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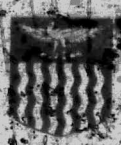
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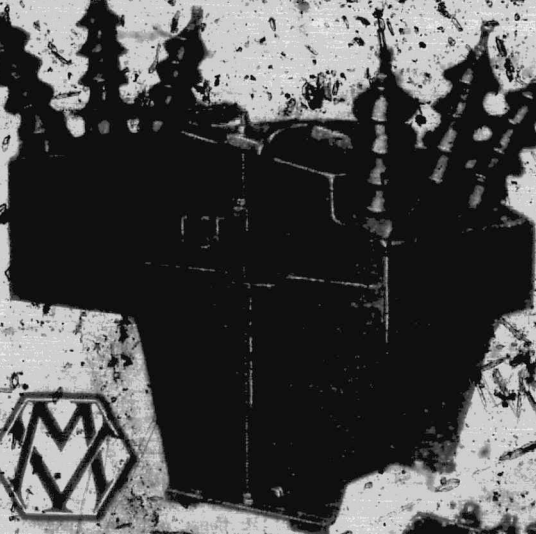
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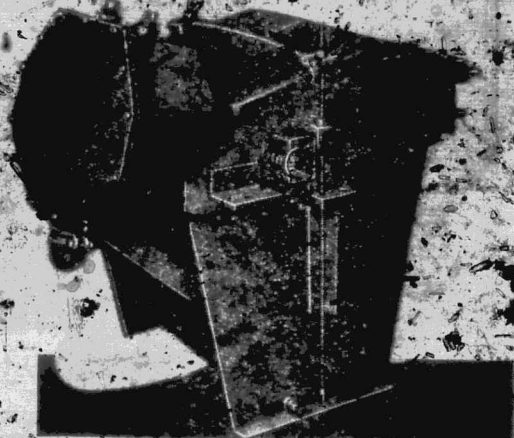
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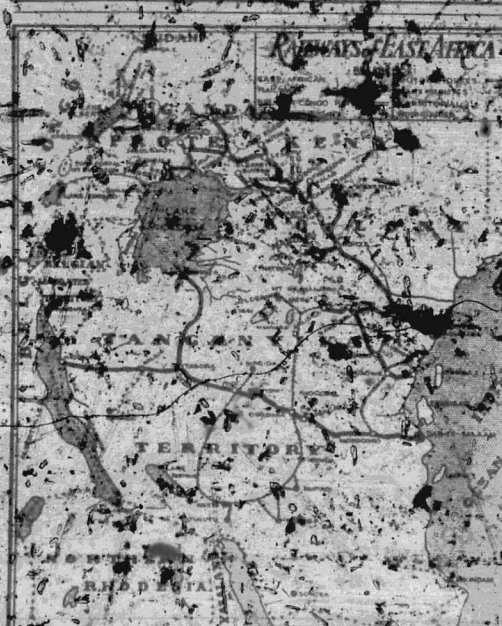
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 24, 1955

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THERE WILL BE GREAT SATISFACTION** in Central Africa that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted a suggestion made to him by Mr. Roy Welensky, the

### Mr. Creech Jones To Visit Africa

African Conference in London in the autumn and urged upon him in

these columns to visit the British territories in that area. Mr. Creech Jones will visit Northern Rhodesia early in April and will go on to Nyasaland, and although he has no constitutional responsibility for Southern Rhodesia, it is natural in the light of recent developments that he should wish to pay a visit also to that territory, where he will be no less welcome. Mr. Creech Jones came to his great office with more personal knowledge of the Colonies than most of his predecessors, and he has refreshed himself from time to time in official visits, which is as encouraging to the Colonial Service and the peoples they administer as it must be useful to himself. This visit is in particular valuable to him

The most far-reaching is the proposal for federation of the three territories, in the view of the states which Southern Rhodesia has engaged since 1953 his would be removed

### Talks on Federation

in the case of Ceylon that it has no desire to retain control from Whitehall a day longer than is necessary, and the representatives of the three territories will meet on their side that federation raises a large number of intricate problems which would be discussed at the Victoria Falls conference. It is a change of views with the secretary of State cannot fail to be beneficial.

After a firm federation, the raised some big questions affecting the two Colonial territories for which he is directly responsible. Parliament which will engage Mr. Creech Jones' attention while he is there. He will wish to study the

Non-Official

able, the territory will be able in the future to cope with any similar demands from Native Africa. It will, no doubt, wish to see how the first African and Asian representatives in the Nyasaland Legislative Council are shaping up, and to study on the spot the progress of local government. In Northern Rhodesia he will be called upon to adjudicate in a difference of opinion which has arisen between the official and non-official members of the Executive Council over the extent of the powers granted to them by official members last August. The phrase then used that the view of the non-official members would carry the same weight in the Executive Council as the view of the Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's negative powers, was certainly a little Delphic, and the simplest course is to let the oracle himself explain his meaning. It is hoped that this interpretation placed on it in these columns at the time, that a unanimous expression of view by the non-official members would be decisive, will prevail.

The protest of the non-official members will be thrown into relief during Mr. Creech Jones's visit when Mr. Roy Welensky seeks leave in the Legislative Council to introduce a motion asking for a 50 per cent. increase in the incentives for the export of 50 per cent. of mineral products. This is not the usual commitment in such a proposal, but it may not mainly be linked with an announcement of the Ministry of Supply designed to encourage the discovery and development of uranium deposits in the Colony. The Ministry will buy all ores and concentrates (with certain qualifications) with a fixed minimum price, and will also make lump-sum payments in aid of mine development where justified. It is an ill-fortune that shows no good, and the search for sources of atomic energy in a troubled world may benefit the Colonies by stimulating prospecting and surveying; and where the prospecting is successful, the material gains to the Colony may be considerable. The relevance of the question to the Northern Rhodesian royalties is in the order of bringing to light the hidden resources of a territory incentives must be offered. It was a weakness of the Colonial Office paper on mining policy that it seemed to ignore this fundamental fact of human nature.

Capital might be available for the assistance of under-developed areas. U.S. investments of this kind have just been given in a form of loan survey sent to the United Nations by the International Association of Manufacturers which estimates that when Marshall Aid ceases in 1952 about two thousand million dollars a year might be available for general investment abroad. As already suggested in these columns, such a development is to be welcomed if it is not linked with undesirable political or commercial considerations. The fact that American help is being channelled through the United Nations shows a scrupulous desire to avoid such conditions. President Truman's "four-point" will probably turn out to have been initiated by a mixture of American philanthropy and enlightened self-interest in about equal proportions. The benefits which the United States stands to gain are new sources of raw materials of which a formidable list from asbestos to zinc was given by Mr. Hoffman recently; new channels for American investment which is following the same pattern as British investment a few generations earlier; and the employment of technicians who are turned out in such large numbers by the American universities. The benefits which the Colonies stand to gain are their more rapid development than is otherwise possible. But it should not be forgotten that United Kingdom investors could be doing the job themselves if national and local taxation between them did not take their shillings in the pound out of the total of private incomes.

THE RESULTS of the Uganda Government scheme for the training of Africans in the Army, which were summarized in last week's issue, are frankly disappointing, and should be taken to heart by those who so often allege that Africans are thirsting for education and training and are frustrated by unsympathetic Governments. These courses probably provided the best chance that Africans have yet had in large numbers to improve their position in life. But only eight per cent. of the available ex-Servicemen applied for training, and many of the applicants did not come up for training when sent for. The remarks made in the report about the ineffectiveness of the Army training show either that the achievements were not so great as was thought at the time, or that the skills acquired in 30

# U.N.O.'s Attitude to East African Economic Union

## Visiting Mission's Report Indicates Acquiescence

**INTER-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA** is the subject of the following extracts from the report of the United Nations Mission which visited Tanganyika last year.

Last week's issue of **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** contained the first extracts from this report, taken from the section on political advancement. In both pages, the text constitutes the mission's observations and conclusions which have aroused widespread interest in East Africa and in this country.

The mission notes that the Tanganyika Agreement authorizes the administrative authority to establish a customs, fiscal, or administrative union between Tanganyika and any adjacent territory under the jurisdiction of the administering authority and that according to the latter the Inter-Territorial Organization is an administrative union but not a political union.

The Inter-Territorial Organization, it seems to the mission, would be a purely administrative union, if it possessed only powers of administration over certain common services. As constituted at present the Organization possesses certain powers of legislation as well as powers of administration, such powers being of course subject to the provisions of the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947.

For instance, the High Commission puts, with the advice and consent of the Central Assembly, financial laws with respect to such services as defence, civil aviation, posts and telegraphs, railways and ports, administrative and general provisions (not tariff rates and rates of taxation) of the customs and excise duties and the income tax. Makerere College, inter-territorial research meteorological services, and so forth.

### High Commission's Powers

Furthermore, the High Commission may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of these territories.

The Inter-Territorial Organization, it seems to the mission, is short of a complete political union. It would indeed be a political union if it possessed full powers of legislation and administration over any or all common services. At present the Organization does not possess such full powers. There are certain limitations of its legislative and administrative powers.

In the first place, the fund established by the High Commission for the non-self-contained services shall consist of such sums as may be granted by resolution of the Legislative Councils of the three territories and such other sums as may be received by the High Commission.

In the second place, while the High Commission and the Central Assembly possess powers of administration over the customs and excise administrations and the income tax administration, they do not possess the power to determine the tariff rates and the tax rates.

In the third place, the list of the scheduled services shall not be augmented without the "clearest expression of such intention in each of the three Legislative Councils," and if any resolution to increase the list of scheduled services is approved by any Legislative Council, over a substantial opposition, the High Commission shall not proceed to make any Order giving effect thereto.

Indeed, it would be entirely unwise to assume the possibility that certain services could be administered on a non-commercial or social basis.

Lacking both time and documentation, the mission finds it impossible to study thoroughly all the scheduled services. However, it does make some observations as regards some of the common services.

**On scientific and educational services.** In general, scientific and educational services can be more advantageously and more efficiently administered on an inter-territorial basis.

Such services as inter-territorial research in meteorology, tsetse-reclamation, and local topographical, geological, survey, statistics and Makerere College, in the opinion of the mission, affect the status of the territory of Tanganyika as a true territory and will naturally be of benefit to the three territories. The inter-territorial nature of higher learning should not deprive the right of the Tanganyika Government to establish institutions of higher learning in its own territory.

### Customs and Excise

**On Customs and Excise Departments.** The mission is of the opinion that, purely from the point of view of administration and the amalgamation of the Tanganyika Customs Department and the Kenya and Uganda Customs Department will not be prejudicial to the interests of the three territories.

However, it has been stated by the Central Development Commission, an *ad-hoc* organ of the Tanganyika Government, that the "existence of the customs settlements had seriously undermined Tanganyika's customs and revenue, and that to let these agreements Tanganyika could be a failure in the long run."

The Commission thought that secondary industries were more developed in Kenya and Uganda than in Tanganyika, and that since products of Kenya and Uganda industries could enter into Tanganyika free of duty, Tanganyika would lose a source of revenue, and in addition, the development of its own secondary industries would be hampered.

Under the present scheme of amalgamation, the Tanganyika Government has made a reservation to the effect that the Territory should retain the power to impose "suspended" duties on such commodities as bacon, butter, wheat, rice, and sugar, in accordance with Ordinance No. 36 of 1940. This reservation might affect some protection of Tanganyika industry.

### Communications Services

**On Railway and Ports, Post and Telegraphs.** These two are self-contained services under the control and administration of the Inter-Territorial Organization, each with its own capital account.

It is extremely difficult to appraise the advantages and disadvantages to each of the three territories of the amalgamation of such services and the conversion of each into a self-contained service. There are at least three questions that may be raised.

The first and the most important question is whether the Tanganyika Legislative and Executive Council would have any power at all to impose or extend any such communications facilities. Under the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, it would seem that Tanganyika itself could not undertake any improvement or extension of communications services, such facilities and executive authority being delegated to the Inter-Territorial Organization.

The second question is whether the amalgamation of such services would be of greater advantage to Kenya than to Tanganyika. It is alleged, for instance, that Tanganyika traffic would be diverted to Kenya, and that the Saisani would be far less prosperous than Mombasa as a port under the amalgamation of railways and road services. It is presumed, however, that the Tanganyika Governor in the High Commission and the Tanganyika non-official members in the Central Assembly will look after the interests of the territory with the fully protected.

The third question is whether such services should be purely commercial, that is, profit-making services, it is understood that the development of a territory depends to a very large extent upon the development of its communications system, and it would seem that the development of the communications system should be co-ordinated with the development of







capable to be some 10,000 times stiffer than cotton. Only to a very minor extent is its essential flexibility due to the presence of encrustants such as lignin, so that their removal effects little improvement, and the chemical processes required are necessarily so drastic that the fibre is invariably markedly weakened, particularly in the wet state, and finally, chemical treatment involves expense out of all proportion to the eventual value of the fibre.

The ultimate fibres of which sisal is composed are only some  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, and any attempt to integrate the fibres either chemically, or mechanically tends to yield an increasing proportion of these short elements, which are of the unsuitable for spinning. In comparison, the ultimates of soft fibres such as wool and soft hemp may be anything up to 11 inches long, and breakdown to such dimensions is not only harmless but in many cases eminently desirable.

**Softening is Impracticable**

The softening of sisal is unfortunately, both thermally and in ignoring this fact and no possible chance of overcoming the fault short of modifying the fundamental growth habit of the sisal plant.

The softening of sisal fibre is thus fundamentally impracticable, and the major field for development in the industry must lie in making the most of the fibre as supplied by Nature. Once again, this implies greater attention to detail, since significant differences are frequently small enough to escape casual observation.

Sufficient knowledge is now available as to the essential form and nature of the sisal plant and its fibre to enable producers to assess the potential yield and fineness of fibre from any particular stand of plants. This is possible in view of the simple and consistent habit of growth of the plant and its clonal nature.

All of the methods would give far greater uniformity and control in estate practice, and also in the more definite segregation of fibre types for appropriate end-uses.

**Campaign to Speed Federation  
Fighting Fund Launched**

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT would bring a federation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Basaland once they had examined details of the proposed constitution and knew it was the wish of the people, was the view expressed by Captain Frank Harris at a recent meeting in Bulawayo of the United Central African Association.

Captain Harris, who was one of Southern Rhodesia's delegates to the Federal Conference last month, added that in his opinion, Britain would grant full Dominion status whenever it was wanted.

The meeting agreed to open a fighting fund in support of federation, and to appoint a propaganda committee. Thousands of copies of a special brochure, which will first be re-issued by the Prime Minister, are to be issued, and public meetings will be held throughout the Colony.

The Prime Minister wants a referendum drawn up so that the colonies could draw up a constitution, and that he will have the full support of the country. There is quite a lot of opposition to federation, and it cannot be denied.

Statements appearing in the Press from the conference had been sternly and nearly unbridled on the rocks. There were unfair, as Captain Harris said, certainly, some matters were discussed in a spirited manner, before a decision was reached, but he hoped

**Letters to the Editor**

**Mr. Strachey's Responsibility  
His Singularly Misadvised**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, Having read the Standard record of last week's House of Commons debate on the East African groundnut scheme and your report of that discussion, I feel that congratulations should be tendered to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for its most efficient discharge of its job. Though you had, of course, to abbreviate drastically for the Standard report rap to 77 columns, you have covered the discussion quite adequately and with marked fairness.

There is only one point which I wish you had included but had omitted (doubtless in the quest for space)—namely, the statement by the Minister of Food that he wished the factors had been brought to England for reconditioning, which threw the report that shipping was not available at the time for that purpose, even if the idea had then occurred to the Minister, and there is nothing in the record to suggest that it did. So, even on such a piece of hindsight Mr. Strachey must exhibit his recklessness.

Your editorial comments on the debate are the best I have read anywhere, and a surprising number of daily and weekly papers have thought the subject worthy of leading articles. Politicians of our breakdown on the Press, that it is quite safe to say that on this occasion the newspapers have entered most creditably in comparison with the M.P.s, it would go further and say that the Press has been more reliable than Parliament in regard to the groundnut scheme ever since it was started, and that E.A. & R. has had no equal for the reliability of its news and comments.

Parliamentary critics do not strike me as having seized their opportunity last week. It is astonishing that the opening speech of the Opposition on an occasion for which they had been so much advance publicity should have been so feeble as that of Captain Crookshank, who was so gallantly accused the Minister of foulness, of making errors and of having failed to provide data, and that the evidence available in and from East Africa on the occasion should have taken the form of a mere assurance that we are apparently so much in the right, and the facts by many Conservative Members of the House, and of the many who have been necessary to the party to call in very many of them, such as the knowledge and the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture had to have a special committee set up for someone else to set up an impressive case, one a perfect being, and so on.

The speech of Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, was so weak that he should have been drowned unmercifully, but though it was not spoken and put out as a statement, it was the estimate, and the results, and the nature of an effort to shift the blame from himself to other people, and to do so, to leave an impression of that estimate and complete measure of what so pathetic a performance merited. Though it was not talked for some time, it was half in

the mind of many people, and it was a most unfortunate thing that it was not done. In the case, indeed, was that Mr. Strachey's misadvisedness of the groundnut mission had insisted that of the other side, which is

the public work for his department and whose recommendation had been accepted by it.

It is common knowledge that the Wakefield report was officially submitted for criticism to many leading experts, and it was thoroughly examined in great detail by a special section of the Ministry of Food. Indeed, the original White Paper, stated that the Ministry's investigation had "confirmed the view of the mission that the scheme is a practicable plan for alleviating the world shortage of fats; that it is agriculturally sound; and that, subject to reasonable assumptions, it involves no unsustainable financial risk."

From the moment, therefore, the responsibility passed completely from Messrs. Wakefield, Martin, and Ross to the Minister, and, that being so, Mr. Strachey should have been held by the House to that responsibility.

It was again charged with having made extravagantly optimistic statements, but, unhappily, not one speaker had troubled himself to make a little collection of the Strachey's which would do the job. Nor did a single speaker, in the course of his speech, mention the very pertinent point that public misunderstanding was caused, to great distress by the failure of the Minister to announce the facts as soon as he knew that all hope of adherence to the time-table had disappeared. That calculated lack of candour was a sin of omission for which he must also be held accountable.

Like you, I believe that the scheme was well justified, but that it has been a typical instance in many ways. The Wakefield mission and the former managing agents undertook extremely difficult tasks with courage, public spirit, and sensible good judgments, and the Minister's discreditable and persistent attempts to fasten all the blame on them ought not to be forgotten, or forgiven. It is definitely unfair. What has been wrong has not been the genesis of the scheme, but its application, and the man who bears the constitutional responsibility for the whole thing running into many millions of pounds is Mr. Strachey.

Yours faithfully,

Ray, *Private Secretary* — *Articles of Politics*  
London, E.C.2.

## Italian Rule in Ethiopia Miss Pankhurst's Views

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR:— Mr. Ivor Jennings states what he describes as the "major activities" in Ethiopia as an obstacle to the restoration of Ethiopia to the position of a free state on her own board.

THE activities of the "Soviet Union in Ethiopia" as (a) a Legation in Addis Ababa and (b) its contact with a Russian staff. Russia has relations with independent countries, including the United Kingdom and Italy. As regards the hospital, Russia presented to Ethiopia the equipment of an American war plane held ambalence. The Ethiopian Government provided a building to accommodate it. Ethiopia has still great difficulty in obtaining sufficient doctors. The British Government could supply very few. Russian medical staff was therefore suggested for this hospital.

Both Italy and the Communist Party Russia has recommended the restoration of the former Colonies. Italy has the non-Fascist States. Ethiopia has neither. Communism has recruited converts in British Africa, not through Ethiopia, but through France, Moscow, and the United States.

Italy's claims that the Italian Colonial record is a "Italian reclamation of Somalia" is a long one

which actually levied taxes on the sale of slaves. The Governor was displeased, but the Governor designate was found to have bought slaves on his own account.

After the abolition of the company, the Italian Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, announced that slaves in the Colony would not be abolished, but would be regulated, and certain minor amendments to the law would be introduced.

British military officials in 1941 reported that slavery still obtained in Italian-ruled people being kidnapped for the purpose. Small deputations to the royal governor-inquiry complained of forced labour. Lord Rosell has written that evidence of brutality towards the native population was found, not only in prisons, but by Italian police and officials all over the country. "The harsh and barbaric treatment was all from the Italian police force of arms."

Grain, raised also in Eritrea. The following figures show the increase of agricultural production there in 1941, under British administration, as compared with 1939, the last year before war: 2,455 tons and 600 tons barley, 2,000 tons and 4,000 tons; durum, 1,350 tons and 1,500 tons; maize, 7,550 tons and 14,000 tons; dattans, 5,000 tons and 5,300 tons; millet, 14,000 tons and 1,200 tons; potatoes, 2,000 tons and nil.

These are but a few facts which could be cited to show the failure of Italian colonization, without mentioning the frustration of the legitimate aspirations of the Italian people. The people of Eritrea, in common with those of Ethiopia, had reached a high standard of life before the advent of the Italian.

Yours faithfully,

Woodford Green.

Dr. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

## Overseas Investment by U.S.

ABOUT \$2,000,000,000 a year might be available for general investment abroad by the United States when Marshall Aid ceases in 1952.

The estimate by the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers, which is made in a survey sent to the United Nations secretariat in New York, is believed to be the first indication of the extent to which America might export capital as well as industrial plants in support of President Truman's plan to aid the "underdeveloped" areas of the world.

The survey assumes that the new plan would work through capital transactions freely entered into by private parties, and among other reservations, the estimate is made dependent upon economic conditions both in the United States and abroad.

Last year, it is pointed out, a balance of \$1,000,000,000 accrued from the excess of income from American-owned investments abroad over the corresponding income from foreign-owned investments in the U.S. and this trend is expected to intensify.

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

## Seniority of Judges

SENIORITY of judges in the Eastern African Court of Appeal has been laid down by the Secretary of State. The Chief Justice of Kenya comes first in precedence, followed by the Chief Justice of Tanganyika as vice-president and then the Chief Justices of Uganda and Zanzibar. The Acting Chief Justices of the four territories follow in the same order, other judges of the Court not being mentioned.



## Colonies' Role in Recovery

### Economic Survey on 1949 Tasks

NOT ONLY MUST WE WORK with the other nations of Europe, but we must of course further develop our co-operation with the countries of the Commonwealth.

