply to Box 1000, East Africa, AND 10, Richmond Square, London, W.C.1.

SIR ANDERSON MONTAGUE BARLOW was, among those to whom Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, former editor of the *Daily Express* and chairman of London Express Newspapers Ltd., left a memento in his will.

GEORGE SCHUSTER, a former member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, is to discuss overseas students in Britain in the B.H.C. Home Service Week's Good Cause on Sunday, January 31. He will speak on behalf of the East and West Friendship Council of which he is president.

MR. J. A. PLUMMER, chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, left London by air on Tuesday for Tanganyika to take temporary executive control of the groundnuts scheme owing to the illness of Major-General Desmond Harrison who has been ordered several weeks rest.

MISS OWENGOLEN CARTER, Professor of Governmental (Political Science) at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, has been visiting East Africa, the Rhodesias and the Union. Her book on "The British Commonwealth and International Security" was published in 1947 by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

CAMPBELL C. WALKER, who is believed to be the first farmer in Southern Rhodesia to practise artificial insemination in an effort to stem epizootics, has a 400-acre farm at Mount Pleasant, near Salisbury, and is using the method on his herd of Friesians. Many experts consider this method the only means of preventing the spread of epizootics.

SIR WACENT OLENDAY, British Resident in Zanzibar, attended the annual general meeting of the Zanzibar Boy Scouts Association, at which Mr. A. N. BHALOO was elected president. In his report Mr. O. C. GRANT mentioned the communal services rendered by Scouts during the recent strike and the training courses conducted by MR. JOHN CHABBA, of Uganda.

COLONEL H. F. M. SURGEY is organizing secretary for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the appeal in those territories in support of the Sir John Ophthalmic Hospital and Training Institution, which is to be erected in Johannesburg at a cost of about £500,000. Mrs. M. H. PEARSON, Mrs. D. POWERS-JONES, Mrs. M. ROSS, Dr. R. M. MORRIS (medical director), COMMANDER J. P. COCHRAN, MR. W. G. SMITH, and Mr. E. H. TOM are the other members of the local committee.

MR. R. FRASER has been reappointed a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council for a further two years, and LIBBY MAE KAWAUA KAWAUA (Buganda) and MR. YAMON INYON (Eastern Province) non-official members for one year. MR. MATEYO MATENYA (Western Province) and Mr. K. M. M. MANGI (Northern Province) have been appointed non-official members for one year in the places of MR. M. M. MBEKO and MR. MATAYO AMOT respectively.

CONSTABLE JOSEPH NIMOT KIRIKIRO, who joined Tanganyika police in 1947, has been awarded the King's Police Medal for Gallantry. The citation states that single-handed Constable Joseph stayed an African headman from attack by a mob of 200 natives, whose apparent and declared intention was to murder him. Though pelted with stones and knives, and without hope of assistance, Constable Joseph stood his ground in the *kraal*, his firing only after repeated warnings.

Mrs. M. G. WALKER, one of a well-known herd of Friesian cattle, has sold his farms in this country and is for Southern Rhodesia, to make preparations to receive 20 families, mostly from his English estate, on 12,000 acres of Southern Rhodesian land owned by Mrs. F. KEMP. Police officials said he begets the most valuable herd to leave this country, will be sent for the venture. The new estate may have its own church, hospital, and school.

Last African Service Appointments

RECENT PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:

Mr. L. M. Boyd, district officer, to be provincial commissioner, Uganda; Mr. W. E. Cousins, assistant accountant to be accountant, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. A. H. P. Curten, police cadet, Tanganyika, to be assistant superintendent of police, Basutoland; Mr. E. C. Egan, from Palestine, to be administrative officer, Kenya; Mr. H. Gillman, agricultural officer, to be senior agricultural officer, Tanganyika; Mr. J. R. Kennedy, from Palestine, to be assistant land officer, Tanganyika.

Mr. D. S. Le Poidevin, superintendent of police, Zanzibar, to be assistant superintendent of police, Uganda; Miss A. Robinson, district officer, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Tanganyika; Mr. C. H. Milne, Assistant Chief Secretary to be Deputy Provincial Secretary, Tanganyika; Mr. S. A. Watson, district officer, to be deputy provincial commissioner, Tanganyika; and Mr. J. B. White, assistant director of public works, to be deputy director of public works, Uganda.

New appointments include:

Administrative Service: British, Scotland—Messrs. N. Hall and D. J. Lewis, Kenya; Mr. L. P. Nimmo, Nyasaland; Mr. R. E. N. Smith, Tanganyika; Messrs. N. A. I. Fisher, and H. L. Smith.

Education Service: Kenya—Mr. G. E. Arthur, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. G. F. Hardingham, Tanganyika; Miss B. E. Daepff and Miss E. R. J. Harris.

Geological Survey Service: Kenya—Messrs. F. W. Binge and D. I. Seafie, Tanganyika—Mr. T. C. James.

Miscellaneous: Mr. N. G. C. Schubert, mechanical engineer, water development, Tanganyika; Dr. C. Cahya, medical officer, Kenya; Mr. L. A. W. Hodson, assistant auditor, Kenya; Dr. H. T. Laycock, medical officer, British Somaliland; Mr. P. S. Leathem and Mr. V. G. Lloyd, surgeons, Kenya; Miss F. M. Storer, woman administrative assistant, Tanganyika; Mr. D. J. Higgins, technical officer, Uganda; Mr. G. R. Price, assistant architect, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. R. E. Willh, engineer, P.W.D. Uganda.

Obituary

LORD WATERFORD, who has died in East at the age of 72, did much big game hunting in East and Central Africa.

MR. GEORGE WHITEFOOT, a survivor of the Metabale and Zulu expeditions, died recently in Salisbury at the age of 75.

MR. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG LIDDLE, who has died in Dar es Salaam, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Liddle, of Cambridge.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE STONE, who went to Kenya in 1906 as an assistant paymaster in the King's African Rifles, and transferred to the administration in 1919, has died in Sherborne.

MRS. MURIEL MURPHY LEWIS, who founded Lintilla first orchestra in 1904, died only recently at the age of 74. She arrived in the Colony in 1901 and was a well-known social worker.

THE REV. HENRY COFFINER BULL, for 47 years rector of Bugashi, Sumat, whose only son was killed in a motor accident in Nairobi in 1937, has died in this country at the age of 81.

MRS. ADA GAFFNEY, well-known in the West Jackson district for her church and Red Cross work, died recently in Northern Rhodesia. Born in England, she lived in Canada and then in Malaya where she took charge of a home for Eurasian girls. In Fort Jackson she had a small primary school for four years.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY JAMES COLE, who has died in Cambridge at the age of 64, was at one time C.O. at the Colonial Office, and later on the staff of the King's African Rifles. He returned to the Colonial Office in 1942 to take charge of the war material dealing with prisoners of war and civilian internets, and retired from the Army two years ago.

Central African Federation

Major H. K. McKee's Broadcast

SOME FORM OF CONSTITUTIONAL UNITY of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has been suggested since the days of Cecil Rhodes, who hoped that South Africa would form the base with which the territories to the north would unite. South Africa is probably further away from constitutional unification with its northern neighbours today than it was then, but a closer constitutional agreement between Southern and Northern Rhodesia has gradually increased in importance.

In Northern Rhodesia the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias has been the main political issue for the past 20 or 25 years. It was hoped that complete amalgamation would be possible but the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is now considered more practicable and more capable of achievement.

Problems of Amalgamation

Amalgamation would mean the abolition of the three existing Governments and the establishment of one Government to legislate for the three territories, whereas federation would mean the establishment of a Central Government in addition to the three local Governments. Amalgamation would be unworkable unless the Imperial Government relinquished its control of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which it does not think the Imperial Government would do at this stage. It would retain control of Native Affairs if the territories were federated. Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, is free to do what it wishes, whereas Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are Protectorates and the Imperial Government has certain obligations to the African community for which it acts as trustee. This means that before constitutional changes of any magnitude could be effected in those Protectorates the Imperial Government would have to be satisfied that the changes were acceptable to the African community.

I think the Africans in Northern Rhodesia would agree to federation, but not amalgamation. The Africans in Northern Rhodesia are not very advanced in political affairs, and they are sceptical of any change, even though it might be to their advantage. I do not expect that the change under federation would directly affect the constitutional rights of the African community to any great extent, and this would suit the African community, because at his present stage of development the African means that his constitutional affairs should remain in the hands of the Imperial Government.

African Progress in the Two Rhodesias

It would be difficult for an unbiased observer to state that the progress of the Africans in Southern Rhodesia has not been just as rapid or even more so than that of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia. A large number of Africans from Northern Rhodesia go to Southern Rhodesia to work, mainly because they believe that their economic conditions are more favourable in Southern Rhodesia. I think the Africans generally feel that there are slight economic advantages in Southern Rhodesia, but that they have political advantages in Northern Rhodesia.

