

AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 20, 1949

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1307

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

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



ESTABLISHED 1877

BRANCHES

- MOMBASA
- NAIROBI
- DAR-ES-SALAAM
- ZANZIBAR
- TANGA
- KAMPALA
- LAMU
- LINDI
- MIKINDANI

DEPARTMENTS

- Freight
- Passages
- Air Travel
- Importing
- Exporting
- Insurance
- Bunkering
- Stevedoring
- Lightering
- Engineering
- Shipping, clearing
and forwarding

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 4680

GENERAL MANAGERS OF AFRICAN WHARFAGE CO., LTD. AND AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD. MOMBASA. AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Colonies and Party Politics

Fast
Regular
Service

ROBIN LINE

Cargo
and
Passenger

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia
to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
also MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS if inducement

OUTWARD SAILINGS

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for Montreal (Summer Season) or St. John, N.B. (Winter Season)

Ship	London	Phil.	N. York
ROBIN LOCKSLEY	Oct. 28.	Oct. 30	Nov. 5

Calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR and DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Ship	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	Nov. 19
ROBIN DONGASTER	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	Nov. 19

Calling at WALVIS BAY, LARABURU, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Ship	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Dec. 3
ROBIN TUXFORD	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Dec. 3

Calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

HOMeward SAILINGS

Ship	E. Africa	S. Africa
ROBIN SHERWOOD		Late Oct.
ROBIN GRAY		Early Nov.
ROBIN KIRK	Mid-Oct./Mid-Nov.	Late Nov.
ROBIN MOWBRAY	Early/Mid-Nov.	Mid-Dec.
ROBIN WENTLEY	Mid/Late Nov.	Mid-Dec.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents:
LONDON

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.1
LONDON W1A 4JZ. Telegrams: Nemporal, Stock, London

MOMBASA—NAIROBI
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
DURBAN
Wm. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.** CORTLANDT STREET
NEW YORK, 7

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

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

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

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thomas House
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

Johnson & Fletcher

- Mechanical, Electrical and Irrigation Engineers
- Mining and Building Material Merchants

Suppliers of All Types of
Glass, Joinery and Shopfittings
BULAWAYO · SALISBURY · GATOOMA · UNTALI
NDOLA · BEIRA

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (12 issues), beginning with issue dated _____ and until countermanded. I enclose 10s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____

IN BLOCK _____

CAPTALS Full Postal Address _____

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

Head Office

14, BILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches

NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA
 ZANZIBAR — DAR-ES-SALAAM
 Agents in MADAGASCAR at
 TAMATAVE, TANANARIVE, TULEAR

PRODUCE IMPORTS

COTTON, OILSEEDS,
 COFFEE, SPICES, Etc.

EXPORTS

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), LTD.

P.O. Box 1132 — NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffees

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.,
 4, BULLUM STREET, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET
 (P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET P.O. Box 50
UGANDA	KAMPALA 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA 36
	TANGA 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Valuing Agency,
 Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
 Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
 Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MULLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI — ARUSHA — ELDORET — KAMPALA — TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TRENT & CO., LIMITED

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Tel.: MANeson House 7471

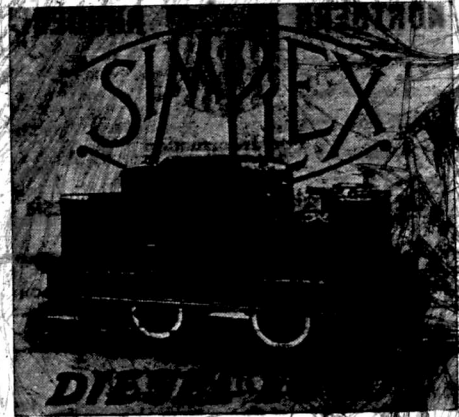
A. BAUMANN & CO.

— LTD. —

NAIROBI	MOMBASA
DAR-ES-SALAAM	KAMPALA
MIKINDANI	MASAKA

Shippers of all African Produce

Coffee
 Oilseeds
 Oilcakes
 Tanning Materials
 Beeswax
 Spices
 Papain



Represented in

TANGANYIKA — KENYA — PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

By

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

Local Associates

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. Limited,
 Port of London Bldg., London, E.C.3

GREENHAM EQUIPMENTS LTD.

(formerly GREENHAM PLANT DISPOSALS LTD.)

Clayton Road, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middlesex

Cables: P. 11, 12, 13, Greenford

FOR SALE

AIR COMPRESSORS.

- Holman Portable Air Compressor, 2-hp., 2000-lb. Diesel Engine. New. Price £343 each.
- CPT Portable Air Compressor, type 102; 2000-lb. Dorman TUR Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £135.
- Broomfield Portable Air Compressor, 3-ton; type SVD 2. Lister 4-cyl. Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £266 each.
- Holman Portable Air Compressor, 2-ton. Metcon "Ricardo" Diesel Engine. Price £374 each.

CONCRETE MIXERS.

- Stothert & Pitt 5/34 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer, 4-wheel Model. New. Price £109 each.
- Mullan 7/5 cu. ft. Closed Drum Concrete Mixer. Fowler Petrol/Paraffin Engine. Reconditioned. Price £165.
- Rex 10/7 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £320.
- Rex 14/8 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £370.
- Stothert & Pitt 21/14 Closed Drum Concrete Mixer. Lister Petrol Engine. Overhauled. Price £260.

DUMPERS.

- 6 Aveling Barford Diesel Dumpers, 4½ cu. yd., Price £260 each.
- 6 Chevrolet Dumpers, 2½ cu. yd. Ford 4-cyl. B.B. Engine. Reconditioned. Price £300/£350 each.
- 2 Muir Hill Hi-way Highway Dumpers, 3 cu. yd., 2 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. Reconditioned. Price £641 each.
- 2 Muir Hill Dumpers, 2 cu. yd., 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. New 1947. Price £300 each.

Please write for current Plant List on card box (Private Bag), Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

EXCAVATORS.

- Ruston No. 4 Excavators, 1 cu. yd.; Backhoe or Dragline. Price £2,000 each.
- Ruston No. 4 Excavator, 1 cu. yd.; Face Shovel. Price £2,100.
- Bucyrus-Erie 1½ Excavator, 1 cu. yd.; Dragline Shovel; 30 h.p. Shaper and Trencher Attachments; Catwalk Diesel Engine. Good condition. Price £4,500.
- Ruston 10 RB; Dragline, Skimmer and Trencher. Price £3,900.

LOADING SHOVELS.

- "Erie" Hydraulic Control, 7½ cu. yd. bucket; New. Price £885.

ROLLERS.

- Mullan Barford & Perkins Type T.H.D. Roller; Diesel Engine; Scarifier and Water Sprinklers. Price £780.
- 6-ton Aveling Road Roller, single cyl. Blackstone Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £700.
- 4-ton Aveling Barford Diesel Roller; fitted with Canopy; quick reverse; year 1945. Reconditioned. Price £957.
- 2½-ton Wallis and Stevens Petrol-driven Roller; quick reverse; 3-wheel; Reconditioned. Price £590.

TRACTORS.

- 6 HD14 Allis Chalmers Tractors. Base Machines. Reconditioned. Price £2,700 each.
- 3 D8 Caterpillar Tractors. Base Machines. IH Series. Reconditioned. Price £3,500 each.
- D6 Tractor. Base Machine. 4R Series; reconditioned. Price £2,400.
- D4 Tractor. La Plante Choate Hydraulic Angledozer. Reconditioned. Price £2,250.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

37, HAYMARKET
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUAE LONDON"

Telephone: Whitehall 204. Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
BARNET, HERTS., ENGLAND.

Offers from Manufacturers welcomed.

We Buy for many Overseas
Clients and pay cash on
shipment.

The Country's Urgent Need—
Convertibility of Exchange,
Free Trade and Sound Money.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

and
EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

General Agents:

KELNER, BRYANT
and CO.,
113, Fenchurch Edge,
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 8833
Telegrams: SCANEAS

Agents in East Africa:
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

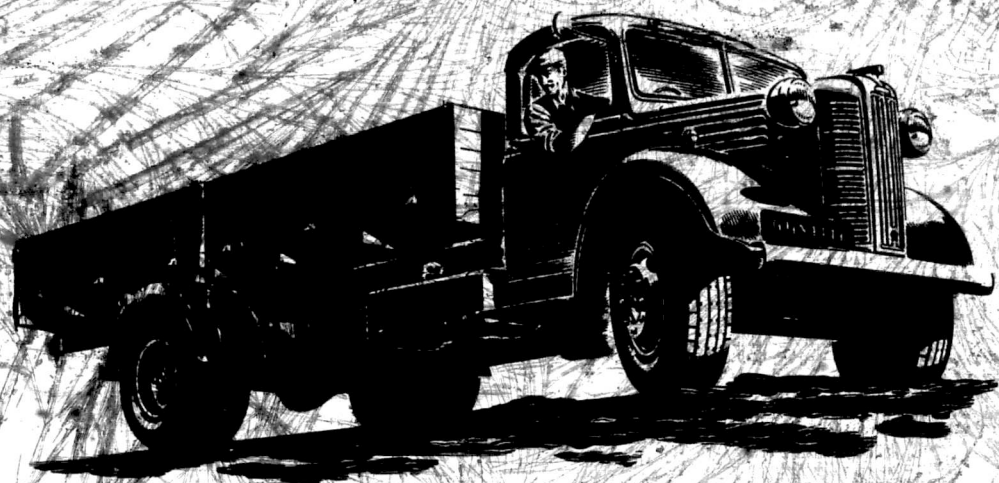
Lykes  Lines

AMERICAN GULF SERVICE
Fast, Modern Cargo Vessels to and
from New Orleans, Houston, and
other American Gulf Ports.

W. H. Jones & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.—Mombasa,
Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Zanzibar.
Bovill, Mathison & Co. Ltd.—Tanga.
The Beira Shipping Co. Ltd.—Beira.

Extra LIFE

Extra EFFICIENCY



with the **AUSTIN 5-ton Truck**

EXTRA LIFE

Austin springing combines suppleness with sheer strength to carry heavy dead weights and safeguard chassis and body from road shocks.

EXTRA EFFICIENCY

The big single-plate Borg and Beck clutch, with its very large gripping area and strong spring pressure, reduces wear and cuts out slip.

When you buy an Austin you get more than a well-built truck — you get a better-built truck, designed and manufactured with extra care. The 4-litre engine gives maximum pulling power at low revs. for extra top-gear flexibility, economy in fuel and oil and longer engine life. Precision-made components and lubrication refinements reduce wear — cut down running and maintenance costs. Whatever the job, Austin makes quick work of it.

PARTS AND SERVICE. Austin Service covers the world and Austin owners everywhere can depend on it for parts, servicing and repairs.

AN AUSTIN LASTS LONGER
— you can depend on it!

Get full details now from:

LOWIS & HODGKISS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 482, NAIROBI

CHITRIN'S GARAGE
P.O. BOX 375, BULAWAYO

BYROM MOTORS LTD.,
P.O. BOX 1347, SALISBURY

THE AUSTIN MOTOR EXPORT CORPORATION LIMITED • BIRMINGHAM • ENGLAND

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

Between

Excellent Passenger
Accommodation

Doctor & Stewardess
Carried

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS

Passenger Agents:
THOS. COOK &
SON, LIMITED.

T.S.M.V. "ISIPINGO" AND "INCHANGA"

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.
21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.



On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikindani in southern Tanganyika for the Giroumdut Scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger journeys increased by 196%, and freight tonnage by 76% over 1939. In 1948 the increases will be still greater.

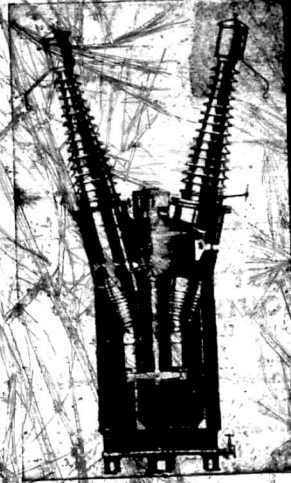
The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect, and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA



Hydro-electric Equipment

132 kV, 3500 MVA "Shuntarc" oil-break circuit breakers. Thirteen breakers of this class have been supplied to the New Zealand State Hydro-electric Department.



Sectional drawing through a single-pole unit showing resistor-shunted self-compensated arc-control chambers.

For all plant required for Hydro-electric Power schemes
Consult BTH

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD. WILLESDEN, ENGLAND A 3077

Representatives —

KENYA:
E. G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 324).
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.,
Nairobi (P.O. Box 438).

RHODESIA:
Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O.
Box 224), Salisbury (P.O. Box 388).
Gibson's (P.O. Box 118), N. Rhodesia (P.O.
Box 123).

TANGANYIKA:
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Dar-
es-Salaam (P.O. Box 336); Johnston's
(Africa), Ltd. (for Zanzibar only) (P.O.
Box 163).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA:
Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box
No. 194).
And others throughout the world.

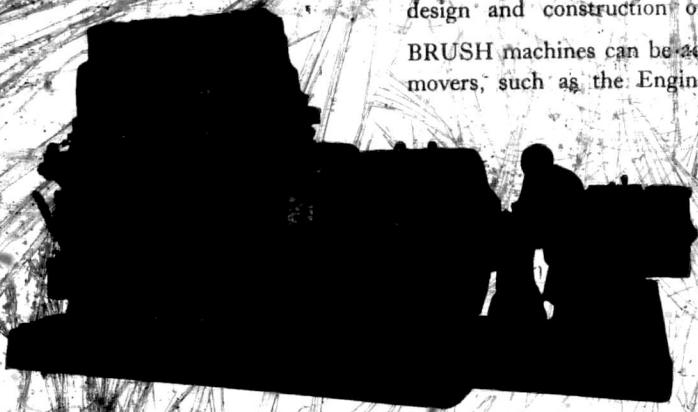
BRUSH

ALTERNATORS

Power Generation

The outstanding *Efficiency* of BRUSH Alternators is the result of a long and extensive experience in the design and construction of Power Generating Units.

BRUSH machines can be adapted to all classes of prime movers, such as the Engine shown in the illustration.



Representatives:—

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. Box 163

DAR ES SALAAM

FAST CARGO SERVICES to SOUTH and EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and MAURITIUS

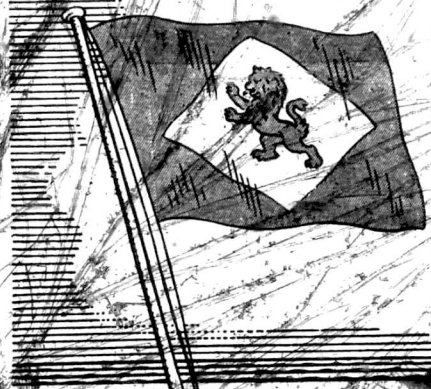
Closing	Newport	Glasgow	Birkenhead
*OCEAN VESPER	—	—	Oct. 24
CLAN MACKENZIE	—	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
CLAN CHATTAN	—	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
CLAN FORBES	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 5

*Not for Mauritius. (Calls Walvis Bay)

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA

Closing	Newport	Glasgow	Birkenhead
CLAN MACLEOD	—	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
CLAN MACTAVISH	—	Oct. 31	Nov. 9
CLAN CUMMING	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 21

Vessels have liberty to call at other ports, either on or out of route.



CLAN LINE

For further information apply to the Managers:

CAYZER, IRVINE & CO. LTD. • LONDON • LIVERPOOL • GLASGOW

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

THE BANKERS

to G & R - the specialists



GAILEY & ROBERTS LIMITED

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI
P.O. BOX 667 TELEGRAMS "GAILY" PHONE 2531

Branches at
NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, JINJA,
KAMPALA,
DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA

Representing

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY
Tractors and Earth Moving and Logging Equipment

JOHN GORDON & CO.
Coffee Plantation Machinery

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED OF ENGLAND
Everything Electrical

R. A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
Petrol, Petrol-Paraffin & Diesel Engines, Cream Separators and Dairy Machinery

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES LTD.
Agricultural Machinery

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RHODESIA

Thursday, October 20, 1949

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1307

65p weekly, 30s. yearly post free.

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

Founder and Editor:

F. J. Jealson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page	Page
Matters of Moment	197	Alexander Mackay Centenary ... 203
Dr. Rita Hinden's Address	199	Mr. Negley Fainon's Broadcast ... 204
Work of the Information Officer	200	Letters to the Editor ... 205
East African Research Services	202	Company Prospectus 216-221
		Latest Mining News ... 224

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS NOT TOO EARLY to suggest that the political leaders in Great Britain should instruct those who propagate the party view to abstain from using the Empire for party purposes. With a

The Colonies and Party Politics.

general election in prospect, passionately held convictions will inevitably tend to be expressed in strong language in the next few months. On topics of which the public have at any rate some understanding, it is desirable that comment should be blunt, for only in that way can democracy, with all its failings, work with some semblance of success; but it would be lamentable if bitter criticism should concern itself with Colonial affairs in a way which, while failing to provide adequate enlightenment for the British electorate, would harm the Colonial Empire. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has no party politics. We have criticized the shortcomings of Governments of all political complexions, and supported what seemed to us wise politics and actions by Governments of all kinds, endeavouring always to test the case by asking ourselves whether the decision, intention or action was calculated to benefit or prejudice the territories with which the paper is concerned.

Judged from that standpoint, some speeches at last week's conference in London

of the Conservative Party were not praiseworthy; and so far as we can discover, they were not corrected by those

Undesirable Controversy.

hearers who must have recognized the statements as both inaccurate and mischievous. It was quite unfair, for instance, for one delegate (who was very widely reported in the Press) to assert that the Socialist Government "has no will to develop the Empire" and for another to declare that it had grossly neglected the Colonial Empire. Such misrepresentation is as bad as the claim of some Labour leaders that their party alone has succoured the Colonies. The truth is that if the present Government's record in home, foreign and even Dominion affairs approached that of its achievements in respect of the Colonies, the world, and especially the Commonwealth, would be in a happier position to-day. The Colonial Empire has received from this Government Parliamentary promises of £120,000,000 for Colonial development and welfare schemes within a ten-year period, and the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation have been created with capital funds together totalling £165,000,000, wholly for use in the Colonies in the one case and mainly so in the other. British Colonial Africa will attract most of these grants and loans, aggregating nearly £300,000,000, and many other

long-term contracts for the sale of many commodities at prices which have always seemed fair and sometimes generous to the producers. That four-year record refutes the accusation of lack of interest in the Colonies. Moreover, such charges invite retorts based on comparisons with pre-war years; that might satisfy the party snipers, but it could have no other value in the completely changed circumstances of to-day. Such controversy ought to be studiously avoided, and the party leaders might well invoke a higher sense of responsibility from their followers.

Mr. Attlee, for instance, might tell Mr. Rees-Williams, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it is reprehensible for the holder of such an office to

inform a public meeting that he, a Socialist, feels that he wants to throw a brick through the window of the headquarters of the Conservative Party whenever he passes the building. Mr. Rees-Williams may not have expected his words to be taken literally, and they were assuredly not uttered as an incitement to a breach of the peace, but the speaker was showing a poor example to his fellow-Socialists at home and an extremely bad one to the ardent and often unbalanced nationalists in the Colonial Empire with whom he has often to deal officially. How can he expect restraint from them if he is publicly unrestrained himself? If he wishes to shatter the windows of the offices of a party which he dislikes, and says so in the hearing of the world, how can he expect an African extremist to understand that he may not propel a missile through the window of a Government secretariat or even of Government House?

THE CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY of the Fabian Colonial Bureau hold diametrically opposite views on some of the problems of a mixed society in Africa, as

Fabian Idea of Race Relations.

will be clear from a special report elsewhere in this issue, but they both consider the inter-marriage of Europeans and Africans as theoretically the real answer. If there is one matter upon which almost all Europeans in Africa, missionaries included, are agreed, it is in opposition to that principle, and there is no reason whatever to think that Africans as a community take a different view. Indeed, having made her reckless proposal, Dr. Rata

are no more Europeans. Yet she hankers after the fulfilment of her idea at a later stage in what she would presumably deem the progress of the territories. Since Fabians and their ilk appear to measure things in terms of merely materialistic conceptions, perhaps they will understand that the offspring of wholesale inter-marriage, if it ever did occur, would complicate the problem by providing a fourth community, one which would have nothing like the qualities of leadership of the European parents.

The moral justification for European settlement and enterprise is its leadership, its proven power to perform, with benefits to Africans as well as to itself, a great range of

Objections to Inter-Marriage.

things which Africans still cannot hope to do for themselves. It is Europeans of real character and capacity that Africa needs, not the mediocre or the failures. If that postulate be accepted by the Fabians, as it surely must, how can they advocate inter-breeding, the offspring of which would not be of the highest possible quality? Moreover, it is not the best in either race who would act as the *corpus vile* of the Fabian experiment. The Fabians claim, and not they alone, that Africans will in due time attain all manner of achievements. Why, then, suggest the mass production of half-breeds? One objection to the presence of such large numbers of Asians in East Africa is that they occupy posts which Africans ought to hold. Cannot the Fabian theorists understand that their half-breeds would do, precisely the same? We leave comment at that, deliberately excluding reference to anything higher than the materialistic.

Dr. Hinden's proposals for something quick and dramatic met with a very critical reception. Indeed, neither the chairman nor even one of the sixteen members of the

Dr. Hinden Rebuffed.

audience who joined in the discussion endorsed her main idea. That may perhaps help her to understand something of the predicament in which the Colonial Office, the local Governments, and local non-official leaders find themselves from time to time. "Some gesture to change the whole aspect" must be superficially attractive to the unpractical, but not even the somewhat extreme audience which she was addressing found any cause for satisfaction in her own idea of what the gesture should be.

WHEN THE BRITISH IN A MIXED SOCIETY were discussed at a meeting in London under the auspices of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, LORD FARRINGTON, the chairman, said that the historical answer has been that of inter-breeding, but it was not always possible, as some communities were practically unabsorbable.

DR RITA HINDEN, who is secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, said *inter alia*:

"The European population of East Africa consider the Africans arm-chair critics, sentimentalists and boogymen. Many Africans hold us responsible for the East African policy of the present Government, which they do not see. So we are under fire from both sides."

"East Africa cannot respond to any of the ordinary political slogans of 'harmless'. In West Africa a national self is emerging, and problems are well on the way to being solved, so that I think there will be self-government in West Africa in much less than 15 years. In East Africa we do not see how the end is to come."

All Communities Dissatisfied and Suspicious

"In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika the Africans are everywhere in the overwhelming majority, but economically and politically very weak. Without the energy, skill, and enterprise of the Europeans, using African labour, much of the present production would not exist, and the Indians also have brought technical skill and enterprise and established themselves strongly in the economy. If the Europeans and Indians were taken away there would be a vacuum."

"There are Europeans, Asians, and Africans in each Legislative Council, but there are always water-tight compartments, with the Europeans always in the majority. In political and economic life the power rests with the Europeans, but the communities glare at one another over the barriers. Colonial Office policy is to keep the precarious balance, a position which has become intolerable for internal and external reasons."

"All three communities in Kenya are dissatisfied, fearful, and suspicious. It is, of course, ridiculous to regard every European in Kenya as a wicked man; some are liberal-minded, and some are quite hopeless. They respond to certain social patterns. It would be a bold man who would claim that he would not change in 20 years in Kenya. The social pattern is wrong and dangerous, and the Europeans are on the defensive, holding on for grim life, and seeing their position threatened by U.N.O., by independence in Asia, by developments in West Africa. They dig themselves in more tightly and try to unite with other communities, even with South Africa. They want more power, they threaten on occasions, and at times get almost hysterical."

Indians and Africans

"The Indian community in East Africa is ground between the upper and nether millstones. The Europeans do not particularly like them, and accuse them of exploiting the country, and the Africans, who see them as artisans and traders taking the jobs which the Africans want. Many of the Indians are decent people, who know they are in an environment of hatred and suspicion."

"The politically conscious Africans are full of fear. They read the speeches of the Europeans. It is not human nature for them to accept the argument that they are better off than they were before the Europeans came. They cannot see their own future, and they become disgruntled and a good field for agitators. There is ferment

beneath the surface, and disturbances in Uganda and elsewhere."

"People with temperaments and ideas which want something dramatic done, some gesture to change the whole aspect. There has been wild talk of expropriating the European. Adoption of that principle would also mean expropriating the Asians and many Africans who were not born in Kenya; and many of the Indians were born in the country. Expropriation is not a practical policy, and a Socialist I should not want to see it adopted; it would create more injustices than it would solve, and these injustices would continue for generations."

Inter-Marriage

"Perhaps the answer is that the races must inter-marry. They have done so in South America, and produced a new type of community. But that is not practicable in East Africa, where the cultures, attitudes, and traditions are too different. Africans are not more keen on inter-marriage with Europeans either. It is not practical politics at this stage."

"You might say that one race will become a *Herrenvolk*. That is theoretically possible. They are trying that in South Africa now, but is that any solution? How long can it last? No British Government will allow that in East Africa."

"The whole future of the Commonwealth is involved in the pressure of two conflicting ideologies—that from South Africa, which says that one shall be the master-race, and that from North and West Africa, which see themselves as African countries with African self-government. If Great Britain were to give way, I cannot imagine that India, Pakistan, West Africa, or the future dominion of the West Indies could remain within the Commonwealth."

"The Nationalist Government in the Union of South Africa is more and more interested in developing a common political policy for the whole of Africa, and Dr. Malan is pushing for all he is worth. The issue will be joined on the question of the High Commission territories, for which South Africa is making very strong claims. Nor have we heard the last of the Seretse case, about which South Africa threatens."

"Somehow we have to remove these fears and hostilities between the races. There has been great improvement, but it has all been just nibbling round the edges of the problem. There is increasing disaffection as the Africans become race-conscious."

Proposal for Partition

"We talk about the vote and more and more representation in legislative councils. There is no future in that. You bring in more Indians or Africans and give the right of vote. When Kenya had two African M.L.A.s, one of them told me that if they had half the seats in the House they would be satisfied. Is that democracy? Five million Africans with the same number of seats as, say, 30,000 Europeans? That is not copying our Westminster model. The Colonial Office think of adding a few more Africans, but that also is no policy, and no one would be satisfied."

"You must not think of African democracy as we think of it—here in a homogeneous community with constituencies of approximately the same size. It cannot be like that in East Africa. Let us think in terms of federal democracy."

"If you could divide off the races so that Africans had their own institutions, their own budget, their own House of Assembly, and give the same to the Europeans and the Indians, each could develop as it wished. I know that the populations are intermingled, but it was not easy to divide Muslims and Hindus in India, and yet it was done. Unless we can do this, I do not see the future form of political life in East Africa. There might also be a Chamber of Nationalities, with equal membership of the races. Meantime you will have this constant jockeying for position by Europeans, Africans, and Asians."

"My idea is not so crazy. This is what is happening in Nigeria, though there you have different tribes, not different colours. I know that some Nigerians do not like it, but I think it is likely to develop successfully."

"I shall be told that my idea is impractical, and can answer only that the present position and policy are impractical. On the economic side, Europeans have done an enormous amount for Africa and East Africa. In West Africa the Africans have an economic life without European settlers, but they owe a great deal to European enterprise, which has brought in capital

combined with the... to English... Let them bring in the... with... not seek for special privileges... of the... could crystallize... political position... land ownership, we could let... and... as it wished, as they... Africa without demanding special political...

Chairman Dismisses...

LORD FARRINGTON said before... that he was impatient with the political... by Dr. Hinden, and largely with... It would be assumed that the Fabian Colonial Bureau... unanimous in support of...

Of 76 members of the audience... spoke seven were Africans and...

An African from Kenya... that the people were dissatisfied with the Colonial Office... leave in the settlers and other local Europeans... He could not be expected in Kenya... as a... A solution could come... from more education for more Africans...

West African asserted that the... had come for Africans to govern themselves... European... for tasks of administration which they would not get undertake... He regretted that Dr. Hinden was veering towards a capitalist economy... and denied that there was any foundation for the analogy... drawn between Nigeria and East Africa...

Among... applause from the Africans, he said that European missionaries had brought the Bible and taken the land, and that Africans now... He wanted to give up the Bible and take back the land...

He agreed with Lord Farringdon that the question could be solved by inter-marriage, but that was only secondary for there could not be a good marriage unless the man respected the woman and the woman the man, and so long as the political power remained in the hands of Europeans, their propaganda would suggest that Africans were not human...

European settlers, many of whom would have... if expropriated. They were East Africans and must be considered as such... Three racial assemblies, plus an inter-racial assembly, would not work...

A second West African said that the problem would be fundamentally affected by the... in which Great Britain dealt with the sinister... of South Africa which were beginning to affect... countries in the continent... Real progress might come from Councils of Nationalities...

Yet another African said that Africans were not anti-white, but white settlers in Kenya were anti-black... For 30 years the Africans had... upon their... that was only quite recently that they had withdrawn... in Kenya, he deplored Dr. Hinden's proposals for partition... He deplored an idea which Africans would never allow... (Loud applause.) Africans and Indians must be allowed to acquire land in the White Highlands on equal terms with Europeans... Unless Makerere College were quickly made... Africa would soon decide to boycott it...

“Colonial Office Has No Policy”

Two European women and two European men held that the solution was by more and better balanced education, one emphasizing that the problem could not be satisfactorily solved to-day, and that it rested largely upon the ideas inculcated in the rising generation...

Dr. Hinden said in reply that she shared many of the opinions which had been expressed, that she disliked segregation or partition, but that something immediate and practical had to be done, and the Colonial Office had no policy... She had thrown out the idea of partition as a possibility in order to test the reactions of the meeting...

Lord Farringdon said in closing the meeting that the role of the Bureau was to search for truth...

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

How to Succeed as an Information Officer

Mr. H. Franklin on the Importance of Personal Contacts *

AN INFORMATION OFFICER who has served in his Colony for a considerable time, preferably in the Administration (which automatically implies a good many transfers around the territory), starts with the considerable advantage of knowing personally most of the people whose co-operation he needs.

Personal contacts are half the battle, and any I.O. or P.R.O. who does not start with this advantage should spend most of his first year touring the Colony and making these personal contacts. That is by no means easy, but it is well worth while.

