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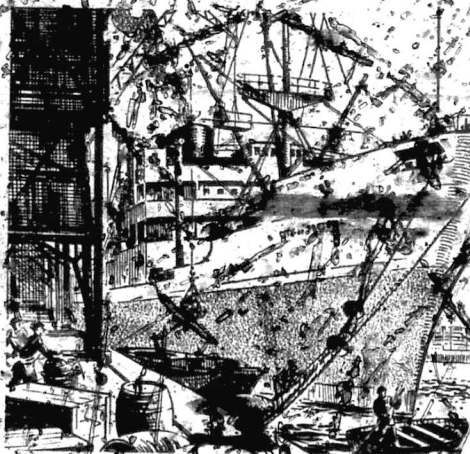
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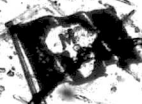
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Conservative Imperial Policy	149	Person	156
Great Companies	140	Obituary	156
Quilimani	151	Obituary	156
Notes by the way	151	Obituary	156
Life in S. Rhodesia	152	Obituary	156

Founder and Editor
G. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1950 (Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 146) Price 3s. 6d. (Post free)

Importance of a Strong Imperial Policy Address to Conservative Conference of Mr. C. M. Alport, M.P.

WITHOUT A STRONG IMPERIAL POLICY, the Tory Party is nothing, and without a strong Empire, Britain would be a third-rate power.

The issues whether the people of this country are prepared to watch the gradual decline and fall of the British Colonial system under Socialist rule, or whether they wish a Conservative Government to give new vigour and cohesion to British Colonial administration throughout the world.

Socialist Party conclusions: to possess a constructive imperial policy has a small part with the employees of Lagawa. The extent of the failure was contained by Miss Rita Hayden when she wrote that it has been a remarkable feature of these last years that in spite of a more dynamic and more progressive policy than ever before, Colonial interest has been continual and widespread. The Socialist must a few prejudices are called them a policy. They regard the responsibilities which Colonial power involves as tiresome and the responsibility must be decentralized to the Colonial Governors who are not afraid to carry out those responsibilities, and who know that their policies are vigorous and aggressive, they will not be judged by the Colonial Secretary at the behest of every back-biter's report from a foreign House.

Training for the Government
Paraphrased with this should be administrative service regarded as a source of income for people to manage the country African or Asian, who looks for a Government job for most of them, there are no other forms of stable employment. Without the ranks of a good administrative service they can get the finest training for the wider responsibilities of that "democratic" self-government which is our policy to achieve with their generation. It is from their ranks that the future leaders of colonial peoples should be drawn, not from those of the hazy-buzzed agitators or self-proclaimed politicians.

Socialist conflict has the most dangerous of all the problems which now face us—Communist agents making a supreme effort to make the world war the theme of the second half of the 20th Century. Justice, Class, and their theme for the first half.
The Socialist solution seems to be a combination of the petulant adolescence of Mr. John Dugdale and the dignity of Mr. Emmer Brockway preening himself as Kluksk chiefs in the skin of a colobus monkey. In fact, now what the African spectators thought of the racial arrangements of the world would be the same with such sinister motifs.

If the common sense of the Socialist way of carrying out the lie of the Marxist. Accumulation of years of white South Africa has being real, there is no doubt that the point of Apartheid must fall disastrously in the long run, and in the short will give a powerful stimulus to Communism among coloured peoples in all parts of the world. I have a better right than most people to say this, for I found among my forebears men and women who have lived, worked, and died in Africa for nearly 100 years.

The answer to the colour problem, is not to give the white place, we should be prepared to accept any man on his merits, regardless of colour, but in turn must be prepared to be accepted on ours. We must try to build confidence. Particularly we must avoid shaking political promises unless we know they can be kept.

Partnership as the Basis
We first accept the idea of partnership as a basis of our relations with coloured Colonial peoples. We must do everything in our power to elevate the status and improve the education of women in many Colonial Countries. We must find the problems of sex that the most difficult aspects of race relations inevitably revolve.

and we must attend to all who are in our country, our country and hospitals to bridge the gulf of inferior which separates us. The final aim must be the defeat of the assault of Communism upon the Colonial peoples. Lenin's slogan must be their slogan, Communism as the soft under-belly of the capitalist Powers. The next stage of the assault upon them is an assault by propaganda and violence upon them. We must be prepared to fight to win that phase of the cold war, as we won the battle in Korea. Internal security must be maintained in the Colonies.

THE LONDON PRINTING DISPUTE ended yesterday and next week we shall hope to publish an enlarged number. This week however, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must again be drastically reduced in size.

Many weekly periodicals have not appeared for a month or more, but thanks to the help of our printers and the pressure we took of having much text-matter set in type in advance because we foresaw the probability of this happening, we have been able to produce token-issues which have maintained contact with our readers (many of whom have been good enough to express appreciation of the paper) in addition to the continuation of the journal.

Tobacco Advisory Council

THE RHODIAN TOBACCO ASSOCIATION has proposed to the Government of Southern Rhodesia: (1) That henceforth no one should be allowed to grow tobacco unless he can satisfy the authorities that he has had several years of satisfactory experience or employs a suitably experienced manager; and (2) that if restrictions of production would at some future date become necessary, growers with a bad record in regard to yield per acre and average price per lb. will first have restrictions imposed upon them. The proposals are intended to raise the quality of tobacco production.

Kenya Immigration

A LARGE INCREASE in the work of the Immigration Department of Kenya is revealed by the annual report for 1949. The total number of passengers arriving at the coast by ship and aircraft was 230,760, and though the total passenger-carrying ships entering Mombasa had increased by only 17 and dhows by 12, aircraft at Port Reitz airport numbered 1,140 against 698 in the previous year. The Nairobi staff met 4,620, 2,619, aircraft, and interviewed 13,339 passengers. Deportation orders were issued in 106 cases, and prohibited notices issued to 100 immigrants.

Beets Declined

KAKUMI SUGAR WORKS, LTD., an Indian-owned company employing some 10,000 Africans in growing sugar in Uganda, state that the Native authorities of Busoga have declined to lease them land now under tsetse and umba bushes for allotment to Africans on the basis of 11 to 12 acres per family. If the land, now useless, were made available, it could be cleared of fly and put at the disposal of the labour force, and the output of the factory could be magnified, directors said recently. The output of the factory, which has an average of 35,000 tons a year during the past three years to its capacity of 60,000 tons.