This is one of the aims which are stressed in the Economic Survey for 1949 which was published recently. Dealing with Britain's recovery and the development of Colonial resources, the survey says:

"We have special obligations towards the Colonies. H.M. Government is responsible for the welfare of their peoples, and increased exports of food and raw materials produced in the Colonies have a great part to play in world recovery.

"The development of a wide range of products, the use of large quantities of capital goods and of mineral goods, Colonial agriculture must be developed both to provide more food for the Colonial peoples themselves, and to provide more crops for the world market. It will be aided, with other means on our resources. To ensure that the right balance is kept the Government is seeking to establish a closer relationship between economic matters of the Colonies and the United Kingdom.

"The closest co-operation of economic affairs is also needed with the independent nations of the Commonwealth. This involves the great trade connections which, after their own independence, will be a high proportion of all export and import trade, to the many joint disciplines for the future economic developments needed for stability and prosperity of the whole Commonwealth.

#### Encouragement for Primary Production

Dealing with the methods of solving the long-term dollar problem the Survey points out that the reduction of imports from dollar areas demands the encouragement of production in the dollar world. The post-war recovery of primary production in other parts of the world, together with peace-time development in the Colonies and elsewhere, had made progress in 1948 but must be pushed further in 1949.

The Government continues the Survey, has therefore welcomed the declaration by the President of the United States that the U.S. intends to embark on a bold new programme for making the benefits of scientific and industrial progress available for the improvement of underdeveloped areas.

Important developments of this kind are already going forward within the Colonial territories of the Commonwealth. These include contributing to the welfare of the Colonial peoples and to the saving of dollars by ourselves, also lead to an expansion of the Colonial dollar income and to increased non-dollar supplies for other countries, particularly those of Western Europe.

Besides Colonial development plans are being made for expanding primary production in the rest of the Commonwealth, and it is hoped that as part of the programme for European recovery there will be a substantial increase in the production of basic commodities for the United Kingdom and other Western European countries.

The Government has exerted its influence to stimulate production in various ways. These include development work under Government auspices (see page 909).

"Co-operation in the development of Colonial resources will be encouraged by the Government guaranteeing a market for their products, and by offering financial assistance and the active support of international bodies working with Colonial producers. These initiatives can only be expected to yield

## Mr. Creech Jones to Visit Africa

### Four of Rhodesias and Nyasaland

MR. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Although the itinerary of his visit has not yet been published, it is known that he will leave this country early next month, and will spend most of his time in Southern Rhodesia. His stay in Southern Rhodesia is the last for only a few days, and he will then return from this country for approximately four weeks.

The announcement was made in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council a few days ago by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renne, who said:

"I am authorized by the Colonial Secretary to make the following announcement:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has for some time been anxious to visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in order to see these territories for himself and to study their problems on the ground in consultation with the Governor and members of Executive and Legislative Councils.

#### Desire for Personal Contact

He is also anxious to make personal contact with the European and African communities. To this end he will leave for Central Africa at the beginning of April. He will be accompanied by Mr. C. J. Lambert, head of the Central African Department in the Colonial Office, and his acting secretary.

"I am sure," said Sir Gilbert, "that the announcement will give much pleasure to both members and to all the people of this territory.

"It is highly gratifying that our Secretary of State has been able to arrange to visit Central Africa and to shall all look forward with keen anticipation to his visit. His programme will be arranged so that he will be able to visit every territory.

It had been planned since Mr. Creech Jones's return to Great Britain that the result of a long-standing arrangement, such a visit having been expected to him last year at the African Conference in London, Mr. Welensky, leader of the Council of the Northern Rhodesian People's Council, is understood to be the British member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia. It is understood that the Secretary of State will be assisted by the Northern Rhodesian member of the Council, and the official and the non-official members of the Executive Council on the extent of the authority of the latter under the modifications of the Council arranged in August of last year.

#### Welfare of Rhodesians

The coming session of the Legislative Council is pointed out will be marked by the introduction by Mr. Welensky of a motion asking for a 50% cut on mineral royalties in the territory, a proposal which recently prompted Mr. De la Motte, president of the British South Africa Company, to launch a strong attack upon Mr. Welensky.

Since a motion is involved, permission to introduce the Bill would have to be obtained. The question of the power of non-official members of the Legislative Council to move a motion, and whether the Government would see it necessary for any special law on motions, which is often a matter to expect that the Secretary of State will coincide with heightened political controversy in the territory.

The start-up of Southern Rhodesia is being included in the request of this Colonial Government, and the many subjects which will undoubtedly







# Kenya Hopes for Royal Visit

## Latest to Princess Elizabeth

THE FOLLOWING IS THE text of a letter addressed to Princess Elizabeth by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya:

Your Royal Highness  
It was exceedingly kind of Your Royal Highness to write to me, as I am to do, on the subject of the game watch camp. The Government and people of this Colony have been pleased to view Your Royal Highness as a wedding present. Your gracious letter which I have taken the liberty of publishing, will give a very great deal of pleasure to everyone in the country.

We shall immediately "push on" the building of the camp in the hope that Your Royal Highness and your husband will be able to honour the Colony with a visit perhaps next winter. I need scarcely say that your first visit is awaited with the warmest anticipation and that the Kenya people are most anxious to welcome you. You will receive from everybody in this country will demonstrate how deep seated is the loyalty and devotion of all its peoples to yourself and to Their Majesties, your father and mother.

Your Royal Highness's obedient, humble servant  
P. H. MITCHELL, Governor

MR. H. PICHARDICK, secretary of the Kenyan Cricketers' Union, said recently that it was a great pity that the M.C.C. should have had only one day in the Colony in February. He said the month of the year for the game is so short that he would argue for the allocation to Kenya of one day for each of the touring teams in future and he suggested that M.C.C. players could under such an arrangement fly home direct from their colony.

# Obituary

## Admiral Sir J. F. Somerville

### Service in India

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR JAMES FREDERICK SOMERVILLE, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., who died last Saturday at his home in Wells, Somerset, at the age of 86, commanded the naval force operating in the Western Mediterranean after the fall of France in 1940, which was one of his most important parts in maintaining the garrison of Malta and harassing the Italian fleet. Subsequently he took command of the fleet which, in 1942, quickly reorganized to operate in the Indian Ocean, as a start towards relieving the dangerous situation following the sinking of the PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE. His last official appointment was in October, 1945, when he became head of the British Admiralty, Discharge in Washington. In 1938 he was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY HARRIS, late of the British Air Force, who died last Saturday at his home in this country.

MR. ARTHUR B. WATERMAN, for 30 years manager of the New Stanley Hotel at Nairobi, has died at that town in his 72nd year.

MR. F. L. STEWARD, who after working with the accountant firm of Gill and Johnson, became municipal treasurer in Nairobi in 1928, has died at the age of 70. He retired last year.

LADY PROBERT, whose death is reported, was largely responsible for the formation of the Colonial Nursing Association now the Overseas Nursing Association in 1896, and was its first hon. secretary.

MR. R. L. STUBBS, F.R.S.E., who died in London last Saturday at the age of 75, was a director of Barclays Bank, Ltd. and of Barclays Bank (C.C. & C.), Ltd. He was knighted for his services in the Ministry of Information during the 1914-18 war, had many business interests and was a noted musician.

CAPTAIN A. W. PARSONS, for more than 20 years a police officer in Uganda, has died in Kampala at the age of 67. He was in the army in 1914, was in the South Africa, and he did military work in the Western Desert. According to reports in 1943 Captain Parsons became successively deputy censor and a military drafts officer. He leaves a widow.

## Colonial Month in London

COLOMBIA, which is being celebrated throughout London at the same time as the Colonial Exhibition is being held in Oxford Street. Although not based in the Colonial Office, it is carefully a voluntary effort by the part of the organization concerned. The object is to show a broader interest in Colonial affairs.

A number of voluntary societies of all denominations, museums, art galleries, and cinemas are co-operating by arranging on their own premises special shows of Colonial interest. Firms and shops in the main thoroughfares of London will collaborate with special window displays.

Lectures and lunch-time film shows are being provided in the London area. The Royal Institution, 21, Bedford Square, will be giving the monthly film on June 21 and July 20 will use a special date cancellation stamp in the Greater London area. This is Colonial Month.

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# New Financial Controls in S. Rhodesia

## Safeguards against Speculation

Wide powers granted to the Southern Rhodesian Government to control all financial transactions between the Colony's residents and all countries outside the sterling area became effective recently under the Exchange Control Act, 1948.

All residents, says an official statement, must now declare to the Treasury their holdings of foreign securities, including those held in trust by a resident of the Colony, bearer securities issued in sterling currency and any securities issued in Southern Rhodesia or any other country in the sterling area which are officially owned by a foreign resident.

The importation of bearer securities issued in sterling area but owned by a non-resident there are likewise banned.

This declaration does not mean that holders will be asked to sell their securities. The Act aims at consolidating the controls in force under the Defence Regulations and amended year by year under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act and various instructions from the United Kingdom Treasury.

The new measures will ensure that the Colony control fits into the general control administered in other countries of the sterling area, that the scheduled territories and that Southern Rhodesia will not become a "playground" for speculators in foreign exchange.

The Act with local modifications, has been modelled in the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act, with the exception of dealings in gold, which are controlled by the Gold Trades Act of 1946 and by the Gold Premium Tax Act of 1939. These dealings placed in gold dealings under licence, and made it compulsory for all gold to be sold to the banks.

### Powers Delegated to Bank Managers

The statement adds that, in the exercise of control is speed the Government has power, by order, to make or to withdraw from operation any section of the Act at any time. The Minister of Finance has delegated certain powers to the managers of all banks operating in the Colony, who are empowered to deal in foreign exchange and may provide, within limits, necessary exchange facilities to Rhodesian residents for the conduct of their normal business or personal transactions.

Additionally, to ensure that the general public is not inconvenienced in security dealings by having to approach the Treasury, the managers of the Salisbury and Bulawayo banks have been delegated powers to control certain security dealings. These powers are related to the endorsement of shares or stock purchased by non-residents of the sterling area, and the endorsement will indicate whether funds are freely available or "blocked" Southern Rhodesian currency.

It is stressed that the term "foreign currency" includes a balance held in any bank, or with any person in a foreign country, and a resident of the Colony must either declare such a holding to the Treasury or instruct that the balance is to be remitted to the Colony. A local business man, however, with credits for instance, in the United States, who wishes to apply it to any approved trade transaction, can do so with the Minister's authority.

Control over the importation of goods for the purchase of balances of payments, now comes under the Act and not under Customs legislation. Treasury officials have emphasized that no extension of import

control and sold there, the proceeds being brought to account in Southern Rhodesia.

One of the orders sets out the methods of payment for Southern Rhodesian exports to any non-sterling area. The exporters to a foreign country must now complete an exchange control form at the same time as completing a bill of lading or export. This form will provide the necessary information for the customs officer to determine whether three factors are satisfactory: the national interest, the price to be received, the method of payment and the time of payment.

It is not thought that the new orders will materially affect the present trend of trade, a senior Treasury official in the Colony said, although in specific cases it may be necessary to divert goods to countries where trade balances are very unfavourable.

### Severe Penalties

Penalties for contravention of the new orders are £500 and six years. Offenders are liable to a fine not exceeding £500 for each offence, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both-fine and imprisonment.

Where the offence is, however, concerned with any currency, securities, payment, gold coin, goods or other property, it does not simply consist of withholding information or failing to produce books and accounts: the fine may be a maximum of three times the value of the currency or goods involved.

A desire to prevent the British Government from imposing restrictions on the free flow of capital to Southern Rhodesia was the reason for the passing of the Exchange Control Act.

When the Bill was first introduced last year, the Minister of Finance then explained that there was no hope of managing without exchange restrictions until the whole of the European recovery period was ended and the United Kingdom was in a position to remove the restrictions imposed in August, 1947.

At the present stage of the development of the country, continued Mr. Whitehead, it is absolutely essential that we should continue to receive large quantities of United Kingdom capital to enable us to pursue our development.

At present time there are a number of loopholes that enable United Kingdom capital that arrives here to slip through the meshes and to continue elsewhere. We can check a great deal of that movement, but unless we can satisfy the British Government that any U.K. funds that arrive here are really for use in Southern Rhodesia, and not simply on their way through our office to a dollar area or other non-sterling area, then we will undoubtedly see the restrictions placed on the free movement of U.K. capital to this country.

The second main reason for the passing of this measure is to ensure some control over the export of gold and silver and other valuables and undoubtedly not being brought to account in this country.

Mr. Whitehead said recently that one of the results of the Act would be an increased allocation of dollars.

It is too soon to say what the full effect will be, added, but the results so far have been very encouraging. We had definite evidence that people were taking advantage of the loophole. It was not on a large scale, but it was growing.

There was evidence that some of the thousands of Rhodesian exports were being used to finance holiday travel in hard currency countries. This was quite legal under the old regulations, but it was restricting the Colony's power to import goods from those countries. The dollar allocation to merchants was smaller as a result of this.

### Currency for Travel

Referring to the recent announcement of limits on the amount of currency which could be taken to other African territories, the Minister said that British East Africa had restricted the entry of Southern Rhodesian Currency Board notes to £20 per person for some time past. Those who took in more were liable to have the balance confiscated without compensation.

Portugal was a hard currency country and there had to be a limit on the number of notes a traveller could take into the country. The normal practice of the United Kingdom, said Mr. Whitehead, was to limit the actual currency to £5, but Southern Rhodesia was to limit it making it £20 so that it would not interfere with the workers taking their money home to their own countries.

The full allowance of £25 was the normal amount allowed to an individual for foreign holiday travel, but Portugal is not a very hard currency country and Southern Rhodesia was not in a position to spend freely.



## Southern Rhodesian Export Tax

### 20% on Fine-Cured Tobacco

SURPRISE decision to impose a 20% export tax on fine-cured Virginia leaf tobacco from April 1 was announced a few days ago by the Southern Rhodesian Government. It was officially stated, considered the best means of raising revenue with the least injury to the Colony.

It was estimated that the tax will bring in £1,500,000 during the next financial year, the additional funds to be used to help pay for development services.

The Government's statement admitted that the tax was undesirable because of its discriminatory nature, but claimed that the tobacco industry was better able to pay than food producers.

The news of the tax had caused considerable surprise with considerable surprise and some concern. Official details of the Southern Rhodesian Government's intentions has been received, however, British tobacco manufacturers generally prefer to reserve comment. No details were available from the Southern Rhodesian Office in London.

#### Additional 5d. per lb.

It has been pointed out that, on the basis of last year's prices, the tax might cost buyers an additional 8d. a pound, and that such an increase might have to be passed on to the public in this country.

Last year under the official agreement with the United Kingdom, Britain took 49,000,000 lb. of the 75,000,000 lb. of fine-cured tobacco auctioned in Southern Rhodesia.

This agreement, according to the Tobacco Marketing

Board of Southern Rhodesia, stipulates that the United Kingdom would be prepared to purchase each year over the next five years two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian fine-cured crop to a value of £16,000,000. It is subject to the provision that (a) there is a reasonable fall in U.K. consumption, and (b) that fine-cured Rhodesian tobacco of suitable quality is available at reasonable prices.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament is not due to meet again until the end of April, and it is unlikely that the Colony's Budget will be introduced before the beginning of May. The announcement of the tax has, therefore, according to several sources, obviously been made in time for the opening of the Rhodesian tobacco sales in April.

#### Protest Meetings

According to the *Financial Times* on Monday, protest meetings in all tobacco-growing districts of the Colony were passing unannounced resolutions condemning the tax proposal as inequitable, discriminatory, and economically unsound.

A boycott of tobacco such as was organized in Southern Rhodesia Government withdrawal of the proposed tax is being planned by 2,000 angry growers and the Government's Salisbury Correspondent.

A working committee of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association is meeting this week and is expected to request the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board to refrain from opening the season's sales on April 6.

The success of this ploy will force the Government to stand behind the support of British manufacturers through their buying representatives on the Marketing Board.

Despite all protests, Parliament passes the Bill and the sales proceed, the average price per pound is likely to suffer a general price, because buyers will certainly attempt to cover their export liability by lower bidding.

Many new growers will consequently suffer crippling losses, may abandon tobacco at a time when the British Market is beginning to show the Rhodesian crop expansion.



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## United States of Africa Support for Segregation

MR. WEAVER BOUWER, a Kenya member of the East African Council Assembly, said in a recent speech in Nyeri that the only solution of racial problems lay in the formation of a United States of Africa. This would also be an effective barrier against Communism.

East Africa was on the perimeter of Western civilization and her future might depend on the building of contacts between her people and those of the South.

He emphasized the need for a railway line between East and South Africa, which was necessary, not only for defence, but for the solution of racial problems.

Turning to the work of the High Commission Mr. Bouwer said that though the present constitution was nominal for four years only, there could be no uncracking of the egg. It had so far been successful, but he would oppose any further powers being given to the commission, particularly in regard to taxation.

Communism threatened the stability of every side because of its racialist ideas. In regard to Dr. Malan's policy of segregation, he said that there was already segregation in Kenya; there were Native and European reserves. He thought that Dr. Malan was on the right lines and that segregation was essential to European survival.

## Antrycide in Use

ANTRYCIDE, the new therapeutic agent against *trypanosomiasis*, supplies of which have now been received in Nairobi, will be issued in powder form to be used in a 10% solution for subcutaneous inoculation at the rate of 1 c.c. per 45 lb. live weight of the beast. The cost will be 46 cents of a shilling per c.c. It is emphasized that this is a new drug and draws ticks, if used following its use in the field, are unpredictable. Inoculations should be carried out only in the presence of a veterinary officer.

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## Industrial Development Commission To Cease This Month

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia will cease to exist at from April 1. Announcing this decision recently, the Colony Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Heister, said it did not imply that the Government was no longer interested in, or intended to discourage, industrial development. The conditions necessitating the appointment of the Commission in 1943 had now in large measure disappeared. Inquiries from industrialists would be welcomed by the Secretary for Trade and Industrial Development, but it was proposed to continue the policy of Government development loans to industry. Such a function should now be taken over by private enterprise. The promotion and consideration of industrial development would in future be undertaken by the specially created Division of Trade and Industrial Development. The Minister paid tribute to the excellent services rendered by the chairman and members of the commission, whose activities in assisting industry during the post-war transition period had been of great value. The chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Mangra, whose many activities on various similar bodies caused a strain on his health, is at present at the Cape recovering from a serious breakdown.

## Idea for Fuel Economy

A STRONG APPEAL FOR ECONOMY in the use of electricity and coal, particularly during the next six months, has been made by the Southern Rhodesia Minister of Mines and Geology, Mr. G. A. Swainson. The Electricity Supply Commission and the municipalities, considered that rationing was impossible, he said, and economy must therefore depend upon voluntary effort. The internal transport of coal was one of many problems facing Rhodesia Railways. The Wankie Colliery could hardly really increase its output, and had erected new coal bunkers to speed up loading into trucks, but capacity was limited by the number of trucks available. Whilst the demand for Wankie coal from Southern Rhodesia and adjoining territories has averaged nearly 102,000 tons monthly, the railways could at present transport only 155,000 tons. The Northern Rhodesian copper mines wished to increase their coal purchases from 39,000 to 57,000 tons monthly, and the Electricity Supply Commission's needs would rise from 29,500 to 42,000 or more tons by the end of 1948.

## Discipline in Medical Training

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, commented upon the recent strike of medical trainees when he opened the new African ward block of the Group Hospital in Nairobi recently. He said, *(inter alia)*—

Training to be given to staff of this kind must include discipline of a very high order and derelictions of duty must be severely punished. The recent strike of a number of my fellow-men at this hospital was, I am glad to say, promptly and properly dealt with by appropriate authorities, so that any repetitions. No community is entitled to any service, it is not prepared to render to itself, and no one will suffer from repetitions of such nonsense except the African people themselves, and perhaps, as well, therefore, if I take this opportunity of saying that the right to strike does not include the right to abandon duty to the sick and suffering, and that immediate dismissal will follow any failure of duty in that respect.

## Hides and Skins Mission

### Return from East Africa

THE HIDES AND SKINS MISSION to East Africa, headed by Dr. J. F. Furlong, Secretary of the Imperial Institute, returned to this country last week.

A confidential report is now being prepared, which will be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The other members of the mission were Mr. J. B. Solomon (British Made Kid Tanners' Association), Mr. G. M. Harvey, Jr. (United Tanners' Federation), Mr. J. L. H. Pettit, and Mr. E. N. Keir (Federation of Carters, Light Leather Tanners and Dressers).

In recent years the Imperial Institute Consultative Committee on Hides, Skins and Tanning Materials has, through the Colonial Office, made suggestions to the East African Governments as to how faults in the preparation and marketing of cattle hides and goat skins could be eliminated. Dr. M. H. French, the Hides and Skins Controller, East Africa, was invited to visit the United Kingdom to discuss with tanners the trade requirements and the lines on which improvements were desirable.

### Production and Methods

A proposal was subsequently made by Government in East Africa that a representative party of tanners should visit the territories and see the production industry and the conditions in which it operated. It was agreed that as a preliminary visit to the East African territories it was desirable for the tanners to become acquainted with the methods employed in Australia, which has given good results in the areas where they have been applied. As a result, a tour of Nigeria was made in October, 1946.

The second part of the tour, the visit to East Africa, began when the mission left this country at the end of January, and spent the month in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Mr. Solomon, Mr. Pettit and Mr. Harvey then returned to England.

Dr. Furlong and Mr. Keir went on to Harardja, British Somaliland, where they were joined by Mr. Palmer, of Messrs. Whitty Bros., Yeovil, who is an expert on black and sheep skins. They flew to Addis at the beginning of March, then returned to this country via the Sudan.

The total value of hides and skins imported into the United Kingdom from British East Africa in 1947 was £1,000,000 (Sudan and £63,354 (goat skins).

Four exports from the territories concerned in 1947 are: Hides (sup-dried): Kenya, 109,927; Uganda, 127,198; Tanganyika, 1,229,332. Hides (shag-bird): Kenya, £277,696; Uganda, £27,886; Tanganyika, £13,851. Sheep skins (un-dried): Kenya, £24,365; Uganda, 500 (shag-bird); Kenya, £53,618. Goat skins (sup-dried): Kenya, £93,633; Uganda, £3,771. Goat skins (shag-bird): Kenya, £158,637; Uganda, £174,651. Goat and sheep skins, all types: Tanganyika, £148,504.