The two Rhodesias in both spheres are not so far apart that they would be a barrier to integration. It is mainly because of differences of viewpoint on Native Policy that the two Rhodesias have not already been amalgamated or federated.

The large majority of Europeans in both Rhodesias would favour some form of constitutional unity at the

Continued abbreviated report of a broadcast discussion Monday evening with the General in which in the latter service of the Rhodesias. Major McKee represents the Government of Northern Rhodesia in London.

earliest possible date. That is certainly the majority view in Northern Rhodesia.

Although the political architecture of federating territories which have different forms of Government may be difficult, these three territories have so many interests in common that it should be quite easy to select a range of subjects on which federated agreement would be possible almost immediately. It should be just as easy to leave for future consideration and solution those subjects, such as Native Affairs, which are likely to give rise to controversy.

I do not wish to see any quick change in the constitution of the three Governments. I think each territory will retain its own identity for many a long day. I have never favoured the idea that Northern Rhodesia should be absorbed by Southern Rhodesia—any more than I would favour the idea of Scotland being taken over by England.

A Central African Council meets regularly to consider matters of common interest to the three territories. It has no executive powers, but its president and members include the Prime Ministers of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so that it is in fact a Federal Advisory Council.

Chingola School

CHINGOLA SCHOOL, Northern Rhodesia, has produced a very creditable school magazine, thanks by no means least to a clever design and advertisements prepared by J. D. D. Cave and E. B. Waller. The principal, Mr. E. C. Hobrough, who reports that the number of pupils should soon reach 100, pays a warm tribute to Miss Waller, who has retired after 10 years' service, for the last two years acting principal, and to the married women in Chingola who had had previous teaching experience and volunteered their services when other staff could not be obtained. Since the end of the war the arrival of many new pupils from Great Britain and South Africa has shown that the local children can, more than hold their own. "We are standard for standard, more than six months ahead of other countries," says Mr. Hobrough. The school houses are named Syringa, Jazsaranda, Mimosa and Flamboyant.

Rogue and Vagabonds

THE COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS for one purpose or another is an ever-growing trade in Kenya, says Mr. Hobson, the collector-general, when introducing an amendment to the Penal Code. The two objects were to prevent irresponsible and dishonest collectors from imposing on gullible persons in public places and make sure that money was actually disposed for which it was given. Permits to collect would be issued by the district commissioner or the commissioner of police, who would have the right to insist on publication in the Press of accounts for any money collected. Mr. Hobson pointed out that persons convicted under the Bill would receive the appellation of "rogue and vagabond," which he thought entirely suitable.

Meals for Africans

AN INQUIRY INTO THE FINANCING of the location of Chingola was demanded recently by the Bulawayo Municipal Council on the grounds that when it was leased to Native tenants a profit of between £20 and £30 resulted, whereas the Council had to run the premises themselves for nine months with a £100 loss. The proposal has now been made that the Municipality should sell books of meal-tickets to employers from whom their Native employees would buy them at a price for several pence each, entitling them to a complete meal at the location eating-house, or soup, meat, bread and tea. It is estimated that the cheap price should increase the turnover sufficiently to cover the deficit.

Chartered Shares Fall £6,000,000 Threat of N. Rhodesian Royalties Tax

MILLIONS OF POUNDS have been knocked off the market capitalization of British South Africa (Chartered) Company shares and stock units in a few days as a result of public knowledge that a tax may be imposed in Northern Rhodesia on the royalties derived by the company from the production of minerals in that territory.

On Wednesday of last week, after the shares had been falling sharply for two days on the Stock Exchange, the *Financial Times* published a telegram from Southern Rhodesia which read:

"Although no official statement has yet been issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government, nor is one likely before the next session of the Legislative Council in March, there is a definite possibility that the Colonial Secretary in London has already approved in principle either an outright purchase of the mineral rights at present held by the British South Africa Company or the taxation of royalties collected by the company."

These royalties have increased considerably since the war because they are based on a percentage of the gross value of the output, and the market price of copper, the principal mineral produced, has more than doubled since the war.

For some time past the non-official members of the Legislative Council, led by Mr. Roy Welensky, have conducted a campaign against royalties, but the recent constitutional reforms has presented an opportunity by way of a majority in the Council to give effective voice to their protest.

Mr. Welensky's Warning

Several weeks ago Mr. Welensky, speaking in the debate on the Appropriation Ordinance, warned the Government that he proposed during the March session to table a motion requesting permission to introduce a royalties tax. "We shall carry it," said Mr. Welensky, "because my colleagues are with me."

Once this motion was carried he would approach the Governor for permission to introduce the necessary Bill. If permission is refused, he continued, "there will be trouble."

The resident director of the British South Africa Company, Sir Ellis Robins, said to-day that he had heard nothing officially, but proposed to request the President, Sir Douglas Malcolm, to consider making a statement to the Press.

That statement was issued on the following day. It

repeated statements in the Press, reporting the intention of Mr. Welensky, the leader of the non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, to try to obtain the passage of legislation during the March session of the Company's revenue from mining royalties, accord conformity with the information in the proposals of the directors of that company.

The directors will take any step upon the matter as they may be legally advised at any time open to them.

Meanwhile, Sir Douglas Malcolm, the president of the company, has been in communication with the Colonial Office, and has been informed that the Secretary of State, while he is, of course, aware of the desire of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to obtain the mineral rights for the people of the territory, has arrived at no final conclusion upon the subject.

On the following day the *Financial Times* published a personal comment from Sir Douglas Malcolm, who said:

"As regards the attitude of the Secretary of State, I can add nothing at all to what was authorized by the Colonial Office and included in the statement issued yesterday, but will offer this observation of my own, by way of comment."

"It is obvious that it would be of no advantage whatever to the people of the territory that the mineral rights should be obtained for them unless they could be obtained for less than they are worth."

"It is therefore no less obvious that what anyone who allows Mr. Welensky to speak for him is hinting at after is just naked robbery. It is not pretty, but then naked robbery often is not."

At the end of the previous week, before the market had been disturbed by talk of a royalties tax, Chartered £5s. units were selling at £1,000. A week later they had fallen to 50s. 6d. and the pound at about 39s.

The issued capital, rather more than £6,570,000 in shares and stock units of £5 each. The reduction in market capitalization would therefore be approximately £5,750,000 in the stock, or rather more than £6,250,000 when this issue is taken into price.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Control of Public Expenditure

A FOUR-YEAR PLAN for the control of central and local authority investment is announced by the Southern Rhodesian Government in a memorandum sent to 44 town councils and school boards of town and village management boards. All municipal requirements will be integrated into the general borrowing programme controlled by the Government. Local authorities will not be permitted to borrow on the local market during the next four years, but will be able to obtain loans from the Government for essential requirements on acceptance of a four-year programme of proposed expenditure. Loan funds available from all resources for such capital expenditure during the coming four years will not exceed £35,000,000, which must suffice for the requirements of the statutory commissions, road councils, intensive conservation committees, six municipalities, 45 town management boards, eight village management boards, and for the six or more urban district councils which are to be established.

Hospital Authority in Kenya is dilatory in providing more beds for Europeans, according to the current issue of the *East African Medical Journal*. In 1945, when there were some 25,000 Europeans in the Colony, 225 beds were available. The white population had increased to 29,500 by the census of February last, when the beds available numbered 300. But the increase was due almost entirely to private enterprises, namely the erection of the Mount Kenya Hospital, the Central Hospital, Children's Hospital, and several small nursing homes.


BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.
(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address: All Offices in East Africa "INCRESS"
London Office: 11, Rudge Row, London, E.C.4

General Merchants & Engineers

NAIROBI: P.O. Box 127
MOMBASA: P.O. Box 127
KISumu: P.O. Box 127
TANGA: P.O. Box 127
CHUNYA: P.O. Box 127

SISAL SUGAR CANE CARS
MINING WAGGONS OF ALL TYPES
RAILS SLEEPERS SWITCHES ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
SALE: BRUCE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 20, The Strand, S.W.1
Mombasa: P.O. Box 127, Kenya
Nairobi: P.O. Box 127, Kenya
Tanga: P.O. Box 127, Tanganyika

New Chairman of B.O.A.C.

Sir Miles Thomas Back to Africa

SIR MILES THOMAS, the present deputy chairman, is to be the new chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, following the resignation of Sir Harold Hartley. His new appointment will take effect from June 30 next, when Sir Miles Thomas will be succeeded as deputy chairman by Mr. Whitney Straight, who will also continue as chief executive officer of the corporation.