Kampala's Town Hall

KAMPALA'S TOWN HALL, designed by Sherr Nanji Khandani and formally opened by the Governor, Sir John Hall, who described the Town Council as an outstandingly harmonious and effective working partnership between Africans, Europeans, and Asiatics. Mrs. Dhiraibhai N. Manji, son of the donor, said that his father could not attend because he now lives in retired life in India, devoted himself to the promotion of education, particularly female education. Mr. F. M. Mubira presented on behalf of Sir Chikubha and Lady Renchodala a gold chain and belt to be worn by the mayors of the mayoral chain of Kampala having been a gift from the citizens of Kampala. The mayor, Mr. A. N. Maini, recalled that Kampala owed its Jubilee Park and new town hall to the public spirit of one man, who stood for co-operation and compromise between the three races.

"Government Frustration"

A SITUATION amounting almost to an *impasse* in government had arisen in Northern Rhodesia, said Sir Stewart Gore-Brown in the Legislature. He recently had been advocating either a Royal Commission to study the problem of constitutional reform or a high-level round-table conference in London, with the appointment of a qualified individual to act in an advisory capacity. "We are now in a stage of government frustration," said Sir Stewart. Mr. G. Beckwith, Member for Agriculture, agreed that something must be done to alter the situation, but felt that "the people who really should solve this problem are in this country; nobody from outside can impose a solution." He would endorse the suggestion that the Government here and the British Government should give very early consideration to exactly what is to be done."

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PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN MAHER has arrived in London from the Bahamas. Lady SANDROTTI has returned to England from the Bahamas.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RIDDOGH have from London in Nairobi last week.

SIR DRUMMOND SHIELDS and Miss G. E. BUEHLER have been married in London.

Mr. W. J. HALL is now manager of the Kenya branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. 1000).

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, a partner in Gray, Lewis and Company, has retired from the business.

SIR ROBERT BAKER, Governor General of the Sudan, and LADY HOWE have returned to Khartoum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. LESLIE recently flew back to Nairobi after leave in this country and at the Congolese.

GENERAL SMUTS left £57,000, according to a provisional estimate, and bequeathed the whole of his estate to Mrs. SMUTS.

Mrs. G. W. CAMPBELL, BENTONCK and Mrs. R. WYNETH, widow of Colonel D. A. J. Bowie, P.A., have been married in Nairobi.

Mr. G. N. HOUY has been appointed a non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. E. C. PHILLIPS, M.L.C.

Mr. A. J. DODDS, a director of Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie & Co., Ltd. and Mrs. DODDS left London recently after a short visit to spend the rest of their leave in South Africa.

MR. CLIVE SALTER has been retained unopposed for Nairobi South constituency in the by-election caused by the resignation from the Legislative Council of Mr. DEREK ERSKINE.

MR. ANDREW COHEN, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office, who left London by air for Tanganyika in mid-October, is due back at the beginning of next week.

SIR GERALD REECE, Governor of the Swaziland Protectorate, will leave London by air on November 10 to return to Harare via Nairobi. LADY REECE and their children will return by sea.

GILBERT REYNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left London by Hermes aircraft in mid-October after long leave. LADY REYNIE will return to Lusaka by sea this month.

LORD HAILEL will visit Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland from December to February at the request of the High Commissioner to report on the working of the Native Authority system.

MR. C. HANSLEY BIRD, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has been appointed a temporary member of the East Africa Central Assembly during the absence of Mr. H. K. JAFFES.

MR. R. O. STODOL, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, has gone to New Zealand to represent the Colony's branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the Wellington conference.

MR. G. W. H. REYNOLDS has been appointed managing director of the Overseas Touring Company (East Africa), Ltd., in succession to COLONEL L. H. F. ARMSTRONG, who remains a member of the board.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, elected member for the Rift Valley in the Legislative Council of Kenya, returned by air recently with Mrs. BLUNDELL after a holiday visit to the United Kingdom and the United States.

MR. S. K. PATEL, president of the Uganda Cotton Association, and Mr. A. A. HINDE, the secretary, recently visited England for discussions with the Raw Cotton Commission in regard to the bulk purchase of next season's crop.

MR. ALFRED GASSTON and Miss HONOR CORYDON, daughter of Lady Corydon and of the late Sir Peter Corydon, were married recently in Rusper, Sussex. They are on the staff in Persia of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

MR. HUGH GATTSWELL, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a brother of MR. ARTHUR GATTSWELL, who is in control of the great nationalized Gezira cotton growing project in the Sudan, and a member of the Executive Council of that country.

Mrs. GERALD ANDERSON, the well-known Nairobi consulting surgeon, and Mr. PHILIP HUMPHREYS, who has been a settler in the Kitale district of Kenya since 1919, flew back to the Colony recently, accompanied by Mrs. ANDERSON and Mrs. HUMPHREYS.

LORD TWEEDDALE, a director of Dalgely & Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, will leave London by air on November 8 to spend three weeks in East Africa, primarily on business. After eight days in Nairobi he will go on to Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Arusha, and Mombasa, returning to the capital of Kenya for a short time on his way to Uganda.

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to preside over a commission appointed to consider constitutional questions in British East Africa, with special reference to the franchise and the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils. The other two members of the commission are PROFESSOR VICTOR HARLOW and DR. RITA BARON, Secretary of the Colonial Fabian Bureau.

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Obituary

Mrs. E. Tawse Jollie

MRS. ETHEL MA TAWSE JOLLIE, O.B.E., who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was the second woman to be elected to a Parliament in the British Empire, and the first outside the United Kingdom.

The daughter of a doctor, she married, in 1900, Archibald Colquhoun, a writer and explorer, and accompanied him on his travels in the Far East, Africa, and the Americas. She spoke often for the Women's Unionist Association, the British Women's Emigration Association, and the National Service League, and after the death of her husband in 1914 she edited the journal of the Rhodes Colonial Institute.

Responsible Government Campaign

In 1915 she married John Tawse Jollie, a farmer in Rhodesia, where her political career began two years later as organizing secretary of the Responsible Government Party. She was elected M.L.C. for the Eastern Districts in 1920, and represented Umfolozi from 1923 to 1927.

During the last war she was women's employment officer in the Government Employment Bureau for Civilian Workers in Southern Rhodesia. Her second husband had died in 1933.

A keen artist, Mrs. Tawse Jollie illustrated her own book, "Two on their Travels," and subsequently wrote "The Whirlpool of Europe" (Goudy), "The Location of Women," and "The Real Rhodesia."