## Conservation Is the Key Stone


### Success of Contour Ridging

CONSERVATION OF WATER AND TOP-SOIL is the key stone of development in Central Africa," wrote Sir Miles Thomas recently in the *Sunday Times*.

In the new report of the Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Commission, he continued, "it will be seen what active steps are being taken to combat the lowered water table and eroded soil which would be the outcome of uncontrolled farming for cultivation of such crops as cotton or wheat, unless counter-measures are implemented by the National Resources Board. It is the large, expensive earth-moving equipments to be used, continually, enabling the large, individually owned types—such as the Desfile Ferguson—to deal with the immense, smaller water courses on the farms themselves."

Flung over the Rhodesias, as I have had much opportunity of doing recently, shows convincingly the success with which this policy of contour ridging and terracing, and of throwing up water-holding dams in ever smaller sizes, is being already implemented.

The annual Service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 23 at 11.30 a.m.



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PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The next meeting of the East Africa General Assembly will be held on April 26 at Kampala.

The staff of the Geydon Museum in Nairobi, who undertake the identification of bones sent by the public.

Several Nile perch of around 50 lbs. is thought have recently been caught in the north-eastern waters of Lake Rudolf.

Water supply installations for municipalities, townships and trading centres in Kenya were valued at £19.2 during 1949.

The M.C.S. (Central Main) which has been running South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, left Cape Town for this country in the STRAIGHT CRUISE last week.

**Northern Rhodesia Regiment to Salisbary**

The 1st Battalion, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, recently left Lusaka for Salisbury. Two convoys proceeded by road to Mposhi, entrained for Witwatersrand, and then travelled to Mozambique in P.M. transport EASTERN PROVINCE.

The only air-line passenger of a Bulwaia aircraft was killed when it crashed about 15 miles south of Bulwaia last week. The plane, which was completely burnt, was on a private charter flight from Salisbury to Bulawayo.

Mr. R. Fletcher, headmaster of the Prince of Wales School in Nairobi, has appealed to farmers to provide holiday accommodation for fatherless children whose mothers are working. The boys would make themselves useful on the farms in return for their keep.

It is the intention of the Aden Protectorate to send the Super to the East Africa shilling has been announced. It is hoped that the operative date will be April 1, but this has not yet been definitely fixed.

**Ministry Labour from Mozambique**

More than 150,000 Nyanja/Native males were on strike in the Protectorate in 1949, said Mr. D. McCann, administrative officer of the territory in an interview. About one-third of these went to South Africa. Portuguese Natal, Port Natal, an area of 52 acres, 48 miles from Nairobi, has now been gazetted. Thought to be one of the most important archaeological sites in the world, it has been virtually presented to Kenya by the Masai tribe.

A grant of £2,551,000 provided for the British Council in its estimates for 1949-50 is £19,000 less than in the previous year. Employees of the council number 1471 (a reduction of one) and their salaries at £1,042,114 show an increase of £1,540. Expenditure on hospitality is reduced from £122,485 to £128,067.

## One Relic Remains

MR. WILLIAM (afterwards William) MACKENNON and MR. ROBERT MACKENNON in 1875 founded the firm of Mackennon, Mackennon & Company, a firm which developed the British India steam navigation Co. Ltd. Seeing the need for better sea communications, they opened up new routes, one of which was with East Africa. In 1873 comparatively unknown and dominated by slave traders, Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer and traveller, in 1874 the Mackennon Company entered Uganda and the settlement of the company extended from Mombasa to the Albert Edward (Nyanza) and the north of the White Nile. The interior had been opened to overseas trade, and slavery gradually exterminated.

They were assigned a route for a Uganda Government service on Lake Victoria named after him. It was shipped in parts to Mombasa, and as the railway had not then been completed every part was carried on the backs of porters from the coast to Mutumu on Lake Victoria, a matter of 600 miles. The launching ceremony took place on June 4, 1900, namely 25 months before the railway reached the interior.

She was used by the Uganda Government first only for carrying passengers and cargo, but also as a patrol vessel, as she was armed and her name actually appeared in the Press.

## Was a Service

During the First World War the S.S. WILLIAM MACKENNON played a conspicuous part in the operations on Lake Victoria. On one occasion she steamed into the fortified port of Mwanza at the southern end of the Lake, which was in German hands, and set fire to the town, the object being to draw the enemy's fire and ascertain the position and range of its guns.

In 1912 the vessel was transferred from Government to railway ownership after the Uganda Railway was established a mile on the lake, and continued to sail until 1920, when she was sunk with customary despatch in the lake. She had for so long been known as the "Queen of the Lake" were taken ashore and mounted outside the office of the acting marine engineer of the railway in Kisumu.

In 1949 the East African Railways and Harbours Administration offered her to the late Mr. J. B. Mombasa, and sent to England, the ship's manifest contains the following entry: "One crate containing one relic steamer from Lake Steamer WILLIAM MACKENNON, presentation to the Mackennon family."

In her journey from Glasgow she ended in a quiet corner of the Glasgow docks, where she was kept until East Africa developed her importance to the service as a remnant of a firm to show the possibilities of that vast territory and of the steamer, which played its part efficiently.

A man abandoned his duties in a workshop and took to himself a Moslem woman. In the old days when I used to go to see him I often found the Christian wife doing the spinning. Now I often find her doing the powdering her face. The man is now a member of the University of the Central Africa.

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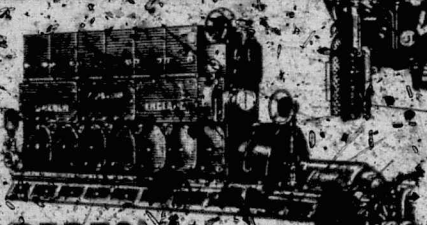
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## Investment Opportunities in S. Rhodesia

### New Government Securities

NEW OPPORTUNITIES for Rhodesians to invest money in their own country were presented recently with the opening of subscription lists for Southern Rhodesian Treasury Bonds (1954). In addition, the sale of loan certificates, to replace loan certificates, started at all post offices last Friday.

The issue of bonds to a total of £1,800,000 closes on March 31 or earlier if fully subscribed. Both United Kingdom and Union currencies will be accepted. Interest will be subject to Southern Rhodesian income tax, this will not be deducted at source.

The purchase price of the new savings fund is 10s. After 10 years the face value becomes 7s. (as against 14s. 6d. becoming £1 for the original loan certificates after the same period). Interest is free of income tax, and the maximum holding will be £4,000, representing a purchase price of £2,571.

When the Colony's £100,000 Development Loan 1948-78, which was issued on September 28, 1948, closes on March 31, it is expected that at least £5,000,000 will have been raised. The response has been very good.

### Brooke Bond's Expansion in East Africa

MESSRS. BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting at 6 Eldon Walk, Exeter, on April 12, at which special resolutions will be proposed for increasing the capital of the company to £2,100,000 by the creation of 80,000 new 2½% cumulative preference shares of £1 each. The shares will rank *pari passu* with the 600,000 4½% cumulative preference shares. Terms of allotment will be announced later.

The main items in the programme of expansion as stated

to the shareholders of the existing estates by planting new areas of tea and other crops and the purchase of additional estates in East Africa.

(1) The construction of additional tea and packing factories, plants for native labour, and other necessary ancillary buildings.

(2) The acquisition of additional machinery and plant and transport for these factories and for those in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gerald Brooke, chairman of the company, has been in Kenya for some weeks studying conditions on the spot.

### Sudan Government Budget

THE ESTIMATED SURPLUS of £E4,055,021 is forecast in the estimates for 1949 for the Sudan. Of this sum £E2,500,000 is to be spent on a five-year development programme. Mr. A. L. Chick, Chief Financial Secretary, has given a warning of the increase in cotton production in Egypt and competition from synthetic fibres from oilseed factories for the Sudan, whose whole economy was closely tied to cotton. "It might be necessary," he said, "to borrow money outside the Sudan."

## Of Commercial Concern

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., produced 20 tons of tea and tow in February.

Jorehaut Tea Co., Ltd., an old-established company with tea estates in Assam, has acquired the share capital of £150,000 of the Siret Tea Co., Ltd., in Kenya. A new issue of 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at 30s. is being offered to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for each two shares held. The present price of the ordinary shares is slightly above 32s. The new shares will rank for the final dividend for 1948, which last year was 12s. and making a total distribution for the year of 44s.

British Overseas Airway Corporation recently issued at par £14,500,000 of 3½% Airways stock, 1948-83, to the National Debt Commissioners under Treasury guarantee in order to obtain further capital. Announcing this a few days ago Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the issue was to repay temporary loan advances, to acquire additional aircraft and other assets, and to provide further working capital. On February 23 last it was announced that the Treasury had guaranteed a temporary loan to B.O.A.C. from Barclays Bank to any amount not exceeding £3,000,000.

### Mitchell Coles and Co., Ltd.

MITCHELL COLES AND CO., LTD., earned a profit of £22,905 in the year ended June 30 last compared with £192,713 in the previous year. Sums of £400,000 (provision reserve) and £25,500 (from contingency reserves) were transferred to the appropriation account and no longer required. General reserve receives £58,007, interest on the preference shares, less tax, £1,070, £15,494, and dividends amounting to £13,000 on the ordinary shares, less tax, £2,230, together £73,267 to be carried forward against £108,531 brought in.

The consolidated balance sheet shows the issued capital to consist of £150,000 in 2½% cumulative preference shares, £750,000 in 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares, each of £1 denomination, and £271,376 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves appear at £900,923, revenue reserves at £1,808,908, loan at £44,000, and current liabilities at £3,052,513. Fixed assets are valued at £3,272,025, and investments, including £190,000 (unquoted) at £2,250,000, at £55,022; other investments, quoted, at £24,000 (market value £5,848); unquoted, at £16,822; and other assets at £6,501,887, including Government stocks at £1,744 (market value £2,362), and cash at £94,178.

During the year 750,000 4½% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each were issued to holders of ordinary and 2½% preference shares at 2½% 6d. and shares since the end of the financial year. Sir Alexander Hamilton, who resigned from the board during the office of president after more than 40 years' service with the organization.

The directors are: Sir Alexander Hamilton (chairman); Mr. F. Blaine, Mr. W. L. James, Mr. J. Mc Donald, Mr. A. A. Edin, Mr. D. C. Holmes, Mr. F. Knight, Mrs. E. S. Wentham, and Mr. S. E. Van der Veen.

The 29th ordinary general meeting will be held at Westminster House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on April 11 at noon.

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# Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

## Mr. L. Aldridge's Statement as Chairman

### Group's Part in African Development

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, April 11, at noon.

MR. L. ALDRIDGE, C.B.E., F.G.S., chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1948, a statement in the following terms:—

In accordance with the plan for several years past I am continuing the practice of submitting a statement with the annual accounts to the shareholders, thus giving shareholders the opportunity to consider these at leisure in conjunction with this brief review of the company's affairs.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Retirement.—I wish to refer first of all to the resignation of Alexander Hamilton from the board owing to advancing years and reasons of family health. Shareholders will share with me and my co-directors our great regret at the loss of his collaboration, but will also sympathize with Mr. Hamilton in his wish to enjoy the leisure which he so well deserves.

For 44 years Mr. Hamilton has given invaluable service to the company and to its predecessors and through his many years he has, at his own suggestion, taken a less active part in his long experience and unsurpassed knowledge of the business of the company have been of great value.

His former co-directors and the staffs of all the group companies wish him many years of happy retirement and I am sure that the shareholders will desire to pay him the recognition and appreciation of Mr. Hamilton's long and valuable service and his constant devotion to their interests.

Your directors have invited Mr. P. A. Lough, C.B.E., an old and valued friend of the company to join the board and you will be asked to confirm his appointment at the annual general meeting.

Before commenting on the year's operations and results, a brief description of the group's present activities may be of interest.

#### Group's Activities

The company and its subsidiaries have 90 offices operating in 29 countries. Their scope is very wide and can be briefly defined as merchants, importers and exporters, shipowners, stevedores, warehousemen, bunker contractors, manufacturers, engineers, shipping, forwarding, airways, insurance and general agents.

The business was, as you know, founded in Africa more than 50 years ago and one of our principal aims continues to be to serve Africa and to make our contribution to the development of that continent and to its expansion of its internal and external commerce.

Your directors view with great satisfaction the increased attention being paid by the British and other Governments to the immense potentialities of some of the African territories. They believe that your company's organization with its long experience in local conditions is in a unique position to play an important part in the growth of African industry and commerce.

substantial contribution to many of them, so making to the Group a priority.

The major part of my time for the past few years has been spent working with our various overseas organizations. I have, undoubtedly, continued to engage my close attention for some considerable time to come. Other members of the board pay periodic visits overseas when they can be spared from their executive duties in our London offices, and Mr. R. Knight recently took up permanent residence in Johannesburg where his full time is given to administration of our subsidiary companies operating north of the Zambezi.

The accounts now presented to you have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 1948.

The completion and consolidation of the accounts of the parent company and its numerous subsidiaries in accordance with that Act has placed a heavy burden on the accounting staffs, and of the various staffs, and the delay in presenting them was unavoidable.

Nevertheless, we have had to include the figures of certain subsidiary companies in the accounts, and such accounts made, to account for data prior to the year as it would have been quite impracticable for them to wait for audited figures from their auditors. I am sure that the shareholders have now arranged to bring these accounts into line with our own, but I do not think this will be feasible in all cases.

#### Record Trade Figures

It is a matter of great satisfaction to your directors to be able to submit to you the statutory accounts which they consider disclose a strong position and very profitable trading results for last year. At that stage, it will be well aware business conditions to-day are far from easy and, with the world in its present troubled state, many of our subsidiary companies have had serious problems to contend with during the past year. That they have succeeded in overcoming them is apparent from their comparative achievements.

As was stated in the preliminary announcement which accompanied the declaration of the second interim dividend, it is not possible this year to give comparative figures owing to the changed form of presentation of the accounts. The details of the figures, however, will be resumed next year. The net results attributable to the year ended June 30, 1948, after charging all expenses and after making the provision for British and overseas taxation, amount to £4,905, as compared with £192,703 for the previous year.

This substantial increase is in part due to the inclusion of profits on sale of fixed assets and to the fact that in 1947 we had to provide £150,000 for income tax, but the earnings of the parent company and many of our important subsidiaries have also shown very marked improvement.

#### Reserves and Taxation

You will observe that we have brought into the profit and loss account for allocation certain reserves which had been created in the past and which, so far as we can see, are not now required. From the year ended June 30, 1947, the sum of £77,500

the subsidiary companies, the creation and maintenance of a fund of this sort to take care of the many uncertainties and vicissitudes, to which branches in various parts of the world may be subject is clearly a matter of prudence and indeed of necessity. The directors, however, regard the above amount of £100,000 as a conservative figure and they feel fully justified in writing back the sum of £226,200.

You will also notice that the sum of £100,000 has been released from the taxation reserve as being in excess of probable requirements. The incidence of excess profits tax on this group of companies is a very complex matter and in earlier years, we created sufficient reserves to ensure that any possible liability would be fully covered.

A point has now been reached in the agreement of the detailed computations with the Inland Revenue where we have conveyed with assurance that we have an over-reserve of £100,000; we have therefore brought the sum of reallocation, as required by the Companies Act, 1948.

In the opinion of the directors, the above figures and advice as to the amounts claimed above, constitute a provision for current and future taxation, such that the taxation liability of the subsidiary companies, in respect of the profits earned up to the 30th June, 1948.

#### Dividend and Carry-Forward

We have available this year for dividends and reserves the sum of £858,056. As you are aware, we have paid an interim ordinary dividend of which the second instalment explained at the time took the place of the final dividend. These totalled £1,000,000 (less tax) which is the same as for the previous year.

Explained elsewhere, some of our subsidiaries have found it desirable this year to bring their accounting date in line with our own by extending the period of their accounts to June 30, 1948. In these cases, we have transferred the extra amount of profit over and above the proper proportion for a year, to the general reserve fund; this and the other transfers already mentioned together with a further allocation out of the year's profits, have enabled us to build up the general reserve to £1,000,000 which is more than one and a half times the issued ordinary share capital.

The dividend on the 10% preference shares is £100,000 on the 4,000,000 shares. The final second instalment shares (which were issued in 1947) at the rate of 10% together with the interim dividend on the preference shares, absorbed £1,007,730, enabling us to carry forward to next year the sum of £199,259, which is an increase of £90,408 over the figure brought forward from the previous year.

#### Adequate Pension Fund

I would remind you that the trustees of our sole auxiliary pension fund hold a fund of £45,000 to which we do not propose to make any addition this year, as it is considered adequate for any calls likely to be made.

The trustees are empowered to employ this fund to augment pensions paid under our normal pension scheme, and also generally for the benefit in appropriate cases of widows and former members of the staff of the parent company and subsidiaries.

The directors would like to draw your attention to the fact that the 10% cumulative preference second instalment shares, which were issued to the holders in November, 1947, at a price of 100/- plus 10% year, the share premium account has been increased to £455,471 as a result of this issue.

In a company such as yours, with numerous impor-

and surplus of the year amounted to £4,231,450. This substantial sum does not include anything for the very important item of goodwill which has been built up by the parent company and subsidiaries during the past half century.

Current and prospective conditions are essentially un-certain owing, in part, to a rather variable demand, but which, also to higher price ruling at the end of the year for most goods and services. We are also experiencing easier conditions in the supply of some commodities which continued, with increasing trade, we required in spite of our efforts, holders of larger stocks. This improvement in supply, with the resulting trend towards a "travellers' market," is engaging the constant and careful attention of the executives concerned with a view to maintaining a healthy relation between stocks and rate of turnover.

#### Confidence in the Future

I think you will agree that the position disclosed by the consolidated balance sheet is sound and strong and which gives good grounds for confidence in our ability to surmount whatever difficulties may be faced. Shareholders will appreciate that the international position, increasing restrictions on trade and exchange, such as those recently imposed in South Africa and shortage of rolling stock for the transport of coal and other raw materials are all problems with which our group of companies is very closely concerned.

Our South African coal business has made a substantial contribution to the year's results in spite of the continual trading and transport difficulties.

Our London shipping companies have both had an exceptionally successful year, although the peak figures can hardly be regarded as the earnings continue on a very satisfactory scale. Since the end of our financial year British coal has been in short supply and has remained at a high price. In fact, control and we are therefore enabled to use the coal to the best interests of the group.

Several of our South African subsidiaries have had record years but our success is somewhat bound up in purchasing and movement of goods of all kinds and would the recent change in import regulations check the flow at any one point, this might affect several companies. However, our imports to the Union of South Africa consist largely of items of industrial use and would not be seriously affected by the recent economic problems.

#### East African Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries operating in East, North-East and South Africa have had a very satisfactory and successful year. I believe that these territories are amongst the most promising for further development. A number of projects are under consideration which would be of considerable scope and which should be a helpful and important to the development of the African continent generally.

The British East Africa Corporation (1940), Ltd. to which I referred last year, has completed its first year in our group and has made a substantial contribution to the profits for the year. This company has done a valuable acquisition and I think full of possibilities for the future.

Our local passenger steamships have had their demand upon some of the routes, Levant and Mediterranean Branches, the recent results achieved compare well with the previous year. The latter are chiefly served by our subsidiary Messrs. Alexander Young (London), Ltd. The satisfactory increase in the volume of trade on these routes, and the consequent



rising source of anxiety the present indications are that the current year's results will be equally satisfactory.

Our engineering subsidiary in Birmingham, Messrs. Alldays and Onions, Ltd., which is next year celebrating its seventieth anniversary, has now not only completed its reconversion to peace-time needs and is again happy to report that it has had a very good year in spite of continuing shortages of raw materials and labour, its output has increased and its profit has increased and its current year's internal financial position indicates that the programme will be maintained.

Our companies in the United States and Canada continue to play an important part in the success of the group.

#### Business of Navigation and Exports

The volume of our business for the whole group has further expanded. Total exports of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom in the year ended 31st December 1947 exceeded £1,000 million, which is over 50% greater than the year 1937. I am sure you will agree that this is a considerable contribution to the country's export drive and I am pleased to inform you that present indications are that the current year will show a further increase.

Although proud of its independence, the group has always welcomed co-operation with other concerns in exceptional circumstances and mutual interests demand it.

Shareholders are well aware of our long and close association with Natal Navigators, Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd. The happy relationship has been consolidated further by the formation of Transvaal Navigation, Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd., in which we participate, and which was announced in the statement last year.

Transvaal Navigation, Collieries and Estate Company, Ltd. has about reached production stage, and all concerned view its future with confidence.

#### Local Manufacture

Working arrangements with local manufacturers to joint production in territories in which the group is established have been made with British and American concerns. As an example, Messrs. Inman and Anvactor (Pty.) Ltd., registered in South Africa, and the East African Export Corporation, Ltd., registered in East Africa, in both of which we own 50% of the issued share capital. The former has been for many years successfully engaged in the packaging industry and the latter which is a retail association is producing a spectrum of goods.

Today's aim is to welcome the new associations. During the year under review we have taken an active share with Messrs. Brown and Cowen, Ltd. of London, in the formation of a South African company for the local manufacture of electric gas and water meters and other goods.

Our South African subsidiary, Associated Engineers Company, Ltd., is also interested in this work.

Again, we would like to refer to our contacts and negotiations with Coast Lines, Ltd., as a result of which through their recently formed South African subsidiary they have associated themselves with our own subsidiary here, Messrs. Steamship Company, Ltd., in the organisation of further development of coastal shipping in the region. The new shipping venture is to be financed by a 50% investment in the form of 100,000 shares in the company. They have entered into a management agreement with us.

to provide a capital during which, in addition to the replacement and improvement of certain fixed assets, considerable expansion in the scope and volume of our operations has taken place.

During the year under review another 10,000-ton steamer was purchased by one of our London steamship operating subsidiaries. Our immediate programme for the re-equipment of our industrial undertakings in Africa, United Kingdom and elsewhere is well advanced and will shortly be completed.

These have provided a substantial part of the investment which the captain provided and the remainder having been used to meet the increasing demands of our trading and manufacturing operations which, at the present time, are still steadily growing.

#### Future Plans and Prospects

At the time of the issue in 1947 of £750,000 of the second preference shares, your directors foresaw the possibility of further requirements at a very distant date, and this was the reason for the decision at that time of a total of £1,000,000 of these shares although only sufficient for immediate requirements was issued.