Any P.R.O. works all hours (it is such an interesting job), and finds it very difficult to get away from the office and go out and tour. There is a staff conference every Monday, the film censorship board every Wednesday, and so on. And who would there be at headquarters to arrange for the necessary broadcast feature, newsreel picture story and Press communiqué if the Secretariat should happily catch fire?

None of this matters. The P.R.O. who wants co-operation must go out and get it, and leave the Secretariat to burn—which, metaphorically, it sometimes does when it finds him gone. But on tour the P.R.O.

will be making his invaluable personal contacts, and is just as likely to get a good story anyway. I once knew a district commissioner to be treed by a stray village cow which he had mistaken for a buffalo, but the story was never published.

Although personal contacts are half the battle, most of the P.R.O.'s dealings with his fellow officials must inevitably be in writing, and, I believe, the less formal the writing the better.

Informality and Guile

I have very little faith in departmental circulars. There are too many of them, and because of this too little care is taken of them. When they *must* be issued, it is not a bad idea to issue them in such a form that the recipients can supply the replies required in a few words under headings typed on a slip of paper at the bottom of the circular, which only needs folding and posting. This is useful, for example, in getting broadcast reception reports.

But inquiries for help of a kind which require more work on the part of officers of other departments, such as a plea for the supply of a weekly district news bulletin, more cunning methods can be employed. I write a personal letter every month to provincial commissioners, district commissioners and certain heads of departments—the same letter to each, rolled off on the roneo. I try to make it amusing, to include some headquarters gossip as well as some straight news from headquarters which is not for publication, but which officers "outside" would like to know.

What the letter lies the little girl asking for more work. It is not an infallible remedy, but it works better than any circular. Among the less tough mem-

*"Corona," the monthly journal of the Colonial Service, has published an interesting and practical article on the work of Government Information Offices from Mr. Harry Franklin, Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, and from it the above passages are quoted. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly expressed the opinion that Northern Rhodesia's Information Office is much the most alert and efficient in East and Central Africa. Some of the reasons for its success are revealed in this story.

of the administration the latter accuses a slight feeling of guilt which can be passed only by the application of pen to paper in the composition of a newsy reply.

Bribery and Corruption

There is also the bribery and corruption technique. Every Information Department gets a good many illustrated magazines, newspapers, books, and other attractive publications through the Information Department of the Colonial Office and the British Council. They are intended for distribution in the remote areas of the country where they will do most good. I observe that inclination by sending the best of them to those outstation district commissioners who give me the most co-operation. It helps to encourage the others. The material of course is passed on to the local reading room or welfare centre, so the Colonial Office need have no misgivings.

If the P.R.O. adds his own magazines to the bundles, better still his wife's, which are often of the kind that the Colonial Information Office would obviously not send out "official free," it is possible to create the illusion that this gesture is entirely his own, and still be sympathetic if engendered.

It is the little things which so often count in seducing a district officer away from his plans for a co-operative enterprise for a few minutes to give the P.R.O. a hand. My photographic section has been known to repair a collector's private camera if it entails no expense but only a little extra work. The condition precedent to such activity is always that the owner shall send us any usable pictures which he may later take.

Similarly when one of my broadcasting engineering staff is on tour servicing community receivers, he may do some private repairs for officials which cost the Government nothing and harness just a little time after sundown.

There is obviously a limit to this sort of thing, and I can only speak from going so far as to take stills or movie shots of the provincial commissioner's new baby.

Thrills for the Co-operative

Yet despite these little dodges, there remains the hard-hearted. Some officials still hold to the idea that any kind of publicity is in rather bad taste. Others think it more dangerous than dynamite. A few find it very difficult to remember that an Information Department exists at all.

It is therefore necessary, whether the P.R.O. likes it or not, that he should talk and write about his own department a good deal, albeit modestly, so that the Service shall know what he is trying to do for it, for the Government, and for the country. Putting one's country on the map of the world, helping to get in the field to put across ideas of development to their backward villagers—these and all the other tasks of the P.R.O. appeal a good deal to most officials when once they are properly explained. The media through which the P.R.O. works—broadcasting, films, photography and the rest—are fascinating to most people, provided they can see and hear something of them. They can usually hear, but have not always the opportunity of seeing.

Once having got publicity material from an officer, it is most important to let him know what use is made of it, if he is unlikely to know without being told. If an illustrated article is featured on his fish farming experiment, which ultimately appears in the *East African Weekly*, it will give him quite a thrill to see the picture. Copies of the photographs can also legitimately be sent to him for display in the local club to the greater glory of the fish venture.

Those who think publicity is dangerous must be reassured by letting him "vet" the copy before it goes out, whenever that is possible. This always breaks the P.R.O.'s heart and often does the copy no good, but it cannot be helped in the early stages of breaking down timidity.

Those who think that publicity is in bad taste must be left to the bitter end. By the time most of their colleagues have been helped in their work by the judicious efforts of the P.R.O. they may have changed their minds.

Finally, the P.R.O. must always be careful to show officers in the field that he is fully aware that nothing he can do with film, radio, and Press is as effective as their own daily work in developing the backward peoples under their care. He can only give help, quite useful help—by administrative and agricultural officers who have been trying to get their tribesmen to

adopt soil conservation methods for five years without much success will not be impressed with a P.R.O. who thinks he can get results through his magic media in six months.

If there is a good deal of effort put, and a disposition to get co-operation from well-established departments for the best-located work of information. The P.R.O. just has to keep on trying to make anyone else who wants to achieve anything worth while.

Tribute of American Experts Value of Research in Africa

DR. W. V. LAMBERT, DR. M. A. MCCALL, and DR. MARTIN E. CLINE, three American experts who have just completed a two-and-a-half-month survey of British territories in Africa, for the Marshall Plan and the Colonial Office, have returned to the United States. Their mission was to assess what the British could do to assist in all phases of agricultural research.

"The problems which we encountered were so numerous," said Dr. Lambert, "that we realized that we could not find solutions to all of them. We hope that the measures which we are suggesting to the Colonial Office will assist the African territories to push forward their agricultural programme, so that they in turn can help the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, other European countries, which have overseas dependencies, and the rest of the world, including the United States."

"It has been proved that research pays dividends over and over again in hard cash. There are blind alleys, but research specialists can save years of wasted effort. It is the best investment any nation can make."

"The British and Colonial authorities have gone about their task vigorously and, considering the fact that they are very short-handed, have made remarkable progress."

The party, which is the second to tour the territories under the E.C.A. technical assistance programme, visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast.

Sunflowers and Groundnuts Overseas Food Corporation's Statement

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, financial controller for the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, said in Nairobi at the beginning of the week that 80% of the 80,000 acres being planted in the Kongwa area this season would be under sunflowers, not groundnuts and that ranching might be started.

The Overseas Food Corporation issued the following statement on Monday evening:

Since it took control of the groundnut scheme, the corporation has favoured the planting of sunflowers as the first crop on cleared land, to save a digging operation and reduce damage to agricultural equipment, and so that ants and the tropical sun may help rot down trash that is left after clearing. Sunflower seeds produce a valuable soft oil. At least one-half of the land that will be planted at Kongwa this year is newly cleared, and will therefore be devoted to sunflowers.

On that part of the balance which suffers from soil compaction at harvest time, with resultant wear and tear on equipment, sunflowers will be planted this year and possibly next year, while the land is being worked into a condition where it is anticipated that it will be more easy to plant and harvest groundnuts.

It is likely that 75% to 80% of the 82,000 acres scheduled for planting at Kongwa this year will be planted with sunflowers, but no decision at all has been taken to cut out groundnuts altogether, or yet to decide the form of rotation of crops. Such decisions depend on far more experience of rainfall and soil conditions than has yet been gained.

Decisions taken at Kongwa will not necessarily apply at Urambo or in the Southern Province, where the corporation's maximum effort will be made and where soil and climatic conditions are quite different from those at Kongwa.

Expansion of East African Research Services

Sir George Sandford's Review and Forecast*

EAST AFRICA'S MAJOR RESEARCH PROBLEM is agrarian, that of achieving a satisfactory relationship between the rates of population increase and production increase, in order to provide an economic basis on which the standard of living of the inhabitants of East Africa as a whole may rise rather than fall.

The makers of the 10-year development plans for the territories were conscious of a lack of information upon which the plans could be truly based. For instance, the census carried out last year showed that, whereas we had expected that East Africa contained between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 inhabitants, the population is now estimated, by census, at 17,000,000.

Research based on an inter-territorial foundation may be expected to be more effective than that arranged by territorial Governments because the individual workers have a wider field of investigation. It leads to better recruiting prospects because inter-territorial organizations tend to offer wider scope; it provides easier arrangements for the secondment of specialists from centres of research in Great Britain, the Dominions, and elsewhere; it leads to better service to territorial Governments and others interested in using the results of research. But the territorial departments must retain their own specialist services for routine work and investigations of local concern.

Pervading the Whole Area

Some of the East African scientific services have been called "organizations" or "surveys" because the work is intended to pervade the whole of East Africa rather than be restricted to an institute. Muguga is the centre of the organizations, and work throughout the territories will be conducted in places best suited to the purpose.

The largest of the High Commission research organizations is the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, headed by the director, Dr. Keen, and deputy director, Dr. Storey, both men of wide reputations in their respective fields of agricultural science. This strong combination at the top will, I hope, be continued right through the organization. Its basic aim is to study and elucidate the fertility status of tropical soils. The branch dealing with plant diseases and pests has investigated the sudden death of cloves in East Africa. A group of scientists engaged have not yet solved the problem, but they have discovered things which are the basis of action shortly to be taken to save as much as possible of the industry.

Threat to Softwood Plantations

Another study of disease just beginning on the slopes of Mount Kenya concerns the virus disease of cypress trees which, if unchecked, might threaten the big areas of softwood plantations in Kenya and the much bigger areas planned for the future.

It often happens that subjects of high importance are the joint concern of two of these research organizations or of one of them and of some other organization not directly associated with the High Commission. One joint scheme is the building now in course of construction at the back of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi; this is to be the central East Africa Herbarium, a part of the E.A.A.F.R.O., but run in close conjunction with the Coryndon Museum, which is contributing its own herbarium amassed during many years. Work at this herbarium will be carried out in conjunction with another research scheme operated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and will lead to the preparation of a "Flora of East Africa."

*Being an abbreviated report of a speech in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

Research on the virus disease of groundnuts is being studied by E.A.A.F.R.O. in connexion with the Overseas Food Corporation.

The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization is under the direction of Mr. Lester, who takes the broad view that the tsetse problem is not a thing in itself, but an integral part of the use to which the African land is put. Emphasis must be laid upon the co-ordination of anti-trypanosomiasis measures with the general development of the territories.

It is no use devising efficient methods of eradicating trypanosomiasis and destroying its fly vectors unless the land so freed is used properly; and, conversely, if the land is used properly, the flies clear out by themselves. This does not imply that there is no tsetse problem. Indeed, it is one of the greatest problems that we have to face. Control of trypanosomiasis is fundamentally a question of sound land management.

Let me quote a passage from the paper which the East African delegate to the African Regional Scientific Conference at Johannesburg has prepared:—

"We are passing through an intermediate phase between the Old Africa, largely saved by tsetse from destruction, and the new, in which, if we succeed, the environment essential to most of the economically important flies will no longer exist. This intermediate phase is one of acute biological disequilibrium, brought about by the impact of modern culture upon primitive society, with its accompanying stresses, social, political, economic and biological."

The directors of the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis and the Veterinary Organizations agree with other scientists that atrycide is likely to become a very useful tool in the battle against trypanosomiasis. But it is not the only tool, any more than paludrine is the only remedy against malaria. There are probably other strains of trypanosomes developing drug-resistance, that is, resistance to atrycide, and for this and other reasons its use should be restricted until more thorough trials have been completed.

Industrial Research

During the war the East African Industrial Research Board was set up. Now headed by Mr. Stent, it continues to do most useful work, conducting investigations and being consulted by Governments and industries on a wide variety of subjects. One prominent example of their work has been in connexion with the ceramic and pottery industry.

Another example is the board's work on the Uganda phosphate deposits, which has resulted in various processes which are the basis of small-scale production of phosphatic fertilizers. I am confident that ultimately these and other investigations on fertilizers will result in an important industry.

A piece of work recently completed is the processing of kyanite to give a high-grade refractory; this is of interest in connexion with dollar exports.

Yet another, which will be of interest to farmers, is a successful investigation of a method by which the extraction of pyrethrin from fresh flowers might be increased by 15%. Certain features of this work might well have been patented, but, in the hope that the results would be applied generally, the alternative method has been adopted of immediate publication.

Something considerably larger and better equipped than the existing Industrial Research Board is required for East Africa. In other parts of the world this kind of science has produced handsome dividends, and there is every reason to believe that it will do so here.

Use of Local Materials

Buildings of the order of £10,000,000 are to be erected in these territories while the development plans are under implementation, and a similar sum will be involved in road construction in East Africa. In this work large quantities of local materials are used, and it is likely that much larger quantities might be used if we knew about their use. If local materials can be used in the right way, we should appreciably reduce the total expenditure involved and also make East Africa less dependent on imports. Many investigations are required in this field.

In the estimates for 1950 the total amount devoted to recurrent expenditure on research comes to approximately £328,000, of which nearly £200,000 is met from Colonial Development and Welfare sources. About £130,000, or 40%, is being drawn from the East African

By 1956 recurrent expenditure on research may cost about £500,000 a year.

Alexander Mackay's Great Work

Centenary of Birth Commemorated

THE FIFTIETH anniversary of the birth of Alexander Mackay, the great Scottish pioneer missionary to Uganda, was celebrated on Thursday last by services in London, in Uganda, and at his birthplace in Rhynie, Aberdeen,shire.

The Right Rev. T. J. Willis, former Bishop of Uganda, who spoke at a service held in the chapel at C.M.S. House, London, described Mackay as probably the best all-rounder whom the mission had ever sent to Africa.

Born to the discipline of a Scottish manse and taught by a father who was a hard teacher, an author, and a scientist, as well as a real Christian, Mackay developed an ingenuity which made him want to know all about everything. Having become a first-class engineer, he volunteered for missionary work, and was the youngest member of the first missionary party of eight men which left England in August, 1876, for Uganda, which was not reached until November two years later.

Winning African Confidence

The invitation came from a progressive Kabaka, who first heard of the Christian faith from H. M. Stanley. Uganda was then the strategic centre for Christian work in East Africa, and, humbly spending there, would not have been a ghost of a chance of survival for an missionary if God had not prepared the way in the heart of the ruler of the dominant race, who was seeking his country to advance.

"The way had been prepared," continued Bishop Willis, "and I have never found in the case of any of the heathen that I have been the first to speak to his soul. In some way or other God has always previously prepared the ground."

"In the days of which we are thinking the difficulties in the way of reaching Uganda were immense. It took that pioneer party more than two years of travel, hardship, and ill-health, and at the end of three years Mackay was the one survivor. At any moment he might have been killed. His task was to secure a foothold and then win African confidence, and he gathered around him intelligent, eager boys, who became his first converts."

Christianizing the Baganda

He did a quite wonderful work. Indeed, every aspect of the Mission's work to-day had its part to play in Mackay's labours. He was pioneer evangelist, educationalist, translator, administrator, and a great industrial missionary. He initiated all these branches of work, and was so useful to Makuta and Mwanga that he was spared when any other European would have been sent to death.

"The great idea was the Christianizing of the Baganda. When I was young in that country again I saw something of the astonishing changes in my own lifetime. Where we started work in my time without a single Christian, there are now tens of thousands of converts, and churches and flourishing schools. His idea was to educate. Now we have everything from bush schools to Makerere College. I was amazed to find what they are learning, and the pace at which they learn."

Mackay began industrial work in Uganda, and almost every development since then has been due to the missionaries, whether it be printing or building or brick-making or the start of cotton-growing. The initiative was that of missionaries, who were followed by others with greater resources. It was the same with medical work.

"Stanley paid the highest tributes to Mackay, whom Bishop Tucker considered to be one of the outstanding characters of his age. R. P. Ashe described him as

one of the few who never despaired of any person or anything, and one who seemed always to see the face of the living God."

The service was conducted by Canon I. S. Daniell, a former Archdeacon of Uganda, and a number of Baganda clergymen and students were present. One verse was sung of the hymn "The Living God" by Rev. Daily, describing the praises of the living God that made

Mackay's graduation press and some of the type which he made with his own hands, his watch, compass, barometer, and other possessions are on view at a commemorative exhibition which also shows a number of his manuscripts, letters and Gospel, which he translated into Luganda, and printed and bound in bark cloth.

Diverting the Chambezi Waters

Professor Debenham's Survey

THREE HUNDRED AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia are working ceaseless time to cut a channel which will lead the waters of the Chambezi back into their old course, thus preventing the annual flooding which has rendered useless 10,000 acres of once fertile land.

Professor Frank Debenham, leader of the hydrological team, has now returned to Lusaka, and commented that although it was impossible to say at this stage whether the attempt to divert the Chambezi waters would succeed before the rains came, he was sure that the cut would afford an immediate and considerable measure of relief. The channel will be 40 feet wide, five feet deep and two miles long, but it is hoped that the flood waters will widen and deepen it, and make it navigable at all seasons.

Prevention of fish from the swamps and lakes will not be adversely affected, and may be improved. Lake Onoi, the fishing centre, is almost dry, with the result that it holds a great concentration of fish.

Two new pieces of equipment have been tried. One is a weighted canvas apron for deepening channels, the other, named the "hydroline", by Professor Debenham, has been used successfully for measuring the slope of water surfaces.

Mr. D. Child, of the expedition, has made a hydrographic survey of Lake Bangweulu with the aid of an echo-sounder attached to a Diesel launch.

On one occasion the expedition observed that stagnant water in the channels was producing large quantities of marsh gas. When it was lit it burned so furiously that the team had great difficulty in extinguishing it.

Nairobi Transport Strike

IN RESPONSE to a call from the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, a number of Native drivers of public transport vehicles, and other motor transport employees in Nairobi ceased work on October 3 in an attempt to force the municipal authorities to withdraw by-laws governing the qualifications required for drivers of taxicabs. There were no complaints against employers or conditions of labour in the transport trade.

About half the normal bus services were maintained during the day, but services after 7 p.m. were suspended. Economic police protection was made available to protect those who wished to work, and notice was given that non-compliance would be severely punished. Applications for drivers were invited by the Man-Power Bureau, and the public were asked to co-operate by giving lifts and organizing their own transport. The response was excellent.

The following day nearly all the municipal drivers returned to work as well as a number of the privately equipped. There were no incidents during the night.

By October 6 some contractors were working at full strength.

The problem of the stray and the drone in Kenya has been referred to the African community, rather than to the other two communities, however much we may suffer from burglary and other felonies. Mr. Wyn Harris, lately Chief Native Commissioner, said:

Wild Life in East Africa

Mr. Neale Carson's Broadcast

RECENTLY WHEN MR. NEALE CARSON, a British African game warden, was in the United Kingdom on a mission to the Home Service on Africa's behalf...

Neale Carson has organized in many cases in East Africa, with the help of about 150,000 head of game, to be killed in the year at Tanganyika...

Mr. Carson said that the leopard is the most dangerous of all the big cats in East Africa. It is the only one that will attack man...

Respecting the Beliefs of Natives

When I entered the great Belgian Congo game preserve around Lake Edward years ago, I found the natives in the Congo in charge of that immense game preserve...

The natives would rather to anyone not versed in African life, be said. The natives burn the grass fields at certain seasons to enrich the earth and make way for fresh green growth...

Every year, at the end of the long rains, there is an intensive migration of game into Kenya from the low dust plains of the Serengeti in Tanganyika.

Animals' Concern for Their Young

Nowhere have I seen a scene so filled with happiness as when a parent animal of southern Kenya—the animals leaping about in the water and the young playing games with each other...

We all know how game of the birds of Britain take an interest in a brood wing, for example—and hop off as if wounded to lead you away from their nest or young. To see a black ostrich do this was a sight.

Next year Nairobi will celebrate 50 years of self-government. It is intended to celebrate the occasion by a series of events in April which will include a pageant, an exhibition of municipal photographs and documents, special talks in schools, a united church service, a national banquet and a military tattoo.

The many birds that fly over the mountains in the East African highlands are the most beautiful birds in the world and they are of great interest to the bird-lover.

Preservation of Game

After a time you begin to realize that the game is not only a source of pleasure but also a source of food. It is a source of food for the people of the country and it is a source of food for the people of the world.

The little Towhee and Great Greenfinch are always singing their little songs into their own ears and the song is a source of pleasure to the bird-lover.

Most game warden would be glad to see a game preserve that give up this wonderful life—the great game that is the life of the people of the country and the life of the people of the world.

Air Services to Nyasaaland

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION'S plan to establish a night-stop flying-boat base at Cape Maclear, Lake Nyasa (reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on September 1) is being held in abeyance pending negotiations with the Central African Airways Corporation.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation's plan to establish a night-stop flying-boat base at Cape Maclear, Lake Nyasa (reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on September 1) is being held in abeyance pending negotiations with the Central African Airways Corporation.

Film for the King

DURING THE VISIT of the Royal Family to Rhodesia two years ago, the King said that he hoped to see a 16 mm. film that was about to be made of the Eastern Districts. The then Mayor of Umtata, Mr. D. Casson, promised that a copy should be sent, and this promise is shortly to be kept by the municipality.

Next year Nairobi will celebrate 50 years of self-government. It is intended to celebrate the occasion by a series of events in April which will include a pageant, an exhibition of municipal photographs and documents, special talks in schools, a united church service, a national banquet and a military tattoo.

*Letters to the Editor***Native Culture in East Africa
—What Should Be Retained?**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, Mr. W. E. F. Ward's interesting address on education in the Colonies, your report of which will be widely welcomed, made use of a phrase commonly used but seldom explained. He referred to an "education which makes use of the best elements in the Native's own culture."

Mr. Ward was, of course, reviewing the Colonial Empire, but I do suggest that Native culture should at all points be considered fit for retention only when it has proved its value, the blind acceptance of Native tradition and practice (except, of course, when they violently offend human rights, as, for example, in ritual murders) should be abandoned.

What are the valuable elements in the culture of the Kikuyu and Kavirondo in Kenya? Perhaps you, sir, or some of your readers could tell me. I do not think it can be said that they have any art, literature, or music which is of more than ethnological interest. It may be said that there were tribal organizations, and that some element of order is better than chaos; but is it not those tribal organizations, i.e., the hereditary chiefs and their powers, which are the main bone of contention at present?

I suggest that when one comes to make a list of the elements of Native culture, few, if any, will be found to merit retention except those which are common to our own civilization, and it would surely be better and kinder to the African to tell him so. While we stress the value of elements of Native culture without saying what they are, Africans will inevitably and invariably feel that that phrase supports them in any practice they want to retain.

Mr. Ward rightly fears that Africans will reproach us, saying: "We did not know this was going to happen. Why did you not warn us?" I think there is a very real danger that we shall be blamed for not telling the African bluntly that he has to start afresh after scrapping his traditions and past practices, and that he will be anything but grateful to the British for refusing to take any strong and compulsive action to prevent the present generation of the tribes from squandering their inheritance. The spoilt child usually turns against its over-indulgent parents.

So let us make a start by enumerating specifically the elements of Native culture, if any, which we intend to support, and make quite clear our disapproval of the others. I think that it may be contended that there may be more justice in Native Courts than in those of the Legal Department, but the powers of the former are restricted.

The East African Native reached his peak of effectiveness in the war, when he was removed from the influences of Native tradition and practice to a greater extent than ever before. He was under a fairly strict form of discipline which was, in the main, not resented. In the Belgian Congo a far more positive policy of direction appears to be having marked success.

We do not serve the ultimate cause of the Native peoples by pretending merely, for the sake of political expediency, that their culture is valuable.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.

KENYA SETTLER

Put the Empire First

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—Yours is the only examination of devaluation of the money I have read which has given any prominence at all to the persistent failure of successive Governments in this country to put the money to any very few exceptions, the commentators in the Press and in Parliament have not even mentioned this vital aspect of the matter even casually. I agree with you that it goes to the very root of the matter, and that until we do put the Dominions and Colonies first we shall give neither this country nor the rest of the Commonwealth a fair chance of saving themselves.

If one-tenth of the thousands of millions of pounds which British investors have put in South America, Central America, Germany, and even the United States had been invested at the time in East Africa, the whole world picture to-day would be completely different. Now, when the financial and industrialists are at last alive to the opportunities for progress in East and Central Africa, there are difficulties in the matter of supply, and punitive taxation which makes it increasingly difficult for capital to be accumulated and investment overseas.

If the Government is sincere in its reiterated references to the need for development in Africa by private enterprise, it must give that private enterprise the opportunity of accumulating capital for the purpose, and that means either a general reduction in taxation or some special arrangement to meet the special circumstances. Whereas the distributed portion of company profits is now taxed at 30%, undistributed profits pay only 10%. Why should not some plan be worked out for capital invested in the Empire to bear, say the 10% rate only, not the full 30%?

Yours faithfully,

F. O. EDWARDS.

London, E.C.2.

FROM LONDON'S SPECIAL GRAMOPHONE
SHOP

Britain's Finest Gramophone Reproducers

Those whose pleasure is listening to the good reproduction of recorded music will find in the new 1950 Daye Reproducers and Radiograms a range of instruments of unexcelled quality and tasteful design. Many new features are incorporated, including the remarkable D.P.4 Moving-Coil Pick-up, which imparts such extraordinary vividness to record reproduction. There are models ranging from the D.R.17, which gives "all-mains" performance from a car battery, to the superlative D.R.16 Twin-turntable Radiogram. The E.M.G. organisation caters exclusively for music-lovers who demand the best of recorded music; and leaflets, together with details of the entire E.M.G. Service, will gladly be forwarded promptly on request.

E.M.G.HAND-MADE GRAMOPHONES, LTD.
6, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—The Danes are democratic! Nobody looks down on a man who is a millionaire.—*Mr. Mogens Lind*

Hard work is the fundamental.—*Viscount Bruce*

The inevitable end of Socialist controls must be the slave State.—*Lord Milverton*

The cost of training and running a race-horse is not less than £600 a year.—*Mr. Francis Weatherly*

Horse-sense is something that keeps a horse from being on men.—*Parish magazine of St. Peter's, Bellin Park, London, N.W.*

The present Government remains naively partisan, but confidence is gone and Socialism cannot restore it.—*Mr. Charles Morgan*

Pride of achievement cannot remain if bureaucracy or Government are going to destroy achievement as quickly as it is made.—*Mr. Charles H. Crabtree*

The republican ideal has become so embedded in South African history and in the heart of Afrikanerdom that it will never be uprooted.—*Dr. Malan, Union Prime Minister*

Recovery is possible, but not as long as frustration and lack of confidence exist.—*Lord Lytton*

In the matter of selling more to the United States, it is well to remember that the Red Queen said 'It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place.'—*Lord Cherwell*

If we throw over moral values, material aims and projects break down. Our greatest need is to be awakened to fundamental faith in God and the Christian standard of right living.—*The Bishop of Southwell*

When Buckley Field, Colorado, was an Army Air Force base, Private Sam L. Peter, in the chaplain's office, answered the phone in this disconcerting fashion: 'Chaplain's office, Saint Peter speaking.'—*Sunshine Magazine*

The only two things which can be confidently asserted of Mr. Attlee are that he is a good chairman of the Cabinet and a very undistinguished Foreign Minister. Never once in his term of office has he approached the rôle of a national leader.—*National Review*

We have the finest engineering skill in the world, some of the leading scientists, and in capacity and character our commercial men are the best in the world—made England the greatest country in the world.—*Lord Woolton*

South Africa's greatest economic asset is the good will of her workers, yet the Government is dinnng into those vast labour forces, into their hearts and souls, that they are a menace to South Africa, a menace to European civilization.—*General Smuts*

Restrictive practices are rampant among employers and trade unionists in this country. Any advocate of restrictive practices on either side is a Quisling. The curse of such practices may bring us to ruin. The first step on the road to solvency and recovery is to make them illegal.—*Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.*

World tonnage of shipping in 1939 was 61,500,000 gross tons. To day, before many nations have fully replaced war-time losses, there are 78,000,000 gross tons in the world. It is only because the U.S. Government have laid up 14,000,000 gross tons of that shipping that we are not meeting immediate repercussions. The U.K. is still responsible for 25% of the operating fleets.—*Mr. A. Barnes, Minister for Transport*

on top.

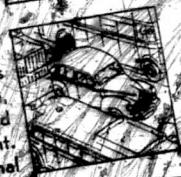
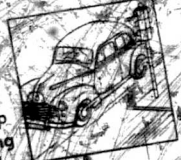
in top

On top in traffic.
On top on hills.



This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently, on top gear from little pace to a clear

more than walking 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.



Companion model is the 4-cylinder Wyvern, the value-for-money car of the year. Like the Velox, a four-seater of modern design.

VAUXHALL

BRUCE LIMITED P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Ujiji, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

LADY LEGGETT has returned to London from Scotland.

MR. R. F. HUMM has been appointed establishment officer to Sudan Railways.

MR. H. DAVIDSON is returning from the Administrative Service in Uganda after 21 years' service.

MR. A. O. ROBERTS has won the 1949 Uganda golf championship. MR. M. D. GRAHAM was runner-up.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, and Chief Scout in the Protectorate, spent an afternoon at the annual camp.

MR. W. C. MACPHERSON, Dean of Makerere College, is hon. secretary of the Uganda branch of the British Legion.

MR. C. H. HARTWELL, Director of Establishments in Kenya, is on leave in this country and expects to return in April.

MR. CHARLES BELLING has been appointed chairman of the Rent Control Board of the Central and Coast Provinces of Kenya.

DR. E. G. WHITE, Director of the East African Veterinary Research Organization, has arrived in this country from Nairobi.

A son was born in Nairobi recently to the wife of MR. DEREK BRISKINE, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

MR. A. J. V. ARTHUR, district commissioner in Khartoum, and Miss D. R. E. DRAKE, of Harlow, Essex, have been married in this country.