Mr. Clarkson Fletcher

MR. HAROLD CLARKSON FLETCHER, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 81, was joint founder with the late Sir George Johnson of the firm of Johnson and Fletcher, which was later incorporated as a public company. Born in Birmingham, he qualified as a mechanical engineer, left for South Africa at the age of 23, and after six years on the Rand met and entered into partnership with Johnson, who went to Rhodesia to start the business. Fletcher followed a year later, and thereafter devoted himself particularly to the engineering side of the enterprise. He was responsible for the erection of many gold reduction plants in the Colony and few Englishmen had so thorough a knowledge as he of the mining fields of the Belgian Congo. He retired from active business in the early thirties. He sat on the Bulawayo town council for six years, wrote two books, "Memphis Farewell" and "Psychic Episodes at Great Zimbabwe," and was at one time a keen tennis player and a game shot.

Mr. S. S. Bagge

MR. STEPHEN S. BAGGE, C.M.G., who has died in London at the age of 91, was the last surviving member of the 1890 expedition to Uganda under Lord (then Captain) Lugard, and to the end of his long life he retained his deep interest in African affairs. He was a witness to the signatures of Lugard and the Kabaka Mwangi to the treaty of March 30, 1892. He had joined the Imperial British East Africa Company two years earlier, and for the next 20 years was engaged on administrative duties in Uganda and Kenya. While he was in charge of the Elgon district there was much unrest, and after he had become a provincial commissioner he was chief political officer with the Nandi Field Force in 1906. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1910, but on the outbreak of war four years later

Mr. George Fane

MR. GEORGE FANE, a well-known Kenyan, has died at Bransgore, Hampshire, while on leave in England. Wherever there was new work on road, railway, or mine, there would he be found with his theodolite, a few months before his death, when a very sick man, he would not give up until he had completed a tough road survey in the Tiareboroa forests, at 9,000 feet.

He was born in 1883, the eldest son of the late Cecil Fane and Lady Augusta Fane, and after being educated privately went to Canada, where for eleven years he was engaged on railway surveys and construction in the Province of Quebec. The life of working and camping at temperatures of "40 below," and moving through the "tall timbers" by dog-team in winter and canoe on the lakes and swift rivers in the summer, appealed deeply to his adventurous nature.

In 1914 he returned home to join the Army, and served in turn in the Royal Fusiliers, the Machine Gun Corps, and the Tank Corps. After the war he went to the Texas oil-fields and then in 1923 to Kenya, where in 1942 he married Rebecca, widow of Major Hugh Ward.

Keen Sportsman

George Fane had great skill in many sports—sailing, racing yachts, fishing, shooting, and tennis—and the fact that he had one arm, partially "disabled" from an encounter with a lion in no way deterred him from practising any of them. He was a man of great personal charm, whose gay, courageous attitude to life will long be remembered by his friends.

MR. COLIN MAHER writes:—

"George Fane, a man of lean figure, and an addict of the 'daily dozen,' looked 20 years younger than his age, and could put many a much younger man to shame by his agility and energy on safari.

He was of impeccable temperament, and had a quiet, dry sense of humour and a jolly disposition, which made him a good friend and a most reliable companion. One of his chief interests was fishing, which in Kenya enabled him to indulge to the full. The sympathy of many friends will go out to Mrs. Fane, who has been for many years the energetic and enthusiastic honorary secretary of the Kenya Arbor Society."

MR. DACRE ASHE SHAW, a well-known Kenya advocate, has died in Nairobi. After serving in the South African War he attended a South African University, and first visited Kenya in 1915 on his way to England. Returning to the Colony in 1922, he founded the firm now known as Dacre Shaw, Buckley and Hollister, from which he retired only recently. He owned a coffee farm, was a director of Messrs. Gillfillan and Co., Ltd., and a trustee of the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club.

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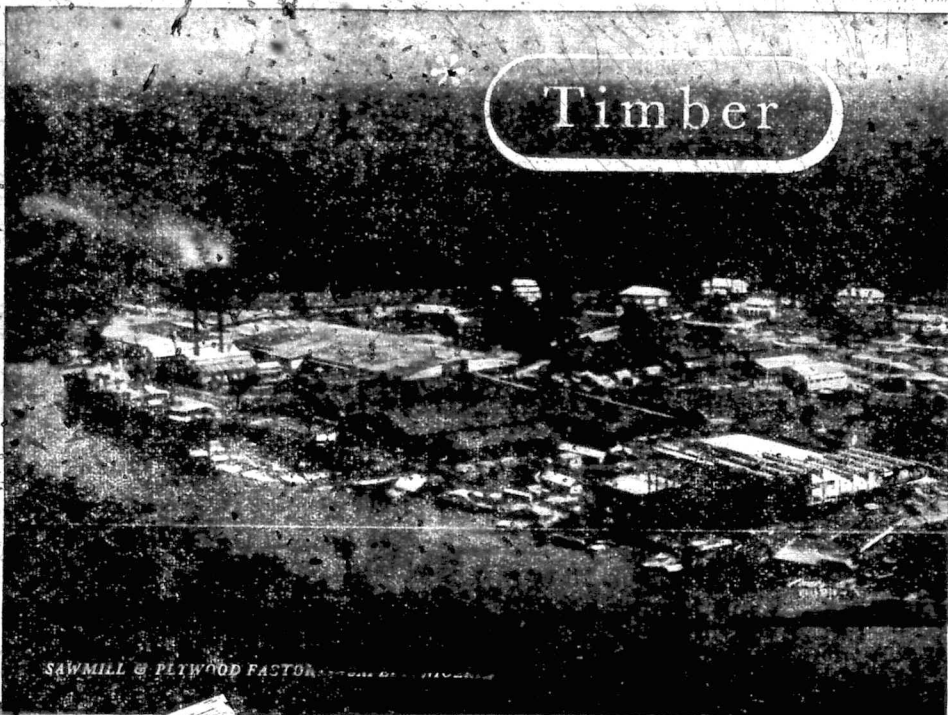
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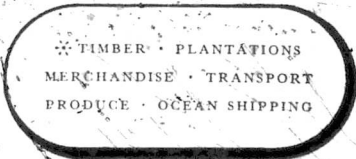
'Cresta' is plywood of the superior grades weatherproof and resistant to attack by insects and fungus.

At the confluence of Nigeria's, Benue and Niger Rivers a thriving industry has risen from the living jungle. For here at Sapele is one of The United Africa Company's timber trade headquarters; another, at Sapele on the Gold Coast is due for completion in 1951.

To Sapele's great factories, powered by the most modern plant in Nigeria, 100,000 tons of tropical hardwoods—a figure soon to be increased by up to 50%—are brought from the Company's concessions every year. Mahogany, saple wood, obeche, waba, alura—timber of more than thirty species in all is carefully graded and processed. Then, as logs of lumber or 'Cresta' plywood, it passes to the factory quays where the Company's ocean-going ships are waiting.