The nature of our business is such as to necessitate the availability of substantial funds for temporary use and such requirements have been met by recourse to normal banking facilities. The continued growth of our trade, however, combined with the necessity of leaving substantial balances with certain overseas banks, from which they cannot be remitted at short notice, has led your directors, now to consider the provision of further permanent finance.

After careful examination of the company's future prospects and requirements, we recently applied for, and have now obtained from the Capital Issues Committee, permission to issue the balance of 250,000 4½% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £7 each together with an issue at an appropriate premium of a sufficient number of ordinary shares of £7 each to raise an equal sum of money. It is expected that an offer will be made shortly to shareholders and they will be the subject of an announcement as soon as possible.

#### Conservative Policy

In the past year I have again thought it right to certify you that a business like ours can no longer remain free from difficulties and is dependent for its continued success on the freedom of movement of goods and healthy market conditions. Our conservative policy in the past, especially in retaining reserves and in having a substantial balance of unabsorbed profits, has given us a good position to meet any temporary recession which might occur in general business activity.

As regards the current year, however, shareholders will be pleased to learn that interim figures for the first six months' operations to December 31 and indications received since that date enable me to state that the current rate of dividend will be covered by a substantial margin in hand, on the present as well as on the contemplated additional capital.

In conclusion, I should like to state that the excellent results I have described have not been attained without the hard work and loyal co-operation of all personnel at home and abroad, ashore and afloat. I am sure shareholders will wish to join me in recording our appreciation of their excellent work.

Because of the conditions prevailing in Europe and on the railways serving factories normally supplied through that port, the British shipping lines have been asked by the Minister of Transport to insure their

## Mining

## Uranium Deposits in the Colonies

## Government in Aid of Exploitation

THE EXPLOITATION OF URANIUM DEPOSITS is to be aided by the British Government offering to buy all ores and concentrates from Colonial prospectors and assisting their development by making a capital payment where justified.

An announcement is being published in all Colonial territories where there is considered to be a possibility of locating radio-active materials.

The offer has been made particularly to Colonial territories because there is believed to be a greater chance of discovery of uranium deposits in these areas than in the United Kingdom.

To assist in this, various Colonial mining houses and prospectors, the Ministry of Supply offers to take all uranium ores and concentrates produced in the Colonial territories during the next five years at a maximum price of 2s. 6d. per lb. of contained uranium oxide delivered f.o.b. ocean port.

This offer, under the announcement, is subject only to the condition that the Ministry does not guarantee to purchase quantities of concentrates containing less than 10% uranium oxide per ton, a guarantee to purchase lots of more than 10 tons of ore or concentrate.

## Financial Assistance from Ministry

When the concentrates are initially available from a deposit being worked, or proposed to be worked, it is quite in the ordinary way, the Ministry is willing to provide the necessary capital to install concentration plants.

A large sum in aid of mine development will also be paid to any person who produces and delivers not less

than 20 tons of ore or concentrate containing not less than 10% uranium oxide, and in possession of mining lease situated in the British Colonies and not previously worked for uranium.

No specific offer is being made for uranium-containing minerals, although the Ministry will purchase such purchases.

Persons having ores or concentrates for sale are invited to communicate with the Ministry of Supply, Division of Atomic Energy, Shell-Mex House, London, through the Colonial Secretary.

The search for radio-active minerals in the Colonies is already being actively pursued. Advice is being given by the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and samples brought in by prospectors are being analysed. Scintiger-Muller counters—instruments which measure radio-activity—are being made available for the Colonies at increasing numbers.

Editorial comment appears under Mining of Moment.

## Record Mineral Output in Northern Rhodesia Increased Man-Power in 1948

THE MINING output in Northern Rhodesia last year was valued at the record figure of £22,479,849, an increase of nearly £4,000,000 over 1947.

Output of blister copper totalled 152,247 tons, valued at £7,267,005, and electrolytic copper amounted to 61,626 tons valued at £7,704,000. The value of lead produced was £1,110,860; zinc, £1,454,410; and cobalt, £1,443,400. Cobalt accounted for most of the increase, but output of lead and zinc also increased considerably. Production of lead, like the other metals, declined from 1946 to 1947, but 1948 was a year of recovery.

There was an increase both in the amount of labour, European and African, employed on the mines, and in the average monthly wages.

The average monthly number of European surface workers during 1948 was 2,200, compared with an average wage of £90 per month, exclusive of bonus, compared with 2,169 workers receiving £85 per month in 1947. Unemployment, the average was 1,338 men compared with 1,968 in 1947, and 1,770 in 1948.

There was a corresponding increase in the number of Native employed, both on the surface and underground. Native surface workers' average wages rose from 27s. per month in 1947 to 30s. per month in 1948, and Native underground workers' wages rose from 34s. 6d. in 1947 to 60s. in 1948.

## New South Mines

New South Mines, A.D., earned a profit of £8,425 in the year ended September 30 last, which the directors recommend should be carried forward.

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Reserves stand at £190,200, creditors at £29,843, unclaimed dividends at £507, and surplus at £22,355. Properties, other etc., are valued at £215,638, development at £5,135, advance at £3,776, motor at £55,848, bullion at £27,175, and cash at £13,340.

During the year 63,183 tons of ore were treated for 15,334 oz. gold and 14,900 oz. silver. Ore reserves of September 30 are estimated at 308,714 tons of an average grade of 4.23 dw.

The directors are Mr. J. Fraser Brown (chairman), Mr. A. Friedman, Mr. A. D. Goodfield, Mr. J. H. Sampson, and Lieut. Colonel F. C. G. Stratton. The 11th annual general meeting will be held on April 28 in Chunya, Tanganyika.

## Que-Que Steel Investigation

EARLY INVESTIGATIONS into the proposed development of the Que-Que steel works in Southern Rhodesia are to be carried out by a consulting engineer appointed by the Government. Announcing this recently, the Colony's Minister of Mines, Mr. C. A. Davenport, said that the proposals concerning the production of steel in capital into the industry had been received by the Government, but were not considered satisfactory. Although the door was not closed, the Government felt that the usual objections to the works were so urgent that investigations would therefore be undertaken. It was evident that the works were already far too small for Rhodesia's present requirements.

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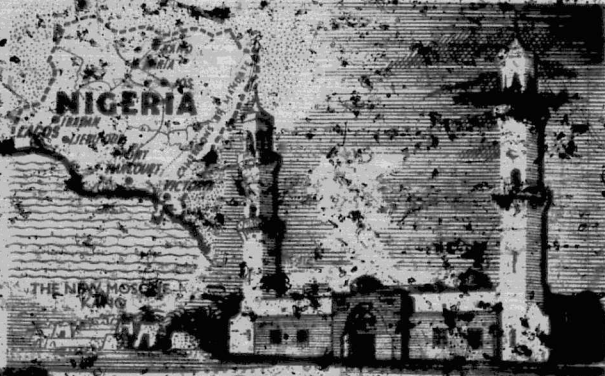
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Telephone: Whittaker Building

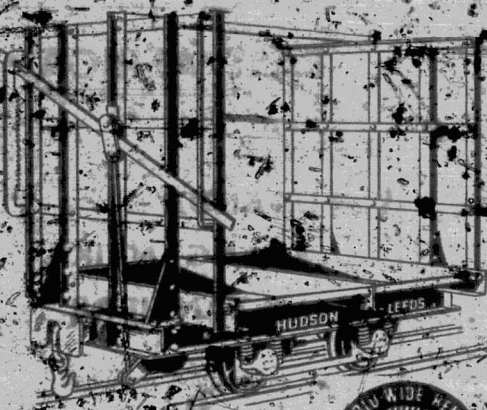
An attractive legend still circulates in Nigeria concerning the foundation of Kano. The story goes that a mighty hunter of the early days named Berghaim put the seal on his fame by killing an elephant with his spear and then carrying the tusks three miles upon his head to the spot where it finally laid down his notable burden. The city of Kano was founded to commemorate the achievement.

To run the legend, whatever the truth may be about the foundation of Kano it is beyond dispute that it has existed for centuries as a trading centre and port-of-call on the great caravan routes. Ancient industries including the preparation of "Morocco" leather, still survive in the locality although, today, the pro-



ductivity of Kano depends on its position as the recognised centre of the Nigerian found nut industry. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Nigeria on the industries of the Colony and the present trends of local markets is readily obtainable on request.

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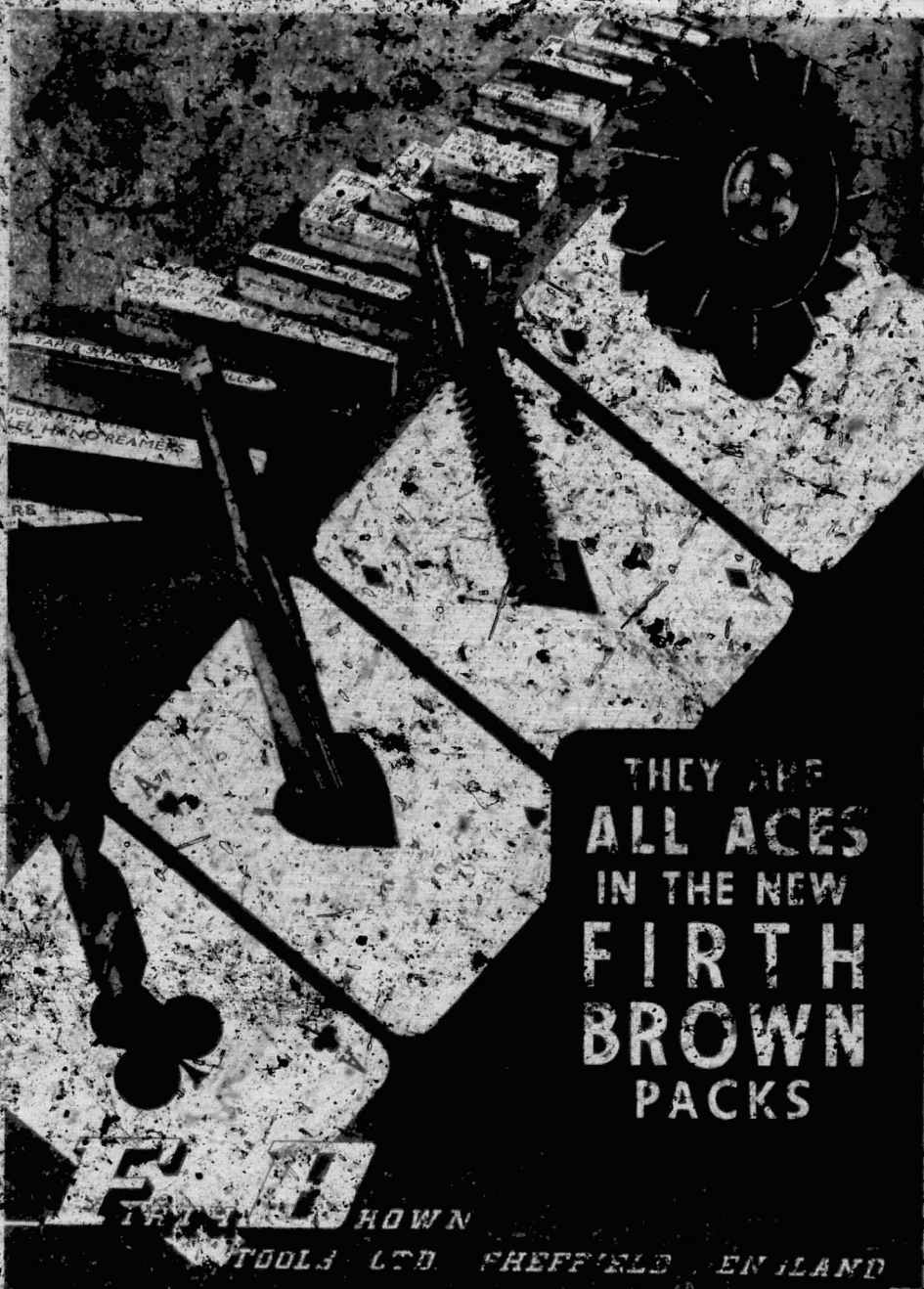
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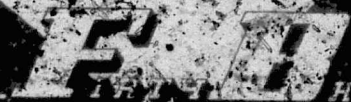
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AGRICULTURE

Agri. of Mount Kenya  
U.N. Commission Report  
Kenya's Agrarian Bill  
S. Gilbert-Rennie  
Add.  
Colonial Secretary's  
Report

Kenya's Agrarian Bill  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA are to be congratulated both on the substance of the proposed Agrarian Bill and on the manner in which it is being introduced. Far too often such measures have been introduced in the past without proper consultation with those who will be most affected, and when publication has brought defects to light, considerations of prestige have made it impossible for Governments to retreat. In the present case, while the Bill is still only in the form of a memorandum, Sir Frank Wilson, chairman of the Board of Agriculture, with the approval of Major Cavendish Bertinck, the Member for Agriculture, has given a public exposition of the main objectives to a meeting called by the Mount Kenya Association. Taking the farmers into his confidence in this way has produced a very good impression, and it is still possible at this stage for improvements to be incorporated in the Bill.

Sir Frank Wilson's description of it as a Farmers' Charter is a question which arises. Whether such a Bill is necessary, and in view of recent trends there can be only a strong affirmative answer to this question. The question now so long as regards the small African cultivation could be on a basis of sharing cultivation, but this was a process long on trial that has now come to an end. Kenya is now in danger of being taken over by the upper and middle Malindi in possession of a rapidly increasing population and declining fertility of the soil. It is not easy to control an increase in population, but the Kenya branch of the British Overseas Section has done a great deal to draw attention to the approaching problems. Had either the Secretary of State for the Colonies or the appointed Director of the Commission of Enquiry had not done it out for the farmers. The fact that little can be done to control the increase in population makes it the more imperative to take action from the side of the fertility of the soil. That is the only practical way of dealing with the

On the face of it, however, the heats of the Bill would not appear to call for much

The main objects of the Bill are to encourage good farming and to prevent bad farming. The fact that a farmer can be dispossessed of his land for bad farming may appear a despotic and arbitrary power. It is justified only by the fact that the land is "a natural monopoly" severely limited in extent and that anyone who farms badly is not only doing an injury to himself but to the whole community. It is nevertheless a power that should be exercised circumspectly, and the steps provided in the Bill for the extension of Improvement orders can be issued for special farm improvements, and only persistent refusal to carry out improvements which his fellow-farmers think reasonable and which are upheld by the courts will lead to compulsory action. The provisions are similar to the law which has been in force in the United Kingdom for some years. It may be objected, however, that such cases will be rare and that the positive provisions of the Bill to encourage good farming will be more used. The main provisions of this nature are five-year loans which will carry no interest for the first five years and thereafter interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. With repayment over the last ten years. A loan secured with an improvement order will carry a higher rate of interest. Finally, it should be noted that these

measures will be administered by the farmers themselves or by their representatives through a system of decisions by elected production sub-committees and committees. It is a bold measure for taking what must long be the basis of Kenya's prosperity—the farming of the land. Sir Philip Howell's clear-sighted appreciation and careful study of the colony's problems in this regard have found practical application in this measure.

**ON ADDRESSING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL** of Northern Rhodesia when it assembled lately the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renney, brought to light the co-operation between the Central African and Central African Operation. His stories, during the recent drought in Northern Rhodesia, suffered a note to say that Southern Rhodesia became three Governments, promptly took action, and avoided the worst consequences. Southern Rhodesia agreed to send forth up to 5,000 tons of grain from stock and Northern Rhodesia agreed to lend, if necessary, supplies up to that amount to Southern Rhodesia. It is a practical demonstration of the family spirit which has been found between the Nations of the South Committee, and a further illustration of the value of federation.

## **U.N.O. Visiting Mission's Provocative Views on Land**

**Ex-German Estates in Tanganyika—Should Go to Africans**

**ALL EX-GERMAN ESTATES IN TANGANYIKA** should come under African ownership, preferably on a co-operative basis, mission lands not directly required for churches, hospitals, schools, etc., should be returned to the Africans, and the administering authority should make full annual reports to the Trusteeship Council on the activities of the Land Settlement Board and the Land Bank.

These are three of the many provocative and widely publicized recommendations made in the report of the U.N.O. Trusteeship Council's visiting mission to Tanganyika.

The report, which the Government of Tanganyika has already published in its entirety, contains observations of the mission on Political Advancement, the latter Territorial organizations, and this week we include the following extracts from the section on Economic Advancement, dealing with lands, mines, finance and trade.

### **LANDS**

In the question of lands generally, the two most important problems which concerned the mission were European colonization and the disposal of the ex-German properties.

### **A. European Colonization**

Land resources in the Northern Tanganyika amount to 1,840,778 acres of this, 1,000,000 acres

of land are available to cultivate, the proportion of land cultivated by non-Natives to that cultivated by natives is 100 acres, a comparison between the total area of the Territory (342,766 square miles) and the cultivated area (2,885 square miles) give a realistic picture of the relative significance of non-indigenous alienation, since the greater proportion of the area of the Territory is unproductive.

The figure for non-Native holdings given above includes land alienated for mining and mission work and other activities as well as cultivation. It may be noted, however, that in 1947 a total area of only some 6,334,000 acres was under cultivation by both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

During interviews with Africans, the mission was told that European land settlement in some areas, particularly in the Northern Province, was resulting in a shortage of land for African uses.

### **Feeling of Grievance among Africans**

For instance, the feeling of grievance in the minds of African people, that some land should be available for them. The feeling arises for various reasons, for instance, an increase in the African population, and the alienation of land by Europeans.

who, though not large in number, occupied too great an area of land.

The Tanganyika Native Council stated that "the increasing number and size of (usual) estates (in this district) arouse serious doubts in the minds of the population as regards the availability of the remaining available land."

The mission met three officials of the Northern Province Secretariat, Bureau of Agriculture, in 1938. The Bureau describes its only aim as the furthering of the interests of the non-official, European community of the Northern Province, and its spokesmen have length on their readiness of alienating more lands to Europeans.

Their arguments were:

- (1) The British administration was very scrupulous in its regard for the rights of Africans by refusing to alienate more lands to Europeans and as a result, land production had suffered.

(2) The Ex-Chiefy had to Africa, such as the Chagga who were primarily engaged in their primary, caused by population expansion and economic activities.

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Association of Arusha stated to the mission that "sometimes a chief may be consulted, but the people, who are the real themselves, are not always consulted. The chief does not to be dissatisfied by the official, because usually he is anxious to please him."

The administration officials stated that the procedure regarding the disposition of native rights and interests, as in various cases, the Native authorities and owners of the land were consulted, and their approval given before the land took place.

B. Ex-German Estates

During the second world war, all German properties in Tanganyika were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property under a general vesting order. After 1939 the administration attempted to keep enemy properties in operation by leasing out, on short terms whenever possible, the coal, tea, coffee, and other estates, mines and other businesses. A few businesses, like gold mines, were closed during the duration of the war.

In 1948, the Tanganyika Legislative Council enacted the German Property (Disposal) Ordinance (Nos. 24), under which power was given to the Government to vest the land in itself. In all cases, freehold titles are to be extinguished, and on reallocation to selected applicants a right of occupancy for an initial term of 30 years is to be granted.

In the event of the Government not granting a renewal, provision is made for compensation for improvements on the land. Several farms have already been reallocated, and it is intended that this process shall continue.

A. Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission

In 1948, the Government of Tanganyika, in accordance with the recommendations of the Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission, has received telegraphic authorization to dispose of the lands on the north-western slopes of Kilimanjaro on short-term leases where it was known that such land would not be required by Natives.

The member for Lands and Mines stated that on a policy decision had yet been reached as to the disposal of small and less fertile agricultural concerns.

The Arusha-Moshi Association of Arusha expressed to the Commission its opinion that German lands should be returned to Africans and that the improved lands would then be worked by modern mechanical equipment by cooperative societies, and that a system of payment through the Native administration Treasury and the Government might be worked out as an instalment basis.

The Chagga Council also felt that ex-German lands in their area should be returned to them, particularly as it was alleged that the Germans had cheated them out of the land. Land returned would be divided among the Chagga people who required land, according to their custom.

Government officials at Dar es Salaam stated that in accordance with the Arusha-Moshi Lands Commission recommendations, much of the ex-German land in that area would revert to Africans. However, it would not be desirable or practical, it was added, to go to Africans, as Africans did not possess the experience to operate properties upon which it was necessary production should continue.

The disposal of enemy estates is handled through the Settlement Division, which selects suitable applicants. The scheme is considered by the administration to be a fair improvement over the auction method of disposal of such properties after the first world war when, it was stated, the to the formation of syndicates which arranged bids among themselves in order to acquire land, with the result that such lands often went to speculators and unqualified persons.

C. Mission Proposals

RESERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Agriculture

1. The mission notes the generally poor and primitive nature of peasant agriculture throughout the territory. Views with concern the grave threat to the life of the peasantry present conditions of erosion, deforestation and general impoverishment of the soil.

It appreciates, however, the vast and complex problems facing the administration of Tanganyika in its attempts to meet this threat through a series of measures designed to open new land, and to improve conditions in present areas through such measures, provision of water supplies, reclamation, human and cattle population, and the introduction of more modern methods of cultivation.

The mission has been struck by the fact that only a small area has been set aside to meet the needs of the peasantry, and that the majority of the land is in the hands of a few large estates, particularly those of the German community.

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loyalty to the cause than script the perusal of the mandate. The Territory was on a "care and maintenance" basis only, and that large-scale development was not initiated because of the uncertainty "at that time" over the Territory's political future, particularly the possibility of its return to German rule.

The mission feels therefore that now the time has come when Tanganyika can be served more technicians and facilities could be made readily available to broaden and intensify the agricultural development of the Territory to a degree such that that that now being undertaken.

The mission wishes it to be understood that as a group of non-technical workers with insufficient time to closely examine such projects it is not competent to comment on the scientific basis of the activities and recommendations now proceeding.

In this connection, however, it feels that many of these problems are of a technical nature. In addition to their strictly technical nature, the problems raised in the traditions and the knowledge of the indigenous inhabitants, and might therefore require primarily an educational and intellectual study of trained agricultural and social scientists working in conjunction with agriculturalists, veterinarians, soil conservationists and other technical experts.

The mission suggests that if the Trusteeship Council desires further information it may wish to call attention to the assistance of any specialized technical articles of or of the nature of the above expert opinion.