MR. J. BLOCK has been elected president of the East African Hotelkeepers' Association. MESSRS. E. SINGER and B. CHALLIS are vice-presidents.

MR. R. MUIR, chief engineer of the Kenya and Uganda section of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, is on leave in this country.

GENERAL SMUTS has been relieved of his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Union Defence Forces in the Field, and placed on the retired list.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS broadcast in last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. His subject was farming in England to-day.

MR. R. L. LE GALLAIS, who has been appointed a magistrate in Nairobi, was a former president of War Crimes Tribunals in Borneo and Singapore.

MR. A. ROLAND MILL, a former resident in Tanganyika, has given a collection of spears and other African objects to the Boy Scout troop in Eccleshall.

GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGET, who last week relinquished his appointment as principal of Ashridge College, is a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

MRS. JOY MASEFIELD spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of life in England nowadays. Mr. and Mrs. Masefield lived in Uganda for nine years.

A son was born in Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, earlier this month to the wife of DR. A. C. FISHER, formerly a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, chairman and managing director of the Union-Castle Line, has been elected a member of the general committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

SIR LESLIE BOYCE, who served at one time on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is among the officers of the Worshipful Company of Liners for 1950.

The engagement has been announced between MR. PAUL PHILIP HOWELL, of the Sudan Political Service, son of the late Brigadier-General Philip Howell, and of Mrs. Philip Howell, of Waltham Abbey, Essex, and Miss BRIDGET MARY RADCLIFFE, daughter of Mr. Geoffrey Dundas Luard, of Cattistock, Dorset, and the late Mrs. Cecil Radcliffe Luard.

MR. GEORGE NICHOLSON has been elected president of the newly formed Trans-Nzoia Young Farmers Club, with MR. MACLEOD as chairman, and MR. BUCHANAN MILLER as vice-chairman.

MR. HOWARD BORAISE, who served as field director of the Sudan Interior Mission, has been appointed to Khartoum after more than a year in the United States. MRS. BORAISE accompanied him.

MR. K. M. GRODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, was the guest of honour of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association at their annual dinner in London.

MR. D. REES WILLIAMS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in Croydon last week, said: "I pass the Tory Central Office every day, and often wish I had a brick to put through the window."

THE REV. H. M. GRACE and MISS MARJORIE NICHOLSON will address the Fabian Colonial Bureau on "Dilemmas in Education" at a meeting in the Carlton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 7 p.m. on November 3.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR JOHN SLESSOR, who is to assume the post of Chief of the Air Staff on January 1 next, is on a two-months' tour of Royal Air Force units overseas, including those in the Sudan, East Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

WING COMMANDER D. A. DAVIES, a Fellow of the Institute of Physics, who served during the recent war in Norway, Iceland, and in the meteorological section of the Royal Air Force, has been appointed director of the East African Meteorological Services.

MR. J. M. HAGOPIAN, representative in the Middle East for Academy Films, Inc. of the United States, who as previously reported is making a documentary film of the River Nile, was granted the first licence issued under the new Cinematograph Ordinance of the Sudan.

MR. GEORGE ELMSLIE has retired on account of ill-health after 57 years of service with Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., for many years as secretary. At one time a coffee planter in Nyasaland, he left that country in order to accept an appointment in the head office of the company in Edinburgh.

The engagement is announced between MR. JAMES CUMMING, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, of Coulter Maynes, Coulter, Lanarkshire, and MISS GURLI ANITA BARTHELSON, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. Settergren and the late T. Bartelson, of Stockholm, Sweden. The marriage will take place in Kenya on November 5.

SIR THOMAS LLOYD, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left by air yesterday for a series of rapid visits to East Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Somaliland Protectorate, Eritrea, Aden, and Cyprus. On his way out he will spend three days in Uganda, one in Nairobi, and three in Dar es Salaam. He is due back in Dar es Salaam on November 3, will leave for Zanzibar on November 11, and for Mombasa a week later. Sir Thomas should leave Nairobi on November 23 for Hargeisa, go on to Aden on December 2, and arrive in Eritrea on December 12. He hopes to return to London shortly before Christmas.

Among the delegates to the 10th conference of the British Empire Service League, which has been held in Ottawa were CAPTAIN W. H. and MRS. KEMPTON, representing Rhodesia, and MESSRS. E. W. S. CLARKE and H. J. P. MATHEWS from Nyasaland. Delegates were invited to the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery of the Canadian House of Commons, where they were welcomed by the Speaker, who introduced them to the House by the name of the country which they represented. Each delegate received a maple-wood gavel in a casket with a silver plate engraved with the name of the country which he represented, a gift from the Canadian Legion of the League.

Obituary

Professor Ida Ward

PROFESSOR IDA WARD, C.B.E., who retired last year from the headship of the African department of the School of Oriental and African Studies after a lifetime given to research in phonetics and West African languages, died last week in Guildford at the age of 69. After her retirement she became professor emerita, and remained an adviser on African studies.

MRS. EDITH KATHLEEN HOWARD, widow of Dr. Robert Howard, who died last Thursday in this country, first went to Africa to serve as a nurse in Likoma with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1898. Later she moved to Kotakota, where she played a prominent part in the establishment of the station. It is said that at one time Nurse Minter, as she was then, had both the district commissioner and the priest in charge of the area in hospital at the same time, and that not only did she nurse them back to health, but carried on the affairs of Church and State during their absence. In 1909 she married Dr. Robert Howard, who joined the mission a year later than his wife, and they served together in Zanzibar from the following year until retirement in 1913.

THE REV. MYOMBE KUMALO, a member of the chiefly house of the Matabele, and a Christian minister since 1917, has died in Southern Rhodesia. Aged about 70, he was born near Bulawayo. His father belonged to the Inyati Regiment of the Matabele, and was Kumalo's father, and when the Matabele fought the Matabele War, Kumalo's family followed him to war as the Shangani River.

MR. T. W. STUART SHAW, who was for several years a member of the Ndola municipal council, Northern Rhodesia, and a former deputy mayor of the town, died there recently. A chartered accountant, he established himself in Ndola 15 years ago, after being the organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union.

SHEIKH ALI BIN SAID, who died in Dar es Salaam recently, a few hours after returning home from his first pilgrimage to Mecca, was reputed to be about 110 years old. He claimed to have accompanied H. M. Stanley on his journey in search of Livingstone and to have been present when they met in Ujiji.

MRS. ELEANOR JEANNE JOLLIFFE, wife of Mr. Michael Jolliffe, of the Gordon Memorial College, has died in Khartoum after giving birth to twins, one of whom was still-born.

MRS. C. E. B. RUSSELL, whose death in Argyll at the age of 74 is reported, had translated into English the philosophical lectures and some other works of Dr. Schweitzer.

SIR HERBERT READ, who was at one time head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, has died at the age of 86. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. THOMAS WHEELER, who had farmed for 40 years at Longhope, near Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia, died recently.

Central African Airways

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS carried the record number of 3,920 passengers in August, and freight traffic was double that of the corresponding month last year. The new chairman of the corporation, Sir Ellis Robinson, said there was no question of B.O.A.C. exercising any form of control of C.A.A., and that the interchange of personnel, suggested in a B.O.A.C. report earlier this year, was not practicable. But he welcomed assurances of continued co-operation between the two com-

Broadcasting to Africans
New Board Begins Work

AN AFRICAN BROADCASTING ADVISORY BOARD has been established in accordance with the agreement reached in 1946 between the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Its first meeting will be held on October 27 under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Cartmel-Robinson, a former Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia will be represented by the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. I. Powys Jones, Mr. J. R. Denny Young, M.P., and Mr. C. A. Dierm, general manager of the African organization of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Delegates from Northern Rhodesia will be the Secretary for Native Affairs and two non-official members of Legislative Council. The Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. Franklin, will also be a member, but without a vote. The names of the Nyasaland representatives are not yet known.

Under the agreement all African broadcasting to the three territories will be undertaken by Northern Rhodesia. The board's terms of reference are to advise Mr. Franklin, as the executive officer in charge of African broadcasting, on general policy, criticize and advise on programmes previously broadcast, review programmes in advance, and collate information.

According to present plans, European broadcasting will be the responsibility of Southern Rhodesia and will be undertaken from Salisbury. It is intended to establish a European Broadcasting Advisory Board.

Paramount Chief Nsefu, of the Akunda, Northern Rhodesia, has provided a camp for European visitors on the banks of the Luangwa, 80 miles from Fort Jameson. It is in some of the best game country in the territory and is ideal for photography, but no shooting is permitted.

Petauke African Producers' Association

require an
ASSISTANT MANAGER

Responsibility for office routine and accountancy, supervision of agricultural activities of members and association, building construction and vehicle maintenance. He will also be called upon to deputize for the Manager when necessary.

Qualifications.—Secretarial and accounting, versatility, preparedness to live in out-station and interest in outside work involved.

Conditions of Employment.—Will be governed by three-year contract. Salary will be £500 to £600 per annum, according to experience, and free accommodation and essential heavy furniture will be provided. The successful candidate will be expected to commence duty before January 1, 1950.

Applications.—Will be received up to and including November 15, 1949, by the Manager, Petauke Producers' Association, Petauke, Northern Rhodesia.

South Africa's Racial Policy

Views of Missionary Societies

THE RELATIONSHIPS in Central and East Africa are inevitably affected by developments in the Union of South Africa, and it is therefore important that our readers should be kept aware of the general trend.

The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland has just expressed "grave disturbance" at the "intensification of its policy of racial segregation" by the Nationalist Government in the Union, and has called public attention to an important statement issued by the Christian Council of South Africa after European, African and Coloured representatives had deliberated for three days.

Having put on record the refusal of the Prime Minister of South Africa to grant an interview to representatives of the Christian Council, the conference affirmed six "fundamental truths":—

(1) God has created all men in His image. Consequently, beyond all differences remains the essential unity.

(2) Individuals who have progressed from a primitive social structure to one more advanced should share in the responsibilities and rights of their new status.

(3) The real need of South Africa is not *Apartheid* but *Eendrag* (unity through teamwork).

(4) Citizenship involves participation in responsible government. The franchise should be accorded to all capable of exercising it.

(5) Every child should have the opportunity of receiving the best education that the community can give, and for which the child has the capacity.

(6) Every man has the right to work in that sphere in which he can make the best use of his abilities for the common good."

Invitation to Dutch Reformed Church

The conference expressed the conviction that "mutual respect and frank exchange of views, unfettered fellowship, and brotherly love can prove stronger than the forces of mistrust, isolation, and fear which infect the life of our nation," and added: "As a practical expression of this our faith, we extend to our brethren of the Dutch Reformed Church, at present unhappily not associated with us, a cordial invitation to join with us in discussion of the practical implemation of these principles in the ordinary affairs of our daily life."

From the 26 "findings" of the conference we quote the following:—

"Recognizing that a theological background is essential to all social and political policies, we affirm the relevance of the Christian doctrine of man as a child of God.

"This implies that man's essential value lies in his nature as man, and not in race or culture.

"While acknowledging that one historic people was chosen by God to be the medium of His fullest revelation in Jesus Christ, we repudiate the claim that any other race has been so chosen; but affirm that His chosen people is now the universal Church.

"The study of anthropology confirms us in the conviction that of greater significance than the admitted diversities among men is man's common humanity.

"This study suggests the relativity of all individual cultures, their complex origin, and the fact that when by culture contacts and the dynamic intrusion of new standards the whole background of a primitive culture crumbles, it is impossible to rebuild that society on outgrown standards of life.

"When individuals have moved from a primitive social structure to one which is more advanced, this change should be given recognition.

"At this stage in the affairs of our country we accept the principle of trusteeship. But we are emphatic that this policy should mean the preparation of the ward for taking his full share in the life of the community. When this maturity has been reached by any individual, the privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship should be granted.

Trusteeship, therefore, can be only an interim measure, and we look forward to the day when partnership shall be established, involving worship, education, and citizenship in common. We believe that the real need of South Africa is not *Apartheid* but *Eendrag* (unity through teamwork).

"We deprecate false concepts of nationalism, which any one section of the community should claim as its own. True nationalism will find its expression in the service of the community as a whole.

"In his work the worker must be given the opportunity to develop his abilities to the best possible advantage, for the better he can do his work the greater will be his contribution to the common good.

Colour-Bar in Industry

"We declare that the practice of migratory labour and the colour-bar in industry prevent many workers from exercising their skills. Further, the practice of migratory labour, because it separates men from their families, causes grave moral decline both in the men at their places of work and in the members of their families left at home. Consequently, we are convinced that these practices should be discontinued through a determined policy of gradually settled labour encouraged to increase its skill.

"The Conference of Missionary Societies in this country express "complete accord with this bold and brave statement on the colour-bar."

Educational Problems

THE PERCENTAGE OF BOARDERS in Southern Rhodesian schools is the highest in the world, and creates social problems of far-reaching importance in family life and ties, besides increasing materially the cost of education to the community. This comment was made by Mrs. M. U. Neithersole, convener of the standing committee for education, in her report to the congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes in the Colony. The number of children in European hostels in 1948 was 5,510, of whom 1,350 were in non-Government hostels, while a conservative estimate of the children of school age was over 18,000, of whom 15,000 were in Government schools. There had been an increase of 3,200, over 27% in the last two years, and enormous difficulties had been faced because of shortages of buildings, equipment, and teachers. Mrs. Neithersole pointed out that the Department of Education had stated that, in spite of generous provision on the estimates, they were barely coping with additional needs.

Record Dairy Production

DAIRY PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia last year established a record, with over 8,000,000 gallons of milk, and nearly 30% more creamery butter and 50% more cheese than the previous year. Nevertheless, in his annual report the Director of Research and Specialist Services, Mr. J. K. Chorley, says that the dairy industry is not producing sufficient butter to meet the expanding requirements of the Colony even on the present low ration of 4 oz. per head per week. Exports of butter, chiefly to Portuguese East Africa, amounted to 46,618 lb., compared with 47,235 lb. in the previous year. Imports, mainly from Kenya, but also from Australia, amounted to 537,216 lb., compared with 739,106 lb. in 1947. Cheese imports rose to 158,773 lb., against 13,960 lb.

Interchange Visits

AT THE INVITATION of the Northern Rhodesian Government, Mr. L. Powys Jones, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, is to make a brief tour of Native areas, development centres, and provincial headquarters in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. S. P. Bourne, district commissioner of Gwent, Northern Rhodesia, recently attended the annual meeting of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Native Agriculture, and Mr. C. M. N. White, district commissioner of Kabompo, has been to Angola to investigate Portuguese methods of local government and Native agriculture.

British Overseas Airways Report Great Increase in African Services

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION in the year ended March 31 last increased the passenger miles flown by 21.7% to 362,690,266 and its operating revenue by 20.3% to £15,155,017, and reduced the deficit per capacity ton mile by 38.4% to 16.2d and the total operating deficit by 17.6% to £5,844,695.

That, in brief, summarizes the results of a year of reorganization, in which route mileage rose to 60,954 miles and load ton miles to 53,715,980, while the number of people employed by the corporation was reduced from 81,844 to 18,977.

There was a further increase in the figures of capacity ton miles available on the services, but traffic did not increase at the same rate—which is doubtless the main reason for the decision, exclusively announced by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently, and now confirmed, that second-class mail will soon be carried by air throughout Africa. Indeed, the corporation hope that during their current financial year such mail will be carried by air on all routes.

Capacity Ton-Miles Raised Tenfold

During the past year the capacity ton miles between the United Kingdom and East Africa was multiplied more than tenfold, rising from 818,000 to no less than 8,522,000. There are now three Solent flying-boat services weekly between the United Kingdom and Johannesburg, and one weekly from the U.K. as far as Dar es Salaam. Four landplane services a week are operated by Yorks between this country and Nairobi. The base in Cairo operates five Dakota services a week to some part or other of the territories within the sphere of this newspaper, namely, Aden-Addis Ababa; Cairo-Addis Ababa; Aden, Asmara, Khartoum, Cairo; Aden, Asmara, Port Sudan, Cairo; and Aden-Nairobi.

In the section of the report dealing with associated and subsidiary companies there are the following references to E.A.A.C. and C.A.A.C.:

"East African Airways Corporation has developed steadily, B.O.A.C. continuing to act as technical advisers and to second staff. During the year a fleet of Lockheed Lodestar aircraft was introduced into service. E.A.A.C. continued to act as general agents for B.O.A.C. in the East African territories. No capital stock has yet been issued.

"Towards the end of the year B.O.A.C. was asked to examine the organization and methods of Central African Airways Corporation, with particular regard to the reasons for their financial loss. This investigation has been completed and the report presented."

Crime Increasing in Uganda

AN INCREASE in serious crime from 441 cases in 1947 to 548 in 1948 is disclosed in the report of the Judicial Department of Uganda. Of last year's cases 275 (265) were of homicide and 180 (129) offences against property. On criminal charges 11,381 persons were tried in 9,784 cases, in which there were 692 acquittals and 1,871 discharges. Of those convicted, 293 were imprisoned, 4,906 fined, and 1,542 bound over or otherwise disposed of. Civil cases numbered 1,759, against 1,287. Sixty persons were condemned to death during the year, but seven convictions were washed or altered, 27 sentences commuted, and eight were pending at the end of the year. Seventeen persons were executed.

Land for Settlement

ALLOCATION OF CROWN LAND in Southern Rhodesia for the year, which exceeded relinquishments by 276,410 acres, has been described by the Under-Secretary of State for Lands, Mr. J. R. S. Hill, as a matter of "great concern. Serious consideration, he said, must be given to the appointment of suitable inspectors to subdivide and survey Crown land in European areas and to make provision from the unassigned areas further Crown land for European settlement.

"I doubt if a more efficient port than Mombasa exists in Africa."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Kenya.

S. Rhodesia's Second Port. Railways to Spend £7,000,000

THE USE OF LOURENÇO MARQUES as a port for Southern Rhodesia was forecast by the Colony's Minister of Mines and Transport, Mr. G. A. Davenport, when he spoke in Beira recently at a ceremony to mark the transfer from Rhodesia Railways to the Mozambique Railways and Harbours of the operation of the railway from Beira to the border.

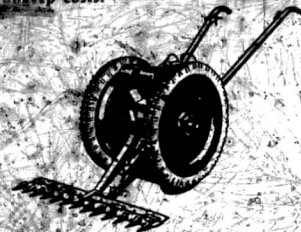
The Minister said that he was grateful for the success which the Portuguese authorities had made of taking over the port. He felt sure that they would make a success similar to that of the railway, but there was much money to be spent at the outset. It was important for Rhodesia that the port of Beira should be developed, and he hoped that new wharves would be started before the end of the year. Mozambique would, however, need more and more of those services herself. Rhodesia would shortly need a second port, and the nearest was Lourenço Marques.

Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, said that Rhodesia was expanding very rapidly, and that they were beginning to wonder what lay ahead. Already they were 40% ahead of the railway development of 1946, and expected to be 100% ahead by 1952. In the past two and a half years £3,000,000 had been spent on new works, and in the next three years they would spend £17,000,000.

"The dairying industry in Kenya is faced with tremendous obstacles. One is the distance between farms, which hampers milk recording, keep though the breeders be. Another is disease, which among dairy cattle is much worse and more severe than breeders ever experience in this country."—Mr. James Howie, president of the Ayrshire Cattle Society, who has recently returned from a visit to Kenya.

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR SCYTHE The ALLEN SELF-PROPELLED MACHINE

- ★ Useful attachments available
- ★ Can be handled by unskilled labour.
- ★ Economical on fuel.
- ★ Low upkeep costs.



The ALLEN Scythe has a healthy appetite for heavy work and has proved a valuable asset to Estate and Plantation Managers. The old method of hand-cutting coarse ungrazed vegetation is expensive as far as your wages bill is concerned, so cut your costs and obtain efficient working results with the ALLEN Scythe.

For all particulars are obtainable:
EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1839) LTD.,
P.O. Box 128, Nairobi.
RADIO LTD., P.O. Box 1028, Salisbury, S.B.

JOHN ALLEN & SONS (Oxford) LTD.
COWLEY, OXFORD, ENGLAND

Students' Strikes in the Sudan Principal's Outspoken Appeal

"IT HAS BEEN PROVED REPEATEDLY in countries like Egypt, Burma, India, and China that the intrusion of active politics into the educational sphere can lead only to chaos; and I am afraid that in our own case chaos may be only round the corner."

This warning was uttered by Dr. L. C. Wilcher, principal of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, when he addressed a well-attended meeting of students, who eventually decided by 135 votes to 83 not to support the strike of scholars at some of the secondary schools in the territory.

Saying that it was his duty to arouse public opinion to the full gravity of the issues at stake, Dr. Wilcher declared that all thinking people in all sections of the community opposed the strikes and demonstrations in principle, and had criticized the authorities for failing to prevent them. But when the demonstration occurred everybody started to talk of the experience and idealism of youth, and pleaded for the erring pupils. He emphasized that the breakdown of discipline was largely due to lack of support for the authorities by the public. The strikes could not be attributed to restlessness; still less to any serious deficiency in the educational system.

In the last analysis they could be caused only by a deliberate and partly successful attempt by a disruptive underground movement to gain control of and exploit the entire student class. He took no sides in political controversy, and it was no concern of his if the trouble had been caused by Communist interests.

Repudiating the allegations which had been made in the Press that he and the Sudanese vice-principal were "trying to establish a reign of tyranny and terror over the students," Dr. Wilcher said he did not think that any serious person believed them. He had no intention of abandoning the liberal principles which had shaped the development of the college.

Earlier Scheme for Owen Falls Dam

PROFESSOR A. H. NAYLOR, of the Department of Engineering of Queen's University, Belfast, has written to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"In the recent article on the Owen Falls Dam, Uganda, it is stated that the 1935 scheme was based on utilizing only part of the flow and envisaged no control of Lake Victoria as a reservoir. This is not the case. As civil engineer in charge of the investigations for the then consulting engineers, Prece, Cardew and Rider, and Coppe, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan-Lee, I conceived the Owen Falls dam in substantially its present form.

"The policy of the Uganda Government at the time was to avoid industrialization in the interests of the Natives, and the adoption of the Owen Falls scheme at that time was dependent upon the development of demand from the Kakamega goldfields of Kenya.

"Therefore, in addition to the major schemes which were put forward—Owen Falls, Murchison Falls, and Jinja Bridge—two alternative minor schemes—Mujagali and Ripon Falls—were included, which would suffice for local requirements in the absence of industrialization."

High Rate of Timber Cutting Half-Million Tons for Copper Mines

"THE SALE VALUE of the wood and timber licensed by the Forest Department in the territory is the maize crop."

This surprising fact emerges from the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Forest Department, which adds: "The territory is already reaching a stage where at several centres it must start making plantations if it is to avoid being saddled with the excessive cost of transporting its timber from the remotest out-districts in the future.

"As the country expands, it is becoming clear that there will never be many spare pairs of hands available for forestry work. Meanwhile, the cut of industrial timber is running at a high rate: the total tonnage is not far below that cut by Kenya, and compares with that of the other East African territories. Little is known of the resources that lie far afield, although plans are now well advanced for investigating these. But it is certain that our more accessible supplies are being cut out rapidly."

No new forest reserves were gazetted last year, and the area remains at 1,586 square miles, or 0.5% of the total land surface of the territory. Proposals have been under consideration for five new reserves, in addition to amendments and boundary alterations to several of those already existing.

The mining industry's demand for wood as a substitute for coal amounted to nearly 500,000 tons during 1948, but the report points out that this was purely temporary. Nevertheless, during the year this involved the employment of some 2,000 labourers daily; it consumed 7% of the territory's motor fuel, and used up an important proportion of the available motor vehicles.

The timber trade maintained a steady rate of activity, with supplies just keeping pace with demand. Despite higher imports, furniture never seemed plentiful or easy to obtain at short notice. More joinery was manufactured in the well-equipped workshops of the copper mines to supply their own requirements.

The total revenue recorded by the Department (£100,021) was 64% higher than in 1947. The greatest increase was due to payment by the mining companies of licence fees on wood fuel. Expenditure totalled £30,555, and development votes amounted to £12,613.

Appreciation is recorded of the work of the senior assistant conservator of forests, Mr. R. G. Miller, who left the territory on transfer to Uganda after 16 years' service.

The tobacco crop in the Iringa area of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika has given an average yield per acre of over 300 lb., in spite of poor rains, and is estimated at 1,250,000 lb., half of which may be sold to manufacturers in Britain, one quarter sold locally, the remainder exported to Holland and Belgium. The Southern Highlands Tobacco Growers' Union has now been formed, and all tobacco produced in the province will in future be handled through this co-operative organization.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices in East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
Winchester House,
Old Broad Street,
London - E.C.1.

**General Merchants
& Engineers**

MOBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNYA
MIKINDA

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

BALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

London: 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

WHI. 7127

Tanganyika: Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Gailley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola.



PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE



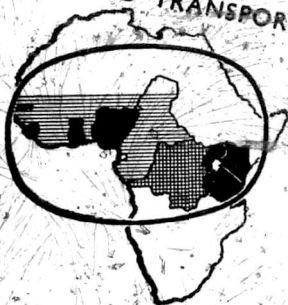
PLANTATIONS AND TIMBER



INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE



SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT



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

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

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE · BLACKFRIARS · LONDON E.C.4

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

Nairobi · Mombasa · Kampala · Dar-es-Salaam

East African Power and Lighting

Capital Raised by £2,500,000

DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA AND TANGANYIKA are reflected in the continued expansion of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., which sold more than 72,000,000 units of electricity last year, compared with 22,000,000 a decade ago.

The prospectus appearing in this issue in connexion with the raising of further capital, £1,000,000 in 4% preference shares, at par, and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares at 30s., sets out very fully the history of the enterprise and the reasons for which the capital is being so substantially increased. Last year there was a preference issue of £800,000, and both the London and East African portions were promptly over-subscribed. One-third of each class of share in the new capital will likewise be available for allotment to applicants in East Africa. The ordinary shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday at 33s. 6d. and the preference at 20s. 6d.

Developments in Kenya and Tanganyika

The Government of Kenya—which, at the invitation of the company, has now a nominee on the board in the person of Sir Godfrey Rhodes—has issued a licence for further hydro-electric developments in the Nairobi area. The total installed capacity of the company's hydro-electrical and thermal generating stations in and near the capital of Kenya is 13,320 kw., and additions of 18,500 kw. are in hand.

The associated Tanganyika company has an installed capacity of 12,500 kw. at the Pangani Falls, from which Mombasa is supplied. There are thermal stations in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kisumu, Mwanza, and Arusha.

New or additional plant is being provided near Nairobi and in Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuku, Eldoret, Kitale, Pangani, and Dar es Salaam, and the high and low tension distribution systems are being extended. This heavy programme of work is likely to take about three years to complete, and still further developments to meet increasing demands are under consideration with the two Governments.

The profits of the group before charging income tax were £181,981 last year, £153,076 in 1947, and £166,820 in 1946. They were £75,721 in 1939, and over the past 10 years have averaged £121,864.

The directors are Messrs. Charles Taylor (chairman), C. B. Anderson, W. C. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, A. J. Don Small (general manager), R. G. Vernon and Sir Godfrey Rhodes, all of Nairobi, and the London board consists of Messrs. William Shearer (chairman), D. C. Brook, K. W. M. Pickthorn, M.P., K. A. Scott-Moncrieff, D. S. Warren, and Sir Robert Renwick. The London engineers and agents are Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd.

"The over-populated and over grazed areas of Africa present special difficulties where the remedial measures conflict with treaty rights and tribal customs, agitators have not scrupled to stir up trouble, and much interference with useful work has been reported in the Native areas of Kenya."—Sir John Russell, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Attractive Colonial Anthology

Mr. H. S. Evans's Book Review

"MEN IN THE TROPICS," by Mr. Harold S. Evans (Hodge, 18s.), is an anthology of a new and attractive type. By way of entertainment and for some of the more piquant and shrewd things written about people and places in the tropics, and as a work of reference, it introduces the reader to the history, geography, fauna, flora, and anthropology of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Evans has succeeded admirably in his labour of love, the spare-time effort of 18 months, in which he was helped by his wife, who, he records, "has typed not less than 500,000 words, foregone all holidays, endured much short temper, and condoned no back-sliding."

Sixty-four of the 380 pages are devoted to East Africa (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland having been excluded on the principle that they are part of Central Africa, not East Africa, and that inclusion of Southern Rhodesia would have trespassed beyond the territories responsible to the Colonial Office.) The East African part of the book opens with six pages of "Perspective," followed by quotations gathered under the headings "Hints to Travellers," "The Masai," "The Rift Valley and Other Natural Wonders," "The Whole Zoological Gardens," and "Uganda is a Fairy Tale." The chapter ends with potted biographies of the authors upon whom the compiler has levied discriminating toll.

While readers of this newspaper will naturally judge the book primarily from the African standpoint, they will also find interesting, informative, exciting quotations about West Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific Islands, and the Malay Archipelago. The publisher's claim that Mr. Evans has ransacked the writings of the men who shaped the destiny of the Colonial Empire and produced a picture of what they saw and foresaw is a fair assessment of an unusually good compilation.

More Effective Administration

AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS made by the conference of provincial commissioners and heads of social service departments held in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, was that district commissioners whose areas include large towns should be relieved of urban work by the appointment of separate administrative officers. Such an experiment has already been started at Ndola, where one D.C. is in charge of Native affairs throughout the area, while another, concentrating on urban matters, covers only 500 square miles of territory, including the municipality, the African township of Twapia, and a number of farms. Native authorities in the Ndola district are now said to receive more attention than has been possible for many years, and a similar scheme has been worked out for Broken Hill.

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

HEAD OFFICE : CABCA HOUSE, KITWE, NORTHERN RHODESIA

SUBSIDIARIES

Campbell Bros. (Wholesale), Ltd., Ndola.
Booth (North) Ltd., Kasama, Abercorn,
Kwambwa, Fort Rosebery.
Kee's Ltd., Lusaka.
Kitwe Stores (Mufutura) Ltd., Mufutura.
The London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., Blantyre and branches.