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Of Commercial Concern

Kenya Orchards (1948), Ltd., report a trading profit for the year ended June 30 last of £7,397, compared with £8,322 at the previous year, after payment of the preference dividends and the ordinary dividend (against 4% in 1947). The balance forward is just over £3,000. Goodwill stands in the balance sheet at £44,555, and stocks appear at £51,724, although the net turnover was only £62,651. Cash in hand was £89 and there was a bank overdraft of £3,657 at the end of the accounting period.

The system of operating with two joint managing directors, adopted as an experiment a year ago, has been discontinued by the Kenya Farmers' Association. Mr. G. M. Pain has therefore become sole managing director (incorporating the post of general manager), and Mr. R. H. O. Loppell has resumed his former duties as assistant general manager.

If Southern Rhodesian development continues at the present pace, the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme, costing some £30,000,000, may be started much sooner than expected, said the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Halsted, recently.

A 400,000-gallon petrol storage tank, the largest in the Rhodesias, is being built at the heavy industrial site in Salisbury for the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd.

Rising Petrol Consumption

Petrol consumption in the Rhodesias rose by 20% between June and September. The monthly rate is now about 2,750,000 gallons, compared with 1,670,000 in 1948.

Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., are to increase the capital of the company to £2,150,000 by the creation of a further 50,000 B ordinary shares of £1.

The Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has moved to its fine new premises. The building is the highest in the city.

In the 10 months ended July 31 the East African Cereals Pool delivered 24m bags of grain and more than 3m.

Sales of electricity in Southern Rhodesia last year totalled 219,159,417 units, an increase of 46,312,935 over 1946.

Work on the 1,000,000-gallon bulk petrol storage installation at Lusaka will begin almost at once.

Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., have opened a branch in Jinja, Uganda.

The Palace Hotel, Kampala, has been acquired by Messrs. Verjee Brothers.

Sisal Outputs for September

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—175 tons, making 570 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—175 tons, making 485 tons for three months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—480 tons of fibre, making 2,510 tons for six months.

New Facilities for Finance

THE UGANDA CREDIT AND SAVINGS BANK has begun business in Kampala. For loans of less than two years the rate of interest is 6% and for long-term loans 5% with a reduction of 1% per annum in each case for punctual observance of the conditions of the loan. By the legislation establishing the bank, loans may be for the development, purchase, maintenance, and improvement of lands; for the discharge of prior encumbrances on lands; for the payment of the interest on such

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new administrative district, Manyoni, has been created in Central Tanganyika.

Southern Rhodesia has offered Britain a token force of 100 troops to join the Commonwealth Brigade in Korea.

The foundation-stone of the Muljibhai Madhvari Commercial College for Africans in Kampala has been laid by the Governor of Uganda.

A gift of 400 tons of cereals has been sent by the Ethiopian Government to the United Nations mission in Palestine for the relief of refugees.

Gains were made by the extreme elements in the recent election for the executive of the Sudan Railway Workers' Union, but control remains in the hands of the moderates.

Improved Allowances

Cost-of-living allowances for all branches of public service in Southern Rhodesia have been increased by 24% of the September aggregate of salary and allowances. This is the second rise within a year.

Seventeen persons were drowned near Mombasa when a motor-bus carrying 32 guests to the wedding of an Indian advocate fell into 40 feet of water. The life of an Indian child was saved by artificial respiration given by four European women for more than an hour.

Masked bandits recently entered the guard's van of a train near Nakuru, Kenya, bound the guard, and stole two cases containing £25,000 in currency notes. All the money was later recovered on waste land near the station. Three revolvers and several masks were also found. Two Indians held in connexion with the robbery have been refused bail.

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Company Meeting

E. A. Lands and Development Co., Ltd. Statement of the Chairman

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, was held at the registered office, 19 St. SWINHAN Lane, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, September 28.

MR. P. J. WORTNER, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, the following statement:

"I would like in the first place to explain that the delay in holding the annual meeting is due to the fact that I was able to take an opportunity this summer of visiting Kenya with the purpose of making myself more fully acquainted with the company's interests there.

Revenue and Profit

"As regards the accounts, the gross revenue shows a reduction from £10,980 to £6,370, and the profit for the year is £3,204 as against £6,732. This, of course, is a reflection of the diminution in the main source of our income, namely, our remaining unsold land and the outstanding land sales instalments.

"As to the latter, these stood at £6,021 at the date of the accounts, compared with £7,367 at the end of the previous year, and the land sales suspense account, which represents unrealized profit on these outstanding instalments, is of course reduced accordingly.

"It will be observed that we have transferred £5,000 from general reserve, leaving a balance thereof of £15,764. (This is partly in order to make provision for depreciation of £1,628 on the investments, and, as to the balance, is in effect a withdrawal of slightly more

than the £1,264 reserved in past years for deferred repairs, which, being no longer required, was transferred to general reserve in the 1948 accounts.

"With regard to our unsold land as at December 31, 1949, the area of which is stated in our report to be 981 acres, it should be noted that this is only an approximate figure. The land is surveyed as and when sold, and the precise area will not be known until final surveys have been made. The area liable to be taken by the Government in connexion with roads will also eventually have to be ascertained, at the moment this is estimated to be 60 acres.

"During my stay in Kenya, among other matters, I looked into the question, so far as circumstances allowed, of the possible future development of the Gilgil township area, but although there has been some progress in this connexion, it is not yet possible to form an estimate of the potentialities of our remaining property in this area.

"Our resident manager in Gilgil, Mr. J. Hunter, gave me every assistance during my visit, and I feel sure that with mutual cooperation the company will benefit as a result of our deliberations."

Dividends

Das Plantations, Ltd.—20% (50%).

The Uganda Co., Ltd.—interim 12½% (the same);
Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.—interim 5% (the same).

Mini-Mini (Nyassaland) Tea Syndicate—Final dividend on ordinary shares of 5% less tax, making 4½% for year ended June 30, 1949. Net profits £25,975 (£27,968).