Sir Harold Hartley, who was 70 last September, joined the board of B.O.A.C. in 1945, taking charge of its European division. Seven months later, when the British European Airways Corporation was created, he was appointed its first chairman, and a year later became chairman of B.O.A.C.

Sir Miles Thomas joined the B.O.A.C. board as deputy chairman only a year ago. He was previously deputy chairman and managing director of the Nuffield Organization. Commenting on his new appointment, he said that much hard work remained to be done by the corporation, but the pattern of administrative control had already been established.

Sir Miles assumed control of the B.O.A.C. organization plan next autumn. He is also director of the Colonial Development Corporation.

On Tuesday he left this country with Lady Florence by air for a two-months' intensive tour of Central Africa in order to study B.O.A.C.'s Central African flying base routes on which the corporation is developing a jet-coastal service. He is due at Victoria Falls tomorrow and at Salisbury on Saturday. On his way back Sir Miles will spend from March 3 to 9 in Nairobi, will have discussions with the Governor-General of the Sudan on the subject of leave passages for officials, and stop two days in Cairo.

Area of Increasing Vitality

Before leaving Sir Miles said:

It is important to make this fascinating tour into the world's premier air tourist route. First-class British aircraft are flying on it, and African history unfolds itself to the passenger who travels by it.

It is a route serving an area which has increasing economic vitality and significance. For the Central African prospect is developing a pace quite the mineral, metals, chrome, and copper are all items that have a useful life-bearing value, as well as a number of important minerals, gemstones, and other forest products. It is a route serving an area which has increasing economic vitality and significance. For the Central African prospect is developing a pace quite the mineral, metals, chrome, and copper are all items that have a useful life-bearing value, as well as a number of important minerals, gemstones, and other forest products.

As a director of the Colonial Development Corporation charged with special responsibility in Central Africa, I shall be visiting not only the two Rhodesias but also Nyasaland, where there are large-scale plans for developing coal deposits, a new fishery industry at Lake Nyasa, and afforestation schemes for areas that produce a substitute for linseed oil of which we are now deprived from China.

Other B.O.A.C. projects also under review include a 1,000-mile railway to connect the Western Atlantic coast to Livingstonia and comprehensive developments of the copperfields of Northern Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, as chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Government's Development Co-ordinating Commission, I am preparing a second industrial report for Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister. In this great country the possibilities for expansion of steel-making, petroleum, and the investigation into the possibility of producing oil from coal are of enormous interest in relation to a plan for Imperial development which will speed the progress of Britain and the Commonwealth.

In all these matters, of course, air lines are playing their vital part, and I am delighted that my programme includes visits in air transport from the Cape to the Nile.

Expressing serious alarm at the increasing number of small plot-holders who sell fruit, vegetables and flowers grown as a part-time occupation, without needing to make out farmers' licences, the Govd. East Batters, Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia, has re-substituted a resolution calling for compulsory purchase of a licence by all the producers.

Making Better Use of Science

Mr. Meckler's Broadcast

MR. ROBERT MECKLER, scientific liaison officer in the United Kingdom for the Government of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, said in a talk in last Friday's Evening Southern Rhodesia programme of the B.B.C.:

The Central African Scientific Liaison Office serves the interests of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It was opened in September of a year ago. The British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison Offices, known as B.C.S.O. (London) distinguish it from the North American counterpart in Washington. The other liaison offices of B.C.S.O. (London) are those of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Overseas Liaison Division of the U.K. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, works in the same offices as well. This makes it much easier for co-operation in scientific matters between various members of the Commonwealth. Each office is completely independent, but all subscribe to certain common services. Each office also is a separate unit responsible to its home organization in its own country—in my case to the Central African Council.

My work has mainly consisted of interviews with scientists to learn where their information and technical resources lay. There has been a fruitful exchange of ideas, many of the leading men of science in this country have also visited several research establishments and taken part of the work of many fields.

Investigating Building Materials

One of the most interesting visits I made was to the Research Institute, where they were investigating the building materials of all kinds. In particular, we were looking at local concrete and the better use of concrete in the buildings as well as methods of heating ventilation lighting and sound insulation. The work of this research centre, and all the miscellaneous materials for floors and partitions, was particularly interesting in Southern Rhodesia.

I have to emphasize that to supply scientific information required by those in Central Africa, there by no means a simple matter. In particular, to obtain the best information about the Central African situation, and any endeavour to do this, it is essential to have a direct contact with the scientists in the field. It is of the utmost importance to help scientists in this country by bringing matters before their attention, and helping them to meet other scientists in similar research.

I am anxious to help scientists in Central Africa by having them contact me before they do. In all my contacts here, I am always interested in Central African affairs and have had many inquiries about scientific liaison in the countries of the Empire.

For instance, I talk with the Director of Research of the Colonial Insect-Breeding Commission. I am glad to see progress and no information about the work that has been done in the application of insecticides. I am glad to write to scientists in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and to return reports on what is being done there.

Interest has also been shown in the agricultural development plans, particularly the plans now being taken to build up our livestock industry by raising improvements and other means.

During November I attended a meeting in Southern Rhodesia, the conference in Washington to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which is doing its best to help the world's resources. It was a most stimulating conference.

If Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are developed, they will use up the African market for goods from Nyasaland and that is not in the own interests. The British Government, the Empire's potentialities and some of the most highly engaged, developmental economists have said me that that Colony will in time take all the labour available in the continent; and there is no colony that in the Congo they may be able to offer the same kind of development.

—(Continued from page 621)

BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

A Subsidiary Company formed by Barclays Bank (London, Colonial and Overseas) primarily for the purpose of assisting in the economic development of certain countries and territories overseas in which the Bank is established. The function of the Corporation is to provide finance of a medium or long term character, such as is not normally obtainable from a commercial bank for well-grounded schemes of agricultural and industrial development.

Enquiries and applications for Finance should be made through local Branch Managers of Barclays Bank (London, Colonial and Overseas) as Agents for the Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE, 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



OVER HALF a century of continuous specialised experience behind all BRUSH products.

The three Motor Generator sets illustrated are parts of one order for 30 kw. which combine the Brush features with well-considered design.



Representatives:
LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD
 P.O. BOX 125,
DARES SALAAM

Milk Industry Commission Committee's Findings in S. Rhodesia

THE URGENT NEEDS FOR REORGANIZATION of the fresh milk trade in Southern Rhodesia is stressed in the report of the Milk Subsidy Commission appointed by the Government last year.

Although the population has increased rapidly, the number of cows milked regularly in the Colony fell from 30,952 in 1937 to 48,695 in 1946, while total production, which rose from 5,690,000 gallons in 1937 to 7,471,000 gallons in 1943, declined to 7,200,000 gallons in 1946. The annual requirements of the European population alone may well rise to 16,000,000 gallons within the next 10 years.

The committee believe that the decline in milk production is due partly to the producers' lack of confidence in the future of the industry, arising from the absence of a long-term milk price policy and the increasing inadequacy of distribution. It is felt that the time has come to take such distribution out of the hands of the producers' organizations.

Basic Policy Suggested

Establishment is urged of a milk commission on the lines of the Gold Coast Commission, to take over the handling, processing and distribution of fresh milk throughout the Colony. The suggestion should introduce a basis of payment to the producer for milk which recognizes its accepted quality standard, and which provides for adequate incentives and penalty deductions from the basic price.

A long-term policy, to be announced without delay, contains this aspect and an inquiry instituted into the economics of milk production throughout the Colony. Until this is known, there should be an interim guarantee of a minimum price, based on the price suggested for composite milk. The suggested composite milk industry commission is six members, three representing producers to be selected from a panel of 20 names chosen by the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, and representing consumers to be selected by the Federated trade unions, one to represent the Metropolitan Council and one to be a public servant.

Strike of African Bus Drivers

AGRICULTURALERS of the Uganda Transport Co. Ltd. are on strike, recently causing the suspension of the township services in Kampala. Long-distance services were maintained with Asian drivers. The reason for the strike is not clear, but the *Uganda Herald* writes:

Much as it is regretted that it is understood that the strike is not a strike but a protest against the Government's policy of awarding contracts for the operation of African driver transport services to all towns and villages a public corporation of the Uganda Transport Co. It is alleged that the protest which is being made by a number of executives who very little sympathy of African bus drivers something like 40% more than the rate paid to those employed by the Government Transport Department and by private commercial enterprises.

Bus services in the townships were later resumed with Asian drivers.