Bookers Limited, Chingola.
Carters Ltd., Fort Jameson and branches.
Kitwe Stores, Ltd., Kitwe.
R. F. Sutherland, Ltd., Livingstone, Mongu,
Chome, and branches.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS : CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO., LTD.,

14/20, King William St., London, E.C.4.

UNION-CASTLE Line

to

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Express Mail Service to
**CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
DURBAN and DURBAN**
Via Madeira

(also for Laurence Marques and Boira)

Sailing Southampton

Warwick Castle	Oct. 20
Adkins Castle	Oct. 27
Burton Castle	Nov. 3
Edinburgh Castle	Nov. 10



**LOBITO, WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN,
PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON,
BEIRA and MAURITIUS**

Sailing London

Good Hope Castle Oct. 22

SUEZ, PORT SUDAN AND ADEN

Sailing London

Brammar Castle Nov. 5

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3
Agents throughout the world

21,000,000



Draw a circle with London as its centre and within a radius of 100 miles lives nearly one half of the population of Great Britain. Here — for many commodities — is the

Port of London

world's greatest domestic and international market with world-wide distribution services.

London, London Authority, London, E.C.3, England

Consent of H.M. Treasury and of the Governor of Kenya Colony has been obtained to this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantee) Act, 1946, and under Regulation 4 of Kenya Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1946, respectively. It must be distinctly understood that the consent of the Treasury nor the Governor of Kenya Colony takes any responsibility for the financial soundness of any issue, or the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

Copies of this Prospectus have been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and London. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchanges, London, for quotations for the Preference and Ordinary Shares now offered for subscription.

The Subscription Lists will open in Nairobi and in London at 10 a.m. on Friday, October 21, 1949, and will close on the same day.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya Colony under the Indian Companies Act, 1933 to 1938.)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized		Issued (including the present issue)
£		£
350,000	in 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of Shs. 20 each	300,000
1,800,000	in 4% Cumulative Preference Shares of Shs. 20 each	1,800,000
(The above issues rank <i>pari passu</i>)		
2,113,333	in Ordinary Shares of Shs. 20 each	2,113,333
236,667	in Undenominated Shares of Shs. 20 each	
£4,500,000		£4,213,333

There are no Debentures or Mortgages or Loan Capital outstanding.

ISSUE OF

1,000,000 4% Cumulative Preference Shares of Shs. 20 each
(Dividend payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31)

and

1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Shs. 20 each

at the following prices:—	In Kenya	In United Kingdom
Preference Shares	Shs. 20 per Share	20s. per Share
Ordinary Shares	Shs. 30 per Share	30s. per Share

A minimum of one-third of the preference shares and one-third of the ordinary shares of the above issue will be made available to meet applications received by the company in East Africa. Shares allotted in Kenya will be placed on the principal register of the company in Nairobi and shares allotted in the United Kingdom will be placed on the London register.

A first dividend on the preference shares now being issued will be payable on February 14, 1950, to holders on the registers on December 31, 1949. Such dividend will be at the rate of Shs. 7/33 cts (7s. 4d.) per 100 shares (less income tax) representing 4% per annum on the amounts payable on application and allotment from the date of allotment to December 31, 1949. The preference shares now being issued, whether on the Principal or the London Register, will rank *pari passu*

in all respects with the existing 4% cumulative preference shares and (except as to rate of dividend) with the existing 7% cumulative preference shares of the company.

The directors expect to pay an interim dividend before the end of the year on the existing ordinary shares of 3% actual less income tax. The new ordinary shares will not participate in such interim dividend but will participate in any dividend which may be thereafter declared on the ordinary share capital of the company in respect of the year ending December 31, 1949, in all respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares of the company.

The dividend, capital and voting rights of the different classes of shares of the company are detailed later in this prospectus under "Statutory and General Information."

Dividends on the new preference and ordinary shares of the company will be payable in Kenya currency, but shareholders on the London Register will receive a sterling dividend without. The currency of Kenya is linked to, and on a parity with, sterling. Dividends on the new preference and ordinary shares will be subject to deduction of Kenya income tax, the present rates being 2s. in the £ for individuals and 4s. in the £ for

companies. In addition, dividends in respect of shares on the London Register will be further subject to deduction of United Kingdom income tax at such rate as, added to the appropriate rate of Kenya income tax, will equal the standard rate of United Kingdom income tax.

There is no profits tax either in Kenya Colony or Tanganyika Territory.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., and LLOYDS BANK, LTD., are authorized as bankers for and on behalf of the company to receive applications for the above-mentioned preference shares and ordinary shares, payable as follows:—

	Preference Shares			Ordinary Shares		
	In Kenya per share	In U.K. per share		In Kenya per share	In U.K. per share	
	Shs.	s.	d.	Shs.	s.	d.
On Application	5/-	5	0	5/-	5	0
On Allotment (including 10s. premium on the ordinary shares)	5/-	5	0	15/-	15	0
On December 30, 1949	10/-	10	0	10/-	10	0
	Shs. 20	20	0	Shs. 30	30	0

Applications may be made for preference shares or for both, but must be for 50 shares of either class or multiples thereof, and accompanied by separate cheques for each class of share.

Payment may be made on or after allotment, but no interest will be allowed on any prepayment.

Applications must be made on the appropriate accompanying form(s) and be sent with the application either—

- (i) IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS IN EAST AFRICA, to any branch of The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, or Zanzibar; or
- (ii) IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM to The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4, or to any branch in London, or to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., (Issue Department), 72 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or to any branch thereof.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications for either class of share from preference and ordinary shareholders of the company at date hereof if made on the special form(s) provided.

Preferential consideration will also be given to applications for either class of share received from members of the staff and from consumers in Kenya and Tanganyika who give the prescribed details in the application form(s).

Directors

CHARLES MACGREGOR TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.C., Nairobi (Chairman). SIR GODFREY DEAN RHODES, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Nairobi (Nominated by the Kenya Government).

CLAUDE BIRKBECK WRIGHT ANDERSON, Nairobi (Merchant). ANDREW JAMES DON SMALL, B.Sc., M.I.M.C.H.E., Nairobi (General Manager).

WILLIAM CLARE HUNTER, C.B.E., Nairobi (Merchant). REGINALD GILBERT VERNON, Nairobi (Merchant).

ANGUS ALEXANDER LAWRIE, A.S.A.A., Nairobi.

London Board of Directors

WILLIAM SHEARER, 11a Hill Street, London, W.1 (Chairman). SIR ROBERT RENWICK, Bart., K.B.E., Moor Place, Betchworth, Surrey (Stockbroker).

DONALD CHARLES BROOK, F.S.A.A., 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. KENNETH ALEXANDER SCOTT MONCRIEFF, M.I.E.E., The Clough, Oxted, Surrey.

KENNETH WILLIAM MURRAY RICKTHORN, LITON, M.P., 14 Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.1. DOUGLAS SELBY WARREN, Old Bridge House, Marlow, Bucks (Stockbroker).

London Engineers and Agents

BALEFOUR, BEATTY & CO., LIMITED, 66 Queen Street, London E.C.4.
London Transfer Office: 58/60 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Bankers

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., London and Nairobi. LLOYDS BANK, LTD., 72 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Solicitors

HAMILTON, HARRISON & MATTHEWS, Nairobi House, Nairobi. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

Brokers

CAZENOVE, AKROYDS & GREENWOOD & CO., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2, and the Stock Exchange, London. JOHN STONE & CO., 22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and the Stock Exchange, London.

Auditors

GILL & JOHNSON, Livingston House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi (Chartered Accountants). HAYS, AKERS & HAYS, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4 (Chartered Accountants).

Secretary and Registered Office:

GEORGE CUTHBERT REED, M.B.E., A.C.A., Electricity House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi. LONDON SECRETARY: HENRY CYRIL TRENOWETH, 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

The company was incorporated in Kenya on January 6, 1922, and supplies electricity to Nairobi, the seat of Government, and to Mombasa, the principal port for both Kenya and Uganda, and also supplies Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale and Nanyuki in Kenya. The company, in addition, owns all the issued share capital of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited ("the Tanganyika Company") which in turn owns 70% of the issued share capital of the Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Company, Ltd. ("the Dar es Salaam Company"). The Government of Tanganyika Territory holds the remainder of the issued share capital of the Dar es Salaam Company.

The company itself, in Kenya, and through its subsidiaries in Tanganyika, generates and supplies electricity for all purposes. The licences granted by the respective Governments. The licences in Kenya continue for varying terms expiring between 1963 and 1997, the main licences for the Nairobi area expiring in 1972. The local authorities may purchase the company's licences under these licences on their termination, or during varying periods commencing approximately eight years before the termination dates, the price to be paid (failing agreement) to be determined by arbitration on the basis of original cost less depreciation and obsolescence allowances pursuant to the Electric Power (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939, of Kenya. The two licences owned in Tanganyika continue until 1993 and 2006 respectively, and are subject to a right of extension until 2006 and 2011 respectively.

licences revert to the Government free of charge at the end of the licence period, with the right to the Government to purchase from 1981 on the basis of capital expended less one per cent, per annum in respect of permanent works and actual value at date of purchase in respect of plant and machinery. Maximum prices are prescribed in all the licences, and the Kenya Electric Power (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939, provides that five-sixths of any excess profits as therein defined shall be applied in reduction of prices.

The present total installed capacity of the company's hydro-electric and thermal generating stations in the vicinity of Nairobi is 13,320 kw. Installation of an additional 10,520 kw. of thermal plant is in hand, and a further 8,000 kw. will also be available on completion of the Wanji hydro-electric scheme now under construction.

The Tanganyika Company owns and operates a hydro-electric power station on the Pangani River, with a present installed capacity of 12,300 kw. This station supplies the majority of important sisal estates in that area and also gives a supplementary supply to Mombasa. The Dar es Salaam Company owns and operates thermal generating stations at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Kigoma and Arusha.

The chief consumers in Kenya and Tanganyika comprise government offices and installations, municipal authorities, railway and port authorities, local industries, such as sisal estates,

We further report that with regard to the East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd. No accounts have been made up for any period subsequent to December 31, 1948. The profits of the company for the ten years ended December 31, 1948, after charging all current expenses and provision for depreciation of fixed assets, but before charging income tax and the dividends paid on Preference Shares, were as follows—

Year ended Dec. 31	African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.	DIVIDENDS		Preference Shares of Sh. 20 each		Ordinary Shares of Sh. 20 each			
		Issued	Gross Amount £	Issued	Gross Amount £	Issued	Gross Amount £		
1939	75,504	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	(a) 7	42,183	
1940	90,329	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	7	52,938	
1941	98,341	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	7	52,938	
1942	104,419	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	7	52,938	
1943	94,748	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	7	52,938	
1944	113,863	300,000	7	21,000		756,250	7	52,938	
1945	156,089	300,000	7	21,000		1,113,333	(b) 7	72,577	
1946	57,810	300,000	7	21,000		1,113,333	7	77,933	
1947	153,703	300,000	7	21,000		1,113,333	7	77,933	
1948	168,910	300,000	7	21,000	800,000	16,000	1,113,333	7	77,933

- (a) Capital increased during the year by issue of 211,250 ordinary shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for interim dividend of 3% and a final dividend of 4% calculated from the date of allotment and the due dates of instalments.
- (b) Capital increased during the year by issue of 357,683 ordinary shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for an interim dividend of 1% and a final dividend of 4%.

Nairobi,
September 27, 1949.

LONDON,
September 23, 1949.

Yours faithfully,
GILL & JOHNSON,
Chartered Accountants,
HAYS, AKERS & HAYS,
Chartered Accountants.

Having regard to the large and growing demand for electricity in Kenya and Tanganyika the directors are confident that as the new capital works under construction come into operation the company's earnings will substantially increase with the expansion of the business. The revenue for the six months ended June 30, 1949, exceeds that for the first six months of 1948 and the directors are of opinion that in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances the profits of the group for the year ending December 31, 1949, on the basis set out in Col. (A) of the auditor's report above, will be not less than £240,000. For the year 1950 the directors estimate that the corresponding figure should be approximately £300,000.

The gross amount required for a full year's dividend on the company's issued preference capital (including the preference shares now being issued) is £93,000 and on the issued ordinary capital (including the new ordinary shares now being issued) on the basis of the 7% dividend which has been paid annually since 1929 is £147,933. The corresponding figures for the year 1949 are £57,166 and £117,933 respectively.

On the estimated profits of £300,000 for the year to December 31, 1950, the full year's dividend on the issued preference capital would be covered over three times. On the basis of the same estimate, after providing for the preference dividend, there would remain a balance of £207,000, available for reserves and dividend on the ordinary share capital.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Articles of Association provide that the rights or privileges belonging to any class of shares may be affected; modified, dealt with or abrogated in any manner with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of members of that class at which the necessary quorum shall be members of the class holding or representing by proxy one-third of the capital paid or credited as paid on the issued shares of the class.

DIVIDEND, CAPITAL AND VOTING RIGHTS.

The rights in respect of dividends, capital and voting attached to the classes of shares of the company are as follows—

The new 4% cumulative preference shares now being issued rank for dividend at the rate of 4% per annum, and for repayment of capital *pari passu* in all respects with the existing 4% and 7% preference shares of the company, and so that in the event of any payment on account of dividend less than the full amount thereof, all classes of preference shares shall receive the same proportions of their full dividend.

The 7% and 4% cumulative preference shares of the company entitle the holders to receive out of the profits which the directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividend, a cumulative preferential dividend on the amount paid up or credited as paid up thereon at the rate of 7% per annum and 4% per annum respectively, and the same winding-up to be paid all arrears of preferential dividends, whether earned or declared or not, down to the commencement of the winding-up, and to be repaid in priority to the ordinary shares the amount paid up or credited as paid up thereon with interest at the rate of 7% per annum and 4% per annum respectively from the commencement of such winding-up until actual payment, but do not confer any other rights in the profits or assets of the company.

The ordinary shares confer the right to the balance of the distributable profits and assets after satisfaction of the rights

of the preference shares of the company and of any other shares (whether preferential or special) rights.

Every member present in person shall have one vote and one additional vote for every ordinary share and one vote for every ten preference shares held by him provided always that if any dividend on the preference shares shall be in arrear and have remained wholly or partly unpaid for more than six months after the date on which the same ought to have been paid, every holder of preference shares shall on a poll be entitled to one vote for every preference share held by him.

ISSUE OF FURTHER PREFERENCE SHARES.

The company in general meeting may direct, or in the absence of such direction the directors may determine, that any new shares or any shares for the time being unissued be issued as preference shares, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing preference shares, providing that the total nominal amount of the preference shares issued shall not, at any time, exceed the total nominal amount of the issued ordinary shares of the company.

By ordinary resolution passed on October 14, 1948, the authorized capital of the company was increased to £4,500,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 additional undenominated shares of Sh. 20 each, to be issued either as ordinary shares or as preference shares in accordance with Article 60 (a) of the Articles of Association as the directors shall determine, and to rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing ordinary or preference shares, as the case may be. By resolution of the board of directors passed on October 4, 1949, 1,000,000 of the undenominated shares of Sh. 20 in the capital of the company were denominated for issue as 4% cumulative preference shares, and 1,000,000 were denominated for issue as ordinary shares.

Under contract No. 3 below Power Securities Corporation Ltd. has agreed to underwrite this issue for a commission of 10d. per unit of one preference share and one ordinary share of this issue, which includes an over-riding commission of 1 1/2d. per unit, and a sub-underwriting commission of 8 1/2d. per unit. The company will also pay all the other expenses of the issue, estimated at £33,975, including a fee of £6,250 to Power Securities Corporation Ltd. in consideration of their services in arranging the issue and in preparing and distributing on behalf of the company in the United Kingdom all necessary documents including allotment letters.

The present issue of preference and ordinary shares is conditional upon permission to deal and quotation for such shares, respectively being granted by the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, not later than November 4, 1949. Moneys paid in respect of applications from members of the public and underwriters will be returned if such permission and quotation are not granted by that date, and in the meantime will be retained in a separate account.

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, must be raised by the present issue for the purposes referred to in paragraph 5 of Part I of the Third Schedule to the Kenya Companies Ordinance, 1933, and in paragraph 4 of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the U.K. Companies Act, 1948, is £2,500,000, made up as follows: (i) amount payable under Contract No. 3 below for total underwriting commission, £41,667; and fee of £6,250; (ii) other expenses of this issue, £27,725; (iii) money borrowed for capital development in Kenya and Tanganyika, approximately £250,000; (iv) £2,174,358 (being the balance of the issue) to be applied in capital development

as mentioned above. Save as aforesaid no sums are required to be provided out of the proceeds of this issue in respect of the purchase price of any other property purchased, or to be purchased or for the repayment of moneys borrowed by, or for working capital of the company, and no amounts are to be provided otherwise than out of the proceeds of this issue for the purposes referred to in Paragraph 5, Part I of the Third Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1933, and in Paragraph 4 of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1948. No shares or debentures are under option. There are no founders or management or deferred shares.

In May, 1948, the company issued 800,000 4% cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each at the price of Shs. 20/50 cts. per share in Kenya and 20s. 6d. per share in the United Kingdom, all of which were subscribed and allotted and paid up in full. A commission of 5d. per share was paid in consideration, for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for these shares.

No shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued, within the two years preceding the date of this prospectus as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash.

The Articles of Association of the company provide that the directors may raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum for the purposes of the company provided that any sums so raised, borrowed or secured, shall not without the sanction of a general meeting exceed the aggregate nominal amount of the issued capital for the time being of the company, such limitation to include all sums borrowed by any subsidiary company of the company (exclusive of inter-company borrowings).

The Articles of Association contain provisions indemnifying the directors against all actions, costs, losses and expenses except such as they may incur by wilful neglect or default.

The undermentioned contracts entered into by the company during the two years preceding the date of this prospectus are or may be material:

1. Dated May 5, 1948, between the company and the Uganda Electricity Board for the sale of the company's properties in Uganda.
2. Dated May 19, 1948, between the company and Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., being the underwriting contract in connexion with the above-mentioned issue of 800,000 4% cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each.
3. Dated October 10, 1949, between the company and Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., being the contract referred to above.

Various sub-underwriting contracts have been entered into to which the company is not a party.

Mr. William Shearer is the chairman and managing director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of Balfour, Beatty & Co. Ltd. Sir Robert Renwick, Bart., K.B.E., is a director of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. Mr. Donald C. Brook is a director of Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd.

The company has an established place of business in Great Britain at 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

The following additional information regarding subsidiary companies is given in accordance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations of the Stock Exchange, London:—

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—Incorporated in Tanganyika on November 26, 1931. Issued share capital of 560,000 fully paid shares of Shs. 20 each, wholly owned by the company. The Tanganyika company generates and supplies electricity within an area of 75 miles radius of the Pangani Falls Hydro-Electric Generating Station.

Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—Incorporated in Tanganyika on July 17, 1931. Issued share capital of 156,500 fully paid shares of Shs. 20 each, divided into 61,500 7% non-cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, and 95,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid. The Tanganyika company owns 41,500 of the said preference shares and 70,000 of the said ordinary shares. The Dar es Salaam company supplies electricity to Dar es Salaam and other centres in Tanganyika.

Power Properties, Ltd.—Incorporated as a private company in Kenya on March 16, 1937, to administer the company's properties and estates. Issued share capital of five shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, all of which are held by the company.

Allotment letters (which may be split once only) will be renounceable up to and including December 9, 1949. After that date they will not be accepted for renunciation, and the shares will be registered in the name(s) of the allottee(s), and thereafter will only be transferable by Transfer Deed in the ordinary form.

Definitive share certificates will be ready for delivery in exchange for fully paid allotment letters on and after February 28, 1950.

A brokerage of 14d. per share will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications bearing the stamp of a broker, banker or other approved agent.

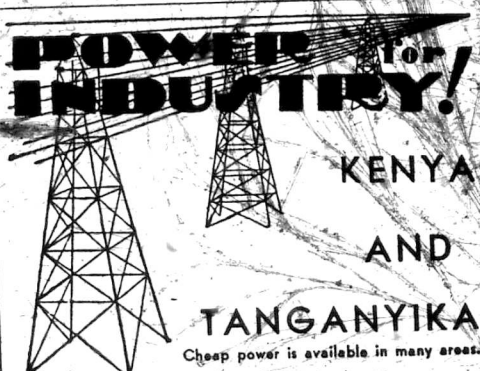
If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full. If a partial allotment is made the surplus of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and the excess, if any, returned to the applicant. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the shares and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at the rate of 5% per annum will be chargeable on all overdue instalments, if accepted.

The auditors of the company, Messrs. Gill & Johnson and Messrs. Hays, Akers & Hays, have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the inclusion in this prospectus of their report in the above form and context.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, of the above-mentioned contracts and auditors' report, of the audited accounts of the company for the years ended December 31, 1947, and 1948, together with a written statement by the company's auditors setting out the adjustments made in their report on the profits of the company, and giving the reasons therefor, may be inspected at the registered office of the company in Nairobi or at the office of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4, during usual business hours for a period of fourteen days from the date of publication of this prospectus.

Copies of this prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the registered office of the company, from the brokers and bankers of the company or from Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4, October 17, 1949.

Application Form on next page



POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA
AND
TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small consumers in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

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

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

LONDON OFFICE, 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

BROKER OR BANKER AFFIX STAMP HERE

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya Colony under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 to 1900)

(LONDON REGISTER)

No.

ISSUE OF 1,000,000 4% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF SHS. 20 EACH AT 20s. PER SHARE

and ISSUE OF 1,000,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF SHS. 20 EACH AT 20s. PER SHARE

FORM OF APPLICATION

APPLICABLE BOTH FOR SHARES OR MULTIPLES OF 50

To the London directors

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your bank ... being 5s. per share payable on application for ... cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each ... I/we hereby apply for and request you to allot to me/us that number of such shares of your company and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance due from me/us on any such shares allotted to me/us upon the terms of the company's prospectus dated October 17, 1949, and subject to the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, and I/we hereby authorize you to place my/our name(s) on the London Register of members of the company in respect of the shares so allotted and to send an allotment letter in respect thereof by post at my/our risk to the first address below written.

If you are unable to comply with the provisions of the Exchange Control Act, 1947, the applicant(s) must make the declaration contained in the enclosed form, or if unable to do so must delete such paragraph and consult his/her bankers in order to have the appropriate consent and certificate completed. No application will be considered unless this condition is satisfied.

I/we hereby declare that I am not/no one of us is resident outside the scheduled territories, nor shall I/we be acquiring the shares as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those territories.

Dated this ... day of ... 1949.

Usual Signature

For use in the Usual Signature case of a joint application

Name

Surname

Christian Name(s)

Christian Name(s)

(in full)

(in full)

Address (in full)

Address (in full)

Occupation or description

Occupation or description

(A lady should state whether she is a spinster, married woman or widow)

(A lady should state whether she is a spinster, married woman or widow)

This form should be filled in and forwarded with a remittance for the amount payable on application, to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clement's Lane, London, E.C.4, or any branch of the bank in London, or to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., (Issue Department), 7, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or any branch. Cheques should be made payable to "The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd." or bearer, or to "Lloyds Bank, Ltd." or bearer, and must be signed by the drawer. No receipt will be issued for the payment of cheques. Any alteration from "order" to "bearer" must be signed by the drawer, either by allotment letter in whole or in part or by return of the form on application, but an acknowledgment will be sent in due course, either by allotment letter in whole or in part or by return of the form on application, but an acknowledgment will be sent in due course.

If preference and ordinary shares are applied for a separate cheque should be sent in respect of each. The scheduled territories: The British Empire (except Canada), British Mandated Territories, British Protectorates and Protector States, Burma, Iraq and Iceland. The definition of "nominee" is given in the Bank of England's Notice, E.C. (Securities) 3, as amended.

AMOUNTS PAYABLE ON APPLICATION FOR 4% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES:

Table with 2 columns: Number of shares and Amount payable. Rows include 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600 shares.

AMOUNTS PAYABLE ON APPLICATION FOR ORDINARY SHARES:

Table with 2 columns: Number of shares and Amount payable. Rows include 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600 shares.

Of Commercial Concern

United Kingdom buyers have secured 52,483,625 lb. of flue-cured tobacco at this season's auctions in Southern Rhodesia. Their target was 50,000,000 lb. The total crop is officially stated to have been 87,715,000 lb. and to have realized more than £10,000,000 for the second successive year. The gross weight of tobacco sold this season in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia was 4,255,057 lb., an increase on the 1948 figure of more than 1,000,000 lb. Sales realized rather more than £500,000.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., earned a net profit of £27,968 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £28,569 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £15,300. A final dividend of 22% making 30% for the year (the same as last year) has been announced.

Electricity charges in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, have been slightly reduced. The scale for domestic users will be based on the size of the dwelling, and a unit charge reduced from 1½d. to 1d. Similar reduction is made for commercial users.

Emergency Regulations Cancelled

The Finance (Exchange Control) Emergency Regulations brought into force in the Sudan at the time of devaluation of the Egyptian £ on September 18 were cancelled on October 6.

As a result of devaluation the price of gum in world markets rose, and the Sudan Government has decided to increase the royalty as a disinflationary precaution.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association have just opened a London office in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (Tel.: Whitehall 5701, Extension 17).

A new Factories Bill providing for health, safety, and welfare of workers is to be presented to the Kenya Legislative Council next year.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Sudan Football Association has been accepted as a full member of the International Football Federation.

The new girls' school hostel in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, accommodates 74 pupils, a principal, two house mistresses, and a matron.

Not more than an additional 300 European families could find room on the line in Northern Rhodesia, said Dr. Alexander Scott at a recent meeting in Murchisona.

Nyasaland Railways carried in the country during the first nine months of this year 57,000 tons of commodities or 10,000 tons above the estimated capacity.

A Housing Advisory Council for East Africa to deal with the problems of housing for all races is proposed by the East Africa Women's League and supported by the East African Institute of Architecture.

Godziba Island, between 60 and 70 miles north of Mwanza in Lake Victoria, has been visited recently by an administrative officer for the first time. Three scientific expeditions have landed on the island.

Nakuru Agricultural Show

Entries for the agricultural show in Nakuru this year numbered 3,267, compared with 1,146 in 1938. There were 58 trade stands (20) which produced a revenue of £1,600 (£900) for the Royal Agricultural Society.

Two teams of Kamba dancers were invited by Sir Philip Mitchell to perform at the garden party given at Government House, Nairobi, in honour of the delegates to the third International Congress of African Touring.

Plans are being considered by the Tanganyika Government for an aerodrome on a plateau some four miles from the present single-strip landing-ground at Mtwara, which is proving unsatisfactory and cannot be developed owing to development of the township.

Mechanization of road maintenance work in Kenya is planned by the Public Works Department, which has spent £350,000 on plant and £60,000 on portable accommodation for the field staff. Every P.W.D. road will receive regular attention from a maintenance unit comprising a heavy motor grader, two tip-trucks, and 40 to 50 labourers.

Some Africans Are Grateful

"AFRICAN LEADERS feel it incumbent on us to endorse our heartfelt sense of appreciation and gratitude for the good and unselfish gesture that has been shown us by the British Government and the British taxpayers as far as the Colonial Development Fund is concerned, notwithstanding the grim and serious economic difficulties which the Britishers are experiencing in the United Kingdom. It is a great debt which we owe to the British people, and it is hardly possible for us to compensate fully their generosity." — From an address of welcome to the Governor of Tanganyika by Sukumaland chiefs.

Animal Air-Passengers

CARE OF ANIMAL PASSENGERS is the subject of a booklet issued by B.O.A.C. to members of its staff. It comprises information about mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and batrachians. For example, zebras, antelopes, and similar animals require boxes with walls padded to a depth of at least 12 inches. As partridges, francolins, and pheasants are liable to jump up and injure their heads, a piece of canvas must be stretched tightly across the boxes about two inches below the solid roof, thereby making a false roof against which the birds cannot hurt themselves. Because large pythons have easily damaged noses and soft skins, their cases must be well packed inside with sacking or felt. The staff are warned that ostriches may attempt to peck at the eyes of man.



Player's
Please

ALL THE TIME

PLAYERS' NAVY CUT MEDIUM CIGARETTES

Made in England



Rising Costs of Development Bad Estimating for Public Work

THE POSSIBILITY of a deceleration of Government building in Northern Rhodesia, in order to arrest the inflation in building costs, was forecast by Mr. F. CRAWFORD, Director of Development, in the Legislative Council recently, when referring to allegations that money spent on development was being wasted.

"Contractors," he said, "have almost to be persuaded to undertake building work, and in this position they are naturally inclined to make their own terms. I feel that it can only be by a reduction of the territorial building programme, both Government and private, that to a certain extent the present very high rates of building costs and the inflationary tendency in building can be reduced."

It would therefore become a question of priorities, went on Mr. Crawford, which would have to be considered with the estimates for 1950.

As to the alleged waste of public money, he claimed that the cost per unit of Government housing would bear comparison with the cost of housing under erection on the mines. Government costs were, in fact, appreciably lower than the current market rate.

It was natural, however, that if the P.W.D. managed to obtain artisan labour, which was scarce, contractors who had failed to get such labour would claim that the Government was prepared to pay anything. Government's rates of pay were, in fact, slightly lower than those on the Copperbelt or those offered by contractors in Lusaka.

Hospital and Airport

Mr. Crawford admitted that the Broken Hill hospital would probably cost more than twice the £150,000 provided for it in the loan works programme. The Development Authority was considering a report from the consulting architects and quantity surveyors as to the reasons for this serious and heavy increase, and he could not yet make a statement.

Referring to Livingstone airport, he recalled that in June, 1948, he had stated that the cost had been estimated three or four years earlier at £250,000, but that the new estimate was £643,000. Because of various alterations and certain difficulties encountered in the laying of the tarmac, the outlay was now likely to be between £750,000 and £800,000.

"This airport," he added, "is another of these projects that Government was urged and agreed to begin before it was in possession of the necessary data on which to arrive at a close estimation of the cost. The increased cost does not mean that the expenditure has been wasteful. The form of contract, known as the management fee contract, under which the Livingstone airport and the Broken Hill hospital are being built, is not by any means cheap. The cheapest form is by calling for competitive tenders. But had we waited until sufficient data on which to call for competitive tenders were available we should not have been able to begin the hospital for another year. We shall allow no more management fee contracts."