Lewa Rubber Estate, Ltd.—17½% (100%) on the 10% participating preferred shares and 7½% (64%) on the deferred shares. Profit £29,874 (£27,762) less taxation of £16,500. The company has 50% interests in Tanganyika.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 69. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga, P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Papani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Dareco." Branches in Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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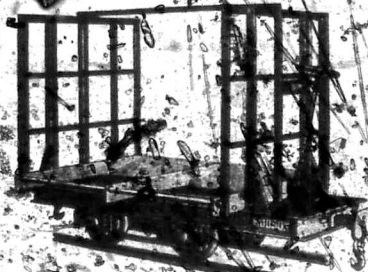
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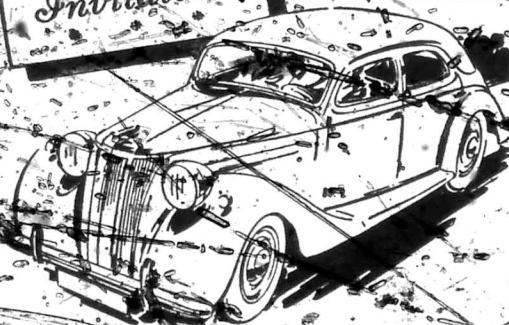
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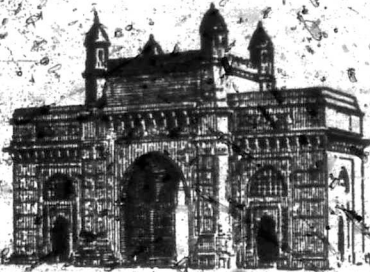
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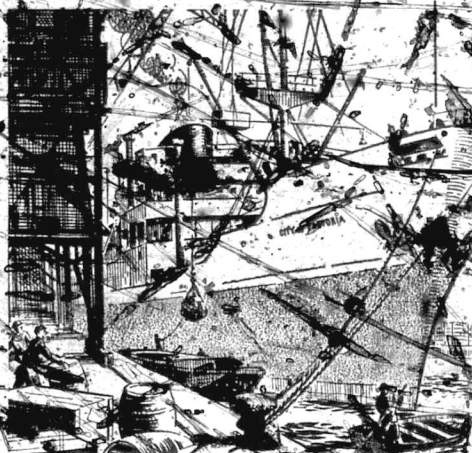
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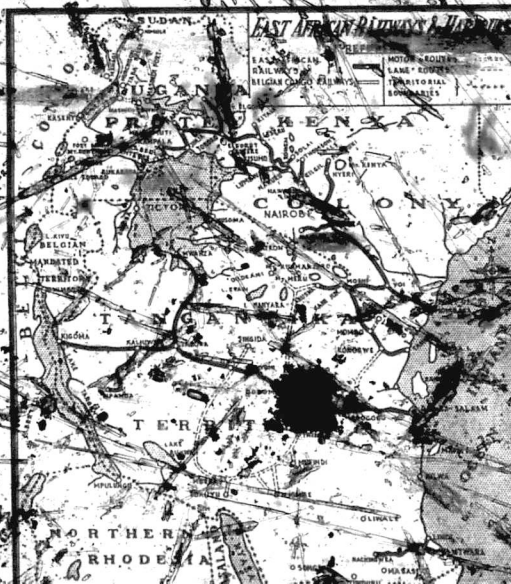
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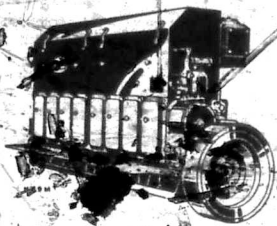
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Notes of the Week	167	East African Central Assembly	172
Common Debate on C.D.C.	169	S. Rhodesian Tobacco Crop	179
Secretary of State for African Colonies	171	Company Meeting	186
Colonial Development Corporation	174	Latest Mining News	188

Founder and Editor
F. S. Joulson

Notes of the Week

C.D.C.

FEW PEOPLE will disagree with the suggestion that the Colonial Development Corporation has been too ready to engage in enterprises which would otherwise have been financed from other sources; and that, of course, was not the purpose for which Parliament put one hundred million pounds and more at its disposal. Those funds were intended to be utilized for necessary projects involving more than normal commercial risks, and, in particular, for schemes of a long-range nature which were more appropriate to public than private investment. The new Bechuanaland ranching scheme being a project of real Colonial development, is appropriate to the corporation; but can hotel-keeping in Uganda be deemed a wise way of using the British taxpayers' money? And as this issue records, commercial leaders in Nyasaland have protested strongly about the Corporation's retail trading activities in that country.

Catering and Mining

THE GOVERNMENT OF Uganda, having provided Entebbe with a badly needed hotel, may have been anxious to reduce its commitments; but might not the terms offered with the C.D.C. have been arranged with one of the commercial groups which in the last couple of years have investigated the possibilities of extending their hotel interests to East Africa? Non-official members of the Legislative Council might hope to inquire what approach, if any, was made to leading hotel and financial groups in England before the Government did its deal with the corporation. In another strange case, this newspaper recently revealed that the corporation had taken options on two gold-mining properties in the Musoma area of Tanganyika (having previously acquired control of an established mine in the Kavirondo area of Kenya). Activities of this kind are scarcely the proper concern of the C.D.C., since the finance for such operations could otherwise have been found by private enterprise. And Lord Selkirk, who retired last week from the chairmanship of the corporation, has repeatedly declared that the policy was not to compete against private enterprise.

Development or Investment

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS, and Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland provides these instances of activities which can hardly be regarded as the kind of Colonial work upon which the British Parliament and the British authorities expected this State enterprise to be engaged. There are, in my

view, too many indications that the C.D.C. tends to consider itself an investment rather than a development corporation, and too few that it regards itself as an essentially creative enterprise. Yet its essential purpose was to create Colonial development, not to thrust its way into existing enterprises.

B.B.C.'s Ignorance

THE B.B.C. can certainly not be congratulated on their "Focus on the Colour Bar" feature in the Light Programme. It was a poor effort, generally, and its worst blemish was the definition of the attitude of the Imperial Government in the obsolete words of the Past Field White Paper—that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. Apparently the B.B.C. are unaware that a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament rejected this statement of policy many years ago and substituted a far more satisfactory interpretation. Some of us have thought that a programme of this kind would have been submitted in advance for the comments of people whose advice could have been useful. That was evidently not done, either in the B.B.C. or outside it, with the consequence that the broadcast was much more likely to do harm than good.

G.B.S.

MR. BERNARD SHAW, who has died at the age of 92, made a sea voyage round Africa in the thirties, and as a result wrote "Adventures of a Black Girl in Search of God." When the time in which he travelled out into Dar es Salaam, he did not go ashore, and a local journalist therefore went out to the ship to interview the great man, who was in perverse mood. Asked if he had anything to say to the people of Tanganyika, he inquired how many Europeans lived in the capital town. "About 200," said the journalist. "Why?" retorted G.B.S., and not another word would he utter.

OWING TO HEAVY PRESSION of news as a result of the smaller issues of recent weeks, in consequence of the London Printing Dispute, we omit the usual leading article and "Background to the News" feature. It was not possible for our printers to handle a larger issue this week, so we and they have dropped. We plan to publish a larger number next week.