New Wage Standards

AFRICAN CONTRACTS in the local industry and commerce in Southern Rhodesia will not domestic, whether by railway, bus, and mine workers, are expected to be paid a minimum of 75% more if it is not possible to do so, and fuel are not provided for. The new standards provided for increases when specified periods have expired. Annual leave, with pay, will be provided for long service.

British Colonial Policy Roman Practice Cited

MRS. ELSBETH HUXLEY wrote a few days ago in the course of a letter to *The Times*—

The 'educated Native' of Roman days did not strive towards liberation from the Empire on the grounds that it was to add to his civilized status. We strive for the present because of the political goal of self-government, but we do not have a similar aim. The 'youth' of the African Continent have had no political education, and the political education of the youth of this continent was lost to them when the British Empire was at its height. We are now in a position to re-educate the youth of the African Continent, and it is our duty to do so. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own.

MISS PERHAM replied—

The 'educated Native' of Roman days did not strive towards liberation from the Empire on the grounds that it was to add to his civilized status. We strive for the present because of the political goal of self-government, but we do not have a similar aim. The 'youth' of the African Continent have had no political education, and the political education of the youth of this continent was lost to them when the British Empire was at its height. We are now in a position to re-educate the youth of the African Continent, and it is our duty to do so. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own.

These are moments when the military seems impossible, but I have confidence in the political leaders, to alter themselves, and in the capacity of the educated and fully educated African leaders to recognize them.

Advice to Secret

It is advised after all that the education and re-education of the youth of the African Continent is a task of the highest importance, and that it is our duty to do so. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own. We must first of all show them that we are not interested in their welfare, but in their own.

These are moments when the military seems impossible, but I have confidence in the political leaders, to alter themselves, and in the capacity of the educated and fully educated African leaders to recognize them.

MRS. W. J. SIMMONS commented—
We are going to the duties of a Native, some one naturally opportunities arise for self-government, but we do not have a similar aim. The 'youth' of the African Continent have had no political education, and the political education of the youth of this continent was lost to them when the British Empire was at its height. We are now in a position to re-educate the youth of the African Continent, and it is our duty to do so.

These are moments when the military seems impossible, but I have confidence in the political leaders, to alter themselves, and in the capacity of the educated and fully educated African leaders to recognize them.

Mrs. Huxley continues that people naturally in our Colonies is that another factor of weakness.

These are moments when the military seems impossible, but I have confidence in the political leaders, to alter themselves, and in the capacity of the educated and fully educated African leaders to recognize them.

These are moments when the military seems impossible, but I have confidence in the political leaders, to alter themselves, and in the capacity of the educated and fully educated African leaders to recognize them.

Planning on Pan-African Basis

Road and Rail Requirements

BRIGADIER G. S. BRUNSKIN, who served in Central and East Africa during the recent war, wrote in *The Times* a few days ago—

"Having had considerable experience of African roads, waterways, railways, and ports, existing and required, may I crave space in your columns to urge that the transport problems of Africa should be considered on a pan-African basis before the East African authorities, the Colonial Office, or any other body embark on any further costly local ventures?"

"First a transportation point of view in peace, and then in war, the inauguration of the East African transport scheme in a Tanganyika locality, which involved constructing the Dar es Salaam railway and port and the construction of a new port and length of railway in the lake, was a monumental mistake. It is yet another example of a cold disjointed strip development made from the local point of view of the British African Colonies. Any such scheme should have been looked on as a main transport artery, either existing or definitely proposed. For preference the artery selected should have led to the safer, and nearer, West Coast of Africa."

"The comparatively recent decision to continue the main artery from southern Africa farther north, by improving to highway standard the existing track (the Great North Road) from railhead at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia to Nairobi in Kenya, was definitely wise and overdue. There are now rumors, however, that the construction of a railway from Broken Hill to Nairobi is contemplated, and also an extension from it to the new peanut Tanganyika line."

No Economic or Strategic Justification

"It is difficult to see how this can be justified on grounds of economy of strategy. There cannot be great bulk of goods to be carried in peace by such a route; for purposes of administration a road is much more useful and flexible, and is far less vulnerable. It takes labour and equipment can now be made available for new rail or road highway construction in Africa, after meeting the needs of existing capacity on every existing transportation system, surely there are other much more important projects both economically and strategically."

"The most urgent Beira railway requirement is a new line from Southern Rhodesia to Beira Bay to carry vital coal and steel to this Beira port on the West Coast instead of being transported to the Portuguese Beira line and its port on the East Coast."

"As regards roads, it is urgently necessary to create a highway across Africa from east to west, and to improve the existing tracks from Highgate to Fort Lamy to the Sudan. It is also essential to build an all-weather road from Uganda through the Sudan to Egypt, the present road being unusable at Nile floods."

"The squandering of limited resources on these roads and dams during the war has been compensated by such more comprehensive planning in Africa and London. In regard to Africa, the machinery of Government control should be centralized to avoid delay by an African Colonies Office in London which is not equipped with an international African language fluency, and the international and American support of it secured."

"Discipline in the use of resources in Africa employed by the Government is essential for the development of a new Africa. The African continent is correspondingly the most important of the world's two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and the African continent is the most important of the world's two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union."

TENDERS

UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD

Owen Falls Hydro Electric Scheme

Tenders are shortly to be invited by the Uganda Electricity Board from established firms of contractors for the construction and maintenance for a period of 12 months of the Civil Engineering work comprising the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Victoria Nile near Jinja in Uganda. The work to be carried out under the contract comprises the construction of a gravity and sluice dam, principally of concrete foundations and superstructure for the Power Station, together with ancillary buildings, offices, control room, steel-reinforced concrete road bridges, permanent road approaches, access roads and railways and temporary works such as coffer-dams.

To enable preliminary investigation to be made of the site by the various tenderers a preliminary document is now available giving particulars of the work with brief specification and typical plans and sections. A copy of this document is available to contractors on receipt of deposit of £10 10s, which will be repayable on return of the document on the completion of a formal tender referred to below.

The contract documents and drawings will be available to tenderers in about three months time. It will be a condition of the contract that tenderers shall be bound to state when their contract documents are available and the date fixed for the opening of the tender deposit with the Uganda Electricity Board a sum equal to £10 10s as a partial deposit. The provision deposit is made and accepted as a guarantee of good faith of the tenderers and is refundable on receipt of a bona fide tender.

Contractors desirous of obtaining the preliminary documents should request their enquiry with cheque for £10 10s to the Consulting Engineers to the Board, Messrs Kennedy & Remick, Alliance House, 17, Cannon Street, Westminster, London, E.C. 4, or to Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W. 1.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. R. WESTLAKE

P.O. Box 559,
Kampala,
Uganda.

Chairman.

Improving Water Supplies

(Continued from page 613)

will endure, but it must develop; for world pressure is imminent.

The nation has already reversed Cecil Rhodes' concept of empire as being based upon "philanthropy plus 5% return into philanthropy which will cost 5% with little prospect of any return." The principle behind the Colonial Development and Welfare policy remains but it must take on a new aim as well—namely, progress in production for a world in need of guidance, need to be coercive in any unpleasant sense, and it will have to be more direct than in the recent past. The African himself appreciates the benefits of coming fully into the world system of trade. It is not only that he cannot afford to remain outside the market and he will come into it with several vital advantages, such as cheap land, reasonable water supply, and a good crop-growing climate, which are at a premium in other parts of the world; and these points are a check against his general backwardness, his difficult communications, and his rather low standard of health. Under proper guidance he will ultimately claim a very respectable place in the statistics of per capita production.

There should therefore be no need for change in our proclaimed purpose of developing Africa with the interests of the natives in a paramount place. Nor should there be need for much change in our attitude towards immigration. Mass immigration from the advanced nations of the world would be fatal had world not been physically ready for it.

Concerns to Capital

The immigration of capital is another matter. Capital is essential where large-scale projects are concerned. There is no reason why judicious planning should not enable capital to secure the returns it must have as an inducement and to have the welfare of the dependants at the same time. Naturally, the government should make better terms with capital than in the past, when concessions were made for purposes which seemed justifiable at the time but were afterwards out of harmony with policy later on.

Africa has already the potential ability to produce far more per head of population than it needs for its own use, and could continue to do so whilst keeping pace with its own expanding population. It is to suffer from saturation either in population or in production, in the eyes of the Northern Hemisphere are naturally turned upon it as a potential source which is not being developed at a rate commensurate with the world's demand upon it. Africa's share in world trade is very small, being about 3% only for the continent south of the Sahara, whereas its population is well over 8%. Its production is in fact about the same as that of Oceania, which has only one half of 1% of the world's population. Such comparisons, while impressive, are not conclusive; there are many reasons for Africa's small share in the world.