"It is the constant concern and anxiety of myself and my colleagues on the Development Authority, and of the Director of Public Works and his staff, to see that the Government get value for the money spent, and that waste and inefficiency are avoided. I do not think any of the contractors employed by the Government will tell you that it is a 'cake-walk' working for the Government."

Tanganyika Wattle

WATTLE PLANTATIONS extending over 30,000 acres will be established in the Njombe district in the southern highlands of Tanganyika over the next six years if proposals by the Colonial Development Corporation take effect. A factory for the production of wattle extract is to be erected, and the planting of wattle by Africans is to be encouraged. The land, which is now being demarcated, is mostly unoccupied, but about 200 families may have to be moved with compensation or absorbed into the project.

How London Handles Tobacco Procedure in the Port of London

TOBACCO WORTH THREE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS is usually in bond in the warehouses of the Port of London Authority, for with the present customs duty in Great Britain no less than £2 17s. 2½d. per pound weight, importers are driven to leave the leaf in bond until it is really required for manufacturing purposes.

A highly specialized and independent staff safeguard the interests of exporters overseas (the Rhodesias and Nyasaland ranking even more prominently as suppliers), importers in the United Kingdom, and H.M. Customs.

In the bonded warehouses of the three Royal Docks there is some tobacco valued as highly as £3 per pound weight exclusive of duty, the duty-paid value being approximately double that price, or 7s. 6d. per ounce.

The tobacco experts of the Port of London Authority have an unsurpassed reputation, one built up on great experience, knowledge, impartiality, and extreme care. Their word, their recommendations, and their decisions are accepted by the traders, the samples which they draw are the means through which tobacco leaf is bought and sold.

Weighing and Sampling

As each hoghead or case of leaf is brought into a warehouse, coopers remove the top and empty the contents on the scales. The weight registered is that against which duty is payable.

Three samples of about 4 lb. are taken, one from near the top, one from the middle, and one from the bottom. They are weighed separately, ticketed, entered by a customs officer and P.L.A. clerk, and put aside for dispatch in bond to the importer as a representative sample.

If the sorting foreman finds the tobacco damaged, the hoghead is "garbled." This, done in front of the customs officer, requires the removal from the bale of all damaged tobacco. Garbling may be carried out in the dock warehouse only by P.L.A. staff, and an importer cannot claim for damaged tobacco which has not been certified as such by the sorting foreman at the time of delivery and weighing. Growers overseas are thus protected from claims for damage which might arise after delivery.

When the tobacco has been certified as sound or garbled, the cooper replaces the hoghead on the scale and makes it fast. To empty a case of tightly packed leaf, weigh it, remove and retain samples, and return the tobacco to the container without losing an ounce is a specialist job, which the coopers do in a matter of seconds.

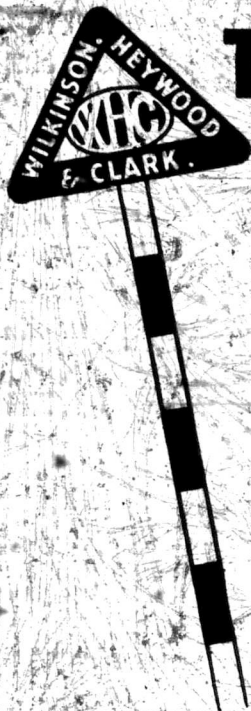
The hogheads and cases are then transported to the bonded warehouses for storing. The many tobacco warehouses in the Port of London have to be cool, maintain an even temperature, and avoid condensation. Wooden floors and heavy wooden beams are ideal material because they absorb moisture.

Before tobacco is withdrawn from bond, it is reweighed before a customs officer. If it has lost weight through evaporation, the lower weight may be declared for customs duty, but if it has gained through the absorption of moisture, the landing weight may stand for duty purposes.

At the moment about 40,000 tons of tobacco are in bond, worth rather more than £2,000,000. African tobacco, mostly Rhodesian, represents 24% and American rather less than 40%. Earlier in the year the proportion of American leaf fell to 32%.

In pre-war days bonded stocks were usually not less than three times the annual consumption, and quite often well above that. Now endeavours are being made to build up stocks equivalent to one year's consumption. Releases from bond average about 600 tons weekly at present.

The Economic Committee of the United Nations unanimously adopted proposals on Friday last for the provision of technical assistance to under-developed areas. Until then the Soviet bloc had persisted in opposing measures which it professed to regard as tantamount to "imperialist infiltration." Now that that attitude has been abandoned, the next step proposed is a technical conference to consider the best means of providing assistance.



THE SAFETY MARK

which ensures complete satisfaction

W.H.C. decorative materials cover all requirements of the modern Decorator. The range of materials, like the range of shades, is wide and comprehensive—Flat Wall Paints, Oil Bound Distempers, Gloss Paints, Varnishes, Oil Varnish Stains, etc. In the adjoining column are listed a few of the well-known W.H.C. decorative specialities.

FALCON BRAND

FLAT WALL PAINT. The ideal flat wall finish, which is perfectly washable and will not crack, peel or peel.

SYNOLEO

OIL BOUND WASHABLE DISTEMPERS. Available in any of thirty-four different colours, this oil bound distemper is sanitary, durable and washable.

BELL BRAND

DURABLE GLOSS PAINT. In its class, this paint is second to none for durability, high gloss and ease of application.

THREE LEGS BRAND

READY MIXED OIL GLOSS PAINT. Supplied ready for use, on wood, stone, and iron surfaces, this material is suitable for all general decorative work.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK

WESTMORLAND HOUSE, 127/131 REGENT STREET, LONDON W 1

Building Materials

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

MOMBASA
DAR-ES-SALAAM
KISUMU

TANGA
NAIROBI
MBALE

MIKINDANI

ZANZIBAR
KAMPALA
BUKUBA

LINDI

*
The

African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner,
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 5781/2/3

Telegrams: Esamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Esamatters, London

The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be finally established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

A pleasing romantic explanation suggests that ruins at Zimbabwe lay the greatest goldmine of the ancient world—King Solomon's Mines—gem which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another theory identifies the ruins as Bantu work of the 14th or 15th century A.D., when Zimbabwe may have served as a centre for the gold trade with the Mohammedans of the coast.

Whatever their origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia, for today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of this country. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia, covering the mining industry and other commercial activities, is readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



The Company, which maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, is prepared to interest itself in any form of trade between East Africa and this country

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

AGENTS FOR

WAKEFIELD OILS
DUNLOP TYRES
ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY
LURALDA TEA CHESTS
SPELTING CABLES
ENGLISH ELECTRIC
TURNER DIESEL ENGINES

LONDON: 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Manila)
Associated Company: GEORGETYSON CO. LTD., P.O. Box

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1, and at Jinja and Mbale
228, NAIROBI, Telegraphic Address: Valuation, Nairobi

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 27, 1949

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 5 (New Series) No. 1308

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

B.I.

Building Increasing

There are at present eighty B.I. ships in operation and in many British shipyards rivets are being driven into new B.I. ships that will soon be entering harbours in Africa and the East.

BRITISH INDIA S.N.C. Ltd.

14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.

(AGENTS, GRAY, DAWES & Co.)

122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Specially Designed

SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

**BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.**

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD-CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 4
Telegrams: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA

Schweppes

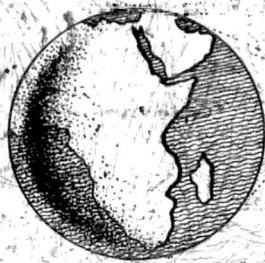
TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS
FOR EXPORT

Schweppes Ltd.

4 CONNAUGHT PLACE · LONDON · W.2

Amazing Decision of Sisal Association

Looking



both ways

Traders and industrialists looking for opportunities in the territories listed below should get into touch with the National Bank of India. Topical information on

business matters and a comprehensive banking service are ensured by a network of branches in these areas. Your enquiry is welcomed at Head Office.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Branches in: INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR and ADEN.
Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda.

Head Office: 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

General Manager: T. T. K. Allan

Deputy General Manager: N. W. Chisholm London Manager: W. Kerr

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

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

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

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: Whitehall 2040. Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1:-

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue dated _____ and until countermanded. I enclose 30s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____

IN BLOCK _____

CAPITALS Full Postal Address _____

PLEASE _____

Signature _____

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS—THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

TOMLINSONS (ROOHDAL) Ltd.

CONSTRUCTORS

**SISAL
DRYING PLANT**

Representatives

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

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Limited,
Part of London Bldg., London, E.C.3**BOVILL, MATHESON**

& CO.

Head Office:
ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET	P.O. Box 30
UGANDA	KAMPALA	" " 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA	" " 36
	TANGA	" " 112

MANAGING AGENTS*The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.*

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITEDMerchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA ELDORET KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITEDPlantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MANsion House 7471**DALGETY
& COMPANY LIMITED**

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

**ALSO AT
KENYA**

Mombasa

P.O. Box 20

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Tanga

P.O. Box 89

UGANDA

Kampala, Bombo Road

Head Office:

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET

LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams:

"Dalgety, Fen, London"

Telephone:

ROYAL 6666 (ten lines)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND**LESLIE & ANDERSON**

LIMITED

Head Office:

14, BILLITER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branches:

NAIROBI — MOMBASA — KAMPALA

TANZIBAR — DAR - ES - SALAAM

Agencies in MADAGASCAR at

TAMATAVE, TANANARIVE, TULEAR

PRODUCE IMPORTSCOTTON, OILSEEDS,
COFFEE, SPICES, Etc.**EXPORTS**

TEXTILES and HARDWARE

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi) LTD.

P.O. Box 1132 — NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya & Tanganyika Arabica Coffees

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & CO.,
4, CULLUM STREET, E.C.3

TILLEY REGD.

for every job!



TILLEY FLOODLIGHT
MODEL F.L.6
5,000 Candle Power
Supplied also with
Tripod Stand

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN
SPARES INTERCHANGEABLE

TABLE LAMP
T.L.106 214

"THE QUEEN"
300 Candle Power

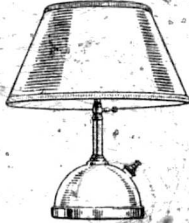


TABLE LAMP
T.L.136 164

"THE PRINCESS"
300 Candle Power

**TILLEY
RADIATOR**
MODEL R.1

Heat equal to
1 1/2 kilowatts



BRITISH MANUFACTURE

Write for details of ALL Tilley Products to :

THE TILLEY LAMP COMPANY LTD., HENDON, ENGLAND



ANTICORROSIIVE PAINT

TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT

ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC

TRADE

MARK

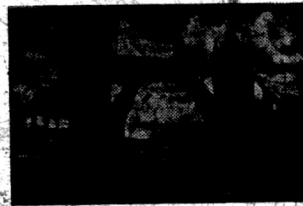
ETC

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

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

GRAMS: RAHTJENS PHONE LONDON



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND.
Offers from Manufacturers welcomed.

We buy for many Overseas
Clients and pay cash on
shipment.

The Country's Urgent Needs—
Convertibility of Exchange,
Free Trade and Sound Money.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

and
EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

General Agents:-

KELLER, BRYANT
and CO.,
943, Fenchurch Bldgs.,
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 8833

Telegrams: SCANEASTAF

Agents in East Africa:
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

You cannot afford breakdowns



CHRISTY & NORRIS
GRINDING MILLS

give

RELIABILITY & SERVICE

For full particulars write to —

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MWANZA

TANGA



On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikindao in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger journeys increased by 196% and freight tonnage by 76% over 1939. In 1948 the increases will be still greater.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect, and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers to the United Kingdom Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA?

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

TRAVEL IN RHODESIA

is an experience you will enjoy. There is a wealth of interest for the tourist, including the world-famed Victoria Falls, the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the mountains of the Umtali District, the Matopos, Game Reserves and Native life.

Train services are modern with fully equipped dining cars and comfortable sleeping accommodation. The Victoria Falls are less than 3 days from Cape Town, and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira.



RHODESIA RAILWAYS

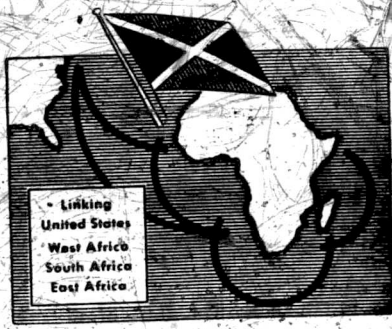
SISAL IN LINCOLN



Not exactly, but our technicians and producers, and our knowledge of every day sisal estate requirements would make it seem that we indeed grow 'Sisal in Lincoln'. For more than forty years we have been the only British Manufacturer of Fibre Extracting Machinery. We have made it a specialised study, and we know for that reason that our customers find that our equipment gives outstanding reliability for very moderate costs. Robey equipment includes: Fully Automatic Decorticators · Hand Fed Raspadors for small outputs · Brushing Machines · Diesel Power Units · Steam Engines and Boilers · Adequate Spare Parts Service. We are always glad to hear from old and new customers. Inquiries invited.

ROBEY & CO. LTD.

GLOBE WORKS, LINCOLN
 London Office: 11 Princes Street,
 Hanover Square, London, W.1.



• Linking
 United States
 West Africa
 South Africa
 East Africa

FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between **U.S.A.** and
EAST AFRICA

also between **U.S.A.** and **SOUTH AFRICA**

and between **U.S.A.** and **WEST AFRICA**

*General Agents
 in East Africa*

**STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
 AGENCIES, LTD.**

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

FARRELL LINES
 INCORPORATED

(formerly American South African Line, Inc.)
 26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

FOUNDED 1895

MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPE TOWN
Addis Ababa	Diredawa	Lourenco Marques	Salisbury
Aden	Djibouti	Malta	Senegal
Alexandria	Durban	Masawa	Shendi
Amoy	East London	Mikindani	Siaya
Asiab	Ellenburghville	Mogadishu	Suakin
Beira	El Obidi	Mombasa	Suez (Port Teffik)
Beirut	Et Suki	Mt. Mtwaru	Tanga
Benghazi	Genoa	Naples	Tobruk
Berbera	Gedaref	N'Gole	Tohat
Birmingham	Halla	Nelspruit	Trieste
Bloemfontein	Harar	Ondurman	Tripoli (Libya)
Bulawayo	Hawabito	Port Elizabeth	Tsananen
Calcutta	Hodeida	Port Said	Unjail
Chunna	Jeddah	Port Sudan	Vanice
Damascus	Johannesburg	Pretoria	Wadi Halfa
Dar-es-Salaam	Kampala	Rome	Wad Medani
Derna	Kuala Lumpur	Ruhr	Worcester C.P.
			Zanzibar
VANCOUVER	NEW YORK	MILAN	SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
 STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS,
 MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,
 AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

CVS-11A

UNION-CASTLE *Line*

to

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

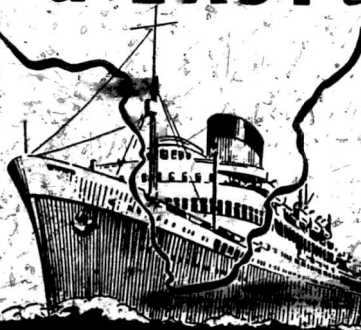
Royal Mail Service to
**CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
 EAST LONDON and DURBAN**

Via Madeira

(also for Lourenco Marques and Beira)

Sailing Southampton

Durban Castle	Nov. 3
Edinburgh Castle	Nov. 10
Winchester Castle	Nov. 17
Stirling Castle	Nov. 24



**ASCENSION, ST. HELENA, LOBITO,
 CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
 EAST LONDON, BEIRA, MAURITIUS
 AND LOURENCO MARQUES**

Sailing London

Rowellan Castle Nov. 9

PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN AND ADEN
 Sailing London

Braemar Castle Nov. 8

Dunnottar Castle Nov. 19

Head Office: 1, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South & East Africa
AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 27, 1949

Vol. 16 (New Series) No. 1308

6s. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES:

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

Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	231	Criticism of the Kenya Plans	236
Local Government in The Sudan	232	Letter to the Editor	237
Mr. A. J. Wakenhans Address	234	Mr. Negley Farson's Broadcast	238
Veterinary Vaccine Inquiry	235	Company Meeting	254-255
		Latest Mining News	256

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE of the British Commonwealth and Empire is that no member of the Civil Service may accept remuneration from any source except the Crown. That established practice is, of course, one of the main reasons for the high reputation for integrity which the Civil Services justly enjoy. Recognising that cases sometimes arise in which a community, or a section of it, may wish to mark appreciation of the special work done by an individual, the authorities have laid it down that no gift of value may be accepted by any civil servant, not even by the Governor of a Dependency, without express sanction—which in the case of the Colonies has to be that of the Secretary of State, and, fortunately from every standpoint, such sanction is very infrequently given. Indeed, it is very seldom sought, for the King's representatives in the Colonies have almost always dissuaded appreciative citizens from any intention to make them gifts of monetary value.

Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to pay a substantial honorarium to a senior official who will shortly retire. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to disclose that the executive committee of that association resolved some time ago to pay £1,750 to Mr. R. W. R. Miller, who has been both Director of Agriculture and Sisal Controller in Tanganyika—£750 to be paid next year after his final leave has expired, and the balance of £1,000 in the following year. The resolution, we are informed, states specifically that these payments are in recognition of his services to the industry. Now such services as he has rendered can have been given only while Mr. Miller was a servant of the Government and the public, who remunerated him in the customary way. In our view, therefore, he ought not to accept, or be allowed to accept, any form of payment from an industry which it was his duty to serve to the best of his ability, and we trust that this disclosure will lead to the immediate withdrawal of a proposal which ought never to have been made. That it should have been accepted by the executive committee of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is astonishing. Not less so is the fact that the record does not indicate that

It is against this background that we must examine the amazing decision of the Tanganyika

Members of the ten members of the executive present at the meeting objected to so strange and dangerous a precedent. If any member did protest, he was very ill advised not to vote against the motion, and not to insist on his attitude being noted in the minutes.

Even the committee itself is evidently aware that it is on a very delicate ground. Otherwise, why should the intention be to make the payments after the intended recipient has ceased to be Secretary of State or member of the Colonial Service? The only interpretation which we can put on such a plan is that it rests on the assumption that the Colonial Office will have no power to intervene once it has ceased to pay Mr. Miller his salary. That, fortunately, is not the case. A civil servant does not receive a pension by contractual right, but as an *ex gratia* payment from the Crown, which may withhold or vary the pension at the King's pleasure. In other words, at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Minister has therefore very effective means of intervention. He need merely rule that if payments of this kind are made and accepted, equivalent sums shall be deducted from the pension rate which would otherwise have been paid. Moreover, for the sake of the Colonial Service, we hope that such a ruling by the Secretary of State would be publicly

announced, not merely conveyed in private to the parties primarily concerned.

The sisal industry in Tanganyika Territory ought also to demand the fullest explanation of this whole matter. We suggest that the executive committee of the association should

Growers Should Probe Facts.

be pressed to circulate a written statement to all members well in advance of the next annual general meeting, so that the question may then be debated. If whatever case the executive can prepare in its own defence be not circulated in advance of that gathering, there will be a serious risk that some essential fact is withheld on the one side and overlooked on the other, that there will be misunderstanding on some point, or that inadequate time will be left for the searching questions which ought certainly to be put from the body of the hall. The members should have from their executive a frank account of this disturbing incident—for which we have known no parallel in thirty-five years of intimate contact with East and Central African affairs. We feel very strongly that this is a case for prompt action by the Secretary of State—for we regret to say that we have reason to believe that approaches made privately to the Government of Tanganyika by public-spirited residents have proved unavailing.

The Right Kind of Local Government

Dr. A. H. Marshall's Recommendations for the Sudan *

RIGHT DECISIONS on the form of local government and the pace of its introduction cannot be made the subject of departmental decisions.

A local authority must be capable of catering for several different kinds of services. Its constitution and method of working are therefore designed not as the ideal for any particular purpose, but to make a serviceable piece of machinery for many purposes. Of necessity a compromise, a local authority is open to attack from central departments, each of whom can put forward a case for a creation of its own, blurring in boundaries and constitution. There must therefore be a paramount authority to settle the nature of the compromise—the form of local authorities and the use to which they shall be put.

Division of the Government secretariat into civil, financial and legal sections needs some modification in its application to local government. There should be one department concerned with the general structure and supervision of local authorities. If ministers are

to be developed on the European model, the local government department could be part of a Ministry of Interior Affairs.

Present Method Confusing

The present method of dealing with the legal and financial work in separate compartments confuses the local authorities, wastes time in inter-departmental communication, and makes it less likely that an integrated policy will be evolved. Just as there should be one place where the major policy is made, so there should be one department to settle administrative policy in the light of all questions, general, legal and financial.

I would emphasize the close connexion between the legal and administrative aspects, especially in the formative years whilst the constitutions, model local laws, etc., are in the melting pot. The fusion of financial and general administration in one department for the purpose of dealing with local authorities need not in any way impair the overall control of the Financial Secretary, any more than the existence of a Finance Branch in the Ministry of Health in England destroys the grip of the British Treasury.

Establishment of a system of local government means that the State will in future divide the work of govern-

* Being extracts from the "Report on Local Government in the Sudan," submitted to the Sudan Government by Dr. A. H. Marshall, city treasurer of Coventry.

ment between that to be retained in the hands of the central Government and that to be administered by self-elected autonomous local authorities. The aims of the State will thus come to be attained in a different manner. Central departments responsible for services to be transferred wholly or partly, now or in future, will be involved in something of a revolution in departmental thinking.

At present a local authority tends to be regarded by the central departments as a conservative body unsuitable for the carrying out of modern services. The local authorities I visualize are of a different order. They will be equipped with proper executive machinery before they are allowed to take over services. They must be trusted by the central departments, who should in future be prepared to allow many decisions now made at the centre to be made at the circumference.

Governments Assume Too Many Duties

Governments to-day tend to assume more duties than they can discharge. This danger is present in the Sudan in connexion with the establishment of local government—the effort which departments have been able to spare for the local government which has already been embraced is insufficient, and will be woefully so for any elaboration of the system. It is for every Government to decide for itself what shall, however reluctantly, be left undone. Unless local government can be given during the transitional period a high priority in manpower, no further development should be undertaken.

Though a good system of local self-government should eventually bring improved services more responsive to local needs, a greater sense of public responsibility among the inhabitants, and economic growth through the operation of a single agency for most local services, there will be a transitional period when the cost of the services may be higher than before.

The policy of the Government can be shortly stated as the setting up of a network of autonomous local authorities side by side with the recently established Assembly.

Pyramidism, i.e., making the central Government the apex of a pile of authorities beginning with village councils and passing upwards through local district and province councils, each layer being subject to the layer above, has been rejected. I am therefore absolved from the task of arguing the pros and cons of this much-discussed subject. Of the rightness of the decision I am entirely convinced. To confuse the administration of local services with the cross-currents of national politics in the Sudan at the present time would have been unwise and possibly even disastrous.

Exclude Politics

May the setting up of machinery for local government which is, in engineering terms, in parallel with that of the central Government rather than in series with it, delay for many years the intrusion of national politics into local administration—a sphere in which politics has so little relevance, and yet can do so much damage. I can think of no greater boon to a country about to face a period of constitutional adjustment than that of a stable and steady local administration, sufficiently insulated to ensure that convulsions at the centre are not immediately transmitted to the periphery.

Local government must not be stereotyped. Though the basic structure must be the same throughout the country, there must be sufficient flexibility to allow for the wide divergence of conditions in the Sudan, and to permit of modifications from time to time without excessive formality. In the words of the late Sir Douglas Newbold, "Suggestions should be directed towards the discovery not of a cast-iron model but of some rough uniformity and machinery."

New powers should be granted piecemeal to local authorities as they show themselves capable of assuming additional responsibility.

Local authorities should be given the greatest possible freedom—including the opportunity to make mistakes which is compatible with the national interest. In particular, they should be allowed to meet all the communal needs of the area not met by other agencies. They would thus not necessarily be confined to the traditional duties of local authorities in Europe and America, and would not be hampered by the rigid application of the concepts of local government transferred accidentally into English local government during the last century.

The task of the central Government in a country which varies so much in conditions is particularly difficult, demanding flexibility of control and catholicity of outlook. Any independence and direct access to the Member (i.e., Minister) of convenience at the centre would be fatal to the ideal of local self-government.

Kenya and Sudan Compared

Not can the attitude of the central departments to local authorities be standardized; the smaller authority, with its limited resources and relatively inexperienced staff, will need more help than its larger neighbour.

One or two persons, who will ultimately move out to the provinces, may be needed centrally to assist the chief inspector during the next few years. I assume that the audit staff will be separate from the inspectorate. This is not essential. I found that in Kenya the inspector, who has a measure of independence and direct access to the Member (i.e., Minister) in case of difficulty, carries out both the audit and inspection duties.

The advantage of the Kenya method are that it avoids overlapping, it is simpler, it is better understood by the local authorities, who cannot always distinguish between financial and other points. It is economical in travelling time (an important matter), and it warrants the appointment of more senior officers.

The disadvantage is that from the point of view of financial control the inspector's attention may be diverted from his primary duty of ensuring the regularity of the councils' financial transactions and the correctness of its accounts. Moreover, the kind of relationship desirable between the local authorities and the inspectorate differs from that which should exist between the auditor and local authority. The ideal is separation of the duties.

Persons, especially inspectors, having contact with local authorities should be thoroughly trained. Nothing brings a department into contempt more quickly than to send out an officer who is merely learning his job at the expense of the local authorities.

Most Disturbing Feature

The most disturbing feature of the present local government arrangements in the Sudan is the insufficiency of staff in the Secretariat for the task of inaugurating and guiding a system of local government.

No one coming to the Sudan with a mandate to devise a scheme of local government could fail to contemplate with misgiving the small and constantly changing staff with which the Assistant Civil Secretary (Local Government) is provided. Accordingly, I made after my first five weeks an interim report to the Civil Secretary, in the course of which I remarked that "unless more officials can be found for local government work in the central departments, it will be some years before an effective local government can be introduced."

Since that time I have acquired a first-hand knowledge of conditions in the Sudan, and have now the benefit of a visit to Kenya, a country not to be compared with the Sudan in area and diversity of conditions and problems, yet with a local government section of the Secretariat much stronger numerically.

I am now convinced that it is not merely a question of an interval of "some years before local government can be introduced," but that unless the Secretariat position can be corrected, not only can no steps be taken towards the establishment of a local government system, but that some of the steps already taken must be retraced. There are already 42 warranted local authorities and nearly 1,000 Native courts of various kinds. So congested is the section that a hall has been called in more than one branch of work.

The staff needs to be of the highest calibre, since not only local authorities but also district commissioners, and even provincial governors, are to look to them for guidance during the formative years. They should be drawn from the personnel of the political service, which has not only a broad outlook but an intimate knowledge of the divergent conditions.

The local government machine capable of being operated and supervised entirely by Sudanese officers is to be created within a reasonable time, it will pay the country not to apply the policy of Sudanization of posts too strictly to the local government section during the years of initiation and foundation laying.

The senior posts should be filled with the most suitable men available, and they will have to be British for the time being. The more junior posts should be filled by young, capable and keen Sudanese who could be expected within a reasonable time to take a progressively increasing share of the more senior work.

Only a relatively few persons can actually participate in the work of local government. In highly developed countries, by means of the Press and otherwise, all the inhabitants, however, can take an interest. In the Sudan, except in the towns, this position will not be achieved for some time.

Importance of Village Councils

How can this deficiency be remedied? The answer is in the village council, which acts as rallying point for local interest, may serve as an electoral college, checks autocratic action on the part of officials (be they tribal or local government), voices local opinion, wants and desires, is responsible

for welfare work, collects funds for such local projects as village halls, helps the authorities in the promotion of better agricultural methods and health habits, forces the weight of public opinion on the recalcitrant citizen to perform his public duties, and when it has shown that it is of the right calibre carries out simple services as agent for the local authority. A town committee is a more advanced scale.

Because one of the main purposes of the village council or town committees would be to make people conscious of local government, there should be the closest ties between these subordinate authorities and the fully fledged local authorities. I suggest that each local authority appoint an officer or officers to set such committees in motion and keep them on the right lines. This officer should be given a short course of training. He need not be highly educated so long as he is literate.

Fear in Africa Capitalized by Communists

Place of the Groundnut Scheme in East African Development

IN EVERY SPHERE OF AFRICAN ENDEAVOUR,

whether it be Colonial official or missionary, technician or administrator, settler or business man, there is fear of the breakdown of tribal traditions and discipline, with nothing to take their place; of chronic famine arising from the decreasing productivity of the soil and the concurrent increase in population; of the naturally impatient desire of the black man to advance, and consequent inter-racial hostility.

So deep is the fear that concern for the future goes far beyond selfish interests—of what might happen to one's mission, farm, or job, or even one's flag. To those who have lived and worked for long in Africa, the uppermost fear is what will happen to Africa and her people if things drift on this course much longer.

Injecting Discontent into Africa

All this must be welcomed by the Communists, whose aims everywhere are pressed most where there is poverty, unrest, hunger and weakness. To my knowledge, in this country they are seeing to it that further turbulence of spirit and discontent are injected into Africa. But this should add zest and not dismay to our determination, as individuals as well as the responsible nations, to meet the present challenge.

The very basis of the problem is economic; all else must fall if this foundation is insecure. No one can deny that the economies of Africa depend on an increased production of wealth. In Africa this means agriculture.

Improvement in peasant forms of agriculture will take a very long time; the most effective means lie in extending with modern equipment the cultivable areas which at present lie unused because there is no water to drink and the land is covered with jungle.

While Central Africa lacks the resources to provide such equipment, and there is little or no experience of such development, the groundnut scheme has provided the opportunity and the means to rectify such a situation. Even in the short period of its operation, new knowledge and techniques for the clearance of bush, provision of water, building of houses and roads, management of tropical soils, the kind and use of mechanized implements, and human relationships are emerging which should be applicable later to general development of tropical Africa. The scheme can therefore be regarded as a pioneer development project, and so a great experiment. Here I would emphasize that the problems

of large-scale development do not emerge until large-scale operations are undertaken.