Rhodesian Tobacco

THE OBVIOUS DEDUCTION from the agreement between Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers and United Kingdom manufacturers is that the market in this country for Southern Rhodesian leaf cannot be expected to absorb more than 40 million pounds a year. There was never a time at which leaf purchases from the United States were so drastically controlled, owing to lack of dollars, and if in such circumstances the trade in the Mother Country cannot commit itself to the purchase from that source of more than about 80m. pounds weight annually over the next six years, Southern Rhodesian growers must accept that figure as the approximate maximum which they can sell to Great Britain for probably not less than £10m. That the growers should know just where they stand is all to the good.

Food Requirements

THE CROP HAS ALMOST DOUBLED in the past three years, the number of growers has doubled since the end of the war, and it seems certain that the output of leaf will continue to rise sharply in the next two or three seasons. That appears to worry nobody, for there is an eager demand from a number of markets which have hitherto been unable to obtain their full requirements. The substitution of a fixed annual quantity of tobacco for the United Kingdom in place of a fixed percentage of the crop provides a considerable measure of assurance, and it should have the advantage of helping to check too rapid an expansion of tobacco cultivation at the expense of general agriculture, including in particular food production. One of Rhodesia's needs is a sharp increase in food production of all kinds, and the Government and the Tobacco Association are agreed in regarding this as a matter of real urgency.

Unhappy juxtaposition

DOCTOR BARNES, Bishop of Birmingham, who has probably aroused more controversy than any other holder of episcopal office in Great Britain, said a few days ago, according to a report published in many newspapers: "The cult of armed glory is gone. At home Imperialism is dead." Kipling and the white man's burden are as out of date as a Victorian anti-cassaca. Whatever the speaker may have intended to convey, the average reader will presumably have understood the Bishop to mean that Imperialism was the product of glory in bloodshed and that Kipling idolized such inhumanity. He did nothing of the sort, of course; the burden of his message was that the best of our race responded to the call of duty and the responsibilities which it imposed.

Fiction and Fact

PART OF THE TRAGEDY of these years of Slackness is that the virtues and virtues of which Kipling sang so robustly are neglected and traduced. And how could anyone with knowledge of our Imperial history suggest that it was the product of "armed glory"? The astonishing thing is that such immense benefits were carried throughout the world with such small use of arms and little loss of life. Yet, for reasons best known to themselves, there are publicists in this country who define its Imperial mission and achievements but never mention the hundreds of thousands of Indians and Pakistanis who have been killed by one another since their countries were granted complete control of their own affairs. Within a few months the number of such deaths may have been greater than the aggregate of all the fatal casualties in all our wars and punitive expeditions in all parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire in all the centuries.

Back to Private Trading

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH CRITICISM in trade circles in recent years of the continuation of the disposal of the Uganda cotton crop by bulk sales. With the consent of the local Government it has now been agreed that the first steps shall be taken towards the re-introduction of private trading. What the 1951 crop will total nobody can now say, but the moderate optimists look for an output not short of 350,000 bales. I have even heard the figure of 400,000 bales mentioned, and the most pessimistic would scarcely admit the possibility of a total under 300,000 bales. Of the first 200,000 bales, one-fifth will be sold by private treaty in Uganda; and if the crop is large a much greater quantity will be sold commercially, for the Raw Cotton Commission in the United Kingdom and the Government of India will jointly receive by bulk purchase only 200,000 bales or two-thirds of the crop, whichever is the greater. If the season should be favourable, therefore, one-third of the crop will be auctioned—at prices which appear certain to be satisfactory since the world level of raw cotton is so high, while stocks are low.

Pioneer Prospector

MR. ALGER DOYLE, who has been resident in Tanganyika since 1920, is on his way back to Dar es Salaam by sea after a spell of leave in England. Probably no one except the head of the Geological Survey Department has so intimate a personal knowledge as he of Tanganyika's mining areas, for he has prospected in almost every locality which seemed to him promising. Some of his discoveries have been of high importance. With the late P. B. Williams, he found what is now the Greita mine of Kentang Gold Areas, Ltd.; he located about 120 miles south of the new rail-head at Mpanda coal measures which may still prove of great economic value; he was one of the first dozen men on the Lupa goldfield; and he has pegged precious and base metals elsewhere in the Territory. Mining has always been his chief interest, but Mr. Doyle was one of the founders of the East African Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd., and Stewart's Stores, Ltd., both of Dar es Salaam. For years he was one of Tanganyika's keenest and best cricketers, and in his time he played almost all games.

Never Too Late

TURNING UP, LIKE A BAD DEBT is perhaps a permitted distortion of an old phrase when applied to a recent experience of the Land Board of Northern Rhodesia. A short time ago that organization announced that of £150,000 lent to farmers in the territory only £1 had to be regarded as a bad debt. Even that trifling blot on an otherwise clean record did not long remain, for two days later a farmer called at the Land Board's headquarters in Lusaka, after having travelled 85 miles from Mazabuka, to present the trunk pound, with profuse apologies for having overlooked the little item.

New Game Warden

MR. G. H. SWYNNERTON, who is to become Captain "Monty" Hodges, V.C., as game warden of Tanganyika, is a son of the late C. F. M. Swynnerton, the first holder of that appointment, who did great work on the reclamation of land from the waste and was killed while doing so in 1917. His son, now 37 years of age, read zoology at Oxford University, studied mammalogy at the British Museum and the Zoological Museum in Berlin, took a course in game and joined the Game Department of the Government as a ranger in 1939. He served in the African Air Force during the recent war.

Commons Debate Colonial Development Corporation

M.P.s. Want More Information and Re-Examination of Commitments

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. James Griffiths, expressed his confidence in the Colonial Development Corporation when inviting the House of Commons to take note of the annual report of that body, which in mid-September was operating 49 undertakings in 22 Colonies, involving a capital outlay of about £30m.

A further 28 schemes were under active investigation. In the United Kingdom the staff had reached 340, and whereas the number of employees of all grades was 11,600, all but 500 being inhabitants of the Colonies themselves.

The corporation had, the Minister said, sought wherever possible to enter into partnership with or profit by the experience of private enterprise, and it worked in very close association with Colonial bodies of a governmental or semi-governmental nature.

Risks Should Be Taken

It is the view of the corporation that it can, and should and does take risks which are sometimes greater than those that would be accepted, judged by ordinary commercial standards. The corporation must be prepared to wait longer for a return, and be willing to launch undertakings even though they promise only a low rate of return provided that in its fundamentals the project is a sound one.