Do we start at the need for a better standard of a rapidly increasing population? There are immediately calls upon the agriculturist to find better land for better crops, who call upon the water engineer to find water over a wider area, who cry upon the veterinary people to fit the fresh country from these dry, who turn upon education people to convince the Natives that keeping cattle furs is a trade-price is foolish, and so on down the line.

Better health, housing, communications, water supply, education, where all seem fundamental, who shall ward priority. Yet first things must be done first, and sound judgment and planning must provide the sequence appropriate to each district, water supply in one communication in another, and so on.

Water Priorities

One must first make the determination to make two grades of service, by one service before by giving that for all the dependent areas of Africa, the water is to make provision for two ways where they form a part of the Continent. One of the kind or another is therefore the general, but there are priorities in the uses of water.

Water for domestic use, for health and his general, has a clear priority. It is not merely that villages are at present sited only near surface water, neglecting areas which would be better served for their lack of water, a neglect which, in many cases, especially amongst the pastoral tribes, is a prime cause of disease of the kind. There are at least two other reasons why the domestic water supply must have development and control.

Perhaps the first of these is the prevalence of disease attributable to a shortage of water in the dry parts of Africa. The African, whether in his town or in his village, if it is true, does not seem to take any special measures to get water, which is all the more so, because he has no means of getting it, which

The second reason is ultimately an economic one. The amount of man-power, or more accurately, of woman-power, which is required to fetch water for human consumption over long distances is prohibitive. Moreover, the African is by nature a clean person, more so than many of the Oriental races, and when water is scarce he not only reduces his washing but combines it with his drinking needs; at the same water-hole in a way which outrages European standards and must assist in the spreading of disease. Centuries of such customs in the matter of water have hardened him to these practices, and tradition has to be overcome, but until that is done the economic output will remain low.

A measure of sanitation may be the easiest in the early stages and should be faced, as the hydroelectric scheme, and ultimately in the economic sense, the hydroelectric and improve the amount of domestic water supply would be a first charge on the funds available for water development.

The second aim should perhaps be the general increase of food production, whether in arable or pastoral areas, which, since both arable and crops are seasonal, seems a difficult or at best a very long-term process. It amounts to taking steps to increase the quantity of water in the ground available for plant growth, or, in more scientific terms, to delving the run-off and raising the water table (that is, the depth at which there is free water in the soil). Many ways of effecting this are available, such as better cultivation, contour-banking, surface-dams, etc., and the controlled use of swamps.

Opportunities for irrigation in Africa are abundant, on both the large scale and the village scale. The large-scale projects to be considered in the next two sections are well maintained, but with caution that their feasibility is likely to depend first on the water and its ground, then on the markets for the products and the transport to enable them to reach those markets.

Controlling Natives' Use of Water

Village scale irrigation will depend more than on the extent of economic factors for the Natives, even when taught the main principles of irrigation, will devote them for their own food, which can raise by seasonal means, but he has the need to grow a surplus for other markets, that he can learn the art of irrigation has already been learned. The difficulty will ultimately be rather that of convincing his use of water in that way than of persuading him of its value.

It is not generally realized what powers of control water has over water or how much choice he has in its development. He may, for instance, act in arresting infiltration in the soil itself by contour furrows, by dry furrows, and other devices. He may prefer to limit his surface water flow from a well by a low earth walling under the influence of gravity. Finally, he may decide to reduce his underground natural reservoirs and obtain his water from both the surface and the short-term, and immerse himself in the ground, the area considered to be sensitive and thus to be parallel.

Speaking generally, the soil mainly has been been by the drilling of bore and sinking of wells tapping natural sources, not creating new ones. Adequate reasons for this choice of time and place, however, must be made, and the value of the water obtained, and the value of the water must be fully stated.

Rhodesian Squadrons

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS R.A.F. fighter squadrons, No. 43, is to be revived by re-numbering No. 26 Squadron, which had close Southern Rhodesian associations. The latter, having become temporarily inactive, is to be used as No. 26 Squadron, in which the Northern Rhodesians have served. No. 43 Squadron, which flies Meteor jet fighters, is based at Tangmere, Sussex, and at an official reception there at 11.30 on Friday, February 11, the commanding officer, Flight Commander Air Marshal Sir William Elliot, will present the 43 Squadron badge to Squadron Leader D. L. Harvey, and will receive the 266 Squadron badge, which will later be handed over to Squadron Leader E. W. Jones. The commanding officer of 265 Squadron, representatives of the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Government will attend the ceremony, and Air Marshal of the R.A.F., the Lord Douglas of Kilsnock, who was the first commanding officer of 43 Squadron, will be present in 1945, will be a special guest, and will give an address.

Problems of Race Conflict A South African View

THERE ARE FIVE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS of race conflict in Southern Africa, said Mr. Quentin-Whyte, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, in a recent address in Southern Rhodesia. They were total assimilation; parallelism; total segregation, *apartheid*, and Christian trusteeship.

Total assimilation meant complete fusion, physically, socially and politically, of common franchise, and the abolition of all colour bars. It implied also that inter-marriage would carry no stigma.

Acceptance of the fact of racial difference, parallelism would give complete uniformity in ideas and absolute equality in knowledge and culture. Although not accepting inter-marriage, it would support common citizenship and common franchises.

Creation of Bantustans

Complete physical separation would emanate from total segregation, and would mean the separate and full development of each race. Land would be set aside for the African people in a "Bantustan" ultimate form. The African State would have its own services, foreign relations, military forces, foreign capital and industry, and there would probably be similar States for the Indians and the Coloured people.

Apartheid involved a vigorous soil conservation scheme in the reserves, a strictly controlled system of marketing labour, and African trade unions. Parliamentary representation would be abolished and be replaced by local councils. Indians would be completely alienated, and probably repatriated.

Christian trusteeship believed that men, although not born equal, were born with a right to full development and personality. It meant residential segregation, economic integration, and social separation.

Mr. Quentin-Whyte emphasized that although he had outlined policies which might be adopted in the Union, there were obvious parallels in Southern Rhodesia.

Historic Remains

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S greatest archaeological opportunity may be lost if the ancient settlements of the Inyanga highlands are not investigated. For the area is being split into farms, and all evidence of previous occupation may soon be removed. An appeal was launched six months ago by a committee of the General and Historical Monuments Commission and the trustees of the National Museum for £10,000 to equip a scientific expedition to examine the great network of ruins which, after Zimbabwe, rank chief among the historic remains of the Colony. Public response has been disappointing. Plans have lately been renewed by a promise from the British trustees to give £1 for every £1 contributed.

Congo Soil Conference

THE IMPRESSION that Southern Rhodesia was much in advance of other parts of central and tropical Africa in regard to the protection of natural resources was formed by the Colony's delegates, said Mr. J. K. Chorley, Director of Research, when discussing the recent African conference on soil held in Goma. Mr. E. D. Albyrd, Director of Native Agriculture, mentioning a resolution that Governments should legislate for the control of the use of land and soil conservation, said it was not generally known that the Natural Resources Act of Southern Rhodesia had been law since 1940. Another proposal was that all Governments should carry out a policy of locating clans or groups of families under headmen on large arable blocks. That had already been done in the Colony. A decision of vital importance to the whole continent was that a soils correlation committee for Africa should be established, with a central office in the Belgian Congo and subsections in East, West, and Southern Africa, for the standardization of all methods of soil investigation and nomenclature.

Colour Bar

THAT THE BANYO (T) tribe in Bechuanaland has offered Seretse Khama, their chief designate, the choice of giving up his English wife or the chieftainship was now being officially confirmed by the office in Cape Town of the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. Seretse, who is studying law at Oxford, recently married Miss Aulic Williams, a London type, against the advice of his advisers. The tribe decided in full conference that either he should divorce his wife or renounce his rights of succession.

No Colour Bar

THE HOUSE, the centre of college life in London, for men students from the Dominions and Colonies, will admit coloured students on the beginning of the new academic year in September, the High Court having approved an amendment of the charter to permit this change. Most of the 230 men in residence are post-graduate students from the Dominions. About 25 coloured students will be accommodated from September, of being men who are destined for the Colonial Service.

Game Lodge on Wedding

THE REGISTERED Council of Kabva has voted £2,000 for the construction of a game lodge in the Colony as a wedding present to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. The site selected is on the southern boundary of the Ngoma Game Park, Royal Highlands. It is known as the Mt. Matisi site and there are no prospects for when she would visit.

**CAMPBELL BROS.
CARTER & CO.
CENTRAL AFRICA LTD.**

Head Office: Cabca House
Kilwe, N. Rhodesia.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS
AND MANAGING AGENTS

SOLE AGENTS

CAMPBELL BROS. & CARTER & CO. LTD. 11/20 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

General Agent: Campbell Bros. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Harare.