An important aim of the project is to determine rotations for the large-scale production of grain as well as vegetable oil. It will take several years before the significant results of the experimental work started in the first season of operations are available and can be applied. But the answer should be forthcoming in good time to help Africa out of the chaotic condition into which she is bound to fall so long as she is so largely dependent on peasant agriculture and existing areas of production.

It should not be thought for one moment that peasant agriculture will be replaced by large mechanized farms. Peasant farming will continue as the most common form of agriculture at least for many years to come.

In my view, however, the economic, food, land and social problems of Africa can never be solved without supplementary forms of large-scale agriculture, such as the groundnut scheme. The Sudan without its Gezira scheme, Tanganyika without its sisal industry, or Kenya without its settlers' production would all be in a parlous condition.

Human Interests

The human interests involved in the groundnut scheme and the accelerated development of Africa in general will undoubtedly turn out to be of far greater magnitude than the tremendous engineering, technical and management problems which we are at last beginning to overcome. The attitude of the African to such economic development is bound to be mixed; this will depend locally on the place he is capable of taking in the scheme, and we are providing training as well as every practicable opportunity for the African to show his ability.

I have been sustained through all the difficulties and disappointments which the groundnut scheme has encountered by the belief that it is as necessary for Africa's own advance as it is essential to Britain—although not many Africans can be expected to agree with that yet, and no amount of talk will convince them. Only when they begin to realize the forward march in the development of Africa which must inevitably follow upon such large-scale operations as the groundnut scheme shall I feel happy about the future of the African Colonies.

Christmas Mail

THE LATEST DATE for posting Christmas mail (surface) to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is Tuesday, November 15.

Being an abbreviated report of an address recently given by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, a director of the Overseas Food Corporation, and at one time Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika.

Strong Condemnation of Senior Officials

Findings of High Commission's Committee of Inquiry

WHILST DR. E. G. WHITE, Director of the East African Veterinary Research Organization, was no doubt a victim of circumstances, his inexperience of tropical diseases and the Colonial set-up, his general lack of a sense of urgency and direction, materially contributed to the breakdown of biological products and loss of confidence in the organization. As director he must therefore accept the responsibility for the present position, with the proviso that his assistant director, Mr. W. B. C. Danks, with over 20 years' experience, did little to alleviate it.

Such is the finding of the committee of inquiry, comprising of Sir Donald Simpson (chairman), Dr. R. Alexander, Dr. J. Carmichael, Major E. de V. Joyce and Dr. D. A. Skan, which was appointed by the East Africa High Commission to report upon the causes of the failure of K.A.G. (Kabete) attenuated goat virus and other vaccines prepared at the Kabete laboratory, Kenya. All sittings were held in private.

Summary Conclusions

An extract from a report made by Mr. R. Daubney, a former Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, gives the history of the trouble. Much of the committee's report is highly technical, but the following is a brief summary of the findings.

Evidence left no doubt that K.A.G. vaccine prepared in Kabete was responsible for initiating outbreaks of virulent rinderpest.

Failure of the blackquarter vaccine to confer immunity was admitted and confirmed, but in no case was the vaccine *per se* responsible for any deaths of cattle. The deficiency in the product has been remedied.

There is no evidence that the anthrax vaccine was responsible for any mortality, but in isolated instances it did fail to produce immunity.

There was no reason to believe that the standard of efficiency of the pleuro-pneumonia vaccine had not been maintained.

Evidence indicated that the bluetongue vaccine might be more dangerous than a natural outbreak of the disease. Attention to new methods of production was recommended.

Proper Precautions Not Taken

The fifth term of reference was to consider whether proper precautions were taken to ensure that the Kabete farms were kept free from outside infection. On this point the report states: "After making full allowance for inadequate finance and for the fact that the E.A.V.R.O. took over an organization which was suffering from war-time decline, we are of the opinion that the answer to the term of reference is 'No'."

The committee thought that qualified scientific and technical officers were insufficient in number for the efficient performance of the work required of them, and considered it unfortunate that most of the senior and experienced officers were away at the same time.

Although there was no increase in the demand for biological products over the previous years, the newly appointed director of the E.A.V.R.O. would, it is suggested, have been well advised to limit production to those to which he could devote adequate attention and supervision. In the event financial considerations overruled a more cautious approach, and the desire to obtain revenue was given an exaggerated importance.

The official in charge of the production of K.A.G. had to perform many extraneous duties, which should have been carried out by a member of the non-scientific

staff. It appeared that the appointment of an improper research officer, who was entirely responsible for the efficiency and safety of potentially dangerous material, should be diverted from his essential duties.

The report continues—

Multiple Control

One of the gravest defects of the whole organization was that of multiple control. During the period under review there were three independent authorities occupying the laboratory buildings and using the Kabete farms and outbuildings, together with the animals and equipment.

The position was complicated by the fact that the two senior officials, namely the Director of the E.A.V.R.O. and the Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya, were each responsible to a different authority, the East Africa High Commission and the Government of Kenya respectively, each with its separate administration and separate finances. The position was further complicated by the fact that the laboratory and farms were the property of the Kenya Veterinary Department, while E.A.V.R.O. was spending money upon plant improvements as were effected.

It is, however, appreciated by the Director of the E.A.V.R.O. that to build a large research organization on a foundation no more secure than the personal friendship between two directors is not entirely satisfactory, and it was evident that such a state of affairs must lead to an ill-defined but nevertheless present undercurrent of antagonism—E.A.V.R.O. versus Kenya—as the two organizations were in competition for existing facilities.

Lack of Morale and Confidence

All these considerations have led both to lack of morale within the organization and to loss of confidence without. The loss of confidence extends not only to cattle-owners, both European and African, but to the professional officers who have to rely upon Kabete for their biological products.

So far as the Masai in Kenya are concerned, they seem to have realized that the breakdown was an occurrence which is not likely to recur, and their confidence in K.A.G. thus gained over many years, has not been seriously shaken. But the loss of confidence by European farmers and by veterinary officers in the three territories can be restored only by time and the supply of safe and reliable products.

Among recommendations by the committee are the following:

It is noted that as from April 19, 1949, complete control over all operations at Kabete was invested in the Kenya Government, who forthwith resumed full responsibility for the farm, the whole of the Kabete area, and the manufacture and issue of biological products. We wish to record our full concurrence with the action taken and recommend that the arrangements made, in particular the allocation of responsibility, should continue as an interim measure.

Immediate plans should be made to ensure a regular supply of cattle and goats whose susceptibility and freedom from intercurrent infection are more reliable. This should be done in consultation with the Field Veterinary Organization, the Meat Marketing Board, and the Farmers' Union.

One veterinary research officer should be detailed and specifically instructed to regard all phases of K.A.G. production as his major responsibility, and this work should have a prior claim upon his time.

A second officer should be instructed similarly to assume responsibility for, and give first priority to, aspects of rinderpest work entailing the use of known or suspected virulent virus.

We accept the principle that the manufacture of biological products and long-range research should be on an East African basis, but it has become increasingly evident that Kabete will in the not-distant future become unsuitable as a centre for this work. We recommend therefore that plans be made to transfer these activities to an appropriate area on the Muguga site,

where it is visualized that the latest modern equipment and buildings will be erected. Care should be taken to see that adequate ground is ear-marked for the site. The production of biologicals should be closely integrated with research on the disease concerned.

"In the meantime it is evident that certain investigations should be made as to the herd immunity of cattle inoculated with K.A.G. in 1946, 1947 and 1948, more especially in the settled areas where serum was simultaneously injected. This is a function of the Field Veterinary Service and is necessary in order to obtain an overall picture of the state of immunity to rinderpest in East Africa. With a view to restoring confidence, we recommend that this be taken in hand as early as possible.

"The manufacture of biologicals will remain the responsibility of the Kenya Government until the Muguga site is com-

pletely equipped and ready to be taken over. We realize that this will probably take several years, but in the interim period the development of the Muguga site should be pressed forward. Interchange of personnel and co-operation between Muguga and Kabete staffs and between the regional territorial and other laboratories should be encouraged.

"We recommend that a suitable person for the services of an experienced officer of Government, the farming community, and the profession should be obtained in order to launch the future activities of E.A.V.R.O. and the manufacture of biologicals on a sound inter-territorial basis. As a deputy to this officer we recommend that a young man with suitable qualifications be appointed as an understudy who would take over in due course the machine when working completely satisfactorily."

Kenya Criticism of Kenya Electors' Union

"Kenya Plan Evades Many Vital Issues"

STRONG CRITICISM of the Kenya Electors' Union has appeared editorially in the *Kenya Weekly News*, Nakuru, which has generally supported that body.

The "Kenya Plan" which the union has published (and salient passages from which were recently quoted in our columns) is charged with evading "too many vital issues to be regarded as a plan for Kenya." The document, which has taken three years to produce, is also described as lacking precision.

From the leading article we quote the following passages:

"Perhaps the most disappointing section of the booklet is that which deals with African affairs. The aim of policy is the 'creation of a contented, prosperous, and progressive African community, which we propose to achieve by leadership and by the formulation of a comprehensive and coherent plan along the lines shown in the diagram on page 38.' The diagram is an ambitious and most worthy blue-print for African development. It includes some very high-sounding phrases and some aims—such as old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, mass literacy, universal education, a modernized outlook, self-reliant, selective, and soundly informed, responsible government, and so on—which will take scores of years and millions of money to achieve.

Utopia

"Here, indeed, is Utopia, but no inkling of the way, financial or otherwise, of getting there, except by the mystic word 'leadership'.

"It is strange to note the reference in the diagram to responsible government, as this section states: 'We cannot, however, share the views of those remote theorists who seek to impose upon the African a political development which in reality can only be a rick's progress. We do not deny the right of any African with merit and ability to reach the highest position, but we do contend that the first problems confronting the African are economic. The African will not solve them by playing at high politics. We oppose those who see self-government for the African and by the African as a practicable possibility within any foreseeable future.'

"It is unfortunate that nowhere in Kenya Plan is there any reference to the development of local government institutions in the Native areas. In consequence, the African reader can be pardoned if he feels again the sense of 'ceaseless frustration'.

"Surely it is obvious that there will not be a 'contented, prosperous and progressive African community' unless the Africans can be persuaded to co-operate to the fullest extent towards a solution of the complex agrarian problems of the Native areas. That means a greater sense of responsibility, which means in turn a steady growth of local government by Africans in the Native areas.

"Already certain local Native councils have made remarkable progress. They have shown a credible degree of civic responsibility and a readiness to levy taxes for local services. This paper has long supported the view of the Joint Committee of Parliament in 1931 that no policy should be adopted which would make a Central African Council impossible.

"So long as all the major measures affecting the daily lives of Africans are enacted by Legislative Council, so long will Africans press more and more for increased representation on it. In consequence, the ambitions of the ablest Africans are diverted towards Legislative Council and away from the Native councils which provide them with a far greater opportunity to mould, in the grace of time, the political forms best suited to their needs to their talents.

Political Advancement for Africans

"It is impossible to deny all opportunity of political advance to the African. If we set aside—as we must, the idea of self-government in Kenya for the African by the African, if we discard, as we must, quantitative democracy—the counting of noses—for qualitative democracy, we must define our proposals with greater clarity and precision than has yet been achieved, and set before the African the political goals which he can reach by merit and ability.

"We are told that a complete plan in regard to the constitution was unanimously adopted in committee at the annual conference last May, but we are told nothing of that plan.

"Critics will reasonably ask why there should be secrecy in a matter of this nature. Suspicions will be aroused, and the demagogues will lose no chance of spreading tales of some Machiavellian and selfish design on the part of the settlers. Suspicion, states Mr. Farson, eats like a canker at the souls of Africans. This secrecy is surely a certain way of exacerbating the canker. Moreover, the mass of the European community who were not in committee, cannot be expected to support constitutional proposals of which they know nothing.

"One is left with the feeling that constitutional proposals which are shy of publicity are unlikely to gain the support of the public opinion which alone can make them effective. Nor is there any indication of how it is proposed to implement the principle of qualitative democracy. However much support be evoked by the principle, nothing will be achieved so long as we evade a clear definition of the means whereby we intend to apply it.

Basis of Local Taxation

"We are told that 'the development of local government is a keystone in our policy, and we believe that it is essential to the creation of a stable State'.

"That is all very well, but again it evades the crux of the issue, which is the form of local taxation. There is likely to be overwhelming support for the principle of an extension of the responsibilities of local government, but it is idle to pretend that it can be achieved without local taxation. If the local taxation is 'not to duplicate central taxation'—whatever that loose phrase may mean—and is not to be levied on productive land, what is it to be? On what basis is local taxation to be placed?

"There are 10 methods by which the Union intends to pursue its policy. At first reading these 10 methods hardly suggest that they have the power to move the mountains which must be moved; nevertheless, the sum total of their power and influence is great, and if the European community in East Africa were to achieve unity of purpose, their power could move more mountains than is commonly realized."

"Our aim must be free and compulsory education for all, of whatever colour. The churches cannot meet the full need of Africans for education in all its stages."
—The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Selling East African Sisal Negotiations in the United States

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Your comment on East African matters is invariably well informed and fair. I was therefore surprised on my return to London to read the leader note in your issue of September 15 on "Selling Sisal for Dollars."

You stated that the United States Government "invited an East African sisal delegation" to Washington in September "to negotiate a long-term contract for the purchase of sisal for stockpiling," and you unfortunately referred to a Kenya delegation as representative of the East African sisal industry.

You pointed out that, as a statutory body, the marketing committee of the Kenya Sisal Board was in a position to enter into such a contract, and that, by contrast, the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association (known as "Tasma"), "being a voluntary association and representing only a part of the Tanganyika production," cannot do so, "especially as its members can at any time withdraw from the association." You also said that, when a representative of Tasma visited Washington in July, the United States Government refrained from buying, simply because Tasma "did not seem to have adequate control of the Tanganyika output." Tanganyika's misfortune was therefore, you suggested, Kenya's opportunity.

On all this I have the following comments:—

(1) Membership of Tasma is entirely voluntary, but all members are legally bound for a period of years to sell their sisal through the association and to honour all contracts entered into by Tasma on their behalf. The necessary legal safeguards were drawn by our solicitors.

(2) Tasma controls the output of 70% of the Tanganyika sisal estates, amounting to over 60% of the total output. This constitutes Tasma the largest operator in the world in British East African sisal, and has in practice made it possible for them to implement any contracts, whether for current or future delivery.

(3) Contrary to what you state, the American Government have made their most important purchases of British East African sisal from Tasma, and so have the United States authorities representing the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in the Far East, the relative equivalent hard currency figures of these sales in terms of sterling to date being over £3,000,000 Tasma contracts and under £600,000 for all other East African sellers.

(4) The delegation did not represent the sisal industry of East Africa, but of Kenya only, which controls something over 20 per cent. of the total East African sisal production. I had previously consulted in Washington both the British and United States authorities, and Tasma was aware of the attitude of the Washington authorities and made its contracts accordingly. It is true that in certain quarters sanguine hopes were entertained of long-term commodity contracts. A proposal to discuss a long-term contract with the United States Government emanated from Kenya, and the delegation was as a result received in Washington, but the visit certainly did not arise as the result of the inability of my association to meet the American requirements. Nor was it regarded as representing the East African sisal industry. In the event, the objects of the delegation have not yet been realized.

(5) My colleagues in Tasma are determined on the success of producers' marketing, and in this we have the loyal support of the majority of Tanganyika sisal growers, and are willing to co-operate with all other sisal

producers. I think it is recognized that our organization, including both our marketing and our finance companies, has so far rendered efficient service to the producer, and has made a not inconsiderable contribution to stabilization of the sisal industry of East Africa.

Tasma is a producer's association, and so is the Kenya Sisal Board. Our objects are identical, viz. to safeguard the interests of, and to ensure a satisfactory deal for, the primary producer.

The effect of your note might have been to drive a wedge between us, but it has not succeeded and it cannot succeed. I feel sure that you will take steps to rectify the matter in the interests of good will within this important industry, and also from the point of view of the business integrity and good name of my association.

Yours faithfully,

E. F. HITCHCOCK,
Chairman, TASMA.

Our Comments

There was, of course, no question of impugning the business integrity of Tasma or of "driving a wedge" between sisal producers in Kenya and Tanganyika. On the contrary, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has consistently urged the advisability of treating primary producing industries on an East African basis, not territorially, and if harmony and full co-operation throughout the sisal industry can be achieved, first in Tanganyika and then throughout East Africa, we should be delighted.

We are glad to make it clear, by publication of the letter of the chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association (a limited liability company, not a co-operative society) that members of Tasma cannot withdraw from the association at any time, but are legally bound to sell their output through that body for a period of years. It is a pity that this important point has not been more widely understood hitherto. We have ample evidence that leading sellers of sisal in Kenya and London, certain official quarters, and at any rate some merchants and spinners in this country, and some interested people in the United States were under the impression that members could withdraw at will from Tasma.

In fact, our statement to that effect was based on information received from a responsible source, and it was checked with three other friends in the sisal industry before publication. All were under the misapprehension which Mr. Hitchcock has now removed. Evidently Tasma needs to explain itself more fully to the trade.

Nobody who knows the energy and salesmanship of our correspondent will imagine that he has allowed opportunities to escape his notice. His own recent visit to Japan—the first paid to that country since the war by any representative of East African sisal growers, we believe—and the three visits he has paid this year to the U.S.A. are indications of his search for business.

The fact that Tasma's sales to the U.S. Government and Japan have totalled £3,000,000 is impressive; but as Kenya sales (presumably that Colony provides almost all the rest of the sisal mentioned as sold to the U.S.A.) have been worth £600,000, and her output is only about one-fifth that of Tanganyika, the proportionate sales are almost exactly equal.

Overleaf we publish an exclusive report on the recent mission to the United States and Canada of representatives of the Kenya sisal industry. It will be seen that the report scarcely bears out Mr. Hitchcock's statement that the objects of the delegation have not yet been realized. One object, a short-term sale, has been achieved; the other, a long-term contract, may be realized.—Ed., E.A. & R.]

Kenya Sisal for the U.S.A.

Hopes of a Long-Term Contract

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to state that the Kenya sisal delegation sold some 5,500 tons of fibre to the United States Government for stockpiling purposes when recently in Washington. Shipments will be completed between January and June next, and the price agreed bears favourable comparison with ruling market rates. The transaction represents a value of approximately £600,000.

In commercial circles in London and political quarters in the United States there has been much discussion lately of the possibility of forward sales for a period of years of various commodities produced by the Dominions and Colonies. Some members of the Government are known to have emphasized in their talks with American leaders that forward purchasing of staple commodities would introduce a valuable stabilizing factor. While some representatives of the State Department and other branches of the American Administration accepted and advocated the argument, there is reason to believe that it is losing ground as a result of persistent attack from members of Congress, large sections of the Press, and some commercial leaders.

Stockpiling over a Period of Years

For strategic reasons in particular, however, the United States Government recognize the desirability of increasing their stockpile of sisal, and whatever may happen in regard to some of the other commodities about which there have been discussions, news received from the United States by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggests that a purchase over a period of years of a substantial tonnage of Kenya sisal is by no means unlikely.

Establishment of a price formula fair to buyer and seller alike is inevitably difficult in such cases, but a useful starting-point might be provided by those contracts placed by the Ministry of Food with Dominion and Colonial Governments which specify that in any annual or other period of review the price shall not rise or fall by more than, say, 10% of that which ruled in the previous comparative period.

Some such basis might well be adopted in a long-term sisal contract with the U.S.A., and the formula would presumably take account of the average world price over the period not only of East African sisal, but of some other hard fibres the prices of which are normally related to those of the East African product.

Gifted African Musician

ELISABETHVILLE has a famous Native choir of 200 voices, the Singers of the Copper Cross, under their most gifted instructor, Father Lamoral, of the Catholic Mission there, said Mr. Hugh Tracey in a recent broadcast talk from Lusaka. He added: "With him is one of the most advanced African musicians and composers, Joseph Kiwele, who has composed many religious songs and a mass—a brilliant piece of work in which he has managed to retain so much of the African idiom that it falls naturally into the mouths of his Native choir. We recorded this and two songs which had recently been sung in the great cathedral, accompanied by drums. Both were magnificent and stirring pieces of music. The choir is so well trained that, in my experience, there is nothing in the Rhodesias or the Union which compares with their singing."

"To most Baganda families progress means the amassing of more and more money and lands. The result is increasing material prosperity and increasing moral breakdown."—Dr. W. R. Billington.

The Real Glory of Mombasa

Mr. Negley Farson's Broadcast

THE MODERN PORT OF MOMBASA, Kilindini is one of the most spacious and beautiful along the East Coast of Africa, said Mr. Negley Farson in his broadcast talk in the Home Service on Monday evening.

He said, *intra alia*—

"It can shelter the largest convoys that could ever put to sea. It is smoking with the stacks of cargo ships and passenger liners from all over the world. It has deep-water quays capable of handling such great ships as the ILE DE FRANCE. To-day it has been made a permanent British naval base, and will have its own warship. It is one of the key parts of Britain's strategy.

But for the real glory of Mombasa lies in the Arab life in and around the Old Port. The narrow streets, stone-paved, huge doors of paneled teak, with brass studs, centuries old—doors that were old even as Speke and Burton entered them to outfit for their trip into Darkest Africa.

Fierce activity centres around the dhows, loading and unloading shark, salt, rugs, dates, burlap bags of frankincense. Tough Arab seamen stroll casually through it all, the slender, aristocratic dhow-masters from Oman wearing J-shaped golden daggers in their belts. This is Romance, colourful, virile, and spicy as you could ever hope to find in all the Seven Seas.

Gentlemanly Dhow-Masters

"These dhow-masters are great gentlemen. Any white man suffering from a *pukka sahib* complex is due for a shock if he attempts to talk down to this kind of 'Native' (I put that in quotation marks). These frail-looking men, so astonishingly unlike their piratical crews, fare aristocrats to their finger tips. Lean, fine grained, never having had to do a day's physical labour in all their lives, they have a philosophy acquired by sailing lying on the rich Persian rugs of their high poops, covered by nothing but the brilliant stars by which they used to navigate, and still could, though to-day all the big dhows carry modern instruments.

These Arabian dhow-masters were trading with the African coast in the days of the early Greeks. Throughout the centuries, just as they are to-day, these dhows, with their great lateen sails, have come westward on the wings of the north-north-east monsoon, which blows steadily from December to February, traded a few months in Africa, beached and repaired themselves in Zanzibar, and then sailed back to their home ports, or with cargoes for India, on the steady wind of the south-south-west monsoon.

"It is 1,600 miles from Mombasa to Aden, 2,100 to Muscat, 500 in a straight line to Bombay. Once they have set their sails they seldom have to change them until they reach their port of destination. Think what a sensuous delight that must be—driving for 35 days, sails pulling, spray flying, across the Arabian Sea—for a dhow can leave 12 knots in her wake. And the age of the dhow is not ended. The largest sailing ships being built anywhere in the world to-day are now being laid down off the little walled town of Kuwait in the Persian Gulf.

"Their crews are without doubt the most ferociously tough yet good-natured set of sea ruffians I have ever met. They have hands like grappling-hooks, with fingers like thole-pins."

K.A.R. Reunion

THE SECOND ANNUAL REUNION DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Force Officers' Dinner Club will be held in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on Friday, December 9, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Particulars may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Captain R. S. N. Mans, c/o T.A. Centre, 2 Jamaica Road, London, S.E.16.



Model 827
Belt driven

Model M.3000
Belt driven

Model 679
Electrically
driven

Model 676
Steam driven

Model H.3000
Diesel driven

TO THE FOUR CORNERS of the earth Evans have sent their pumps in ever increasing numbers since the foundation of the company in 1816. The aggregate installed capacity of Evans pumping equipment must exceed that of any other manufacturer. This long experience and wide knowledge may be of use to you. If the Evans Catalogues are not already on your shelves we shall welcome the opportunity to send you a set. Please write to Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd., Wolverhampton, England, London Office : 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Joseph & Sons
EVANS
& SONS (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
LONDON OFFICE: 32, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

MR. ATTLEE'S STATEMENT

"The first impression of Mr. Attlee's statement must be of grave disquiet. The savings proposed, not a few of them courageous and rightly directed, cannot but be reckoned too small to be of any effect. A sudden cessation of a proclamation of the kind would be a roundings of our own affairs, and have seemed to be a very good opportunity for a more serious picture is a more serious picture has called for. On the abundant need for a more serious picture from every industry and every worker, the Government has nothing to give but an exhortation."—*The Times*.

"The Prime Minister's statement bewildered the House of Commons. Members had come expecting to hear a plan; they were given only a sketch so slight and vague that nobody could form a definite idea either of the effect or of the relevance to the crisis of the Government's proposals as a whole. The impression of the statement is highly unfortunate. One main cause of our troubles is lack of confidence. All, at home and abroad, were looking for indications of competent and courageous leadership. They were not to be found. If anything were needed to show that Ministers have been living in a fool's paradise it is provided by this statement, so obviously scratched together in a hurry. A cut of £130 millions in current expenditure—and that not until 1950-51—on a total of £3,300 million is trifling. On these figures there is absolutely no chance of the reductions in taxation which are indispensable for the provision of incentives to all classes. There is no trace of leadership in the proposals, no sign of using to the times, no matching of words by deeds. The Government are still drifting."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Mr. Attlee has a gift for anticlimax, and he exercised it yesterday. The nation was keyed up for drastic treatment. Instead, it received a Fabian prescription, perhaps ineffective in its limited objective, but lacking in human impact and imparting no stimulus to individual effort. Time and time again the Labour leaders, to the roll of warning drums and in full battle array, have sallied forth to drive the wolf from the door. But they never grapple with the beast. They stomp a foot and cry 'Shoo!' Then they wonder why the animal comes back again. The Prime Minister has given the people neither the incentive nor the inspiration to work harder. The Government is gambling on points."—*News Chronicle*.

BACKGROUND TO

"Instead of a sonorous boom from the one-ton bell, the nation hears a noise rather like the tinkling of a pebble in a tin can. The nation was braced, tensed for heroic deeds. They have not come. Once again the Government have run away from a grave situation. Once again the Prime Minister has been a timid, hesitant, when he would have been bold and trenchant. The people sink back, relaxed and unalarmed. What's all the fuss about? Where's the crisis? Such is the attitude of mind encouraged by our weak-kneed Government. They have staged this kind of let-down several times since 1947, and with what result? Another crisis will come in six months or a year. The fact that economies have again become necessary is evidence of the dire and utter failure of this Government to face realities. Now they have failed to measure up even to their own failure. What a fatuous jumbling with the destinies of a great nation. What an exhibition of futility and funk! What a way to run a country!"—*Daily Mail*.

"The Government's plans are grossly insufficient, and none of the cuts will have any but the smallest effect until next year. Mr. Attlee has made a molehill out of a mountain. Faced with a crisis which in general estimation is largely due to having attempted too much too quickly—the Prime Minister in the convertibility crisis of 1947 said that was our trouble—the Government, after hasty and apparently heated cogitation, can produce a programme which cuts down the demand on the economy by only £250 millions. That is 6.5% of the estimated current Government expenditure above and below the line, or 2.5% of the estimated national income. This is apparently the most that Socialist internal political stresses allow. The whole programme is a confession of failure. The figures are merely a façade to conceal the Government's weakness from the country."—*Financial Times*.

"Terrible things we were led to expect. It was going to be tragic, cruel. But it had to be done, and Attlee was the man to do it. Then up stood Attlee in his party blinkers. They never came off. No item of Socialist policy must be compromised. A big sharp axe? Not at all. A penknife. The economies are not designed to encourage people to extend themselves. Their purpose is to keep the country quiet until the general election without impairing Socialist credit."—*Daily Express*.

"Moral and economic dangers threaten Britain as seriously as did Napoleon or Hitler, but the foe is more insidious—the weakness within ourselves from which alone great nations fall. We have temporarily forgotten how to puff together and fight our way out of difficulties. We seem unable to arrive at a practical application of the principle of a good day's work for a good day's pay. The answer depends on three great fundamentals in human relationships—the reward must balance the effort, the effort must merit the reward, and nothing but the best is good enough. To me, an Irishman, the objective is summed up in the word 'England.' To me that means 'Fear God, honour the King'; it means family life; the church bells ringing on Sunday; the home, cricket and football; a square deal for everybody; hard work with adequate reward; laws based on a moral code; freedom from oppression and restrictions; and the right of the individual within the law to live his own life and go his own way. The duty of each is to resist any set of men or circumstances that threaten it."—Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, addressing the Alamein Reunion.

Defeatism.—"Defeatism inevitably leads to defeat, and this is now what faces the Labour Party. This is not a prophecy that they will be thrown out of office at the general election, but that, if their present course is unaltered, most of what they stand for will be forced to beat a retreat. Any such result would be a defeat for the British people, too. What the country needs is a policy that accepts most of the objectives of Labour but pursues them by effective policies based on realistic assessment of the facts. This quality of scientific realism has been disappointingly absent from the Labour Government's activities."—*The Economist*.

Conscription.—"To abolish conscription would no doubt be popular, but it would be deeply injurious to the strength of Britain and reduce our chances of maintaining world peace. If Britain should abandon the principle of national service, it would strike a deadly blow at the great defence combination which has come into being under the Atlantic Pact. I thought it my duty to assure the Prime Minister in the name of the party I lead that we shall give the Government full support in maintaining national service."—Mr. Churchill.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "The writ of austerity has run everywhere except in Government departments." — *Time and Tide*.

"Britain lives by diversity. Socialism means uniformity." — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"We cannot fight depression and a class war at the same time." — Mr. Edgar Granville, M.P.

"If all traces of inflation are not removed, the advantages of devaluation can be wiped out in a few weeks." — Professor Lionel Robbins.

"The Chancellor has failed to shock us into our senses or frighten the lives out of us, which is what the situation demands." — Mr. Cyril Osborne, M.P.

"We can no more save our economic position by devaluation than a patient can be saved by putting a thermometer in his mouth." — Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.

"The Germans of to-day do not regret the crimes of the Nazis. Germany is still as much the victim of nationalism as ever." — Mr. Moch, French Socialist Minister of the Interior.