Mr. Griffiths concluded:

The essential purpose of our Colonial policy is to guide the people of the Colonial territories to responsible self government within the Commonwealth and in partnership with them to seek to establish within the Colonial territories those economic and social conditions upon which alone responsible democratic self-government can be built.

I am fully conscious of the need to secure that that economic development should go hand-in-hand with political progress, and I am equally convinced of the dangers of creating responsible States without adequate economic and social foundations. It is equally true that unless a favourable political climate is created in the Colonial territories economic development will be hampered and delayed at every turn.

That that political maturity will best be achieved by encouraging the people to assume real responsibility, and by asking them to become active and willing participants in the task of government rather than by letting them stay outside as frustrated States without responsibility. Our policy combines economic development and political advancement, and it is a policy which will eventually succeed.

Need for Quarterly Reports

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, who led for the Opposition, expressed regret that more up-to-date information was not given to the House, and endorsed the proposal repeatedly made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that there should be quarterly reports by the corporation to the Secretary of State, which should make them available to Parliament. He thought there was unduly heavy expenditure of the Headquarters staff in London.

I commend the experiments now going on in the Belgian Congo, in particular in relation to the raising of capital in the proportion of one-fifth from the Government and two-fifths from private enterprise to deal with the real shortages in tropical Africa—shortages of communication, power, lack of transport, and good African labour. The proposals which the Belgians are carrying out, that looks like a successful fruit case in them, a good deal which this House could with profit study.

That information should not consider themselves under an obligation to enter on permanently every scheme they start, but to consider themselves as being more in the nature of a pilot, regarding the conditions under which industry can flourish by its means starting private schemes of their own, and then when these schemes are permanently launched, entering into partnership in the running of them with private industry, retaining protection for the State either by capital holdings or State representation on the board.

The need at the Torquay conference now taking place to protect our rights in the field of Imperial preferential arrange-

ments is imperative. I understand that it is the view of the Board of Trade that no new preferences can be started between British Colonies and the Mother Country, but that the escape clause in the Havana Charter applies only to arrangements that can be made between one country and another.

If that is true—and it would only apply, if at all, should the Havana Charter be ratified—it is imperative that at Torquay we should protect our position in this field. It would be futile for great sums of public money to be spent on enterprises in Africa or elsewhere and the Mother Country prevented by international treaty from making preferential arrangements, or least in the early days, for the produce of these schemes.

MR. THOMAS REID hoped that the new chairman of the C.D.C. would be a person not only of knowledge, but of the character to stand firm and implement schemes in a practical and sound business way. Absolutely first-class ability and first-class character were needed to make the corporation a success.

Much of the talk about private investment in the Colonies was nonsense; the people who put capital into those countries conferred the greatest possible benefit on them, and they were perfectly right to take out dividends.

Pilot schemes were essential in the tropics; he had known places with the same altitude, same rainfall, and same climate, where tea grown on one part of a mountain had a flavour absent from tea grown in exactly similar conditions five miles away.

Too Many Fancy Projects

MR. J. H. HARE thought the corporation were undertaking too many fancy projects. He said:

I support what has been said about the preservation and maintenance of our staff structure within the Empire. I hope nothing rash will be done in Torquay. The most precious thing we have is this preference system, and any Government which allows it to be damaged in any way is allowing the whole economic structure of the Empire to be needlessly and wrongfully whittled away.

I regret to call the attention of the House to the example of the damage done to political security by loss of talent in high places. No less a gentleman than the Foreign Secretary, whom I have the utmost admiration, has created considerable consternation and alarm in certain territories in Africa by remarks he made, probably in all good faith, to the Labour Conference in Margate. No doubt it was in a jolly mood that he said: "You have got something to crow about in what you are doing in backward areas."

What is wrong is this—there is no comparison between India and certain territories in Africa. We did not send people into India to occupy and settle it. We always realized that we were providing an administration which one day would go out. Places like Kenya or Southern Rhodesia, where people have gone and made their lives, and whose children can never return to this country should be considered in somewhat different terms from those of India.

When Sir Godfrey Huggins, for whom members of this House have the highest regard as one of our leading modern statesmen, heard of those remarks, he said in a speech in Nairobi: "We are intensely interested in what is happening in other parts of Africa. We cannot help it, because so many loose statements are made by people who really ought to know better. I was horrified to read the statement alleged to have been made by the Foreign Secretary."

I am not attacking the Foreign Secretary, because I am sure he did not mean to do the harm he has done. The development of these Colonial territories can come about only by partnership of the black, yellow, and white peoples. It is our duty to give more responsibility to the backward races, and we shall continue to give more responsibility as they show themselves more capable of receiving that responsibility.

It is, however, the white people who are carrying the fruits of civilization to these territories. On them we have to rely for leadership, initiative, skill, and perseverance if the Empire is to fulfil its great destiny. I say without hesitation that we must grant them that security which, by their own endeavours, they have earned without question or doubt.

MR. HENDERSON STEWART expressed leading executives of the corporation. The Colonial Secretary would prevent the corporation from examining their commitments. They were engaged in mining, farming, forestry, factories, hotels, transport, and so on, and no other firm in the world could do that.

so many diverse Colonial activities. There was no unity of effort among the men drawn in a short time into the corporation, no background of experience, no best of traditional skill and competence. He therefore thought that no more large projects should be undertaken for 12 or 18 months.

Mr. James Johnson said he had looked in vain for people of experience in Colonial matters on the board of the corporation, and not enough of them were experienced in tropical agriculture. There was much talk of partnership with Colonial peoples, but not one Colonial voice was heard in formulating C.F.C. policy, and in two and a half years the corporation had not appointed one of the committees in Colonial territories which were prescribed in the Act. There was too much bureaucracy in the corporation's working, and the officials tended to be too secretive and aloof in their dealings with the people on the spot in the Colonies. Too many high-ranking army officers had been appointed on inadequate experience.

Merit Should be Criterion

Sir Harold Roper said: The ultimate criterion for a man's advancement in a Colonial territory must be not whether he is black or white, but his merit. I speak as one who has served in a company which we believed in the 25 years ago that we established a college of engineering in Kampung to train people there to that degree of efficiency which would enable them to occupy the senior technical posts in our country.

Progress must be based on merit. If we keep that ideal fairly and squarely in front of us, we shall not go far wrong. There are great difficulties ahead, but if we build on a foundation of merit we may hope the more easily to resolve those difficulties to the ultimate benefit both of the Colonial peoples and of ourselves.