**Land**

1. The total area held by non-Natives in Tanganyika is 92,888 square miles, of which 278 square miles of the productive area of the Territory, which was estimated in 1937 to be some 62,000 square miles, is held by non-Native individuals and associations. It may be considered that non-Native holdings are of considerable importance. Furthermore, 2,555,000 acres of probably unproductive land, however, is scheduled to be allocated to the Overseas Food Corporation.

2. The mission notes that although an important section of alienated land which belonged to ex-enemy owners is now abandoned, in great part, to be allocated to non-Indigenous persons, further land is to be allotted to non-Natives for settlement schemes.

In this connection the mission notes, on the one hand, the claims of African certain areas that population congestion already exists and to relieve this pressure, former German land should be returned to them and new lands opened for their settlement.

On the other hand, the mission notes the statements of the administering authority that the land needs of the African inhabitants must be primary, and that "land already allocated for non-Native settlement, together with security estates in other areas, unless it can be shown that land is in fact to be required for the forcible flight of persons."

The mission, in noting the concern of the United Nations and European countries in Tanganyika and their interest in discriminating and caste economic, political and social disabilities which, in their minds, characterize the situation in Kenya, where there is considerable European settlement, welcomes the assurances given by the Secretary of State in London that not only will the administering authority make every effort to safeguard African interests from a vast of mineral estates previously owned by non-Natives, but also that the African content of the Territory will be increased.

In consideration of these factors, it is the opinion of the mission that:

- (a) All unalienated lands not directly required for church, educational, schools, or other purely social or religious services should be returned to the African inhabitants.
- (b) European colonization should be curtailed and the strictest control exercised to ensure the barest minimum consistency with the development of the Territory and the present and long-range needs and interests of the African inhabitants.
- (c) As a first step, all ex-German estates should come under African ownership, preferably on a co-operative basis. Appreciating the importance of continuing production on such estates, and particularly on estates, the mission suggests that in those instances where Africans are not immediately capable of operating such estates, the administering authority should make arrangements for their lease under African ownership, might temporarily continue under non-African management until such time as the Africans are fitted to assume full management.
- (d) The mission suggests that the administering authority should be empowered to make full annual reports on a basis of the best human knowledge of the actual situation of land on the Territory, to the Trusteeship Council, and the Secretary of State.

The mission notes the rich and extensive nature of known mineral resources in Tanganyika and the promise of future mineralogical discoveries which indicate an important and rapid extension of mineral exploitation.

Such mineral resources must be considered as an irreplaceable asset. The mission feels that it is of the utmost importance to determine whether the Territory and its inhabitants are receiving a fair return for the exploitation and development of the Tanganyika subsoil.

The mission notes the statement of the Secretary of the National Council of Corporations on Colonial Mining Policy, that the Government's policy to secure that such a wasteful use of the Territory's mineral resources should be avoided, and to secure that the minerals going to Government should be sold, are employed to build up such assets, and to train the local population as rapidly as possible in the knowledge and the aptitude to support a modern standard of living.

The mission desires all the detailed information on all types of mining carried on the Territory from mining activities, the mission desires to determine whether the Territory is receiving an adequate return for the exploitation of this most important asset.

Although the mission is unable to appear to the law, particularly in respect of mineral, the mission feels that with the information now at its disposal it is not competent to have a definite opinion, however, that the administering authority should be required to transmit to the Trusteeship Council exact details and statistics of receipts from all sources accruing to the Territory's budget from mining operations in Tanganyika, together with a statement of the value of mining production and a list of the names of the mining companies operating in Tanganyika.

**Commercial Recommendations**

**Industrial Trade**

The mission notes that the present duty on cotton piece goods can be reduced to enable Africans to buy such goods at lower prices. Furthermore, since textile goods constitute the major portion of the imports of the Territory, and since raw cotton ranks high on the list of the Territory's exports, the mission strongly hopes that the administering authority will consider the possibility of establishing a textile factory or factories in Tanganyika, and hopes that in the event that any textile factory is established in Uganda, the Industrial Development Ordinance will not preclude the establishment of similar concerns in Tanganyika.

The development of secondary industries in Tanganyika and that such industries, if any, may result from the customary process of over-crop.

The mission notes that the administering authority is studying the question of trade taxation and hopes that such studies are being conducted in a progressive manner. It hopes that the administering authority will present in 1940 a report on the complete and clear picture of the total expenditures on educational, vocational and medical services.

The mission suggests that the administering authority should present in 1940 annual reports a full analysis of the economic and financial conditions, especially with reference to the role and contribution of the oceans under the Inter-Territorial Organization, in the Territory's economic and financial policies of the Territory.

The mission notes the fact that the industry and commerce of the Territory are growing and that the hope that the administering authority may do so, and measures which Africans may be able to participate in the industrial and commercial development of the Territory.

**Ministry Report**

The Hon. Sir George Acting Governor of Tanganyika, in a meeting of officers in the Northern District, that an official of the Government would be sent to the Territory to explain the Government's policy in Tanganyika. The Hon. Sir George explained that the Government's policy in Tanganyika is to develop the Territory as a whole, and that the Government is not interested in the welfare of the white population. He stated that the Government will give every possible help to the white population in any way that it can, and that the Government will not be interested in the welfare of the African population.



# Northern Rhodesia's Progress in the Face of Severe Drought

Development Prospects Reviewed by Sir Gilbert Rennie

## WHEN I LAST ADDRESSED THIS COUNCIL

It was able to report that the maize crop sown in Northern Rhodesia in 1949 had been a good one and that it was expected that at least 35,000 tons would be delivered to the Maize Control Board.

In the event, 67,451 tons were delivered of which the European farmers produced 343,950 and the African farmers 326,101 bags, and production during the year exceeded estimated consumption—a most satisfactory achievement.

This year it was hoped that even better results would be obtained since the supply of tractor fuel improved considerably and the area was set for a record planting of maize.

Unfortunately, during the past few months we have experienced one of the worst droughts in the history of the Territory. Very early rains were followed by a dry spell throughout December to the first of January, and only a proportion of the maize and tobacco crops were planted.

The drought broke in the second half of January and the remainder of the crop was belatedly sown, but with only sparse and scattered showers it is unlikely that these late plantings can come to fruition unless late rains fall in adequate quantities in the latter half of this month.

Only about half the normal crop of maize and tobacco at present be expected from European growers, and large importations of maize will be necessary. The African maize crop has also suffered severely, and it is doubtful whether any deliveries for the external market can be expected from this source. It is hoped that surplus surpluses in some areas will offset shortages in other areas, and that the excessive family relief from extra provincial stamps will not arise.

### Shipping Maize

It is most fortunate that our 1949 harvest, and maize ordered earlier from the Union of South Africa, provide a valuable and substantial surplus for the Territory during the 1948-49 crop year which will be carried over into the 1949-50 harvest period.

The island has been even more disastrous, but by the thought that the two Rhodesias. The United Central African Governments are now being negotiating in Salisbury early in February to discuss the situation in all the three territories, and to see what could be done to render emergency aid to Nyasaland.

It was arranged that Southern Rhodesia should consign to Nyasaland for with up to 50,000 tons to gain from her stocks, and that, if necessary, Northern Rhodesia would lend up to the amount to Southern Rhodesia for a period of five or six months.

It was decided, on behalf of the Central African Territories, to place an order at once for three shipments of American maize, and a plan of action on the balance of importations necessary was agreed upon. These timely steps should ensure that adequate supplies of maize are available later in the year when they are required.

As to the work of the Development Authority in 1949 building progress generally falls below expectations, especially to the shortage of materials which is causing delays notably the Broken Hill Hospital, the building of certain sections of the line with consequent delay. Even at the time a number of European quarters were handed from June, 1949, the project included several tent-houses, a temporary office and staff accommodation, a bathhouse to 179, and a good start was made under the contract for the erection of African houses in townships. The materials

available in 1949 is not so favourable and the prospects of rapid progress are good.

The Development Authority has received the 1949-50 Works programme for the period up to the end of March, 1950, involving an estimated expenditure of £2,740,000. This includes a number of large items such as Broken Hill Hospital and the Livingstone area, which were started in 1948; and there are also a number of important new items, particularly on the Copperbelt.

Some of the main items in, of course, the open steel-making and the main road between January of this year and May, and about 250 houses, a hostel of 20 rooms at Livingstone, and other small items at Ndola. Other large items are five infant schools for the Copperbelt and Broken Hill, an estimated cost of £170,000, and new police camps at Ndola and Muanetsi, an estimated cost of £70,000.

The programme of the African Housing Department for 1949 includes the building of 105 houses at Lusaka, 140 at Kitale, and the completion of smaller schemes of 100 at Central and Chumbe, 40 at Ndola, 200 houses at the Colonnades, 100 at the end of a new road at Fort Jameson, 100 on the road at 665, about 200.

### Road and Congestion

Progress on road construction has been satisfactory in the Copperbelt area, where the road from Kitale to Mutitua was completed before the end of the year, and the section Chingola road is progressing according to plan. The same cannot, however, be said about the Lusaka-Katanga section of the road, where there has been serious delay. The contractor has now undertaken to finish the road by July.

Good progress has been made on the road bridge across the Kafue River. A month or so ago it was doubtful whether the level of the river would permit completion of the work this year, and the contractor had been raising against time to complete the under-water part of the work before the river was in flood. The dry weather has favoured their operations, and it is expected that the bridge will be open to traffic towards the end of this year.

With regard to the cement works, Chairman of the Central African Air Authority, Sir Gilbert Rennie, took up his duties at the beginning of the year. Work is being carried out in the Territory, and other civil engineering works on the site are progressing well. The water supply is now assured.

The Government has been negotiating for some time with certain business interests in an endeavour to arrange for a hotel to be built at Livingstone. I regret to say that these negotiations have not yet been completed, but I hope that a decision will be reached shortly.

Members will have before them at this meeting the financial statement and audited accounts of the Central African Air Authority for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1949. It will be observed that the year's working after the payment of interest on capital to the Government resulted in a loss of £56,790, and that the Government has recently been notified from the Corporation that during the current year further losses have been incurred, which, it is estimated, will bring the cumulative loss on March 31, 1949 to about £280,000.

These losses were brought up by the notice of the Central African Air Authority, which approached the Government concerned to ascertain whether they would be prepared to provide subsidies to cover the amount.

### Economic and Financial

In the circumstances there are no alternatives to the Government's decision to support this Authority, but instructions were given to the Central African Air Authority that they should arrange for a full programme in the affairs of the Central African Air Authority, and submit proposals with a view to effecting substantial economies in future years.

Losses of this scale are a matter of serious concern, and I am sure that the members will agree that immediate and effective steps must be taken to ensure that they do not continue.

The Central African Air Authority have given close co-operation to this matter, and as an immediate step suggested the British Overseas Airways Corporation to conduct a survey of the present operations, to assist and obtain financial and technical advice, and to assist in the formation of a new company which might undertake the business and technical management of the services now operated by the Corporation. It will be desirable for the Government's financial responsibility and full control of the service.

from the Eastern Overseas Airways Corporation and from the Central African Airways Corporation will be received very soon; further study will then have to be effected.

Hon. members will have taken note of the conference recently held at the Victoria Falls to discuss the progress of the formation of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and of the future steps that are to be taken in this matter. It would be premature to discuss at present to make any concrete proposals in a Press communication issued after the conference in this important matter.

Since the meeting of the Council a transaction of considerable importance for the Territory has been concluded between the Government and the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company Limited.

This company's interests in the Union of South Africa were recently acquired by the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa, and the opportunity has been taken of negotiating with the company for the surrender of its interests in Northern Rhodesia to the Government.

I am glad to say that the negotiations have now been satisfactorily completed and the company's rights in this Territory have been acquired for a sum of £104,000. The responsibility of the Standing Finance Committee for the sum has already been paid to the company.

The committee appointed in February to inquire into the division of responsibility for the losses between the Central Government and the local African Government bodies in this Territory and to examine the policy of direct taxation of Africans has already begun its work under the leadership of Sir Harold Corbin Robinson.

It is an important and arduous task to carry out, and a constant watch will be of great value to the Government in its endeavour to make certain that the development of government develops on the right lines.

There are 13 Bills for introduction at this meeting of the Council. Of these, two of particular merit comment at this stage. I refer to: (a) an Ordinance to make better provision in regard to transactions and trade disputes; and (b) an Ordinance to make better provision for the control and settlement of trade disputes.

The first Bill is designed to amend and adapt to local conditions certain enactments of the United Kingdom which have been applied to this Territory since 1946 of the Bill provided for the repeal of those enactments of the United Kingdom which have been specifically applied to Northern Rhodesia.

As the Bill is based on a present provision is made for compulsory registration of trade disputes. It is a measure into law in its present form, the legislation of the Bill dealing with these important bodies because of the work relating to compulsory registration, will be substantially in conformity with the law in force in the United Kingdom.

The second Bill provides for matters relating to the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. It is a measure which provides the necessary legislation in connection with the Imperial Patent already applied to this Territory under the United Kingdom Patents and Industrial Designs Act 1917.

## Increasing Production of Colonial Primary Commodities

### Value of Marketing Schemes and Long-Term Contracts

AS AS IMPORTANT AS EVER to expand Colonial production both in order to improve standards of living in the Colonies and in order to help the sterling area in which the Colonies are part, to redress the balance of its trade, particularly with the Western Hemisphere.

One factor that of assisting the producer as to a return in a position, affects particularly his production of primary commodities. One of the principal groups of primary commodities of this group.

Before the war the primary producer was often penalized by fluctuations in commodity prices on world markets. He had to sell his produce at a discount, he would not know what the return would be until the day he sold his produce, and he might have had to bear the cost of transport and other charges.

### Control of Marketing

During the war marketing schemes were established for various Colonial products under which the whole of a particular crop grown in a Colony was marketed by a single organization. In most cases, producers were paid a fixed price for the whole season and producers of staple crops were guaranteed prices for their produce before the planting season began. These schemes have in several cases been continued, but they are still in a form desirable in the light of experience. The schemes for rubber and sisal tend to increase the planting of annual crops and thereby result in increased production.

The system has further advantages. It has organized and accumulated funds in order to pay working expenses and provide reserves for the producers when world prices fall, so enabling producers to some extent from the violence of world and changes in commodity prices. There seems to be no doubt that for most of these reasons and for others, for instance, it has been the hand of the producers and organizations that purchase the setting up of better marketing organizations has been to the benefit of the Colonies.

Another means whereby the producer can secure an assurance of a market at a reasonable price is by negotiating long-term contracts with the purchasers of his goods. Long-term contracts are particularly applicable in the case of tree crops which take years to yield a harvest of schemes for development which require long-term capitalization, and whose products feel physical that toward the contract to be adequate to the production they can achieve.

Long-term contracts are not without their disadvantages. If the Government is to be recognized, it must be recognized that the community is purchased by a long-term contract. It is here, however, to reason why the considerations discussed above should not be taken as an appropriate case for the conclusion of contracts for commodities brought by other central bodies or organizations or associations of users or manufacturers; and Colonial producers might be well advised to enter into negotiation with such bodies.

### Oilseed Exports

Provisional figures for exports of the major oilseeds for 1949 in tons, with those for the previous year in brackets, are as follows: *Tanganyika*—groundnuts, 2,000 (4,000); cottonseed, 10,000 (10,000); *Uganda*—groundnuts, nil (2,000); *Nyasaland*—groundnuts, 1,000 (nil); *Zanzibar*—peas, 1,000 (nil); *Kenya*—peas, 1,000 (nil). It must be borne in mind that there is a large production for local consumption which never reaches world markets and which cannot be estimated.

The demand throughout the world for oils and fats is higher than it was before the war. There has been a general increase in population, standards of living, and there have been shortages of other foodstuffs, notably rice in the East, and extra demands for some oilseeds. Supplies on the other hand have decreased. Production of oils and fats in many areas fell during the war and has not yet fully recovered. Less butter and animal fats are available. Currency difficulties prevent many countries from buying supplies which are available in the Western Hemisphere and supplies of oils and fats available to countries in the soft currency areas are much less than their requirements. When the world level of production has again been reached, supply will still be less than demand and so there is restoring production in existing sources of supply which is necessary to see whether previous production in those

Being a first extract from the second report of the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission.

realized for the produce. Market conditions since the war have been normal and small quantities of produce are available on the free market. There has been no realization of a high price for Colonial produce has not been sold at these margins which encourages the producer to increase his output. To attempt to stabilize future price trends is difficult subject fluctuations, which may be substantial and individual prices. It is unlikely that these prices will remain high for some time to come.

**Consumer Goods**

The peasant producer grows his own food and oilseed and in many cases a cash crop. Consequently high prices will not result in increased production if there is a shortage of consumer goods. The maintenance of the supply of consumer goods is essential if the recovery made since the war is to be maintained.

In considering oil bearing crops as objects of development it must be pointed out that there is considerable scope on the part of users for interchanges between one oil and another, and that for this reason any change in the price level of one or more oils reflects itself as a corresponding movement in the price level of the others. It is therefore important when planning a new source of supply to ensure that the oil it reaches the consumer market is properly related to other oil prices.

**Groundnuts.**—East and Central Africa have for many years been able to make small quantities of groundnuts available for export. West Africa with her vast areas of uncultivated land is a potential source of groundnuts in the Commonwealth and the East. African groundnuts come in a number of varieties. The most important sources are those of the West Indies, North Borneo, Fiji and the Western Pacific Dependencies, East Africa and Zanzibar.

The committee feels that for coconut production to be an assurance is of the first importance. Post-war expansion must be based largely on new plantations, the full effects of which cannot be felt for seven to 10 years, and fear of dropping prices before full bearing has been reached would act as a deterrent to capital investment. It is suggested that the Ministry of Food should offer to contract to buy coconut produce from the planters for periods of 3 or 5 years and has also arranged to contract to buy from Fiji and the Western Pacific Dependencies (to be set up) and Zanzibar and Seychelles (3 years). These contracts stipulate the price for the first year and provide for annual renegotiation, subject in the case of the 3-year contract, to a half price rise and down in the case of the 5-year contract, to a maximum rise or fall in the price for any year of 10% compared with the previous year's price.

Of the minor oilseeds the only ones which appear to have worth extending acreages are *Sesuvium* and *Ullipia* seeds. Some local requirements for crushing stock feed and animal oil is exported from Nigeria, Malaya and the East African territories. The producing territories are asked to minimize competition for fuel production and to lead to the volume of raw cotton crop, which is not to be taken into account on the demand of price offered for cotton.

**Soya Beans**

Soya beans are used for a variety of purposes, including the production of edible oil. It is also of interest to the paint and allied trade. The United Kingdom soya flour industry requires 20,000 tons of soya beans annually. At present these are not available in any other form, but the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture each of the next two years they would be prepared to take all of it going. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture believe that they could provide a market for a few thousand tons of soya beans which would be sold at a price some 10% above the price of the soya beans currently being produced in the United Kingdom. The area is at present negotiating with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for 100,000 tons during the periods 1945 to 1947 and are preparing to negotiate with the Government of the United Kingdom for 100,000 tons during the periods 1948 to 1950, and thereafter a negotiating committee will be set up to discuss the prices for soya beans produced in the area to be purchased by all Colonial surplus during these periods on the same terms.

To date the relatively small quantities of soya beans have come chiefly from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Trials are proceeding with improved American varieties in 16 Colonial territories. These have been mentioned but it is probable that the best hope of increased production in the near future lies in East and West Africa. In Uganda, production, which was of the order of 100,000 cwt. in 1935, has since increased because of competition in cotton and groundnuts and the introduction of a better variety of maize. Economic crops are a newly new crop in the area. It is understood that considerable interest has been shown in soya by European countries in Southern Rhodesia and in Malaya where it is grown in a catch crop with tung. The committee hopes that the assured market will stimulate increased production.

particular with the more fertile areas. It has been found that in some areas the soil is too hard for the plough.

**Sunflowers.**—Sunflowers have in the past been cultivated in small quantities in the Colonial Empire, though Tanganyika exported more seeds last year. Experimental trials with sunflowers have been made recently in many parts of Africa, notably in a region of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, West Gold Coast and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In Southern Rhodesia a field of seed has been raised on a fine soil in the Province of South Africa in 1945. It was raised on small plots in the Province of the Sudan yields of over one and a half tons per acre have been recorded. It is suggested that further research there is obviously room for further research to determine the varieties best suited to particular areas in Africa. It is also desirable that the oil should have a high linoleic acid content so that it can be used for industrial and medicinal purposes. It is suggested that the following points should be considered:

**Choice of Soil**

Sunflowers grow best on a heavy soil, which is preferred for soils of medium fertility which are not so fertile as marginal or low maize, since heavy fertile soils are likely to produce too tall plants. The ability to grow in a wide range of soil conditions and the suitability for mechanical harvesting are in their favour. The oil content is 20% with the unacidulated seed, as compared with 47% in the acidulated groundnuts. The average oil yield per acre there is likely to differ between the two. Assuming a yield per acre of 600 lb. of acidulated groundnuts and 1,000 lb. of unacidulated sunflower seeds, the yield would be 470 lb. of oil.

Sunflowers have the disadvantage that, for technical reasons, the seed should be acidulated and certified. This is a disadvantage in that it is not so easy to take home for export. Seed has to be shipped unacidulated. As about 10% of the weight of sunflower seeds is husk, freight charges are relatively high. The oil can be extracted from the unacidulated seed and the residue can then be used for an animal diet, but the quantity of unacidulated cake that could be used is limited. If quantities of seed become large it will be necessary to decorticate before oil extraction. In that event the husks would at present be valueless, though experiments are proceeding to find a use for them.

It is understood that the Overseas Food Corporation proposes to grow considerable quantities of sunflowers as a rotation crop in Tanganyika, and the committee suggest that if the results of these trials are promising satisfactory consideration should be given to growing them on other colonies elsewhere.

**Safflower** (*Carthamus tinctorius*).—This is an annual crop in the past chiefly raised in Egypt. It is a very hardy plant, and is a source of sunflower. It is a very hardy plant, and is a source of sunflower. There is at present a good demand for the oil in the Australian paint industry. The committee understand that the Overseas Food Corporation is making enquiries with safflower in Tanganyika. It is suggested that a more satisfactory production in other parts of Africa may also be practicable.

**Linseed.**—The committee also take into consideration the number of oil producing crops which are grown in Africa, the price and available quantities are of much importance. In the United Kingdom and elsewhere the industries concerned are primarily dependent on supplies of linseed oil. The great bulk of supplies comes from hard currency sources, Argentina in particular, virtually exclusive of the United Kingdom in 1947 and in 1948, and the price of the crude oil to United Kingdom users, which was £25 per ton before the war, reached the world figure of £200 per ton during 1948.