"Divorce and separation are responsible for some of the largest evils in our society." — Princess Elizabeth.

"I am troubled, lest the benefits of devaluation be frittered away by the ineptitude, folly and inefficiency of the South African Government." — General Smuts.

"To capitalize a wave of superficial anti-American feeling might possibly save Mr. Attlee's bacon at the election, but it would cook the country's goose." — Mr. Christopher Buckley.

"Our sheet anchor is the quality of the British people, but that quality cannot be brought into play unless they are told the truth and made alive to the real facts of our situation." — Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

"For every £100 distributed as dividends last year, nearly £200 of profits were retained in the business. Dividends have been virtually the same for 14 years, during which wages have increased by 63%. About half of our men have had 15 years' service and 25% more than 30 years." — Lord Lyle, president of Tate and Lyle, Ltd.

"The skin milk from the strains butter production, which is little else but pig feed, contains more first-class animal protein than the ordinary milk and mutton production of the county." — Sir David Russell.

"The dairy gap is caused very largely by purchases of food and feeding stuffs, and the solution is to produce more of those commodities on some of the 16,000,000 acres of rough grazing and common land in this country, and also on those farms which are not doing a full job." — Mr. Archer Baldwin, M.P.

"Cambridge University is so short of accommodation and the lack of outside lodgings is so serious that colleges must contemplate building themselves — but the cost of the enormous average of between £1,500 and £2,000 for each bed-sitting room." — Dr. C. E. Raven, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

"The most important news is that the American Government has abandoned the theory that Britain is merely another Western European nation, and has recognized that there does exist a special relationship between Britain, Canada, and the United States, which is bound to reflect itself in the realignment of the economic and political relationships of the world." — *Christian Science Monitor*.

Low first cost . . .
Low running
cost . . . Better
engineering



That's why you see them everywhere

BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

BRUCE Limited
P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI
Sold and serviced throughout East Africa
by Messrs. Mott's branches in: Mombasa,
Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es
Salaam, Tanganyika, Nairobi, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. A. P. MILNE has been appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture (Business) in the Sudan.

MR. NEGLY FARSON'S new book, entitled "Last Chance for Africa," will be published on Monday.

MR. D. R. K. COLDWELL has been appointed manager of the Nairobi branch of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART, whose departure for another visit to East Africa was delayed, expects to have left before this issue appears.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. R. HIEATT and MISS AMY HUDLE, daughter of Mrs. M. Hudle, at present residing in Eritrea, have been married in Asmara.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has recently paid a visit to Portuguese East Africa at the invitation of the Governor-General.

MR. GRAHAM STANFORD, who has visited East and Central Africa more than once as a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, is joining the *News of the World*.

SIR DRUMMOND SHIELDS, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has retired from his appointment as public relations officer to the General Post Office.

MR. J. G. F. TROUGHTON, controller of finance in East Africa for the Overseas Food Corporation, left London by air for Nairobi last Thursday after consultations with the corporation.

MR. B. K. ANDERSON has been re-elected president of the Ndola Golf Club, of which MR. C. AELAN is captain, MR. H. BEALE honorary secretary, and MR. E. G. BATES honorary treasurer.

The engagement is announced between MR. PATRICK CRAIGMILE DUFF, a district officer in Tanganyika, and MISS ELIZABETH RACHEL CRABBE, younger daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. R. P. Crabbe, of Nairobi and Hayes, Kent.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, managing director of Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd., and vice-president of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, who arrived in England a few days ago by air from Japan, will probably leave this week by air for Tanga.

MISS RACHEL CHILSON, who runs the Native industries centre in Kericho, Kenya, and took a team of Lumbwa weavers with their looms to the recent agricultural show in Nakuru, booked orders which will occupy the workers for two years.

MR. W. H. NEWTON has been elected chairman of the Trans Nzoia branch of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, in succession to MR. G. G. SMALLWOOD. The vice-chairman is MR. S. H. POWLES, and the honorary secretary MR. R. BUCHANAN ALLAN.

AIR COMMODORE N. H. D'ARTH, who has been appointed A.O.C., Malta, with the flying rank of air vice-marshal, was formerly commandant of the Empire Air Navigation School, and captained the Lancaster ARIES on its record-breaking flights from Cairo to Cape Town.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. STANLEY are on their way to this country on leave. From Lusaka they are motoring to Mombasa, whence they will come by sea through the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar, where they were previously stationed.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, is president of the Protectorate's branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. The chairman is MR. J. A. ADDINGTON, the vice-chairman DR. R. S. F. HENNESSY, the honorary secretary DR. O. P. HENNESSY, and the treasurer MR. LOCKWOOD.

MR. A. N. STUART, chairman of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., and MR. N. AIRTH GRANT, another member of the board, will leave by air for East Africa in a few days on a round-trip tour with Kay & Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., one of the Overseas subsidiaries of this well-known merchant house.

In the annual cricket match between Settlers and Officials in Kenya, the official team won after MR. J. L. PORTER had scored 144 and MR. G. L. KRASS, 89 runs. The Officials declared at 334 for five wickets in the first innings; the Settlers replied with 292, the Officials made 207 in their second knock, and then got the Settlers out for 144.

MR. J. A. DWEN, MR. A. HOFF JONES, and MR. S. LOWDEN have left London this week by air for Kenya after their visit to the U.S.A. as representatives of the Kenya sisal industry. MR. D. B. BARRAGHAN-PHILLIPS will spend a few weeks in Scotland before returning to the Colony. Mr. Lowden acted as secretary to the delegation.

ISMAIL EL AZHARI, president of the Ashigga (pro-Egyptian) Party in the Sudan, who is serving a sentence of four months for a political offence, topped the poll easily in the annual election of a committee of 60 of the Sudan Graduates General Congress. The Umma Party boycotted the elections for the fourth year in succession, and none of the minor political parties offered candidates.

MRS. ARTHUR FAUCUS, chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, is leaving by the MATIANA on Saturday for East Africa. She will be away for six months on medical advice. Part of her convalescence will be spent with her son at Kericho, and she will return to his country *via* Rhodesia and the Union, leaving Cape Town in the STIRLING CASTLE at the end of April next.

LORD INCHCAPE, chairman of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., and a partner in Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co. and Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., will leave England by air to-morrow for a preliminary visit of about six weeks to the East African territories. He will then visit the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa, return by the East Coast route and arrive back in London by air on December 21.

MR. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, is to be chairman of the new Board of African Agriculture. The other members are the Directors of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, and Development, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Commissioner for Native Development, SIR STEWART GORB-BROWNE, M.L.C., MR. G. F. VAN EEDEN, M.L.C., and MESSRS. ALFRED PHIRI and WILLIAM KASOKA.

Chief Guide's African Tour

LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, will leave Northolt by air on November 27 on the start of her tour of Guide organizations in Africa. Her itinerary for East Africa and Rhodesia is as follows: Khartoum, Dec. 16; Naivasha, Dec. 19; (the rest of December and the whole of January, 1950, will be spent touring Kenya); Feb. 3, Entebbe; Feb. 7, Nairobi; Feb. 9, Arusha; Feb. 11, Dar es Salaam; Feb. 12, Zanzibar; Feb. 18, Ndola; Feb. 22, Lusaka; Feb. 23, Fort Jameson; Feb. 24, Nyasaland; Feb. 28 to Mar. 6, Southern Rhodesia; Mar. 7-31, tour of the Union; Mar. 31, Southern Rhodesia; April 1, Ndola; April 6-8, in Belgian Congo; April 9, depart from Brazzaville for West Africa. Lady Baden-Powell is due back in this country on May 4 next year.

FOR SALE

MANLICHER RIFLE, .375, and telescopic attachment for sale. Best offer. May view London.—Write Box 363, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Obituary

Sir Herbert James Read Forty Years in the Colonial Office

SIR HERBERT JAMES READ, G.C.M.G., C.B., one of the first men to appreciate the value to Colonial administration of the discoveries of Manson and Ross in the field of malaria, died last week at the age of 86. Educated at All Hallows School, Honiton, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he entered the War Office in 1887, but transferred two years later to the Colonial Office, in which he served for over 40 years. He was at different times head of the West and East African Departments, both of which he later supervised as an assistant under-secretary. From 1896 to 1898 Sir Herbert was assistant private secretary to the late Joseph Chamberlain.

Retiring in 1930 from the governorship of Mauritius after six years in that office, he continued to work strenuously in the cause of tropical medicine as a member of numerous bodies, among them the governing body of the London School of Tropical Medicine, the Seamen's Hospital Society, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, of which he was a fellow. At one time he was chairman of the executive of the Royal College of Science and Technology.

East African Interests

In 1906 he was a delegate to the commission on the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa, and five years later he paid an official visit to East Africa and the Sudan. Among the many and varied bodies on which he served were the African Liquor Conference in Brussels (1895), the Sleeping Sickness Conference in London (1907-08), the African Arms Traffic Conference in Brussels (1908), the Colonial Survey Committee (chairman, 1905-24), the Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee (chairman, 1909-24), and the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases (chairman, 1908-24).

His interest in the stage was shown by his membership of the governing body of Sadlers' Wells and the Old Vic., while his love of wild life earned him an honorary fellowship of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. For several years he was president of the Corona Club.

DR. FREDERICK WALTER PICK, whose sudden death at the age of 37 is reported, was the author of "Searchlight on German Africa", published in 1930. It examined German Colonial policy before 1914. A German, who was dismissed from his post as a teacher because of his anti-Nazi views, he came to this country in 1936, and was employed in a branch of the Foreign Office during the war. Latterly he had been a lecturer in international relationships at the Co-operative College, near Loughborough.

MR. HUNTLEY WILKINSON, who died recently in the South Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia, had been honorary secretary of the local Farmers' Association and Intensive Conservation Authority, local representative of the Red Cross, and chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Defence of Freedom League.

CAPTAIN SYDNEY WILLIAMS, one of the early pioneers of British East Africa, who has died in Kenya, won the M.C. in the 1914-18 war, and was well known as a white hunter. He leaves a widow and a son.

MR. J. R. TAYLOR, a former manager in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, of the Zambezi Trading Company, has died in Broken Hill Hospital. Mrs. Taylor died in 1947.

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES FRERE ("TIGER") MARRIOTT, late 20th Lancers, who served at the O.C.T.U. in Njoro in the recent war, has died in Kenya.

African Scientific Conference

Dr. Malan Invokes Co-Operation

DR. D. F. MALAN, Minister of the Union of South Africa, is opening the African Regional Scientific Conference in Johannesburg.

"Your object is to consider the broader problems of how to bring about a co-operative application of scientific research to the problems of the African continent. If you succeed in this, you will be laying here the foundation-stone of an edifice which posterity will regard as one of the major achievements of our time.

Like its methods, the problems of science are international. Therefore co-operation between nations in scientific work is essential and must secure the strong and unquestioned support of all those responsible for government in the modern world.

There is, however, much to be said for a narrowing down of special arrangements for co-operation and collaboration to those regions where the community of interest is specially great. Such a region is the African continent south of the Sahara.

African Problems Most Urgent in the World

The scientific problems facing Africa are in many ways greater, more urgent, and more challenging than those to be found anywhere else in the world. They are greater, not only because of the unique climatic conditions of the continent, the unique nature of its indigenous peoples, and the special character of the carriers of disease which are encountered here, but also because so little has hitherto been done to solve them.

They are urgent because this continent is the last remaining large space on the surface of the globe to which the world can look for the food and for many of the raw materials which it sorely needs now and will need still more in the years to come. In view of the unique character of our problems, advice which we need will have to be based upon special investigations carried out in Africa by men gifted in the solution of new problems and whose original minds can devise new methods of attack on old problems.

In inviting you to this conference, we indicated to your Governments that we hoped that the conference might be able to further a proposal—supported in 1946 by a British Commonwealth Conference—that a permanent consultative and advisory body on scientific research in Africa should be formed. You will no doubt be giving such a proposal the necessary detailed consideration.

In addition, it has been arranged that the delegates to the conference, as well as a number of South African scientific workers, will put forward their ideas about co-operative developments which seem to them desirable and in some cases urgent. These will, I hope, provide supporting background of detail upon which the case for an overall advisory body can be based.

By-Election Defeat for United Party

Labour Candidate Returned

THE UNITED PARTY has lost the Bulawayo district seat in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Alick Stuart. The result was:—

Mr. W. H. Eastwood (Rhodesia Labour Party)	381
Mr. J. M. Macdonald (Liberal Party)	351
Mr. P. G. Hewison (United Party)	288
Mr. S. H. Millar (Independent)	89

The figures for the general election in September of last year were: Mr. A. Stuart (United Party) 647; Mr. J. M. Macdonald (Lib.) 238; Mr. A. W. Whittington (Lab.), 205.

The United Party vote has therefore slumped heavily, whilst the Labour vote is up by 86% and the Liberal vote by 47%. The number who went to the poll was only 19 more than in the general election.

Mr. Eastwood, a former member of the Colony's Parliament, won the Bulawayo Central seat for the United Party in 1939, but resigned after the war and joined the Rhodesia Labour Party. He was, however, unsuccessful in Bulawayo Central last year. He settled in the Colony in 1921.

The state of the parties in the Colony is now: United Party, 23; Liberals, 5; Labour, 2.

The Groundnut Scheme Mr. Alan Wood's Comments

NEXT WEEK we shall review the first annual report on the East African groundnut scheme since it became the responsibility of the Overseas Food Corporation. The period covered will be the year to April 1-last.

Mr. Alan Wood, who lately resigned the post of public relations officer to the Corporation, was given very prominent space in the London *News-Chronicle* last Friday for a story of the scheme. He wrote, *inter alia*:-

"Nothing has been more demoralizing to the men on the spot than the knowledge that the true picture has been hidden from Parliament, and the fear that the scheme will be wound up once it is found out. The present uncertainty cannot be allowed to drag out; the future of the scheme must be settled now, for good or for ill, and on a non-party basis.

Whatever sympathy may be due to those who bear the responsibility for past failures, remember that the men who will suffer most are those in Africa who sold their homes and left their jobs in England, and now with retrenchment are already finding themselves described by that ugly word, 'redundant.'

Some of the critics have ignored the fact that the whole purpose was to open up lands where there were great difficulties to be overcome; if there had been no difficulties the land would have been under cultivation already. The method of procedure could only be one of trial and error; the real fault was in still trying to press on full tilt when the errors were already apparent.

Finding the Right Machinery

"I think it will be some years before experience will justify the attempt to push ahead with large-scale mechanized production. The right crops and the right machinery will have to be found for certain first, the prototypes properly tested, the soil surveys completed. But when that time comes it will mean an agricultural revolution for East Africa.

Meanwhile some progress has been made towards finding an answer to the first problem of clearing the bush. Skilled teams are being trained and techniques are being learnt, which can be used anywhere in Africa or India or Australia or the rest of the world. It would be an unmitigated tragedy if all this experiment should be cut short and the scheme closed down.

The groundnut scheme to date has been a first-class demonstration of how not to do it, in which one feels at times that almost every conceivable mistake may have been made. If the lessons learnt are not used, then £25,000,000 has been spent to very little purpose.

The danger now is of a psychological reaction. Having pushed forward the scheme with eager optimism, the realization of the appalling muddle which it got into may produce a paralysed pessimism, grimly determined never to try anything of the kind again.

But to call off the campaign against world hunger because of one bad start would be like surrendering in 1940 because our generals had taken one bad beating from Hitler. The job still has to be done, and I know of no one besides myself who are still eager to join in it.

It is hard to explain to any outsider the faith and hope which the groundnut scheme, whatever its present follies and frustrations, inspires in any man who has had any part in it, however small. The men on the spot have plenty to be proud of, even in these first floundering years.

It has happened so often before in Colonial development that failure has been the foundation of success. Rumination and decision have been the lot of many men on whose bankruptcies the greatness of a new continent has been built.

Andrew Carnegie put it in four words: 'Pioneering does not pay.' But the pioneering must go on, for all that, and let no man mock the pioneers.

In a leading article the newspaper alleged that £25,000,000 have been spent "with almost nothing to show for it," and continued:-

The lesson of the groundnut project to date is that, like so many other commendable undertakings of the Labour Government, too much has been attempted in too much of

a hurry. From the earliest stages the scheme was dogged by politics. The Labour Party was justly proud that it had fathered so bold and imaginative a scheme. The Tories were sore that they had not thought of it themselves. This was the worst possible situation for launching so ambitious an undertaking.

Now the Government is on the defensive. Because it has become a question of prestige, it is unwilling to admit the extent of the fiasco. If it had not been for over-optimistic forecasts, and if the authorities had learned to make haste more slowly and begun with small-pilot experiments, money and time would have been saved.

If the Government will only have the courage to admit its mistakes, if it will cease to gloss over unpleasant facts and show itself ready to welcome constructive suggestions, then a fresh start may be made and a rich harvest may yet be wrung from the hostile soil of Africa.

African Big Game Problems Captain Keith Caldwell's Review

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL, addressing last week's meeting in London of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, said that nothing could ever be done in the sphere of game preservation in Africa unless public opinion was behind it. The wild life of Africa was disappearing very quickly, as was inevitable in the face of the expansion of human society.

Medical and veterinary experts were concerned about the spread of disease by game contact. The method of killing off game rapidly in order to combat the tsetse fly was fortunately expensive; otherwise it might have been pushed even farther.

Certain misunderstandings had, he felt, arisen regarding antyicide, and those who expected immediate large-scale results were bound to be disappointed, owing to the great hopes raised by Colonial Office statements to the Press. If people in this country imagined that antyicide assured a return to their large steaks and chops, they would be disappointed.

Game wardens, said Captain Caldwell, were often asked "Why do you shoot so many animals, especially elephant?" The answer was that the killings did no more than counteract the natural increase.

Intrinsic Value of Game

The real threat to wild life lay in its intrinsic value. While it was fairly easy to keep a check on any illicit trade in elephant ivory, rhinoceros ivory presented a far more difficult problem. Used in medicine, rhino horns had to be ground down, and in that form were easy to export or smuggle.

One of the greatest problems facing game departments was the killing of antelope. The demand for meat was steadily growing, partly because so many Africans had developed a taste for it whilst serving during the war. More and more Natives now found game slaughter a paying proposition. The value of a dead zebra or hartebeeste was to-day greater than the wages of an intelligent clerk for three months. So often he ceased to be a clerk and turned to game-killing.

Captain Caldwell stated that the new Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining, was giving full and careful consideration to wild life problems, and that a new game ordinance to bring the present one up-to-date was under consideration.

The establishment of national parks was, of course, the long-term answer to the game problem, but such parks must be properly planned and controlled. An increase of European staff for the parks and general game department duties was essential.

An excellent big-game film by the late Marcuswell Maxwell was then shown. Many of the close-range shots were magnificent, and a wide variety of fauna was covered.

Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, who presided, expressed the hope that a new chairman would be elected to succeed her before next spring, since she would spend the next six months in Africa.

Parliament

Africans and the Colonial Service
Trade Union Legislation

WHEN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS reassembled last week, MR. F. SKINNARD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the increasing number of African students from Kenya now reaching university degree standard in appropriate subjects, he intended to make any African appointments to the Kenya Senior Administrative Service.

MR. CREECH JONES: "In accordance with the policy which I announced in 1946, candidates in the Colonies will be considered for any appointments for which they have the necessary academic and personal qualifications on the recommendation of the local public service commissions. The establishment of such a commission is now under consideration in Kenya."

MR. SKINNARD: "Where a qualified applicant has been trained and has lived some years in this country, cannot he be recruited into the general Colonial Service in this country?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "There is no Colonial Service in this country, but obviously he can be recruited for service in the Colony from which he comes."

MR. SKINNARD also asked whether the Colonial Secretary would make a statement on the new Trades Union (Re-registration) Bill introduced into the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Bill was enacted on September 8, 1949. Its object is to ensure that trade unions registered before April 20, 1948, the date on which the Trade Union and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, came into force, fulfil the same conditions as trade unions registered after that date. A copy of the Bill and copies of the Kenya Trade Union Ordinances of 1943 and 1948 have been placed in the library."

Groundnut Scheme

SIR IAN FRASER asked the Minister of Food how much oil was required to maintain the present margarine ration; how much had been received by his department so far from the East African groundnut scheme; and how much he expected to receive by the end of the year.

MR. STRACHEY: "The present margarine ration and caterers allowances take about 6,500 tons of oil a week. The Overseas Food Corporation expect to ship the equivalent of 550 tons of oil from East Africa by the end of the year. Oilseeds representing about 235 tons of oil have already arrived."

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: "Does not the rt. hon. gentleman remember that in the last debate he did say that there would be several thousand tons sent to this country this year? What has happened that the amount has now dwindled to 550?"

MR. STRACHEY: "The rt. hon. and gallant gentleman is now confusing tons of oil and tons of seed from which the oil is extracted."

MR. YORK: "Is it the policy of the corporation or of the department to ship the seeds over here, or is it now the policy to ship the oil only?"

MR. STRACHEY: "No, sir, the seed."

MR. IVOR THOMAS: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say whether during last cropping season as many groundnuts were taken out of the soil as were put into it?"

MR. STRACHEY: "As many groundnuts taken out of the soil this year as there were put into it?—Oh, yes."

Nyasaland Prisoners

MR. SKINNARD asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware of African dissatisfaction with the policy of sending prisoners from Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia to serve their sentences when their labour was urgently required for work on water conservation, road-making, and food production in northern Nyasaland, which was being seriously affected by prolonged drought; and if he would reverse this policy.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I understand that this arrangement was necessitated by lack of prison space in Nyasaland. It is not practicable to change this arrangement."

"The intention is that only long-term prisoners of a type unsuitable for employment outside gaols will be sent to Southern Rhodesia. The number away is unlikely at any time to exceed 50, and the initial number is not expected to be more than 20 out of a daily average prison population of over 800. This arrangement will therefore not deprive Nyasaland of labour which could usefully be employed in the Protectorate."

MR. SKINNARD: "Do we understand from that reply that

the majority of the prisoners retained in Nyasaland are, in fact, being used on work of urgent public importance?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Most prison labour is suitably employed."

MR. J. SCOTT: "Is this the very thing which has been condemned by the Press and every public personage as taking place in Russia?"

MR. CREECH JONES: "Nothing of the kind. The prison labour is employed on suitable public work and under reasonable conditions."

MRS. LEAR-MANNING: "There is no difference."

Northern Rhodesia's Status

SIR W. SMITHERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had considered the details which had been sent to him about the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia; and if he would make a statement.

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have considered those details. As I explained to the hon. member in my letter of August 30, Northern Rhodesia was taken under protection by treaties made with the chiefs, and is dealt with accordingly by the Orders in Council relating to the territory."

SIR W. SMITHERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would take the necessary steps to ensure that copies of all concessions, agreements, grants and treaties were made available to the public in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CREECH JONES: "There is, so far as I am aware, no general demand for publication. I do not consider that the labour and expense which would be involved in publishing a complete edition of the numerous concessions, agreements, grants, and treaties whereby Northern Rhodesia passed under the protection of the Crown would be justified."

SIR W. SMITHERS asked the Secretary of State if he had time to consider the details which had been sent him concerning the national registration finger-printing in Kenya; and if he would make a statement.

MR. CREECH JONES: "The Governor of Kenya has appointed Sir Bertrand Glancy to review the Registration of Persons Ordinance and to make recommendations for any amendments that he may consider necessary or desirable. I cannot therefore usefully make a statement at this stage."

Somalis Protest

SOMALIS IN ADDIS ABABA are reported to have driven in lorries to the British, American, French, Russian and other legations in the Ethiopian capital last week to protest against the recommendation by the political sub-committee of the United Nations that Italy should become the administering Power of a trusteeship for Somalia; formerly known as Italian-Somaliland. Each legation received a memorandum stating that the return of the Italians as administrators would be marked by rebellion. The latest news from Somalia is that dissatisfaction with the intentions of the United Nations is showing itself by an anti-British attitude. Native spokesmen in many parts of the country have told British officials that they and their people cannot understand British support for Italy.

FOR SALE, together or separately, TWO GOOD-UP-COUNTRY HOTELS attractively situated amidst lovely scenery in the most healthy part of Uganda. The hotels, which are in good repair and comfortably furnished, consist of six double and 10 single rooms, and 10 bedrooms respectively, and the usual public rooms. One has 2½ acres and the other 5 acres of land, with well laid-out gardens. Would provide ideal investment for married couple. For further particulars apply to:

Box No. 362;

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

Rhodesian Tobacco Industry Effects of Devaluation

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, wrote to the *Financial Times* a few days ago in connexion with an article which had appeared in that journal on Rhodesian tobacco:—

"Your Rhodesian correspondent states 'devaluation has greatly strengthened the competitive position of the Rhodesian tobacco industry, and the Colony facing a 20% increase in landed cost of imports as one consequence of devaluation, is now looking to an expanding tobacco industry to help to redress the balance."

"The trade figures for the first half of this year show that 80.2% of Southern Rhodesia's imports are from Empire countries other than Canada. By far the greater proportion come from the United Kingdom, so that, unless British export prices are increased, the effect of devaluation on the landed cost of goods in the Colony should not be great.

Charges and Prices

"Further, as the charges at Beira port and over the Beira Railway system are payable in sterling, these factors will not affect the landed cost of Rhodesian imports. The statement, therefore, that a 20% rise is expected has obviously been made without proper appraisal of the facts.

"Secondly, Rhodesia does not look to see a rise in the price of her tobacco from devaluation or from any other cause.

"Two years ago a progressive increase in the tobacco crop was planned when representatives of the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board met the British manufacturers in London, and our intention is to attain an output of 120,000,000 lb. of flue-cured leaf by 1953, which is

felt to be about our limit if we are to maintain a balance between tobacco and food farming.

"Furthermore, in order to obtain excessive compensation, we have had to burn hundreds of the crop for the British market, approximately another 23% for other priority markets, and leave only some 10% to free competition.

"Southern Rhodesia, therefore, is endeavouring to do what she can to meet the tobacco needs of this country, and does not contemplate reaping any pecuniary advantage from devaluation."

"The correspondent in Southern Rhodesia of the *Financial Times* has graphed on Sunday:—

"The High Commissioner's letter has caused concern in Government circles here and surprised the Colony's 2,000 tobacco growers.

"The views expressed by the High Commissioner have not been substantiated by Ministerial statements. On the same day, for example, the Finance Minister, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, was saying in Parliament here that the same quantity of imports from hard currency areas would cost the Colony more than £3,000,000 sterling extra next year, and that because prices of so many imports from other sources were based on dollar prices the cost of the same volume of imports from all sources would rise in the aggregate by \$10,000,000 sterling.

"The total value of Rhodesian imports in the first seven months of 1949 was £26,992,000 sterling and for the full year may be expected to reach a figure between £49,000,000 and £50,000,000. According to the Minister's statement, the same volume of imports will, therefore, cost 20% more in 1950.

"In the same Parliamentary speech Mr. Whitehead said: 'We have no idea as to what next year's tobacco prices are likely to be, but the competitive position of the tobacco industry has been improved out of all proportion.'

Prospect of Higher Tobacco Prices

"Before devaluation, he explained, Rhodesian tobacco prices were at a premium over American levels, but at a discount when Imperial preference was taken into account. The average price paid, grade for grade, on Salisbury auction floors this year was 54d. per lb. less than for American in terms of sterling at the new exchange rate and 2s. less with Imperial preference."

"He had already had conversations with the Rhodesia Tobacco Association regarding the probable effects of devaluation, and they had promised one another not to take any action without prior consultation.

"Within the next four months the Rhodesian delegation will visit London for negotiations with the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the British Board of Trade regarding the extension of the five years' agreement. That agreement, which is renewable annually, is based on tobacco being made available at a 'reasonable price.' What was a reasonable price before devaluation will not necessarily be a reasonable price six months after devaluation.

"One thing certain is that Rhodesian growers wish to help British manufacturers as much as possible, and wide-spread sympathy for Britain in her present financial difficulties ensures they will not try to drive a hard bargain.

"Nevertheless, devaluations have undoubtedly increased production costs of Rhodesian tobacco. Suppose British manufacturers agreed that a reasonable post-devaluation price would be 6d. per lb. above the 1949 average. They would still be paying 3d. per lb. less for Rhodesian than for American tobacco of similar quality.

"Offsetting the increased cost of transport from Rhodesia (about 2d. per lb.) against Imperial preference (1s. 6d. per lb.) buyers would save 1s. 7d. on every lb. weight of Rhodesian leaf imported into Britain.

"Even if the average price paid on Salisbury auction floors next year is 6d. per lb. higher, British manufacturers, therefore, will be getting Rhodesian tobacco at a substantial discount compared with American leaf."

Northern Rhodesian Office

RECENT VISITORS to the Northern Rhodesian Office in London included MR. and MRS. C. A. R. CHARNAUD, MR. H. DE BRUIN, MR. A. DOBKINS, MR. and MRS. E. T. FERN, MRS. W. C. FITZHENRY, MR. W. E. GILLIAM, MR. B. W. HASTIE, MR. G. J. HAWKINS, MR. A. M. JONES, MR. and MRS. K. J. KNAGGS, MR. J. E. MADOCKS, MR. D. NAPPER, MR. ERIC W. PAGE, MR. H. PHILPOTT, MR. T. F. SANDFORD, MRS. F. D. SCHLITZNER, and MR. J. M. WALKER.

Kettles-Roy & Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

Head Office: NAIROBI

Kenya Colony

Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory

Represent First Class Manufacturers

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Michael's Church, London, E.C.3.

Improving African Agriculture Southern Rhodesia's Plans

PROPERLY HANDED, agriculture will enormously increase the economic potential of the African farmer, and play an ever-increasing part in the prosperity of Southern Rhodesia, said Mr. N. F. Child, Assistant Secretary of Native Economic Development, in a recent address.

The present establishment of the Native Agriculture Department consisted, he said, of a European staff of five officers at the head office, five groups of provincial technical officers, 50 land development officers distributed among the districts of five provinces, and an African staff of 100 cultural supervisors and 430 demonstrators. Last year the fact-finding commission had estimated that the minimum staff required for a comprehensive programme to bring about adoption of good husbandry by all Native land users would, in addition to a head office staff of five, require 30 provincial technical officers, 200 land development officers, 200 African supervisors, and 1,000 demonstrators, not including the 100 community demonstrators. Each land development officer would be in charge of 175,000 acres of Native lands.