WHOLESALE

- Barker Limited, Chingora
- Booth Brothers Ltd., Kasere
- Chibazon, Kanyemba
- John Roushey
- Lee's Ltd., Zetshik
- White Stores Ltd., Kwe
- White Stores (Rhodesia) Ltd., Mutema
- R. F. Shepherd Ltd., Livingstone, Monrovia, Chama and Bulawayo

NYASALAND: The London & Blantyre Supply Co. Ltd., Blantyre, Lilongwe and branches.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Importation of certain types of magazines has been prohibited in Kenya.

A British sports stadium, built at a cost of £16,000 to provide recreation for all races, is expected to be ready shortly.

A Kenya record for the high jump of six feet two inches has been established by an African of the Samburu tribe.

Publishing of *Royal Rhodesia*, the journal of the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, has been resumed after a lapse of nine years.

A select committee has been formed in Southern Rhodesia to advise on the functioning of the Houses of Parliament and principal Government offices.

Children in Rhodesia's school population of Europeans, Indians and Coloureds have increased annually by 7,200, and the total number of pupils in the Colony is now 20,800.

Advice on the growing of tins and soya beans and on the storage of maize and pulse crops is given in the current issue of the *Misaland Agricultural Quarterly Journal*.

A Luo name-changer who was to have demonstrated his powers at an African agricultural show near Kericho announced that he had lost his pen somewhere on the show grounds.

Native African Townships

A model African township of over 3,000 houses which will accommodate nearly twice that number is being built by Rhodesia Railways near Bulawayo for their employees and families.

Allocation of about 340,000 acres of Crown land in northern Likaipia for the ranching plots and hunting grounds by the Government in Kenya. The area is now on monthly leases to Europeans.

Accommodation for 8,000 Africans in a campsite at an estimated cost of £167,266 is to be provided at Fort Underwaste. Eleven storehouses, blocks providing for 1,500 families are already under construction.

African education in Kenya has led his people that free education could be provided only by heavy taxation. His Council agreed unanimously that free education was quite impossible in the Colony at present.

Schemes have been submitted for a Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika to provide a primary reach of the inland lead mine, a comprehensive area of irrigated and fish production.

Flotillas which include boats, are provided for Africans at the new restaurant in Nakivubo, Kampala, at 45 to 60 cents a sitting. The Travellers Rest at Kisoro has sleeping accommodation for 250 campers.

Local Sites for Landmines

South of Mount Kenya Hill, west of the main airport on the outskirts of Nairobi, as the site of the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The Southern Rhodesian Council are contemplating other possible sites for the seat of Government.

An African was recently sentenced to four years hard labour in Northern Rhodesia for running down a farm labourer near Mazabuni. He stated that he had helped to set the African on fire with whom he has quarrelled with a woman.

The Native Labour Commission of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union is preparing a pamphlet listing the scales of work which would be accomplished daily by native labourers. Other points in the management of farm labour are also discussed.

B.O.A.C. aircraft services for 1949 passenger miles last year. Passengers carried during 1948 719,443, an increase of 22% over 1947. 3,100 tons of freight were carried, an increase of 43%. The 1948 20-ton mail represented an increase of 40%.

Bursaries for training in social services should commemorate Northern Rhodesians who died in the recent war.

This is the opinion of the committee appointed by the Government to make recommendations regarding the form of a national war memorial.

The cost of living for Africans in Nairobi has fallen since 1946 and living standards have improved, according to Mr. T. G. F. with the Municipal African Affairs Commission. Municipal schemes, he said, had had a striking effect on and minimized labour unrest.

Butter prices in Kenya have been increased by 25 cents, one shilling to 2s. 30 cents per lb. wholesale and 2s. 50 cents retail. Tinned butter is now 2s. 7 cents. These prices have been fixed for three years, subject to an annual variation of not more than 7.5% up or down.

With the assistance of the Bar Association and the Law Society of Southern Rhodesia, Salisbury Social Welfare Council is to establish a legal aid bureau. Two other objects are to secure effective representation in Native cases and the reduction of excessive costs in civil cases.

In the past two years (1947-48) the Uganda Geological Survey put down 500 boreholes and erected 200 dams, compared with 350 boreholes and 200 dams in the previous 2 years. In Northern Rhodesia the geological unit sank 49 boreholes, and built 25 dams in the past two years, against 99 drilled up.

The South Marandellas Experiment Station in Southern Rhodesia has a five-year competition with annual prizes and awards for over-achievements at the end of the five-year period. The main sections are for tobacco growing and general farming, and there is a special division of farmers established since the war.

Royal Norfolk Memento

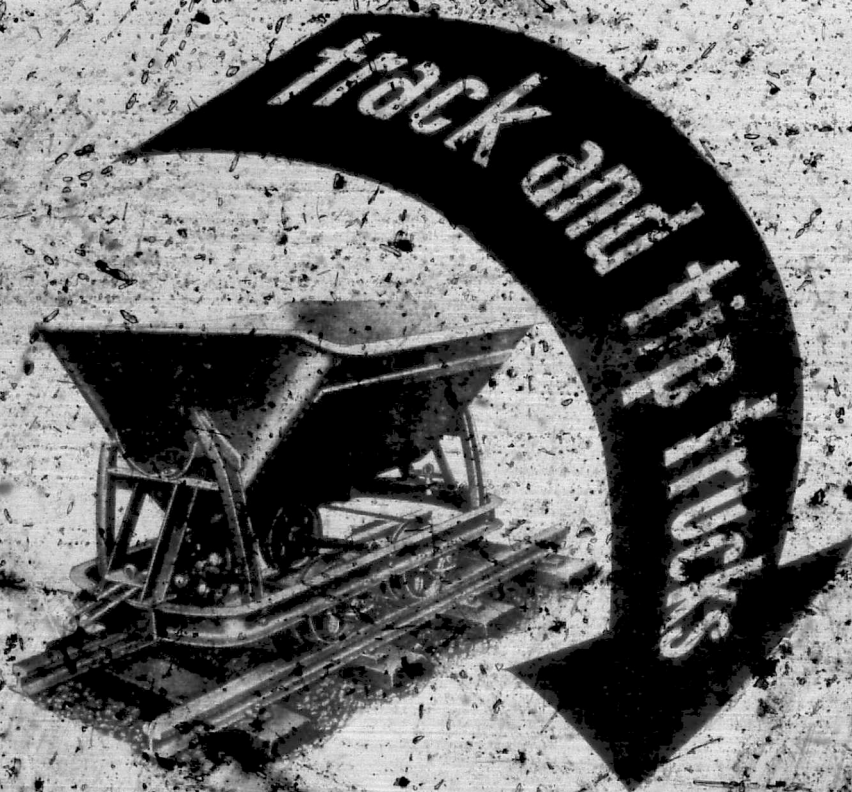
A silver memento, in gift of the Royal Norfolk Regimental Association, will in future be used during the London service commemorating Shangani Day at the Allan Wilson School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was presented to the school by the Royal Norfolk Regiment, a detachment of which served in the Colony during the Rebellion.

Commenting on the road charge by the Lusaka Management Board of 80s. per linear foot for the upkeep of streets, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne said in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that this would amount to £47,000 a mile in the case of a house with two iron gates. "I believe that the streets in the New Jerusalem will be paved with gold," he added, "but we haven't got to that stage yet in Lusaka."

Regional town and country planning committees, composed of laymen and professional men, each a specialist in his own sphere, are aiding the development of Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. K. K. Parker, Government Town Planning Officer, who explained that the members in present members of commerce and industry, the National Farmers' Union, Native Welfare Societies, city councils and municipal authorities and officials from the Housing, Roads and Native Affairs departments, the police, Rhodesia Railways and the Town Planning Office.

Money Talks

Dr. F. C. H. Smith, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, said in the Legislative Council recently during a discussion of private practice by Government doctors that he had received suggestions for the possible extinction of that right, and that of the medical officers who suggested payment of a lump sum, the amounts proposed by white Europeans varied from £1 to £7,500, three Asians had proposals ranging from £250 to £2,500 and two African medical officers visualized sums of £12,000 and £30,000. Two other Africans and 29 white doctors for annual compensation spread over a 10-year period of service.



Available for early delivery
Sole agents for East Africa
Dalgely and Co. Ltd.

**RAILWAY NINE
& PLANTATION
EQUIPMENT LTD**

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION ST., LONDON, E.C.1
170 March 1947

Outlook for Sisal Industry

Pool Marketing Criticized

Sisal may be more difficult to sell forward in bulk, writes Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., in their current market letter, which emphasizes that the price is now about six times the pre-war figure.