**Linseed in the Overseas**

There is at the moment no other world source of linseed oil to meet the heavy production of the United States of America, Canada and Argentina. It seems no doubt that there will be a good market for linseed produced within the sterling area, if a supply can be made. In the United Kingdom the Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to stimulate production in the 1945-46 season of £50 per ton of seed. The Ministry of Agriculture is about to issue a circular to present and her own production will be far from sufficient to meet this. Consequently the committee feels that every effort should be made to increase Colonial production of linseed oil to reduce the gap between growing demand and existing supply.

Unfortunately, there are very few areas in the Colonies suitable for the cultivation of linseed, which requires a temperate or sub-tropical climate with medium rainfall. There are limited possibilities in Kenya where it is understood that 7,000 acres have been grown in 1945. Last year as a result of local drought it was grown to the extent of 100 acres.

## Mineral Royalties Motion Passed

### Mr. Welensky Warns Government

A MOTION submitted by Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-official members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, declaring that the present time was opportune for a special tax on royalties, has been passed by 74 votes to none.

The official members of the Council abstained from voting, and Mr. Welensky had to refer to his three-and-a-half-month-old "table" before the motion.

"We shall refer to the 'table' at that time," because my colleagues are with me. "Once the motion was passed he added, he would approach the Government for permission to introduce the necessary Bill. "All my mission is refused," he warned, "there will be trouble."

Mr. Welensky's statements caused a fall of some millions of pounds in the 15s. shares of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company, which stood at the 41s. this week compared with 63s. 6d. before discussion of a possible royalties tax became widespread.

Sir Douglas Malcolm, president of the Council, subsequently commented that "anyone who allows Mr. Welensky to speak for him is just tinkering after naked robbery."

When the motion was defeated in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council a few days ago, Mr. Welensky estimated that the royalties were worth £2,500,000 in the current year. The tax would be legal, and he never intended to end in confiscation. "There was no implied threat to investors, generally, which would destroy confidence and drive away much-needed capital from the Territory."

He accused the Northern Rhodesian Government of withholding from him documents relevant to the case, and acted.

"It seems that we non-officials are given only a semblance of power. If the camouflage is not removed, we had better resign our proper role of opposition."

### British Government's Attitude

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times* said yesterday:

"It is generally appreciated that the Government will not follow words without the assistance of the Imperial Government."

The British Labour Party has frequently voiced its disapproval of the compulsory acquisition of colonial mineral royalties to compensate mining concessions obtained from tribes, which in moneyed days, and undoubtedly, this resolution will strengthen the case for legislation.

On the other hand, the British South Africa Company, which would be most concerned, whose president, Sir Douglas Malcolm, was also present at the opening of the debate in the Legislative Council, has been open to the Government.

Legal opinion in London has been inclined to support the company's claim to the royalties, and the British Government may hesitate to challenge a title which it has itself tacitly admitted by allowing the company to receive royalties for so many years.

A serious alternative to taxation is an outright purchase of the mineral rights, but the present is hardly the best time for such speculation. In view of the current boom in base mineral values the price which the company would be willing to accept would be far higher than the value of the royalties for a number of years. It is to be expected that the Government will maintain the present position until mineral market conditions are more favourable to a market purchase at a reasonable figure.

## Rhodesian Minister in London

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, arrived in this country by air on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mr. N. R. Bertrand, secretary of the Division of Trade and Industrial Development, and Mr. D. H. Cummings, from the Treasury. Mr. Whitehead will have talks on Rhodesian

## Kenya's Agrarian Bill Outlined

### Sir Frank Wilson's Address

SIR FRANK WILSON, chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, gave a resume of the proposed Agrarian Bill for the Colony at a recent meeting of the Monthly Kenya Association. The Bill, which is still in a preliminary form, has been sent for comment to the National Farmers' Union, the elected members of the Legislative Council and other bodies.

The new Board of Agriculture, appointments to which appeared in this issue, will be based on the democratic election of production sub-committees from which members of area committees would be elected, and ultimately members of the Board of Agriculture.

On the recommendations of sub-committees, Sir Frank said, the board would be able to issue improvement orders to farmers rating for specified works for which finance would be provided, if necessary, on "the best security available." Loans over 10 or 15 years would be free of interest for the first five years and would then bear interest at the rate of 4% on the 11; the Land Bank rate should fall. Only in extreme cases and after all other efforts had failed would legal proceedings be taken for the compulsory acquisition of the land and in that case compensation would be paid.

The same principles would be applied to Native farming in European, though national, areas, also.

Though as first he had felt the need for professionalisation, Sir Frank said that he was now convinced that it was necessary to bring the many laws dealing with farming, some of the kindred matters, under one hat.

"Many of people are casting envious eyes on the Highlands," he continued, "and there is sympathy for them in some parts of the Empire. The Order in Council has given us breathing space over the last 15 years or so, but I do not believe that Orders in Council ought to be looked on as the sole protection of the integrity of the Highlands. What we need is a more and more intense settlement so that people cannot say, 'here is a privileged class sitting on the land and not using it as they should.'"

### Farming Must Be Efficient

Without mines or big industries, Kenya's future appeared to be in agriculture, and farming must be efficient and intensive. The bill would be done by farmers themselves, and anybody who felt himself aggrieved would have every opportunity of putting his case before the local people.

Improvement orders, which would cover, among other things, matters of drainage, would be issued by the farmer himself to development and this was a way of getting him out of a slump. The loans would include purchase of the stock, which many farmers needed.

Power of land acquisition had been possessed by the Land Control Board for the past five years, but they had been very little used, because insufficient funds were available, and because the board was reluctant to use the old powers.

Emphasising that land would be acquired only from "hat-footed fellows who did not want to stay," he continued, "I think, believe that in this country there has to be some land, any one should not be allowed to run his farm because he is too lazy and indolent to do anything about it."

Lieut.-Colonel Birtt, anxious about the question of big deeds, suggested that acquisition of land should be on a rental basis. Sir Frank replied that this was not so satisfactory a solution. Both parties in the bill had indicated that the Land Control Board had been granted power of compulsory acquisition, and every area had been considered.

Major Elliott, opposing the bill, thought that proper prices for production, farmers would set about improvements and production. Sir Frank said that a section of the bill covering three years for arable crops and five years for annual products would be included in the bill. Provision would also be made for agricultural banks.

As regards the security of the bill, he would strengthen Government land dealings with tenants, and the principles would apply to Natives as well as to Europeans. Extreme cases would be met by extreme penalties. The bill would apply to areas scheduled under the bill, which for the present would be the production committee areas only.

But, an "order" has achieved farming practice, and a system of land title similar to those in scheduled areas is equated because a scheduled area, elect the production committee, and receive full benefits, including loans.

# Faith in Groundnut Scheme

## Mr. A. Wakefield Replies

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND ZANGUANI

Sir—A few days ago I received from East Africa Press reports, including those contained in your issue of the March 19, of the Parliamentary debate on the East African groundnut scheme.

There is no doubt as to the excellence of the present crop at Kongwa and Urambo might be expected to have caused considerable alarm to me, the leader of the mission which recommended and planned the adoption of Mr. Frank Samuels' scheme for the mechanized production of groundnuts, and the member of the Overseas Food Corporation responsible for the economic side.

In itself this would be quite unimportant. What is important is the effect on public opinion of the prejudicial attacks on the soundness of the basic conception of the scheme. For of Mr. Samuels' had in the debate, "in this country, as in any other, production enters into it; to-day we are talking of a jobless subject than whether the British Commonwealth shall live or die."

I read that Mr. Hudson considered that Mr. Stacey had been "distinctly mean" in casting himself at my expense. I do not think it fair to say, as I notice, however, that no name occurs very frequently in Mr. Hudson's speech. Referring to my cultural recommendations, he writes that "every suggestion made in the report as to the methods which would be adopted has proved wrong, and none of the methods suggested in the report is being adopted to-day."

This is not true. In almost every instance the recommendations contained in the report are being followed, and have been confirmed by the Technical Department. This is so in regard to rainfall, soil selection, water supplies, soil fertilizers, types of groundnut, the replacement of part of the grass ley by sunflower, and expansion of the rotation.

The only deviation is planting on the flat instead of on the ridges, the reason for this being that no peasant farmers for this season were available; the various ridges I recommended, however, and inter-row cultivation is destined to produce them. No serious difficulties have been overcome, and effective and cheap methods of weeding have been devised. The problem of soil compaction is estimated to less than 5% of the total area, together with the problem of soil abrasion, which is encountered only during three to four months of the year.

The statement is also made that Kongwa has proved a "fiasco" ought to be surprised at this for I met Mr. Hudson at these, together with Earl de la Warr, who said that what he had seen of the groundnut units had bright promise of future success. As is now apparent, the men in the field, through their magnificent achievement in this second season, are now confident that the job can be done; they are unshaken in their faith in the ultimate success of the project; their morale is high and they are unmoved by the accusations of political pressure.

Wakefield Mission is charged with setting impossible targets and its estimates are termed fantastic. The facts are that, when the mission was ordered by the Colonial Office, when I had just had a stroke and Marshall Aid had been the mainstay of the economy, we were instructed to prepare a schedule for the production of not less than 500,000 tons of groundnuts within five to six years. It was this amount that I received

for the purpose of our estimate. It had to be assumed that the requirements for equipment and supplies, ports and communications, would be available. Every endeavour would then be made to overcome the obstacles which then would have to be appended to experience, and would conditions be such that the corporation has been doing for the last 18 months.

The common opinion is that the scheme is rather than cumbersome, a costly and unworkable scheme. It is a matter of diseased, although some sources of supply should be explored. No concrete plan has been forthcoming to meet anything but a fraction of the needs of the British housewife and farmer, except the recommendations of the Clay report (the West African oilseeds mission, Colonial Paper 244/22) which Mr. Hudson mentioned as "one alternative by which substantial quantities of oilseeds should be obtained," and to which you refer.

But the Clay plan is also a mechanized project for the clearing and development of 2,700,000 square miles of savannah bush at an estimated capital cost of £23,143,600, of which £13,530,100 is for machinery. In my view, both projects are essentially a Britain's economy was damaged by the time Marshall Aid ends in 1952, and the depletion of the resources of Central Africa, to meet the life limit.

The true fact remains that the independence and present basic bush land in Africa, together with the present agricultural production, are a disaster. Mr. Philip Mitchell's decision to abandon the agrarian problems of Kenya makes it clear that it is nonsense to expect Africa peasant agriculture to fill the gap. The Clay report also refers to this, and when it states that "the economics of agricultural production are governed by the fact that there are no essential spill-over from subsistence farming."

The warning of the dangers of dependence on peasant production, and the serious reduction of the remaining major source of supply of oil, is being cut off in years of low rainfall and famine.

In regard to your reference to the use of phosphate fertilizers by peasants as a way to a "feasible and immediate increase of yields," I am afraid that it will be many years before the African conditions accept such innovations as any appreciable amount. In any case the Clay report estimates that when fertilizers are generally applied, the total peasant production might be increased by no more than 20,000 tons, undoubtedly a welcome addition, but only a fraction of Britain's requirements.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. WAKEFIELD

London  
Mr. A. Wakefield was Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika from 1932 to 1940 and is now a director of the Overseas Food Corporation.

### Leprosy Exhibition

THE PRIME MINISTER will open an exhibition to be staged at the Academy Hall, Oxford Street, London, by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on May 4. Since it was first held at Overseas House in June, 1947, the exhibition, which will be brought up to date and tells the history of leprosy for nearly 4,000 years, has been touring the Empire. The opening will be attended by Lord Halifax, Lord Milverton and Mr. A. Cresswell, London Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Orders for 51 Kilograms of the new vaccine against trypanosomiasis, which was first received by





# PERSONALIA

MR. W. R. ELLIOTT is retiring from the Kenya Police after 28 years' service.

MR. W. RUSSELL has been elected president of the Football Association of Kenya.

MR. C. M. A. GAYE has become elected president of the Uganda Football Association.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. PARSONS, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. FAZEL NASSOR is president of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

MR. A. W. HUNTER has been appointed sub-manager of the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd.

MR. G. B. BRIDGEMAN has been elected president of the Nakuru Golf Club, of which MR. D. J. MORGAN is captain.

MR. A. THOMAS HURD, M.P., broadcaster, "Opinion in Westminster" in the East African Service of the B.B.C. on Sunday.

MR. A. I. PIRK, manager of the East African Africa Corporation, Ltd., who recently has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. B. E. LINDSAY has been appointed, non-official member of the Nyabinda Legislative Council for a further period of three years.

MR. NARAYAN KALIDAS MEHTA has given £15,000 towards the cost of the new town hall in Kampala and £5,000 towards the municipal library.

MR. J. ANSTAY and MR. E. J. PARTRIDGE have been appointed directors of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR, who has recently been appointed producer of the colonial Film Unit, was previously producer of the Crown Film Unit.

MR. W. F. O. TRENCH, lately chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., has decided to stand for re-election to the board.

MR. G. S. HUNTER, general manager of Dalgety and Co. Ltd., recently spent a few weeks in Kenya, where he started his career with the company.

MR. E. H. D. HAGGARD, for some years head of the wool and produce department of Dalgety and Co., has been appointed London manager as from April 1.

MRS. HOPE JONES, wife of the Member of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, was musical director of the recent performance of "The Yeomen of the Guard" in Nairobi.

MRS. E. A. CHAMBERLAIN ANDREWS, British Minister in Cairo, arrived in Khartoum last week for a short visit to study local conditions and meet Sudanese representatives.

MR. JOACHIM ARISSOL has been appointed a temporary member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles during the absence of Mr. C. E. COLLET from the Colony.

DR. ROSS INNES, who recently conducted a serosurvey of the Musoma area of Tanganyika, has reported that the rate of infection in Ikisu and Maji Moto is about 2%.

PROFESSOR H. S. E. LEAKY, curator of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, has listed 600 places in East Africa of interest to tourists in general and students of prehistory in particular.

MR. R. S. BROWN, lately Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, will speak on "Rural Development in Northern Rhodesia" at the Royal Empire Society, London, on May 3.

THE REV. A. E. FAYTON, organizing secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, will return

MR. R. O. SWEET, M.A., Parliamentary Leader of the Liberal Party in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed President and Leader of the Party, following the resignation of MR. J. H. SMYTH, who was defeated in last year's general election.

MR. WILLIAM NASSOR WHAMMOND, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Whammond of Bulawayo, and Miss ANN WATSON, only daughter of Mrs. G. J. Whammond, of Pool-in-Warfdale, Yorkshire, have announced their engagement.

MR. S. DAUBNEY, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya until his appointment as Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Egypt, will shortly visit the Colony to investigate a sickness in cattle which followed the loss of a recent issue of rinderpest vaccine.

MR. HARGREAVE VERNON, until last October chief security officer at the Williamson Diamond mine in Kwadua, Tanganyika, has filed an action against Dr. Williamson for alleged slander. Mr. Vernon resigned from the Meropold Police in order to go to Kwadua.

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMESON, chairman of Victoria Ltd. since April, 1937, retires from the board of directors to-day, and is succeeded by LIBBY GENERAL SIR RONALD WEEKS. MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN DAWSON also retires from the board to-day, and LORD HAILEY will follow suit on April 20.

MR. F. J. GORTON, a resident in Uganda for many years, has complained that while Czechs, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Greeks, Hungarians, and Italians, are employed in the territory and some are freehold land owners, Poles who are already in employment are not allowed to remain in Uganda.

MR. ABBEYE RETTA, the Ethiopian Minister in London, gave a dinner last week in honour of ATO AKELIOU HABTE WOLDE, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia, who is now on his visit to this country. ATO TSEYAYE TSEYONE, Ethiopian Minister in Paris, and ATO YOHANNES REDA-EGZY, first secretary to the Legation, were present.

DR. ISABEL BOWMAN, formerly president of Iohn Hodgkin's University, has been appointed head of the Division of Colonial Development recently created in Washington, to implement the recommendations in the "fourth point" of the industrial address by President Truman. He will be assisted by MR. HARLAN CLEVELAND, director of the programme for aid to China.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, gave away MISS ANN DEBENHAM, daughter of Professor Frank Debenham, at her marriage to MR. RUBERT BUXTON, son of Major G. Buxton, of Kenya, at Salisbury Cathedral. The couple will farm in the Jumbali district. Professor Debenham recently reported on the water resources of East and Central Africa.

The weekly charges for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

## ACCOMMODATION TO LET

CHANG, Kwei. To be let furnished for one year from May 1st. All electric house with four bedrooms, living room and dining room. Very conveniently situated in Right-of-way. Reply, Box 25, EAST AFRICA, 22, HORNBY ST., GREAT RUSSIA, W.C.1.

## PROPERTY FOR SALE

25 ACRES. 1 1/2 miles inland, white sand, over 7,000 feet high in a lovely bushy country. Heavy and mixed farming. Acreage 1,650 acres. Beautiful in fact stone-built residence of 6 bedrooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, 2 recreation offices, 12 horseboxes, 4 horse farms, 2 farm buildings, etc. Electricity. Excellent water supply. 170 acres worked, up to 400 could be cultivated. Livestock comprised beef cattle, dairy herd and over 100 sheep. For sale with implements and a strong



## Obituary

## Lieut. Commander J. D. Chater

## Work for the Dairy Industry

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN DOUGLAS GIBBONS CHATER, D.S.O., general manager of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd., died in the territory last week.

MR. G. S. HENRIE, general manager of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., writes:

In the passing of Douglas Chater, Kenya has lost a man who played a great part in the building up of its most promising agricultural industry, dairying.

After service in the Royal Navy and a short time farming in New Zealand, he settled in Kenya soon after the 1914-18 war and engaged in dairy farming in Nanyuki. One of the main figures instrumental in starting the Nanyuki Co-operative Creameries and a director of that concern, he was one of the leaders in bringing about the amalgamation of the three separate co-operative dairy factories into the present concern, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. His negotiations for which took place in 1931.

A year or two afterwards, owing to the rapid growth of the dairy industry and the need for ensuring uniformity amongst the factories, it was decided to appoint a general manager and the position was offered to Chater. Although not technically qualified, either as regards dairy factory machinery or butter production, he tackled the task with great enthusiasm, and quickly became an expert in the various branches of butter and cheese production. Perhaps, not being a technical man himself, he was all the better able to co-ordinate the work of the technicians under his control and, not least, to spread enthusiasm amongst the farming population, and to deal with the many problems arising on the supplies as well as the factory side.

## Notable Achievements

It would hardly be too much to say that from the date of his appointment Chater gave all his life's energies to the dairying industry, and it is sad that it should have been cut short at a time when substantial further expansion in the form of further butter factories and a large-scale scheme for a milk depot in Nairobi were in contemplation. Not only less, during his time as general manager he had the satisfaction of seeing the membership of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. grow from about 200 to a figure in the neighbourhood of 1,200, and the output in butter production increase in the same proportion.

During the war Chater had many difficult problems to face and surmounted them with his usual enthusiasm. He played a large part in feeding the substantial military forces in and around East Africa, particularly in arranging the manufacture of very substantial quantities of tinned butter at short notice.

In the present flourishing and promising state of the dairy industry in Kenya he has left his own memorial apart from his work. Douglas Chater was popular in Nanyuki and Naivasha districts where he resided and took a full part in local affairs. His loss will be keenly felt by many friends throughout the Colony in London and in Australia and New Zealand, which countries he twice visited in the interests of his company.

## Colonel C. M. Truman

COLONEL CHARLES MONTAGUE TRUMAN, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who died recently in his home in Turin, Kenya, first went to the Colony in 1913, though he had previously taken up land in the Kordofan with the late Conway Hartley. As a subaltern in the 12th Lancers he took part in the South African war. By 1918 he had been

ranked. Wounded, necessitated his retirement from the Army and he settled in Turin, where he nevertheless continued to play polo, despite his disability, for some years. Bill Truman was a man of varied interests; he was clerical with his penicil, both as a calligraphist and as an architect. In the recent war he served on the staff at Portsmouth and was awarded the C.B.E.

## Mr. Y. M. Thomas

MR. THOMAS MORGAN THOMAS, who died in Gwelo hospital recently at the age of 73, was believed to be the oldest Rhodesian-born pioneer in the Colony. The son of a Welsh missionary, he was born in Llanva, in 1875, nearly 15 years before the first pioneer column entered the territory. His father had arrived there in 1858 with the missionaries Robert Moffat, J. S. Moffat and the Rev. W. Sylvester to form a London Missionary Society station. For 36 years Mr. Thomas was a Native Commissioner in Matabeleland, until quite recently he served as an assessor in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Although he retired from public service in 1923, he returned to duty at the outbreak of war, serving in the Veterinary Department and in the High Court.

## Mr. W. E. Gill

MR. W. E. GILL, of the Salisbury local firm of Gill, Goddinton and Gerrans, who was for many years Belgian Consul in Salisbury and for a few years Belgian Vice-Consul in the Colony recently at the age of 74. He came to the South African War and the South-West Africa during the first world war. In 1911 he went to Salisbury to open a branch of a Bulawayo firm and formed the partnership with Mr. W. A. Goddinton and Mr. W. Gerrans in 1926. Mr. Gill was a town councillor from 1912 until 1914, and in 1920 was made a Justice of the Peace. For his services to the Belgian and Italian Governments he was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium and a Knight of the Italian Order of the Crown.

## Mr. A. C. Phillipson

MR. A. C. PHILLIPSON, who was secretary of the South and East African Conference since for 30 years until his retirement in 1937, died in Durban on Tuesday at the age of 75, after a brief illness. He joined the staff of Donald Currie and Co., Ltd., at the age of 17, and was appointed as secretary of the Conference in 1908. He leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters. A memorial service will be held at the Church of St. Olive, Mark Lane, E.C.4, to-morrow, at 11.15 a.m.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, whose death at Johannesburg at the age of 64 is reported as a director of the Large Printing and Publishing Co., Johannesburg, and of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., who owns the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Bulawayo Chronicle* between 1934 and 1936 he was a director of the Bank of England. Born near Strirling in Scotland, he had between the ages of three and 10 travelled with his parents to New Zealand, via the Cape and back to Cape Horn, and to Chicago. He went to school in America and in Scotland, but was his love of reading that most of his knowledge was gained. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

MR. BENJAMIN ERNEST ROGGS, senior partner of Roggs, Roggs and Co., Colonial produce brokers, and second son of its founder, has died recently in this country.