Need for Mechanization

One cannot say that money is yet adequate, Mr. Child continued, but unless mechanization can be increased, difficulties in finding labour to meet further expansion will be experienced.

Voets had provided £25,000 for soil conservation, £225,000 for the provision of water, and £12,000 for roads and bridges. With £183,000 from the Native Development Fund, the grand total was £432,000.

The Grain Marketing Bill would probably become law next year, and, by giving a steady market prices for small grains, a larger quantity should be reaped and marketed. This should curtail the use of maize for animal feeding and leave more maize available for human consumption.

There was a distinct possibility of increased meat exports, especially in pigs, because of more feed being produced, and this was so in spite of the annual increase in the African and European populations.

Air Training in S. Rhodesia Allegations of Unsuitability Denied

ALLEGATIONS that R.A.F. experts in London were dubious about the value of Southern Rhodesia as a training base have been denied by Rhodesia Air Training Group headquarters at Kumalo, Bulawayo.

The allegations appeared in a South African Sunday newspaper, whose London correspondent stated that the altitude of 5,000 feet did not help the take-off of elementary training machines; that the base was not easily accessible, and was therefore costly to maintain; that up to 70% of the Servicemen took their discharges and settled in the Colony; and that discussions on the merits of training in Rhodesia would be held when senior R.A.F. officers visited the base at an early date.

R.A.T.G. headquarter officials said that within the life of the present organization not one trainee had taken his release in the Colony, although that did not refer to the war years or the period immediately following. Some airmen-tradesmen had been released in Rhodesia at the expiry of their regular engagements, but they formed a small proportion of the numbers actively employed in R.A.T.G. Such men were, in any case, quite entitled to emigrate to the Colony.

Air training on a large scale had been carried out in the Colony since 1940, and if, as the newspaper alleged, the altitude had a seriously adverse effect, it was strange that the point had not been appreciated when the Group was re-formed in 1946. Any disadvantages caused by the altitude were counteracted by the excellent flying weather experienced in the Colony.

"When people reproach Britain for the backward state of her Colonial Empire, they should remember the prior responsibilities discharged in developing the Americas and the Indian Empire."—Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

H.M.S. *Albatross* arrived in the cruiser LONDON at Hong Kong.

Helicopters are being used in Kenya for crop spraying and for the spreading of fertilizers.

A European fell 40 feet from a scaffolding in the capital of Southern Rhodesia recently without injury.

The East African Students' Union in London held an "At Home" last night to welcome recent arrivals in this country.

Two Viking aircraft left Lindi recently for this country with redundant staff employed by Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd. contractors to the groundnut scheme.

African President

An African has for the first time been appointed to preside over the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, following the vacation of that office by the Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke.

The estimate of the population of Khartoum in 1948 by the Sudan Government Agency in London is 75,000, not 70,000, as stated in these columns two months ago. The figure for 1937 was 44,810.

Appointment of a registrar of the High Court in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has been urged by Mr. E. W. Sargeant, M.L.C., who points out that of 25 cases recently heard in Livingstone 17 emanated from Lusaka.

Commercial fishing in Lake Mweri and the Luapula River is to be banned until March 31, by agreement between the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. Owing to the exceptionally dry season, fish have been concentrated into small areas, and catches have accordingly been so heavy that the danger of de-stocking has arisen.



Made in England

Royal Charter for Nairobi 1 To Become City on March 30th/29

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to signify his intention of raising Nairobi to the status of a city.

Making this announcement yesterday, the Colonial Office stated that the change would be made "on the occasion of the celebration next year of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of local government in the town," and disclosed that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester would visit Kenya in order to present to the Mayor and Municipal Council, at a ceremony to be held on March 30, the Royal Charter conferring upon the town the status of a city.

We understand that the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will arrive in Kenya in mid-March in order to spend a short private holiday in the Colony before undertaking this official duty.

Nyasaland Governor's Appeal Full-Scale Production Drive

"WE FACE IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS a period of difficulty and anxiety which can be ended only with the 1950 harvest."

This is the keynote of a special message issued a few days ago by the Governor of Nyasaland. Recalling that in the early part of the year, when drought threatened an almost total crop failure in the southern half of the Protectorate, he had asked for an all-out effort from every section of the community in replanting operations, Sir Geoffrey Colby said that the response was then magnificent. Nevertheless, no human efforts could have fully retrieved the food position, and in spite of substantial and expensive grain imports, the situation was serious.

"The splendid response to my previous appeal encourages me to ask for a similar effort in the coming weeks, directed to ensure that every possible step is taken to make the 1950 harvest a record. Only thus can we hope to overcome the serious set-back to our plans and finances which we have suffered this year.

"A full-scale production drive is now in progress throughout the Protectorate, and all Government officers who can be spared are engaged in it."

Our First Twenty-Five Years Sir Philip Mitchell's Message

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, has written on the occasion of our silver jubilee:—

"I send my warmest congratulations on the completion of the first quarter-century of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. I have been a regular reader of the paper from the beginning, and have always found it full of interest, full of good sense, and, what is perhaps its greatest quality, full of moral courage, and conducted entirely in the public interest.

"May you long continue to comment on East African and Rhodesian affairs with your shrewd and kindly judgment and very long experience, for in the difficult days ahead all these territories are likely to need the friendly guidance and criticism which you sitting in London are so well able to provide."

MR. H. M. GRACE, one of the secretaries to the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and at one time a missionary in Uganda, has sent "warm congratulations to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for its splendid services to us in this country and to Africa in general over the past 25 years."

Statements Worth Noting

"Most men will find their own way, or by one his own goodness, but a faithful man who can find?" — Proverbs 11:6.

"Secular booksellers are no longer interested in religious literature." — Mr. E. W. Bishop, addressing the Dar es Salaam Rotary Club.

"Non-African education should in due course come under the aegis of the East African Central Assembly." — Mr. C. L. Honeon, M.L.C., Uganda.

"There is considerable alarm, and indeed despondency, about the quite inadequate tenure granted in respect of the ex-enemy properties which settlers have taken over." — Brigadier W. E. H. Scopham, M.L.C., Tanganyika.

Speed of a Chita

"The greatest ascertained speed of a chita (I prefer that spelling to cheetah) is about 45 miles an hour, and it normally lasts for less than 600 yards. The Derby is run at about 42 miles an hour." — Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Stockley.

"If in our dealings with people of other races in home life, business, and politics we practise courtesy, patience, fair dealing and good-will, and try to understand each other's point of view, most of the causes of the racial ill-feeling which has aroused grave concern among thinking people would be removed." — Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia.

"The Somalis are great political people. There are clubs all over the country, and not only Somali clubs, but also those of many other tribes. The result is much political unrest, and indeed Mogadishu was under a curfew when I left it because some person had been throwing bombs—which didn't go off." — Major Lind, broadcasting from the Lusaka station.

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

**HEAD OFFICE—
Cubca House, Kitwe,
Northern Rhodesia**

**MERCHANTS,
DISTRIBUTORS
AND
MANAGING AGENTS**

**London Correspondents:
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.,
14/20, King William Street, E.C.4.**

INTERNATIONAL (REBUILT) TRACTORS AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Unique
Opportunity
for
Planters



WE have much pleasure in announcing that, by arrangement with the Colonial Office, we have undertaken the rebuilding of a special parcel of International TD-6 and TD-9 Crawler Tractors for the East African colonies. These Tractors have been released to us by the Ministry of Supply, at the request of the Colonial Office, upon terms which enable us to rebuild and deliver them ex Stratford-on-Avon at a figure well below the current market price in the United Kingdom for rebuilt machines. Allocation will be made in the usual way by the East African Authorities, and distribution will be effected through normal commercial channels.

Delivery from Stratford-on-Avon will commence about the 30th June, and the first consignment should reach East Africa in a month or two from that date.

The Tractors will have no equipment. Winches are, however, available and can be fitted in any particular case at additional cost. Successful applicants should let us know their requirements in this respect as soon as possible.

SAVILLE TRACTORS

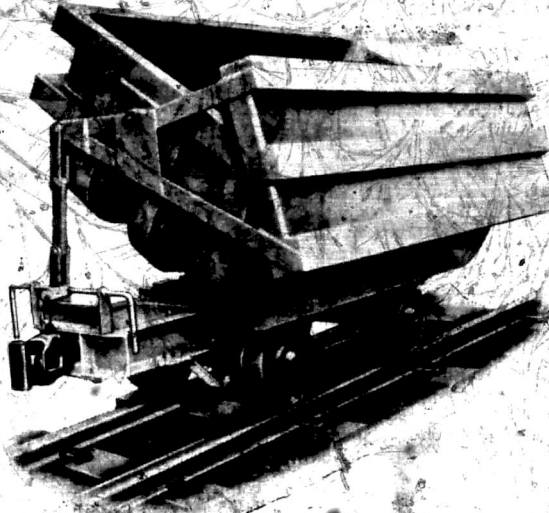
SAVILLE TRACTORS, LIMITED, DEPT. E.A.R. 13, WARWICK ROAD, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND

Telephone: Sutterfield 294

Official Distributors of International Tractors in Great Britain

*Suppliers of Rebuilt Tractors to the East African Commission,
the Forestry Commission, and other important bodies both at
home and in the Colonies.*

GRANBY CARS



All types of LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
 supplied, TRACK & TRACK ACCESSORIES:
 WAGONS of all descriptions: light and
 heavy STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD

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

GRAMS: MINPLAN, AVE, LONDON CABLES: MINPLAN, LONDON

Sole Agents in East Africa: DALGETY & CO., LTD.

Of Commercial Concern

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., said in a "Calling East Africa" broadcast on Sunday that Brazil, from which he recently returned, produced 17,400,000 bags of 60 kilo. each of coffee last year, against East Africa's total *Arabica* and *robusta* production of 703,000 bags. One estate which he visited had 15,400 acres under coffee, with 5,250,000 trees. Referring to the effects of devaluation on coffee prices, Colonel Ponsonby said: "On July 12, the day of the last auction sale in London before devaluation, Kenya B was sold at 240s. per cwt.; last Friday the same quality was worth 412s. On the same dates, Camhuhy B was 160s. and 308s. respectively, and Santos 4, 144s. and 282s."

Because of drought this year's maize crop in Southern Rhodesia will be insufficient for the requirements of the Colony. This is stated in a report by the Maize Committee of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, which estimates the crop at 1,250,000 bags from 254,000 acres, compared with 1,912,000 bags from 323,000 acres in the 1947-48 season. The committee is disturbed by the tendency of established farmers to turn to tobacco to meet their costs. In the past 11 years the yield of maize per acre in Southern Rhodesia has shown no improvement.

Mombasa handled 805 of the 820 steam vessels entering Kenya ports in 1948, the balance of which called at Lamu. Of the total 70% were British, and the others mainly Dutch, American, and Italian. Only 3% of all the vessels were in ballast. Tanganyika, with seven ports, handled 1,536 steam ships, of which half entered Dar es Salaam, 48% called at Tanga, 13% at Lindi, and 5% at Mikindani.

Port Charges in Beira

The Portuguese East African authorities have intimated that there will be no increase in the current tariffs payable in sterling at the Port of Beira and on the Beira Railway. It had been thought that devaluation might increase the cost of importing through Beira by some 25%, which would have tended to divert Rhodesian traffic to ports in the Union of South Africa.

The Raw Cotton Commission in the United Kingdom are endeavouring to negotiate a long-term agreement with Nyasaland for the purchase of cotton. The President of the Board of Trade said a few days ago when addressing the Royal Empire Society that the Commission was willing to make similar arrangements with other cotton-producing Colonies.

Mr. J. F. Kapnek, chairman of Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., said at a recent meeting in Salisbury that £300,000 to £400,000 of additional capital might be needed in order to erect a Bulawayo plant on a larger scale than had been planned. The board will shortly make proposals to the shareholders.

Motor cars in Uganda at the end of 1948 numbered 3,654, of which 2,202 were of Canadian or American manufacture and 1,452 British. Commercial vehicles and buses totalled 1,145, of which 145 were Canadian or American and 394 British. Of the 1,057 motor cycles, 940 were British, and only 34 Canadian or American.

The issue of 1,000,000 4% preference shares and 1,000,000 ordinary shares in the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., was over subscribed. The ordinary shares available for subscription in the United Kingdom were subscribed for more than eight times.

A cut of one-fifth in the present allocation of coffee to the trade in the U.K. has been announced by the Ministry of Food. A spokesman of the Ministry said that there was a world scarcity of coffee and that prices were rising.

The new railway under construction in the Southern Province of Tanganyika is now carrying traffic to a point about 50 miles inland. It is hoped soon to reach a figure of about 600 tons of traffic weekly.

N. Rhodesian Trade

Northern Rhodesia has fixed a financial limit to trade with Germany, and the number of import permits for German manufactures is therefore limited. Trade with Japan has been temporarily suspended.

The Northern Province and Iringa Chambers of Commerce in Tanganyika have joined the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

Heavy Rhodesian traffic is causing acute congestion at South African ports, said Mr. P. O. Sauer, the Union Minister of Transport, recently.

Total imports into the Sudan in 1947 were valued at £E1,455,561 and exports at £E2,181,332.

British Overseas Stores

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LTD., a concern which holds 79,959 of the 88,000 shares issued by Messrs. Allen, Mack and Shepherd, Ltd., report a net profit, after deducting £58,795 for taxation, of £29,912 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £29,716 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £2,998, and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares will require £20,914, leaving £45,700 to be carried forward, against £39,700 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £200,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock and £380,250 in ordinary stock in units of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £231,803, revenue reserves at £55,700, 5% cumulative debenture stock at £147,627, loan from subsidiary company at £17,442, and current liabilities at £56,444. Fixed assets are valued at £880,520, loans to subsidiaries at £212,829, and current assets at £25,917, including £24,756 in cash.

The directors are Mr. R. J. Blackadder (chairman), Mr. A. Colegate, Mr. V. C. Ponsonby, Mr. A. P. Hinton, Mr. W. H. Ramsbottom, and Mr. C. E. B. Somerville (managing director).

The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 8.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bene's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

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

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

*Company Meeting***East African Power and Lighting Company****Remarkable Growth in Demand for Electricity****Major Charles M. Taylor's Speech**

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on October 14 at Nairobi.

MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.C., chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman said:—
 "The report of the directors, together with the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948, have already been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, I propose that these be taken as read. (Agreed.)

Boards Strengthened

"Before giving my report I should like to welcome three new directors who have recently been appointed to the board of the company.

"For some time past your board has felt that the appointment of a director nominated by the Government of Kenya would be of great value to the company in furthering collaboration in the development work and general direction of our business. These views were communicated to Government, and in March this year Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., was nominated. He brings to our assistance a wealth of experience, both in the field of engineering and in the management of large undertakings, and we are very fortunate in securing his services.

"At the same time, and in view of the rapid expansion of our business, your directors also invited Mr. C. B. Anderson and Mr. A. A. Lawrie, two of the most experienced and respected men in the commercial life of the Colony, to serve on the board. All three appointments fall due for your confirmation later in this meeting.

"Since the close of the financial year, by arrangement with our London colleagues, the London board has been augmented by the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.T.T.D., M.P., and Sir Robert Renwick, B.T., C.B.E., both of whom are well known and have had experience in the administration of electricity undertakings.

Substantial Progress

"We can report substantial progress since our last meeting in the construction of the various development projects which were put in hand immediately after the war and which have been outlined in previous reports. Vexatious delays are still experienced in the delivery of many essential component parts for our various construction schemes, so that a balanced programme of construction has proved impossible, and unavoidable increases in the ultimate cost of many of these works are being experienced.

"I am, however, glad to report that certain mechanical difficulties in the erection of the 5,000 kW. set at our Pangani Falls station, operated by the Tanganyika subsidiary, have been overcome and that the new set is now in service, together with the transmission line between Tanga and Mwanza. The second stage of the Mombasa thermal station extension has been completed, as has also the new 1,750 kW. oil engine set in Ruiru for supplementary service in the Nairobi area. Supply in our new area in Kitale was begun in June this year, and the works remain to be completed at that station.

"When I addressed you last year I referred to the remarkable growth in demand for our services in almost all our areas of supply. Since that time the liberal estimates for expansion then approved have been under constant review by your board, and further extensive schemes have been approved. In conjunction with officers of the Kenya Government, long-term estimates of load development and plant provision have been agreed to form the basis of a continuing plan of development over and above the programme outlined last year.

Further Hydro-Electric Development

"We have received the licence from the Kenya Government for further hydro-electric development in the Nairobi area, and work has already started on this scheme, which will have a capacity of 6,000 kW. at the projected new Wanji station and to serve an additional unit of 2,000 kW. at our original Tana station, which will thus be brought up to a total capacity of 6,000 kW.

"At the same time your board has authorized an additional 10,000 kW. of thermal plant in the aggregate for the Nairobi area to supplement the hydro plant and to cater adequately for the business in view. Simultaneous with the extensions to generating plant, a second main feeder operating at 66,000 volts is contemplated, linking the hydro-electric developments with the main consuming centres, while the high tension system throughout the Nairobi area is to be further extended and reinforced.

"Among the many smaller developments authorized in Kenya are a new and up-to-date generating station at Eldoret, supplemented by a small hydro-electric scheme, substantial extensions to the Nakuru generating plant, and extension to the recently acquired small undertaking at Nanyuki. Consumers' requirements at our new undertaking at Kisumu have been well up to expectation, and additions to the generating plant in that town are in hand.

New Works in Tanganyika

"An additional 5,000 kW. set has been ordered for the Pangani hydro-electric station to deal with the ever-increasing requirements of the sisal industry in the Tanga Province and augment the existing supply to Mombasa, if a duplicate line to that area is decided upon. The installed capacity of the Pangani station will thus be increased to 17,500 kW.

"In the areas operated by our subsidiary, the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., substantial progress has been made in construction work in the new areas at Iringa and Mbeya. Work has been started at Lindi, a new and modern station has been approved for Mwanza, and further extensions to generating plant are in hand for Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma, and Arusha. The extension to the Moshi hydro-electric station should be in service early next year.

A licence has been granted to the Dar es Salaam Company for supplies to the new port of Mtwara, and the necessary plant is already in the Territory. Construction work will be timed to coincide with port development.

A licence for the development of the Morogoro township area is expected in the near future.

"I have taken some of your time to describe these various schemes in order to emphasize the determination of your board to place the company firmly in the forefront of the general development of the territories in which we operate, and to ensure that in the shortest possible space of time our undertakings shall have overcome the lag inevitably occasioned by war conditions, and therefore be in a position to meet all possible requirements.

Mr. D. C. Brook's Visit

"In completing the preliminary work necessary to these many and varied developments, the board was fortunate in having available in East Africa during May and June of this year our London colleague, Mr. Donald C. Brook, who is also a director of Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., our technical advisers. Mr. Brook was able to discuss with us our operating problems in the principal areas of supply and to bring his wide experience to our assistance.

"In the meantime the increase in demand in all areas is throwing a heavy strain on both plant and staff. A serious shortage of supply occurred in the Nairobi area during March and April and again in August this year. This was due to plant breakdown, coupled with prolonged low river flows through failure of the long rains, and complicated by delay in delivery of new machinery from England. I should like to take this opportunity of again expressing our sincere regret at the inconvenience caused to our consumers, as well as our thanks for the courtesy and forbearance shown by so many of them during that difficult period.

New Capital Issue

"As I indicated to you last year, the scale of expenditure on the developments already on hand and projected is of greater magnitude than anything we have hitherto undertaken, and necessitates a considerable addition to our existing financial resources.

"As members will doubtless have seen from the preliminary announcement in the Press, it is proposed to issue 1,000,000 4% preference shares of 20s. each at par and 1,000,000 ordinary shares of 20s. each at 30s. per share. These shares, which have been underwritten, will be offered for subscription in East Africa and in the United Kingdom. Copies of the prospectus and of the necessary application forms giving preferential consideration in allotment to members are now being forwarded to them.

"Before we consider the accounts, you will be pleased to know that in our various areas of supply we sold some 72,400,000 units in the year under review, compared with 57,950,000 in 1947, while the maximum demand on our undertakings increased from 17,800 to 22,400 kW. In spite of these substantial increases, we still have a large number of prospective consumers, both domestic and industrial, awaiting connexion.

The Accounts

"The accounts indicate a satisfactory operating result. Fuel prices, which continued to increase throughout the year, together with considerable increases in all other major factors in our operating costs, compelled your board reluctantly to revise and increase our tariffs in all areas late in the year under review.

"The profit and loss account for the year discloses operating surpluses, dividends, income from investments, etc., at £273,218, compared with £240,000 for the previous year, 1947.

"Turning now to the balance-sheet, the fixed assets show an expenditure of £1,578,799, including our net expenditure during the year of £268,781.

"Outstanding commitments at the end of the financial year, but excluding the various projects

which have been authorized since that time, amounted to £872,756. I should make it clear that the corresponding figure in the group accounts includes our commitments in the various areas and stands at £1,243,725: motor vehicles, furniture, etc., stand at a net figure of £29,401, as compared with £20,759 last year.

"On the other side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital is increased by the 800,000 4% preference shares issued in the course of the year. The heavy oversubscription of these shares is an indication of the faith which the investing public have in private enterprise controlled public utilities such as ours.

"We have increased the appropriation to general reserve account to £30,000 and the development reserve account by £10,000. The balance carried forward on revenue account after providing for the foregoing appropriations and dividends is £73,419, compared with £71,588 last year.

Prospects of the Company

"You will expect me to say a few words about the future prospects of the company. My colleagues and I, with our long and intimate experience of Kenya and Tanganyika, are confident that there is a considerable period of expansion before us, and that as new plant comes into operation our earnings will continue to increase on a satisfactory basis.

"Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Ltd., our London technical advisers, have continued to provide invaluable service and advice both in respect of the many operating problems encountered under our present difficult conditions and in connexion with the whole of the extensive programme of development which I have outlined to you.

"Finally, I should like to pay tribute to the whole staff for their excellent work, and especially to those members who were working almost continuously during the breakdown in Nairobi to maintain supply.

"To our secretary, Mr. G. C. Reed, and his staff and to the London secretary and the staff there we must tender our thanks for their efficient services during the year."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 4% on the ordinary shares, making 7% for the year, was approved.

The retiring directors, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. W. C. Hunter, C.B.E., Mr. C. B. W. Anderson, and Mr. A. A. Lawrie were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Gill and Johnson, Nairobi, and Messrs. Hays Akers and Hays, London, were reappointed.

A resolution was also passed increasing the borrowing powers to a sum equal to the nominal amount of the issued share capital of the company.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Haifa,
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar. Hodeidah (Yemen),
Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

Mining

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £21,625 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £30,884 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £6,135, a sum of £3,310 is written off in respect of retirement plant, and a dividend of 34% (net) requires £11,550, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £141,979, against £141,424 brought in. The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1 each, revenue reserves stand at £181,979, and current liabilities at £60,973. Fixed assets are valued at £735,120, and current assets at £107,782, including £10,000 in savings bonds and £25,488 in cash.

During the year 359,000 (390,000) tons of ore were treated for 27,549 (33,621) oz. gold and a working profit of £25,862 (£36,138). Ore reserves on June 30 were 279,000 of an average value of 1.9 dwt. Working costs showed an increase of 4.2% per ton milled owing to the lower tonnage handled and the higher prices of stores.

Employees totalled 84 (93) Europeans, and 1,775 (2,313) Africans.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman), Lord Walsingham, Mr. A. R. O. Williams and Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson.

The 21st annual general meeting will be held in London on November 16.

Mining Personalia

MR. J. L. HOPKINS, STUD. INST. M.M., has left England for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. TEALE, STUD. INST. M.M., is on his way to this country from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. L. C. WALKER has been appointed chairman of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

MR. H. E. MORRELL has been appointed to the board of Chicago-Gaika Development Co. Ltd.

MR. R. LANDCASTLE, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is in this country on six months' leave from Tanganyika.

PROFESSOR J. A. S. KRINGS, INST. M.M., has returned to this country from a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. T. F. B. SPENCER, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been appointed to the staff of Cam and Moor Mines, East Katanga, Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. earned a profit (after providing 2475,000 for taxation) of £195,000 (or profits tax) of £188,244 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £287,203 in the previous year. The directors have recommended dividends of 10% (the same) on the preference stock and 10% (8%) on the ordinary stock, both less tax. These dividends, subject to confirmation at the annual general meeting to be held on December 15, will be paid on or about December 15 to the preference and ordinary stockholders registered on October 15.

The increase in profits was expected by the market, for much of the company's income derives from dividends and interest received on the loan of Mubira in Haut-Katanga, the Belgian Congo, of £1,000,000, which in 1948 paid 480 francs per share against the 400 francs of the preference units again receive the maximum dividend of 10%.

Africa Investment Trust

THE AFRICA INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., a company with Rhodesian mining interests, earned a profit of £12,061 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £24,433 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,827, and £8,000 is reserved, leaving a balance of £4,118 to be carried forward, against £14,879 brought in.

The issued capital is £50,000 in shares of 10s. each, revenue reserves stand at £44,118, and current liabilities at £1,202. Fixed assets are valued at £27,450, investments at £323,168 (market value £295,288), and cash assets at £12,438, including £12,494 in cash.

The directors are Viscountess de Mordaunt (chairman), Sir Joseph Ball (deputy chairman), the Hon. Justice G. Lawson Johnston, Mr. Harvey B. Spiller, Mr. Basil G. Howell, Sir Digby Burnett, Mr. H. B. Browne (manager), and alternate for Sir Joseph Ball), and Mr. R. J. C. Newell (secretary and alternate for Viscount Elibank).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on November 9.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

PHOENIX MINING AND FINANCE, LTD., earned a profit of £30,961 in the year ending June 30, compared with £34,102 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £10,751, and a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share (the same as the previous year), less tax, will require £13,741, leaving a balance of £103,129 to be carried forward, against £96,670 brought in. The issued capital is £299,804 in shares of 15s. each, revenue reserves stand at £103,129, and current liabilities at £17,437. Quoted investments appear at £369,312 (mid-market value on June 30, £335,474), accrued income at £9,352, and cash at £41,717. The directors are Mr. Alexander Macquisten (chairman), Sir G. S. Masvie Watt, and Mr. R. Snedden.

Tati Goldfields

WHEN THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., was held in London last month, it was stated that a tentative offer had been received for the purchase of the shares at 2s. each net, which was more than members would receive in liquidation. The meeting, which had been called to consider voluntary winding up, was therefore adjourned. The company has now received a deposit of £7,500, which is forfeitable if the proposed purchase does not complete. The company hope to send out the necessary forms of acceptance within the next two months. It is a condition of the offer that acceptances are received from holders of at least 51% of the issued shares.

Diamond Sales

NET SALES of diamonds for the quarter ended September 30 were: gem diamonds, £3,042,855; industrial diamonds, £1,782,540; total £4,825,395, according to an announcement by De Beers. Respective figures for the half year ended June 30 were £8,087,950, £3,577,234, and £11,615,184, and for nine months ended September 30, £11,130,805, £5,309,774 and £16,440,579.

Company Progress Report

Phoenix Finance—59,900 tons of ore were treated in the six months ended September 30 for 7,408 oz. gold and an estimated working profit of £10,595. Development: Total on reef 1,675 ft., payable, 257 ft., average 7.1 dwt. over 55 in.; percentage payable, 15.3%.

Dividend

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 2s. per share, or 15% (the same), free of United Kingdom income tax. Last year the total distribution was 48% tax free.

INDUSTRY for INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

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

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

LONDON OFFICE, 40, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI
 MIKINDANI

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Incorporated in Kenya
 Head Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone: 3699-3700

CLEANING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
 W.S. GUY & IT

TANGANYIKA



SALES & SERVICE

DAR ES SALAAM
 TANGA ARUSHA
 MOSHI MINGA

RIDDOCH MOTORS

— LTD. —
 Ford Distributors
 for
 Tanganyika and Zanzibar

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 5791/2/3
 Telegrams: Sameters, Rand, London; Cobles: Sameters, London

It seems incredible that the existence of Kilimanjaro, the highest and most impressive mountain in the African continent, was unsuspected by Europeans less than one hundred years ago. But such is the fact, for it was not until 1848 that a German missionary-explorer realised that the billowing white masses, thousands of feet in the air, which he saw from his camp in the plains, were not clouds as he had supposed but the snows which crown the mountain's peak throughout the year.

This seeming contradiction—a snow capped mountain within a few degrees of the equator—has done much to bring prosperity to the local inhabitants. The melting snows of Kilimanjaro provide irrigation for the coffee plantations on the lower slopes and from these plantations the natives of the locality derive a great part of their livelihood. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in East Africa covering the coffee industry and other commercial activities of importance is readily obtainable on request.

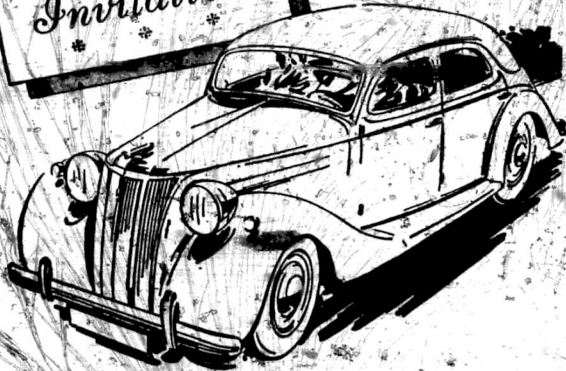


BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



An
Invitation

... to inspect
 the
V-8 Pilot



THE Pilot combines impressive lines with high performance. It was the first of the standard production models at the Monte Carlo Rally, and its V-8 engine powered the cars that won the team award. Interior fittings are luxurious, provide utmost comfort for five people on any road. Yet the Pilot is reasonable in purchase price and economical on fuel. May we arrange a trial run for you?

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON: 13, ROOD LANE, E.C.3. TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 0745.

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 1
 AND AT JINGA AND MBALE