While No. 1 British East African is still nominally 10s. per ton c.i.f. main European ports for export contracts have been made down to 493 10s. Demand for Portuguese East-African has been disappointing of late. In the heading "Ineffectiveness of Sisal Pooling," the company write:

"Pooling of sisal sales was but the first step towards a centralization which had failed to take a survey wide enough to embrace the whole market. British East African sisal is only a small part of the world's raw fibre production—a little over a quarter—and co-ordination of production and price would be difficult to bring within the jurisdiction of all the producing areas in the world. There have multiplied considerably since 1914, and will increase in the future, the number of countries producing sisal. The quality of the African product would have specially brought down the standard of good production to the lowest possible level. A desire has been expressed by spinners of fine yarns for the selection of superior production to make sure of their receiving the desired quality. Others aim at a mass of finer texture than the customary *Asiatara* such as *Asiatara* or *ammanita*, the production of which must be fostered if sisal is to extend its market to the fresh fields that are steadily opening. At all costs a free market must be preserved in the absence of improved quality with an equitable price structure which will be proof against financial manipulations."

Price the Deciding Factor

"There has been fearless an international scramble for supplies which deprive the country of its fair share, but prices will naturally be increasing to meet the competition for supplies will be the more noticeable that the production of growers to make sure of a market for their produce. A balance between supply and demand cannot at present be attained because many independent factors at work are beyond our control. The situation is one around which revolves the ability to obtain dollars and pounds or payment of to gain acceptance of national currencies. Under the European Recovery Plan will help "id enough" the total and moderate the trend of adjustment to normal sales."

"Meanwhile buyers have no choice either between purchasing specific marks or reliance on the delivery of unspecified marks. Growers are undoubtedly apprehensive that there should be a return to the disastrous price level of the pre-war period. With demand in excess of supply, foodstuffs and raw materials seem likely to have a long period of high prices. In other words, there is little or no danger of any return to the depressed markets of the thirties, which weakened our economic position in a long period of our history."

"The Sisal Industry Amendment Bill, which has passed the second reading in the Kenya Legislative Council, the main object of which is to establish a marketing committee with the following powers and duties: (a) to negotiate contracts with its handling and selling of the Country's sisal in Kenya and London; (b) to fix agents' fees and commissions; (c) to overhaul the system of contracts in the sale of the market; (d) to negotiate with agents for financial facilities for those members who need working capital; (e) to maintain standards of production, and allow set standards of overheads in the interests of local producers and consumers; and (f) to market Kenya production in such a way as to maintain for the United Kingdom and the Dominions an adequate share while ensuring that other markets are not entirely lost."

with agents for financial facilities for those members who need working capital; (e) to maintain standards of production, and allow set standards of overheads in the interests of local producers and consumers; and (f) to market Kenya production in such a way as to maintain for the United Kingdom and the Dominions an adequate share while ensuring that other markets are not entirely lost."

13,000, Not 30,000

A LEADING CAR IS SALAAM IN PORTER, Mr. J. S. Davis, has been quoted in recent Press telegrams from that town as saying that there is a backlog of 30,000 tons of general cargo awaiting shipment from the United Kingdom for that port. There has evidently been an error in transmission, for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns that the figure has been fairly steady at about 13,000 tons for the past three months. That figure includes crated commercial vehicles, but not wheeled vehicles, cement or cargo registers, with the shipping companies by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and the Overseas Food Corporation. In the case of cement the backlog is now 28,000 tons. Two explanations of the mistake occur to us, that the person in this country from whom Mr. Davis derived his information may have dictated the correct figure of 13,000 tons to a stenographer who misheard and typed 30,000 tons in a letter which was signed without careful reading, or (2) that Mr. Davis, having given the correct figure to a local journalist, may have been misheard.

Auditors' Criticisms

Criticism of the Southern Rhodesian National Building Board's accounts and records for 1944 has been made by the official auditors, who reported that the records and records were incomplete and that they had been unable to satisfy themselves on many points. They suggested the appointment of a competent internal auditor to undertake regular monthly checking, commented on the absence of proper loss agreements, and because of inaccurate stores accounting found it impossible to arrive at correct costs of the various housing schemes. No proper steps had been taken to ensure prompt payment of accounts due.

African Trade Unions

THE GREAT MAJORITY of African trade unions in Kenya have no idea of the aims and objects of such bodies, or of their administration, according to Mr. J. Patrick, the chief collector. Some of those registered failed to supply the authority general with the required accounts, balance sheets, and names of officials. Though there were 17 unions in the Colony, no one knew how many members they had. Mr. Patrick said it was in favour of movement to encourage trade unions, but only if they were conducted on proper lines.

The Manica Trading Company, Limited

LONDON OFFICE: 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

BEIRA

SALISBURY

BULAWAYO

LOHITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 775

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 111

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

Of Commercial Concern

Nairobi Municipal Council has applied for Government sanction to a stock issue of £1,500,000 to meet the cost of capital works. Nairobi, the first municipal corporation in the Colonial Empire to receive authority for such capital issues, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State in each case, is budgeting for next year's expenditure this year of more than £500,000. Of this £1,500,000 must be spent on capital works, mainly roads, sewers, housing, and water supplies.

Tree nurseries in the East African territories will be profitable in all the new planting schemes issued since 1927, covering 41,200 acres are used. Of these 2,700 acres are in Kenya, 41,648 in Uganda, and 2,385 in Tanganyika. Tea exports in the first half of 1931 from Kenya amounted to 3,049,648 lb. and from Uganda to 1,200,846 lb., including the inter-territorial trade.

Smuggling that farmers must mechanize in order to become independent of Native labour, Mr. T. Stead, chairman of the Midlands branch executive of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union, said he feared that all the efforts of recruiters and the Government must not satisfactorily improve the Native labour shortage.

Building Permits

Building Permits recently issued in Northern Rhodesia include Rhodesia Railways, No. 294 (rebuildings); Royal African Corps, No. 16,943 (new buildings); North African Council, 19,412 (extension to power station); Central African Motors, Ltd., Mulamba, 17,850 (new building); and S. Heilbron, Lusaka, £5,509 (barracks).

It is now an American expert scheme to be taught in Southern Rhodesia to teach European farmers how to grow sorghum has been made by Mr. R. S. Garvin, of Lusaka. The grains sorghum is an ideal crop for the Sabi Valley, may be grown on sandy soil, and gives a heavy yield in a short season.

For the first year since 1926, as the crop was established in 1931, Northern Rhodesia has a maize surplus. As a preliminary however, 100,000 bags have been ordered from South Africa in the fiscal year of 1931-32, in order to increase the available carry-over of 71,000 bags from local production.

Patent rights of a type now used in Britain are proposed for Northern Rhodesia by Mr. S. B. Wullfson, of Lusaka, who has bought the rights for the territory of the Woolaway. He intends to form a company and erect a factory at Lusaka.

Locomotion of Rhodesia

Some months ago we reported that Rhodesia Railways had placed a second order worth £200,000 for 60 heavy agricultural Peter Gillett type locomotives. Ten of the engines are now in service, and another 10 are under construction in Rhodesia.

Zambia and Bechuanaland produce 82% of the export supply of gloves, the annual export being approximately 120,000 pairs valued at more than £500,000. Together with 100,000 of gloves of this represent two-thirds of the Protectorate's exports.

About 3,000 tons of steel have been dispatched to the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Works at Que Que since their production began in May. The quality of satisfactory spades recently output of 1,200 tons of spades has been maintained.

A prize-winning exhibit at the Gatrona-Hartley Show has incorporated an idea for watering tobacco seed beds mechanically. The inventor is the Government of Southern Rhodesia from Mr. E. J. Dombois, and is now being tested.

A heavy industrial site has been acquired in Gwelo for the processing of vegetable oils and products, and these metals in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and building materials.

The price for greenfish delivered in Northern Rhodesia in 1930 has been increased to £35 per short ton of 2,240 lbs. The cost of fish delivered at any station or port on the line of rail is £100.

A shark weighing 500 lb. which was landed by a trawler in Mozambique recently fetched only 20s. The wholesale price of other fish on the same day was from 60 to 65 cents of a shilling per lb.

The chairman of the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia has said that the new cold storage works in Fort Victoria will be the finest in Southern Africa.

Beira Railway Receipts Rise

Beira Railway Company report that in the week ended January 9 traffic totalled £126,336, an increase of £10,322 on the comparative period for last year.

The Belgian Congo Trade Mission which has been visiting East Africa has completed its discussions in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Nyasaland's new Tobacco Bill seeks ultimately to prevent the sale of raw tobacco just as to anyone but the Native Tobacco Board.

Customs duties on motor cars of a value not exceeding £500 are to be suspended by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Messrs. Alex. Leitch & Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 12% (the same). Last year's total distribution was 12%.