DR. JOHN WALTER WOODHEAD, who was

## Renewed Plea for Federation

### Mr. Welensky in Advantage

WHEN MR. ARY WELENSKY, leader of the official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, replied recently to the exposition of public policy contained in the Governor's address to the reassembly of the Council, he referred to the pending visit of the Colonial Secretary to Northern Rhodesia.

Expressing his pleasure at the prospect, Mr. Welensky said that it would be an historic occasion in that it was more than one, for it would be the first visit of a Secretary of State to the Territory. He hoped that every effort would be made to give Mr. Creech Jones frequent opportunities of meeting the general public.

Turning to the subject of federation, Mr. Welensky said:—

"I do hope to get the opportunity of discussing this fully with the Secretary of State, and I hope that Sir Godfrey Huggins will do likewise in Southern Rhodesia.

"I am a firm believer that the day of small unit is over. It disappeared in 1933 with the advent of Hitler. The experience of Holland, Belgium and France in the last war is a clear indication of what the future holds for small units when things don't go right. There is every reason to urge, for us to get together as soon as possible.

### Territory's Mono-Economy

"I am constantly criticized because of my support for the cause of federation and because I have stated that Northern Rhodesia has a mono-economy. If it were not for mining operations, we would be back where we were not so long ago, with a revenue of about £500,000 or £900,000.

"It would be a sorry day if the bottom were to drop out of the demand for base metals. Northern Rhodesia has a lot to gain from unity with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At the moment we are on the crest of a boom; things are going very well; but there are a number of us who can recall what this country was in the throes of a depression. We had no copper in the early days, had the zinc and the lead; but it was not wanted by the outside world.

"In a federated State we should, let us examine the economy upon which it would be based. We in Northern Rhodesia would naturally continue to produce base metals—copper, zinc, lead and so on. Southern Rhodesia would go on producing coal. She produces large quantities of asbestos, gold, tobacco. In attempts are being made to form secondary industries in that Colony, but their success depends entirely on the size of the market.

### Establishing Secondary Industries

"I am going to make a statement now which will meet the views of some quarters. One of the three territories is one large enough to provide a market for secondary industries. That is a statement of fact and is particularly direct if it is Southern Rhodesia. Together if the three territories join the establishment of secondary industries becomes more than a possibility; it becomes a probability.

"It would be wrong in speaking of federation not to touch briefly on the question of the possibilities of the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric projects. The chances of doing these are far better on a common basis than if those schemes were undertaken individually. After all, the Zambezi is the boundary of two territories and Northern Rhodesia.

"A Federal Government would be carried out much more satisfactorily than as an individual state. The same would apply to the Zambesi Scheme. The amount of money involved is colossal and it should be considered on a Federal basis.

"When in South Africa I usually talked to one of their leading industrialists on this question, and he asked me, 'What is this?' If the people in Central Africa are to go you will go ahead with the development of cheap power and give you my assurance that if you establish that the power industry will come to it.

seriously handicapped by the fact that they are land-locked and have to take their goods to the sea through a foreign country. I have been a staunch advocate and will continue to be so, of the building of a railway line to a port other than Beira. If we do accomplish and decide on another port, let it be a port through British territory, so that we shall have control of it.

"Another point I want to make is in regard to the question of food supplies. Apparently the Lord sees fit to federate us whenever we want it or not. A drought comes and it affects us all. Let me remind our members that there is a time when we used to bid each other for food when we wanted to purchase from outside. But during the war we learned that collaboration was absolutely necessary with the neighbouring territories.

"Take coal. We depend on neighbouring state Southern Rhodesia to provide us with coal. The cost of revenue charged to this Government must be in the vicinity of £200,000 per month owing to the inability of the railways to transport coal from Witwatersrand to the Colony. If all passengers demonstrate how closely we are linked together economically.

"My next point may not appeal to hon. members opposed to the savings administratively under a Federal system of government. It may be that for a start the thing will be more expensive, but as time goes on there can be savings.

"You will get to the stage when you can do away with Governors and Chief Secretaries and other officers. I don't know whether Speakers will disappear, but they may.

"As to the fund which should be in the Social Legislation Committee, I am not sure of the three territories. I don't know how many times I have not argued against the necessity of a social insurance in Southern Rhodesia, but Northern Rhodesia being of the same scale. If it is a fact that what Southern Rhodesia is doing, we do so tomorrow, and I suggest that social legislation officers are obvious in a federation.

"I believe that a Federal State giving suitable guarantees to the Africans—am a bigot to those guarantees—will offer a far better chance of guaranteeing the future of the Africans than anything else can think of. Let that be the people give the idea of a settlement with the Africans for the purpose of what we are trying to do.

### Guaranteeing Africans' Rights

At the Victoria Falls conference it was stated publicly that we would guarantee African rights as far as it lay in the power of the Government to do so. Beyond that we cannot go. The guarantees by the Secretary of State to the Colonies would have faded away had white workers yet.

"I am not going into the details of the land rights, but they were discussed fully at the conference and there is no question of anyone having any complaints against you at that conference. I am quite willing to guarantee these rights.

"Another question in the federation is the question of the upper House. It would be the creation of the House of Representatives. The accusation is sometimes levelled at this stage that we are in fact a lower House. It is an accusation which I do not accept, but if we got federation there would be a two-House system—the upper House, a nominating body, and the lower House, an elected body. The important point is that a bi-cameral system is a safeguard to the people in respect of their rights. You cannot get mixed legislation if you have a two-House system. It is something which both the Rhodesias want.

"If we were a Federal State we shall have a population of nearly 7,000,000—as large as Australia, and larger than New Zealand. I am content that the people of our country will raise no question in its merits, and I am prepared to let Great Britain create it. It is basically an Imperialist act to see created a State that will reach beyond the British Isles. I think it is considerably enhanced if it is to include a few million more at any time that this decision which we are trying to create will break away from the Empire.

## Value of United Empire

There is nothing about the rest of the world Empire. I am ashamed of it and it should not be put off by jealousy of other people. I shared the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he recently addressed members of the Overseas League (Salisbury branch). Common objectives to the Territories considered and those parties of the Commonwealth who do not wish to remain in the Commonwealth. We do not want to be hearted, unchangeable members," said Sir Godfrey. It is better to

### Development Commission's Third Report Hint of Frustration in Southern Rhodesia

IN SOME QUARTERS in Southern Rhodesia, the optimism which generally prevails among the public some 18 months ago has now given place to weariness and frustration.

This unexpected comment appears in the third interim report of the Southern Rhodesian Development Co-ordinating Commission, of which Sir Miles, the charmingly affable Sir Miles Thomas. One reason for this certain amount of disappointment, suggests the report, is the over-publicizing of economic development schemes.

The fundamental for expansion and an increase in the prosperity of Southern Rhodesia still exist, affirms the Commission, but "solid progress inevitably takes time."

It is considered inevitable that the colony should make considerable demands on external sources of capital, which has involved £29,100,000 of the total investments of £51,300,000 during the past three years. Borrowing in London, the Commission suggests, should be kept within reasonable bounds, but there seems no reason why the Colonial Development Fund and the Overseas Food Corporation should not be brought into the picture.

### America Capital

Possessing some 200,000 acres, it is stated, Southern Rhodesia faces local problems and in particular will be unable to cover financially the demand for equipment for basic development. On the subject of American investment, the report comments that "there seems little doubt that American capital would be forthcoming for large-scale enterprises, but this would have to be exercised that any subsequent savings that might accrue to the colony should be the Colony's dollar earnings."

Among the Commission's recommendations are: relief for higher-income groups to stimulate production by enabling them to invest in supply banks; a reduction to 50 per cent of income tax assessed on small individuals; a 10 per cent relief from local taxes on small business; and a 10 per cent reduction on the 10 per cent on gainfully occupied Europeans are not held to discriminate.

Remedies for the labour shortage include the regulation of labour through improved social conditions, increased incentives, and mechanization and closer supervision.

### Fuel and Power

On the subject of fuel and power the Commission advocates expert investigation of coal resources as a basis for a chemical industry. Development of road transport makes essential a steady petrol supply, and if it is possible to produce this, there is little point in spending dollars on imports.

The report states that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission investigating the potentialities of the Zambezi and Kafue rivers is making good progress.

The iron and steel plant at Que Que is said to be producing about 10 tons of pig iron and 10 tons of steel a day, and arrangements are in the provision of finance for further expansion, an increase of local steel output from 2,009 to 150,000 tons a year, and an attempt to obtain a larger allocation of steel in Britain.

The tradition of tobacco grows in the Colony according to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, is emphasized for the next five years. This view has, of course, expressed before the present controversy over the proposed export tax upon the dried Virginia leaf arose.

During the past year the resources of Rhodesia's railways, measured in wagons and power capacity, have been increased. The report states the Commission is

Reviewing the prospects of a new export report, the report indicates that its strategic value alone makes a definite action towards establishment of paramount importance. All the Western nations it is claimed, would benefit from such a report, which should therefore be a truly international one.

### Tariff Talks

DISCUSSIONS OPEN IN LONDON TO-DAY between Commonwealth countries in preparation for the conference of the signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, due to open at Geneva early in 1950, present talks are concerned with amendments and extensions to the text of the original agreement. Among the Colonial delegates are Mr. A. E. Rowe, representing Southern Rhodesia. It is not expected that any new negotiations on tariffs with the existing 23 signatories of the Geneva Agreement will be held at Geneva.

### Intensified Colonial Development

MR. STANLEY G. HOFFMAN, Marshall Plan Administrator in a speech at Pasadena, U.S.A., on Monday, called for intensified Colonial development work by the European Powers. "The development work is necessary by a long term program," he said, "extending far beyond the termination of the Economic Co-operation Administration, a start on which can be expected to yield permanent and important benefits both to participating nations and to Colonial populations."

Commonwealth Prime Ministers are to meet in London on April 21 to discuss constitutional questions. The meetings will be private.

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## Tobacco Tax Controversy Rhodesian Auctions Delayed

A BENT PROTEST against the proposed tax on the so-called Virginia leaf has been issued by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia.

This is the latest development following the recent surprise announcement of the tax by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which has aroused widespread discontent, as described in a special feature throughout the tobacco-growing districts.

The 400-word statement issued by the Tobacco Auctions of the Colony is based upon a memorandum submitted by a joint delegation of growers and auctioneers, which they recently met the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Huggins, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, and the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Halsred. Copies have been forwarded to all members of Parliament in the Colony, and an official reply is expected later this week.

The statement emphasizes that the Rhodesian tobacco industry's agreement with Britain imposed a heavy demand upon continued crop expansion and maintenance of reasonable prices. Such prices, it claims, will no longer be reasonable if the export tax is passed on to the buyers, while if it is transferred to the growers, decline in production will inevitable ensue. The proposed tax is therefore held to be a threat against the Rhodesian tobacco industry's existing guarantees against future uncertainty.

### Effect of Imperial Preference

The statement refers to the Colony's fight for the retention of Imperial Preference, and declares that "How far the Government's sustained arguments in favour of retention of Preference" over the same time it makes it clear that the retention of the tax that is its opinion, the Government is giving an unnecessary high price for his tobacco."

A few days earlier the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board had agreed unanimously that it will be impossible to open the season's auction sales until after April 6, until the position had been clarified following a meeting between representatives of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, executives of the Federated Chambers of Commerce, and the Tobacco Trade Association.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Financial Times* cabled a few days ago that many United Party supporters, both inside and outside Parliament, have been shocked by the tax proposal, and a situation is rapidly developing where the Government will face a disastrous vote within the Party unless it retreats.

It has been claimed by opponents of the proposed tax that, while the large established growers stand against it, many others, who had suffered a bad season or who, like ex-Servicemen, were only just establishing themselves, would be heavily penalized.

The hope has been expressed that the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet will modify the proposal, or will withdraw it completely, substituting an alternative scheme to raise extra revenue which will not fall heavily upon one sector of the community alone.

## African Housing

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER, Minister for Local Government in Zambia, and Mr. F. W. Colchester, Deputy Labour Commissioner, who were invited to South Africa by the Native Administration, said on their return that the standard of native housing in the

## Mr. L. Lucas's Appointment Administrative Post, Manager of Harare

MR. L. LUCAS, Director of Public Works, has been appointed to the administrative post of Manager of Harare, Rhodesia, after having lately managed the Harare Municipal Council. Mr. Lucas has been previously Administrative Director of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa, and Phillips and Lee in Harare, British West Africa, and in the case of Mr. Lucas the *Edinburg Times* as Editor.

After serving as a gunner in the 1914-18 war, in which he attained the rank of major and was awarded the M.C., he studied at London University for two years. Returning to journalism, he wrote for the *Western Mail* and later for the *Sunday Times* until in 1928 he became secretary of the National Greyhound Racing Society.

Back in the artillery in 1939, Mr. Lucas saw service in Belgium, Dunkirk, and later in the Western Desert and Italy. Rising to the rank of Colonel, he received the O.B.E. and the Croix de Guerre for his services. He left his country a few years ago, he has already taken up his post in Harare. Mr. L. P. Griffin, who previously held the post, has resigned owing to health.

## Important Public Relations

FEATHER CRITICISMS of public relations in Kenya are in a recent leader in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

"Government is still much to learn about public relations," has been the verdict of the *Kenya Weekly News* after a review of the publication of national programmes. It is a lively and stupid article and, as always, singularly bad taste. If anything were needed to lessen opposition against national registration, it has been provided by this scolding book. With its stories of the identification of survivors from sunken submarines and the unidentified girl in blue who was killed by a train.

"Let us pray that any publicity which may be required to convince people of the merit of the agrarian bill will be on a higher level of argument and presentation. The first step must be for the Government to take the representatives of the farming community and to fasten this message secret to message at planting, which provokes furious and ill-informed, and often ill-founded, opposition."

## Mr. Guy Belmore's Appointment

MR. GUY BELMORE has been appointed broadcasting liaison officer to the Southern Rhodesia Broadcasting African Council. He will work in co-operation with the Rhodesia Broadcasting authorities at Lusaka and will be responsible for the collection and co-ordination of material from Southern Rhodesia for broadcasting to Africans. Mr. Belmore first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1934, and apart from the war years, spent much of his time with the Temperative Development Department. He was for a short time acting principal of the Government industrial college at Bulawayo. He joined the B.B.C. in 1941, subsequently being appointed senior announcer in the Overseas Service, and also collected material from the Rhodesian Forces incorporating it in the programme "Calling Southern Rhodesia," which is still a regular radio feature.

## Zoological Expeditions

AN EXPEDITION to collect zoological specimens for the Fellow-Retie memorial museum of the Society of Friends University, Warren, Kansas, U.S.A., has arrived in Kenya after travelling from Cape Town to Johannesburg. The leader, Mr. J. M. Howell, for 35 years a zoologist in Kisumu, is now becoming curator of the museum. Dr. John W. S. Silliman, the director, has previously visited Africa. The expedition consists of

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MR. GAMMAGE: "Will it be hon. gentleman's wish to put on British Colonial administration is likely to receive his consideration?"

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I have already explained to the House that the judgment of the Chief Justice is being examined."

MR. M. P. PRICE asked if the Minister would make a statement about the forthcoming conference on co-operation between France, Madagascar and this country, with regard to scientific and technological co-operation in the Africa; and who would be the British representative.

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I assume that my hon. friend referring to the African Regional Scientific Conference which is being convened in South Africa by the Government of the Union next October. His Government in the United Kingdom are among the Governments to whom invitations have been sent."

MR. PHILIP PRICE: "Is it not desirable in view of the fourth year of President Truman's inaugural address, to prepare the ground for co-operation in Africa's favour, the countries of Western Europe who have Colonies here?"

MR. CRECHT JONES: "This is a technical conference, the agenda is likely to cover a wide field and representatives of our own national Governments will undoubtedly take part in it."

**Supply Treatment**

MR. WILSON asked the Minister whether sulphur was being sent to each of the Colonies where sulphur was prevalent for the treatment of that disease, and if the supply was sufficient to meet the requirements of the latter settlements under the supervision of the Departments.

MR. CRECHT JONES: "Three million 450,000 frames and 2,000,000 quantities of sulphur have been allotted to Colonies and territories. 1,500 and 10,000,000 tins and 200,000 tonnes of potash are in the course of supply. No similar question experienced by the Crown Agents' meetings attending to receive from Colonial Governments for supplies of sulphur."

MR. AUSTIN: "While thanking the Minister for what is being done by the Colonial Office, may I ask him to keep continually in mind the special needs of those people, who are isolated from the rest of the community because they sometimes feel that they are forgotten men?"

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I am sure that the Government are fully aware that the Government of the Colonies are in a sorry state having the import of the Labour Supply in the Colonies, and if he would like an explanation of it."

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I am sure that the Government are fully aware that the Government of the Colonies are in a sorry state having the import of the Labour Supply in the Colonies, and if he would like an explanation of it."

MR. CRECHT JONES: "In view of all that we have heard, I am sure about 'Freedom of Information' will not the Minister visit and all the Governments remove this and allow this valuable educational material to be distributed?"

MR. CRECHT JONES: "We have no provision in this bill which has been made."

MR. SYDNEY SILVERMAN: "In asking the Government to make comments or explanations on this matter, does my right hon. friend consider that any useful purpose would be served by the Governor a copy of yesterday's statement by the Secretary in the virtues of toleration?"

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I think that is quite unnecessary. All our Colonial Governments are very highly minded and conduct their administration with the utmost tolerance."

**African Groundnut Scheme**

MR. SPENSEN asked what further steps the Government proposed to take towards the groundnut scheme in the Union of South Africa, as well as individual benefits from the scheme and whether he would consider any other matter where soil development plan to be carried out, and if so, in connection with the proposed groundnut production plan.

MR. CRECHT JONES: "The provision of welfare services for the communities in co-operation with the Tanganyika Government is an essential feature of the groundnut scheme in connection with the transfer of food and agricultural work, and the Overseas Food Corporation are fully alive to their responsibility in the matter, and on separate plans are working for this purpose."

MR. SPENSEN: "I am sure that the Minister would recommend to the Governors and Governments of the East African territories for revising the character of their courts as far as possible in the direction of the development of the courts on a more modern basis."

MR. CRECHT JONES: "The British Government, with my full encouragement are already working in agreement with local authorities to develop Native courts into more effective"

in their territories, and have already succeeded in making considerable improvements. There is a Native Law Panel in the Colonial Office which keeps general policy with regard to the administration of Native customary law and suggests suitable and continuous views."

MR. SPENSEN: "I am sure that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he has considered the report of a meeting which took place at Thika, Kenya, in February 1947, addressed by Mr. T. Patrick, the trade unionist in Kenya Colony, which was presided over by local officials, is present regarding the 'furtherance of trade unionism in Kenya, it would give an assurance that the promotion of trade unionism will still be an object of British Colonial policy."

MR. CRECHT JONES: "I have seen the report to which my hon. friend refers, and it is the second part of the question A 175."

MR. MCKENNA: "I am sure that many Europeans had taken up land for settlement in Tanganyika since 1945, and how many of these had been the result of ex-servicemen's projects. I am sure that the Government had taken up land for settlement since January 4, 1945, of which 27 have been allotted to ex-servicemen. Most of the land allotted to the 11 companies was in connection of other projects."

MR. AUSTIN: "I am sure that the Minister would be glad to take steps to purchase from the Overseas Food Corporation the supplies of fertilizer offered for the groundnut scheme in East Africa and not now required because this season, with a view to putting these supplies available to farmers in this country."

MR. SPENSEN: "All the stocks of fertilizer would be the same as in East Africa, and are needed for this year."

**Farm Mechanization**

THE PROGRESSIVE MECHANIZATION of farming in the East and Central African dependencies offers increasing scope for the sale of British agricultural machinery, and many of our readers may be before be interested in *British Farm Mechanization*, a monthly journal published at 2s. by Temple News, Bowling Lane, London, E.C. 4, most of whose special copies are available on request.

# TANGANYIKA



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## NEWS-ITEMS IN BRIEF

An exportable surplus of wheat in Ethiopia of 200,000 to 300,000 tons, is forecast.

The Kitchener School of Medicine in Harbourside celebrated its 25th anniversary this month with a banquet of food, drink and tobacco, with a display of the experience of all European Army groups in Kenya.

*Our Empire Today*, the monthly journal of the British Empire Service League, has appeared in revised, modern make-up.

A recreation-rest camp in the Teite Hills in Kenya has been made available for military leave parties from Mackinnon Road.

The shepherd girl who recently found a gold nugget in Lelai Berkal, in the Sudan, has been rewarded with £311.

An Indian has been fined £150 on default, three months' hard labour by a Nairobi court for being in illegal possession of a gun.

## Famine Relief

The small Indian community of Mpirani in the Laikipia district of Nyasaland, have subscribed £12 to African famine relief fund.

Native chiefs of the Nandi tribe are criticizing considerable measures of government control in Kenya without any compensation from their people.

A profit of £1,500 resulted from the agricultural show held in Nakuru, Kenya, last year. The previous show in 1938, also in Nakuru, cleared only £365.

Both the Lodwani and the Londiani handicaps were won by an African jockey at Captain Spencer's horse stables in a recent race meeting in Kenya.

The East African Women's League in Kenya is appealing for one knitted clothing to provide knitting wool for the female convicts in prisons in the Colony.

## Tallest Euphorbia Tree

The tallest Euphorbia tree recorded in Africa has been found in Ngara, near Nairobi. One of a group belonging to a hitherto undescribed species, it was 80 feet high.

An informal meeting, convened by Mr L. E. M. Bowen, a former Director of Veterinary Research in Southern Rhodesia, was held in Salisbury recently to discuss the formation of a Scientific and Industrial Research Council.

South African scientists, headed by Gago's Tribe has been based in Salisbury. The Overseas Food Corporation, Spare-time courses have been arranged for employees of the government service. The subjects include agricultural science, economics and finance.

Southern Rhodesia has become a "City of the Cities," said the Colony's Minister of Finance, Mr. E. G. F. Whitehead recently. "It was necessary to decentralize and to encourage the growth of the smaller towns and rural areas."

Northern Rhodesia's aeronautical signals system is now nearing completion. The territory has become a key point in the African air transport system. Airports and signals stations are there, equipped with the latest radio-telecommunications and navigational aid equipment.

An evangelical meeting organized by the Christian Church in Kenya and attended by 1,400 African adults in addition to children, was held over a period of three days on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya. Four missions were represented, apart from mission staff, only one European settler was present.

The construction of a national airport at Salisbury has been postponed. The Southern Rhodesian Government will therefore require the use of Belvedere Airport for a further period than was contemplated in the base now being negotiated. The Salisbury city council has for some time been urging the Government to establish an airport on other than the Belvedere site.

According to the British Government, the subject of colonial refugees who wish to remain in Kenya is not the policy of the Uganda Government to encourage European settlement. The vast majority of 1948-49 immigrants to Uganda spent their working lives in the territory, and then returned to Europe, the statement continued. It invited them to stay and work in Uganda, the Policy did not similarly invite to Europe because the majority of them had no country to which to go.

## Journalist Sentenced

Rhodesian journalist was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for misappropriating funds which were the property of the Rhodesian Forces Club. It was stated that he had transferred £300 of these funds into his own bank account. The judge commented that the act was one which invited considerable sympathy, but he had shown no signs of contrition, but he had nevertheless tried to hide his misappropriation of the trust funds by a bogus and spurious defence. A typical example of this kind is to be made.

The Southern Rhodesian Sports Trusts are prepared to pay £2,000, on a bond for pound ball, towards the cost of sending a Rhodesian team to New Zealand to compete in the Empire Games. Other trusts recently approved by the trustees are £1,000 to provide cricket coaches from overseas, £100 to the Salisbury Golf and Country Club towards the cost of building and furnishing a hall for the Coloured community, £600 to the 3rd Battalion Boy Scout Troop to buy training equipment, £500 to the Intermediate Coloured School, Makindu, towards building costs, and £250 to the African Zulu Zulu Society, Umthali, for medical purposes.

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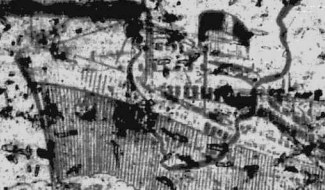
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## Colonial Primary Products Committee

(Continued from page 41)

committee hopes that this acreage will be maintained and possibly extended in future.

The areas for expansion, however, are limited, and the committee realizes that it must look to oils which are alternative to linseed oil for appreciable contribution from the Colonies to the steadily increasing demand for drying oils. There seems to be very considerable possibilities in this direction and these might be further extended if processes of extraction and purification, such as the solvent segregation process which has been developed in the United States of America, were established in the United Kingdom. The principle of this process is to concentrate the constituents of a natural oil into two or more fractions having different specific gravities. One of these is usually quicker drying than the whole oil may be, and with suitable choice of the original oil may be a more valuable paint oil. The remaining fraction will have a lower iodine value than the original oil and may be preferred to the original oil for certain food uses because of its inferiority to rancidity. Some progress would, however, only be an economic proposition if a reliable supply of oils were assured for the plant. Soya beans, as discussed above, and rubber seed oil, discussed below, are examples of oils which may later meet the demand for treatment, and the committee understands that a satisfactory supply of suitable oils is obtainable from soya bean oil.

## Possibilities of Lumajang Oil

*Abelmoschus* tree, *Aleurites moluccana* (*talapa*), is in the same class as the tung tree, but the oil which the nut yields is quite different from tung oil and more comparable to linseed oil. In addition the species is suited to growing in a much wider range of climatic and soil conditions than either *A. nuttallii* or *A. montana*. The oil is sometimes known as lumajang oil. It is a heavy oil, being a long nut which has an oil content of about 40% in the seed. It is the attention of Governments concerned should be drawn to the considerable possibilities of *A. moluccana* as a native-grown, permanent tree crop and to the desirability of establishing trial plantings for a wide range of conditions, and suggests that the Colonial Products Research Council should be asked to undertake a purification trial on samples of nuts to see

to this country, with a view to evolving a suitable decorum for Colonial conditions.

**Tung Oil.** Another oil of value is tung oil, the product of the tree *Aleurites fordii* and *A. montana*. The oil is a special purpose oil and seldom if ever used alone, but it is of great value when blended with other oils, notably linseed. The tree cannot be fed to livestock, but has a certain value as manure. China has been by far the largest source of tung oil, owing into world trade. Linseed, tung oil, and marketing with transport difficulties have resulted in less fluctuations in supplies from this source, and in turn have produced a steady increase in prices from year to year. The demand by the United Kingdom for this oil has increased from 18,800 tons annually before the war to about 12,000 tons today. The United States demand was still to be of the order of 70,000 tons annually before the war. The market for tung oil in the United Kingdom is likely to remain steady, provided that the price is abated to that of linseed oil. Uncertainty about their raw material has caused users of tung oil to look elsewhere for tung and similar types of oil, and accordingly the United States of America and elsewhere have extended their own plantations during the last decade to give a production of 8,000-9,000 tons of oil.

## Nyassaland Tung Production

Production in the Empire is centred in Nyassaland, where a large scheme for development in the Vipya Highlands by the Colonial Development Corporation is under active consideration. The field, though the profit is becoming realized, together with production in the Southern Province of the Protectorate, should go a long way towards meeting the United Kingdom demand in the next 10-20 years from now. It is hoped that production in the Southern Province, which is now 500 to 400 tons annually, will have increased to 1,000 tons in 1951 and to 2,000 tons in 1957 and the potential production of tung in 1965, when 10,000 acres in the Vipya Highlands should also be in full bearing, is 14,000 tons.

Dependent on the future of the Chinese industry, which is unpredictable, Nyassaland tung might also in future be a major earner, although there is a possible difficulty here in that Nyassaland produces almost entirely *A. montana*, whereas American manufacturers are accustomed to oil from *A. fordii*, which forms the bulk of Chinese exports, and the United States of America production of this has a shorter season time (as much tung is normally produced than oil is run from *A. montana*).

**Castor Seed.** Castor grows in warm, tropical and sub-tropical regions and notably so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, in East and West Africa. It has been cheap in recent years a marked increase in industrial demand for castor oil, but even so world supply has more than met the world effective demand. The committee cannot recommend an increase in production in the Colonies at this time, but since one of the difficulties of harvesting the product varies with the weather nature of the land, it is felt that the economic production of oil could be greatly increased if high yielding varieties were bred. Shorter seasons could be produced and the committee recommends that trials should proceed with the cultivation of these types. Both the castor seed and the meal made from it are highly poisonous. There is danger of their constituting a hazard to other oilseeds and if Colonial production were to be increased care would be necessary on this account.

(To be continued)

## Rise de Terre Problem

Plans that the *rise de terre* housing areas in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, would deteriorate into slums were expressed at a recent meeting of the city council, when a resolution was considered that the leases should be extended for a further 10 years beyond the present 10 years. Councillor C. Olley, chairman of the town planning committee, emphasized that the council had originally expressed its objection to the *rise de terre* homes reclamation, not only because of the housing emergency, but also, the estates were already becoming slums, and the Housing Board was anxious to make the scheme an economic proposition by extending the leases. Councillor St. Quintin agreed, and said that some business did not appreciate what a slum was really like. There would still be a housing shortage in 10 years' time, and he would like to talk to planning heads down. Nevertheless, at the meeting

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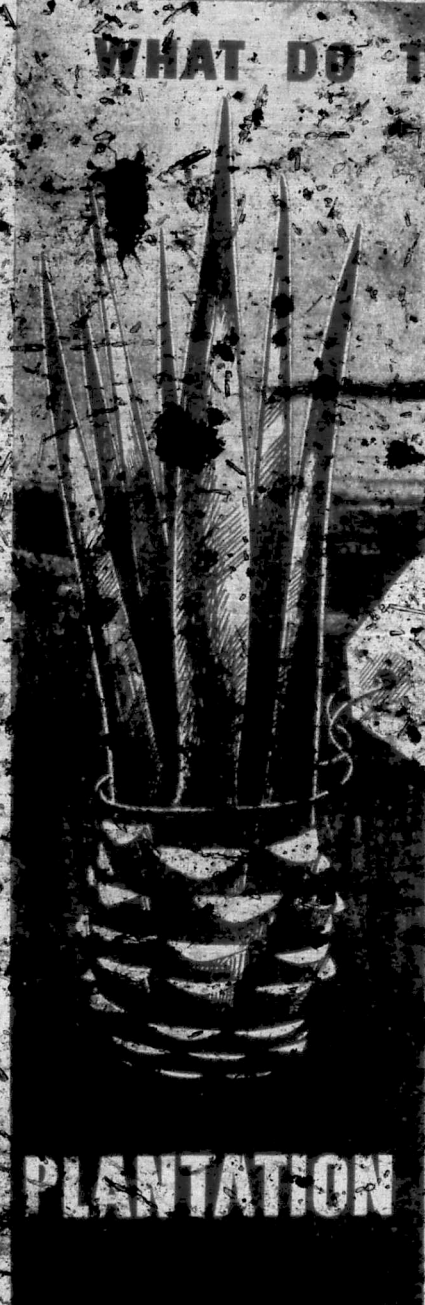
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## Cotton Export to Visit Uganda

### Research Station

MR. J. S. LITTLEWOOD, chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and a director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Ltd., the largest cotton-spinning combine in a conference, held in South Africa this week.

He will combine his business on behalf of his firm with visits to the Sippie Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental station at Beaufort, Transvaal, and to the Central Cotton Research Station which the corporation is now building near Kampala, Uganda.

The aims of the research station is being taken jointly by the corporation with the assistance of grants from the Cotton Board and the Cotton Industry War Memorial Trust, the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the Government of East Africa, the Sudan, and Nigeria. The station will probably be opened next October, and a number of the corporation's experienced officers will be concentrated there.

Mr. Littlewood will also have the opportunity of examining on the spot the means of increasing the seed supply in Uganda, and the implements that need to be made in the making of the planting of the Uganda crop, with a view to reducing the requirements for machinery's requirements.

## Slaughter Cattle

THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT in regard to Native cattle is advised by the Kenya Cattle Marketing Board, of which Major General J. Keith Edwards is chairman. Reviewing the board's activities, the board finds that supplies of beef are insufficient to meet existing demand. Both Native and European herds must be improved and the quality of the meat must be improved. The board has set a target of 20% for the next year. Difficulties are still encountered in persuading Africans to sell at the market, though some pastoral tribes, the Somali and the Maasai, are showing increasing interest. Cattle are sold at the market for a high price, and a similar price assured for the milk and hides. The market is closed to European buyers, especially for high grade cattle.

THE GENERAL RESOURCES BOARD of Southern Rhodesia has recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture that the Government should provide a sum of £100,000 for the establishment of a dam in the Mazoe Valley. The dam will be spread over a five-year period, and the whole scheme is in the nature of an experiment to bring land at present lying idle into production. The Mazoe Valley includes much of the Southern Rhodesia maize belt, and is one of the chief food production areas

## Commercial Concerns

THE RESOLUTIONS passed at the appointment of an auction committee to manage the functions similar to that of a general manager of the new issues committee of the London Stock Exchange, has been passed *nem. con.* by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. It was further agreed that when this committee comes to the duties could only be handed over to an association of responsible stockbrokers or other responsible body if it should be dissolved in favour of such an organization.

Uganda Breweries Ltd. had an extraordinary meeting last month to consider the issue of the company's capital in the issue of 100,000 ordinary shares of 10s each. Shareholders suggested that any new shares issued should be offered to shareholders in proportion to their holdings. The meeting was adjourned for the view to be considered by the board, which has since withdrawn the proposal for increasing the capital.

Mr. S. M. Brown, general manager of the Kenya Bus services, told the Cost of Living Commission recently that it would be possible to reduce fares very considerably if it could be prevented. Conductors took fares without issuing tickets and could do so without incurring a loss of revenue amounting to 10%.

## Rubber Talks

THE BRITISH Colonial delegation to the meeting of the International Rubber Study Group which opened in London on Monday is led by Sir Gerard Clayton, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

Large oil storage installations which the four big oil companies are combining to erect near Bar en Salamin, in Borneo, are valued at cost £500,000. The Borneo Construction Co. are the contractors.

Messrs. Fowler Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in East Africa, have made a offer to the entire share capital of United East Africa.

Gold and Sudan cotton are being imported, but for the first time since the war are lower than 1942. The price of Pazar and other types of rubber has fallen by the large amounts to 1942 levels.

From the beginning of April, the B.L. lines to AFRICA and ARONDA will be regular round trips of one month's duration between Durban and Mombasa.

THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO. Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 10% for the year 1953. Both dividends are the same as for last year.

The British Cotton Growing Association, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 9% (the same).

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# Hebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

Mr. K. N. Carlisle's Report

THE EIGHTY-FORTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF HEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 24 in London. MR. KENNETH M. CARLISLE (Chairman) and managing director presided. The following is an extract from the chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1948.

The decrease of £1,000 under reserves and amortual fund will be noted. This difference reflects chiefly the proceeds of sale of small plots in areas where land has been set aside for Colonization. The decrease of £4,000 under leasehold properties consists principally of amortization.

The book values of the remaining fixed assets which included the group's factories, plant, machinery, etc., have risen by some £99,000, of which £72,000 relates to assets in the United Kingdom, North and South America and Africa, and £27,000 to assets in Continental Europe. The figure of £72,000 represents the net book value of additions made during the year comprising workers' housing improvements, plant and machinery, delivery vans, agricultural implements, etc.

Included under the heading of subsidiary companies not consolidated is the cost of the parent company of 245,000 shares, 10s. paid in The Sowilka Packers, Ltd., to which reference has been made in the directors' report. It should be noted that, although the parent company holds only a 49% interest, this company has to be considered a subsidiary for purposes of the Companies Act, 1948.

### Stock Position

Live stock produce, stores and materials, show a significant increase of £82,000. The main reasons for this big difference are (a) the slower realization of stocks which in recent years have been sold under bulk contracts (as and when produced) and this year were held at the date of balance sheet for disposal on the world's markets — these larger stocks have since been all sold — and (b) the restocking of raw materials by subsidiary companies.

Profits less losses on trading, etc., show the satisfactory rise of £26,000, but include certain exceptional profits. These arise partly from the restoration of inventory values written down last year following cancellation of import-licences into the United Kingdom, and partly from the utilization of cheap stocks of raw materials. The losses incurred last year by certain subsidiary companies have this year, for the most part, been turned into profits. The effect of the inclusion of the profits of three subsidiary companies for a period of 20 months has not been material.

From the balance of the year's profit available for distribution after payment of the preference and interim dividends, it is proposed to allocate £1,000,000 to the reserve for contingencies carried in the parent company's books, and to recommend the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 7s. per £5 unit of stock, making with the interim dividend paid in July last, a total of 9s. for the year, the same as for the previous two years. The balance carried forward is increased by £4,000 to £19,500.

The Reserve for contingencies which is thus raised to £266,000, can be regarded as a reserve against a fall in stock values and a rise in foreign exchange rates, which latter has been complicated during the year by the sudden and sharp decline in the international value of Argentine and Dutch guineas.

regard to our general position in the world, particularly in the light of the present state of uncertainty in the various types of international exchange.

In connection with the experience of industry in general, the financial position of the group is becoming less liquid. This has been accentuated since the close of the financial year. It is perhaps premature to say that further capital of a permanent nature will be required; much depends on the price level of raw material and of material utilized in our factories, as well as on the extent of developments now being examined and the speed of re-equipment already planned.

The appealing burden of taxation, not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the majority of the countries in which our company operates, presents the accumulation of sufficient funds to maintain our capital against the costs of replacement and, at the same time, to put by sufficient cash for new enterprises.

The position is being kept under constant review. It is not, however, the present intention of the Board to restrict the expansion of the group's interests, and extensive promise a fair return of combine to combine existing business.

### Rhodesian Drought

As a result of the drought experienced in Southern Rhodesia during 1947 and the consequent suffering to the factory that year of live stock which normally would have been retained for the following seasons, the number of cattle received in 1948 — both from our ranches and third parties — was greatly reduced. Activities at our factory at Vreda, Nicholson were therefore considerably curtailed so far as the production of prime products is concerned, although specialty lines have been well maintained. It is the results of the 1947 season which have been incorporated in the accounts now submitted.

I am pleased to report that losses suffered from the effects of the severe drought have not been as serious as at one time appeared likely. For this we wish to thank our managers who took care by the foreboding and arranged for the destocking of the herds.

Since then good rains have fallen resulting in better saving and lower mortality than has been expected for some years. We are now well on the way to restocking to capacity.

The factory at Afri Kwer has had a better year, mainly owing to supplies of cattle from Tanganyika. The future of our business in Kenya is however uncertain unless a radical change in the Government's policy in relation to destocking of the Native Reserves is introduced, or there is a change in the Native's habits in respect of parting voluntarily with his own cattle.

### Directors' Views

All directors have been active during the year and the company's progress and finances as a whole, I myself, have had two visits to the Continent where, in general, conditions are gradually settling down. There are signs, however, of consumer resistance appearing. Our problems there during the last years have been mostly of a manufacturing nature; we shall now have to concentrate more on the selling side, which fact can perhaps be welcomed as indicating a return to more normal conditions.

Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle spent two months in South America earlier in the year, and we have had the pleasure of a short visit from Mr. Grisar during the late summer. Mr. Gantner has only recently returned from Africa.

In conclusion I wish, on their behalf, to thank our staff at home and overseas for their untiring loyalty and willing co-operation.

## Mining

## Rhodesia Mineral Royalties, I

Mr. R. WILENSKY is moving asking for the imposition of a special rate on mining royalties in Northern Rhodesia, has been passed in the Legislature. (See page 42.)

In a recent issue upon this subject *The Times* commented:

"As the price of copper soared first the royalties which had varied hitherto between £100,000 and £300,000 a year for more than a decade rose to £1,200,000 in 1947, and at the moment stand at over £2,000,000. This is a sum which attracts the attention of the Colonial Office in Rhodesia."

## Reasons Involved

Meanwhile, a reduction of the royalties cannot be entirely separated from a question of much wider importance—that of the suggested Central African Federation embracing the two Rhodesias and New Zealand. It is likely that the elected members in Northern Rhodesia will favour federation, and that differences between the two Rhodesias in the treatment of such chartered companies, mineral rights, and so on, will be of the financial obstacles which, in addition to other questions of a constitutional kind, stand in the way.

It is difficult to say, however, just what the influence of its elected members has upon the Government's position upon the chartered company, mineral rights, and so on, they may be assuming.

On balance, little recompense has yet been received for the curbing of the rights and the development of Rhodesia's backward copper mines; and these curbing of the royalties played incidentally as high as a hill recently because some case for revision on grounds of equity might perhaps arise, but this is most unlikely.

## Victoria Falls Power

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS OF VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVAAL POWER CO., LTD. in a recent extraordinary general meeting considered the proposal for liquidation, the preference shareholders a capital premium of 15s. per £1 unit of stock, the requisite three-fourths majority was not obtained, only 2,002 votes out of a total of 3,414 being cast, in favour of the motion. Had a poll been demanded, the proposal would still have failed by 2,105 votes.

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## Kaolin Produced in S. Rhodesia

KAOLIN IS NOW BEING PRODUCED from a mine in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia. An extensive deposit was discovered 18 months ago some 20 miles north-west of the city. The development work since now reaches a depth of 130 feet has already produced a deposit of about 100,000,000 tons of a strike of 5,800 feet.

The new product is 55.5% pure, the balance being silica, iron oxides, and can be easily mined, and the expense of development of an export trade, but in initial stages, but will be absorbed in the manufacture of dispenser, ceiling board, and other products of local secondary industry.

At present all milling is done in a Salisbury factory, but when production increases it will be necessary to transfer such operations to the mine, there methods similar to those employed in Central China clay mines may be adopted.

An initial output of 18 tons was declared for the month of January, but it is hoped to increase this to 400 tons in May. The only other known deposit of kaolin in the Colony is near Frank's, where it is used in the manufacture of fire-clay bricks.

## New Coal Field

A NEW COAL FIELD of 100 square miles in extent, 150 miles from Salisbury, has been discovered by a geological party. It extends over the Wankie district into Selousville, and at its eastern end is about 17 miles east of the Victoria Falls midway dam. The coal has been found to be suitable for coke. Work in ascertaining the approximate formation and quantity has been carried out, and deposits so far proved are said to be immense. In some places coal has been located only one foot below the surface, whilst in others it was in outcrops. Depths of the seams range between seven and 15 feet in thickness, and tests have revealed three seams. The syndicate is not contemplating any immediate development of the deposit, the great problem being that of communication.

## Strike at Rosterman Mine

IN A STRIKE of 10 hours at the Rosterman mine in Kenya, 350 Africans took their discharge, but a considerable number signed on again the following day. A misunderstanding in regard to a deposit levied by the company on pumps was responsible for the stoppage of work. Owing to the loss of large numbers of lamps, the management required a deposit on those issued. A fire ransacked spread through the mine that the money would not be returned. A general wage increase of 10% per ticket has been given to African labour on the mine.

## Company's Progress Report

Rhodesian Corporation.—The mine showed a working profit of £4,587 in the quarter ended December 31 last. Development 1,074 ft., milled 1,070 tons, payability 47%. Revenue value of ore—over 31 m.

Rhodesian Corporation.—1,500 tons of gold was recovered in February from 2,030 tons of ore milled and 1,225 tons of waste sorted. The estimated working profit was £265. No. 4 footwall reef, No. 19 level; W. drift 400 ft. S. was drilled and averaged 114 ft. from 100 to 110 ft. averaged 51 cwt. over 7 in. 125 where low values.

## Asbestos from Belginwe

THE FIRST consignment of asbestos produced from the new Rhodesian property, Vanguet Asbestos Mines, Ltd., was recently dispatched from the mine at Belginwe to Belgium, whence it will be sent for shipment to Belgium. The quality is deemed to be of first class, and arrangements are being made to increase production. Backed by Swiss and South African capital, the formation of the company resulted from extensive investigations by the leading Swiss geologist, Dr. E. Rickenbach.

## Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in 1948 reached a record value of £1,600,000, with the previous highest total of £1,545,000 in 1946. The total tonnage of minerals to the value of £118,000 were consigned to the territory.

## U.S. Zinc Price Falls

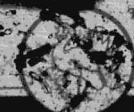
THE PRICE OF ZINC in the United States has fallen from 17 1/2 cents (1947) to 16 1/2 cents (1948) (No. 1).

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