Tanganyika Salt Marketing Association, Ltd. have begun operations in Tanga. The telegraphic address is 2491A.

About 70% of the fine cut and air-cured tobacco produced in Nyasaland is grown on Native Land. It is all certified wheat seed in Southern Rhodesia will in future be for export generation as well as purely for the home market.

The Beira factory of United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. is nearing completion.

Kettles-Roy & Tysons

(MOMBASA) LTD.
Head Office: NAIROBI

Kenya Colony
Mombasa, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories

Represent
First Class
Manufacturers

London Correspondents: Alex. Leitch & Co., Ltd.
Browne, Goodall & Co., Harry A. G. Kender, & Co.

Gold Mining Difficulties

C. H. JOHNSON, MINST.-M.M. said when addressing a meeting of gold mining shareholders in London recently:—
 The Government has not seemed to appreciate the difficulties involved in the production under increasingly adverse conditions of the future. What used to be the old-grade ore has now become a low-grade. Operating costs and the cost of plant and machinery have increased very greatly compared with pre-war days. These costs have been under constant attack. It is necessary to have a Government that will realize the seriousness of the situation.
 Capital and security conditions must be improved. There must be a guarantee of those conditions which cannot operate profitably under existing conditions. There is no opening before the Government unless it is prepared to take some definite steps in these directions. It is a matter of time before the Government will have to come to the aid of the industry.

Mr. D. W. Johnson, Director of the African Gold Mines, said a few days ago in the *Financial Times*:—
 As the sentiment of an industry opinion appears to be that there is little likelihood of an increase in the price of gold in the foreseeable future, we are of the opinion that it would be in the interests of shareholders of marginal and marginal producing mines to close down and liquidate. The same equipment and plant would realize substantial sums, and the outcome for the shareholders would certainly in most cases be more profitable than continuing to lose money in unwinning gold.
 We doubt the British Government would not view this step with favour, having regard to the importance of gold as a dollar-earner, but is it reasonable of the Government to expect to have it both ways? If they will not pay a fair price for the metal they can hardly blame its producers.

Chartered Royalties

J.H. HEVLY, Secretary of the British South Africa Company shares explained on page 2 and editorial comment on the proposal to tax royalties. Northern Rhodesia appears under matters of moment.

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix: 6,100 tons of ore were treated in December for 3,344 oz. gold and a working profit of £17,415. Phoenix mine: 31 level raised to 125 ft. depth, 14 level driven 32 ft. 3 dwt., 24 level raised 3 ft. 6 dwt., 10 level raised 10 ft. 13 dwt., 17 level driven 60 ft. 26 dwt., 2 level driven 6 ft. 11 dwt., 1 level raised 48 ft. 15 dwt., 22 level sunk 14 ft. 107 dwt., level sunk 31 ft. 18 dwt., 30 level driven 25 ft. 1 dwt., 39 level sunk 20 ft. 18 dwt., 40 level driven 29 ft. 1 dwt., 1 dwt. 20 ft. 18 dwt., 51 level mine: 7 level driven 29 ft. 1 dwt. 20 ft. 18 dwt., 51 level mine: 7 level driven 29 ft. 1 dwt. 20 ft. 18 dwt., 51 level mine: 7 level driven 29 ft. 1 dwt. 20 ft. 18 dwt.

Durva's Apatite Plans

A. DURVA, Director of the Durva Mines, said the apatite deposit at Durva, Southern Rhodesia, is being examined this month for technical discussions about plant design. Although the working on the deposit has so far been limited to a depth of 10 feet, a mining scheme of 50 levels is already indicated on the basis of present production at a rate of 50 tons. This figure could be increased to 200 tons if the Government could finance the advantages of being non-acid, easy and clean to handle, and storable in the open. Government consideration would be needed in respect of transport and power facilities for the present, electricity supply would permit a daily production of 10 tons of apatite. Railway extension and improved roads will also be necessary if the rate of output is to be raised to an economic level.

Diamond Protection Areas

Regulations controlling the diamond industry in Tanganyika now include the following: (a) A diamond protection area shall comprise an area completely enclosed on every side by a wall, fence or other means approved by the chief inspector. At every point of entry to or exit from every such area there shall be one or more boards conspicuously displayed on which shall be painted legibly both in English and Swahili the inscription "Diamond Protection Area. Maximum penalty for unauthorized entry £1,000 or 3 years' imprisonment or both." (b) A gate with a secure lock at which during periods when it is necessary for such gate to be unlocked there shall be a competent board who shall communicate the correct matter of the notice board to persons prohibited from entering.

Hard bitten Prospector

Mr. V. V. W. who is investigating the kashim deposits near the said in his address to the provincial notary, Chief in Durva, Salami that there was more than one in the Dominion than in the Colonies because the prospectors usually a hard bitten individual without a penny in their pockets, could not easily pass the immigration barrier of the British Governments. Actually every big discovery had been made by a private individual.

Waste Paper Drive

The drive for waste paper is a noteworthy feature of the waste paper industry in Tanganyika. Annual production of waste paper in 1947 was some 3,000 tons, but increased to nearly 6,000 tons in 1947, but by 1948 had fallen to 2,500 tons. The industry has been closed altogether, but now the high price of waste paper of £112/ton has been attained.

Gold Subsidy Proposal

The proposal for the present gold subsidy system was suggested recently by the Rhodesian Strikers' Association. The subsidy should be based on the ratio of African employment to ounces of gold produced and the subsidy should be paid in proportion to gold produced.

Merchantile Development Company

East Africa and Southern Africa have the exclusive right to produce and market the Special Home-Development Co. Ltd. which is a subsidiary of the East Africa and Southern Africa Development Co. Ltd. The company will be concerned with the commercial capital of the East Africa and Southern Africa Development Co. Ltd. It has been formed for the purpose of investment in the Dominion of Tanganyika.

Central Bank of Tanganyika

The Central Bank of Tanganyika has been established as a public body. The bank's capital of £150,000 has been subscribed for by the Government of Tanganyika and the Government of Kenya. The bank is to be the principal development bank for the Dominion of Tanganyika.



POWER FOR INDUSTRY!
KENYA AND TANGANYIKA
 THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilindi, Bagmati, Dar-es-Salaam.
 THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar-es-Salaam.
 THE BAR ES SALAM & ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar-es-Salaam, Bagmati, Kilindi, Bagmati, Dar-es-Salaam.

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MIKINDANI

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

Incorporated in Kenya
 Head Office—123, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone No. 4680 (9 lines)

Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 Special Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Joseph Walker
 Clyde & Co., etc.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

*You Want the Best Service
 WE GIVE IT*

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native Grain
 Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunnies, Wines and
 Spices, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 21, ELBAO HOUSE, NEW BROADWAY,
 LONDON, E.C.2

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISumu, MALINDI, MOMBASA,
 PORT JUBA, PORT SWAITANI, PORT MURIE, PORT
 MURIE, PORT MURIE, PORT MURIE, PORT MURIE

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions

Apply to
 The Commissioners
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4
 Telephone No. 4031 (10 lines)
 Telegrams: "E.A.O." (10 lines)

The old English word meaning "the edge of the world" is the origin of the name "Guiana" in a descriptive sense of a country which is intersected by numerous rivers. The most spectacular feature of the inland waterways of British Guiana is undoubtedly the Kaieteur Falls on the river Potaro, where the river plunges headlong into a fertile valley down a sheer vertical drop of 403 feet. In the industrial sphere the interior of British Guiana can show little to match such natural marvels, but it has yet to see the day when the rivers are harnessed for power and its resources of minerals and timber are exploited to the full. In recent times the forest areas have long been intensively cultivated and the crops they produce, which include the famous Demerara sugar, make an important contribution to the prosperity of the Colony.



Full and up-to-date information from our branches in British Guiana on industrial developments and the state local markets is readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4



The UGANDA COMPANY LTD

PRODUCE MERCHANTS
COTTON GINNERS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
TEA, RUBBER AND COFFEE PRODUCERS
ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS

AGENTS FOR:
 FORD MOTORS
 WAREFIELD OILS
 DUNLOP TYRES
 ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.
 MURALDA TEA CHESTS
 STERLING CABLES
 ENGLISH ELECTRIC
 TURNER DIESEL ENGINES.

The Company, which maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to interest itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this country.

LONDON: 13 Rood Lane, E.C. 4 (Mansion House 0745)
KAMPALA: P. O. Box No. 1, and at Jinja and Kabale
 Agents Company: GEORGE TYSON & CO. LTD, P. O. Box 27, NA-ROBI
 Telegraphic Address: Valuation Nairobi