Mr. A. D. DODD-PARKER urged the need for a definition of the scope of private enterprise in the Colonies in conjunction with Government development. Impartial consideration of Colonial taxation was also necessary, and so was the maintenance, and in some cases an increase, of Imperial preference.

Referring to the importance of market surveys, he said: I have no interest in producing tung oil elsewhere. It is very questionable whether it is going to be possible to get a proper return on the £1,500,000 that has been expended in Nyasaland by the corporation. There should be market research to see whether there can be remunerative absorption of this crop when it is produced four or five years hence.

Production of soya is one of the important tasks before us in the under-developed territories; first and foremost for consumption by the people in those territories. After milk, soya is one of the finest foods. Investigations in the United States show that soya combined with certain vitamins can replace certain animal proteins—one of the great food shortages in these under-developed territories. This is not only at home also.

The price now paid by the Ministry of Food to the soya producer is about 30s a ton, whereas the price charged to the manufacturer in this country is 55s a ton. The net result is that producers overseas are giving up their production, whereas manufacturers cannot get enough.

"Chaotic Economic Policy"

"Unless the Colonial Secretary and the corporation can bring the Ministry of Food, or even H.M. Government to see that this sort of economic policy is chaotic, and is producing exactly the opposite result from what I believe everybody in this House wants, it is not much good going ahead with some of the other projects which are before us this evening."

Mr. Roland Robinson said that one Labour speaker had appeared to think that the real qualification for a seat on the board of the corporation or employment by it was that the person should be a Socialist. He hoped the Minister of State would say that in considering a person for the corporation, and especially who should be chairman, the appointment would be made on merit, and not on political grounds.

Mr. Walter Fletcher denied the claim made by two Labour speakers that the corporation was a Socialist scheme; it was a direct descendant of the policy initiated by a Conservative Secretary of State.

Since it now cost two or three times as much to develop anything overseas as when the C.F.C. was formed, it was clearly necessary to limit its scope, and very hard thinking would have to be done by the new chairman. The corporation should not undertake public utility development in the Colonies; they should be managed by the Colonies themselves raising money locally, or in world markets.

Mr. Fletcher also said: I have always been an advocate of taking the Native into partnership, but I have pointed out the necessity for educating him for many years beforehand so that he can be a fit and useful partner. In every one of these positions the tripartite policy of State, private enterprise, and Native is the best basis. It will give the greatest measure of

social security and stability, which goodness knows is badly needed in the Colonial Empire at the moment.

"If I were to be appointed chairman of this corporation—I have not received any nomination—I should certainly say 'No more projects to be considered or put into operation for several months. The ship is well under way. We have a great deal on our hands and we have to sort out the good from the less good.'"

MacKinnon Road Installation

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, Mr. Strachey, said in the House of Commons recently: "Expenditure on constructing the MacKinnon Road store installation in Kenya during the financial years 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50 was £268,815, £1,120,498, and £332,126 respectively. Expenditure during 1950-51 is expected to total about £50,000."

Mr. A. HURD asked the Minister of Food what advances had been made to the Overseas Food Corporation for the East African groundnut scheme.

Mr. Webb: "Of the advances made to the O.F.C. £36,719,800 has been allocated for expenditure in East Africa, of which £2,505,600 is recoverable from the East African Railway and Harbours Administration."

Sir Ian Fraser asked how much oil had been received from the East African groundnut scheme.

Mr. Webb: "So far we have received 514 tons of oil. Materials now afloat should produce a further 240 tons."

Mr. R. Sorensen asked the Foreign Secretary why the British authorities had excited misgivings from Britons, particularly in view of the good educational work done by the Swedish Protestant Mission.

Mr. Ernest Davies: "Permission to conduct missionary work has not, as far as I am aware, been refused, but if any hon. friend has a particular case in mind and will let me have details, I will be glad to look into it."

Mr. Nigel Fisher asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would ensure that priority was given to Atlantic Pact and Western Union Powers for the purchase of those raw materials produced in the Colonies which were of use in war.

Mr. J. Griffiths: "The materials in question are chiefly dealt in on the open market or by private treaty, and H.M. Government has, therefore, at present no effective control over the destination to which they are sold. The matter is, however, under consideration."

High Commissioner to S. Rhodesia United Kingdom's First Appointment

MACLENNAN is to be the first High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Southern Rhodesia and will take up his duties in Salisbury next February.

Mr. Macleennan, who is 41, is at present in charge of the South Asian department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, to which he went after serving from 1945 to 1948 in the office of the U.K. High Commissioner in South Africa.

Educated at Hymers' College, Hull, and Worcester College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Office in 1933, later transferring to the Dominions Office. Between 1938 and 1943 he served in the office of the U.K. High Commissioner in Canada, and for the next two years was private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Dominions. Mr. Macleennan is married, and has a son and a daughter.

He will be assisted in his new duties by Mr. H. Smedley, a principal in the Commonwealth Relations Office, now serving with the U.K. High Commissioner in New Zealand. In addition, three junior members of the staff will be sent from this country to Salisbury.

More Money for Colonies

THE KING'S SPEECH at the opening of the new session of Parliament last week included the statement that "the development of the Colonial territories and the welfare of their peoples will continue to receive the attention of my Government, and they will see the necessary legislation to supplement the sums provided in these purposes by the Colonial Welfare Act, 1945."

Secretary of State for the African Colonies

General Smuts's Views on African Problems Quoted

PROMPT APPOINTMENT of a Secretary of State for the Colonial African Empire was urged in the House of Lords last week by LORD WINSTER, who said that his proposal sprang from his conviction that the Colonial Office was overloaded with work, and that the best means of easing the burden would be to put the African Colonies and the High Commission Territories under a separate Secretary of State. He was fortified in his belief in the efficacy of the proposal by the satisfactory experience during the war of appointing a resident Minister of State in Africa.

Though the Colonial Office fully equalled the very high standards general in Government departments, it was often cumbrous and slow, and he was not the only ex-Governor who knew that he could have done better work if decisions had been reached more promptly in the Colonial Office.

"Efficiency Always Pays"

"Expense is put forward as a reason for not accepting the plan proposed. I could suggest directions in which expenses connected with the Colonial Office could with advantage be pruned. There is waste of expenditure which would go far towards meeting the cost of what I propose. More over, efficiency always pays its own way, and nothing is more costly than delay.

"Lord Samuel once proposed a Standing Committee on the Colonies, somewhat on the lines of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, with powers to investigate, report, and recommend, but no administrative power. He made the wise suggestion that the committee should be strengthened by the appointment upon it of Colonial representatives. I am sure that the lack of such direct representation in the Colonial Office is keenly resented in the Colonies.

"We have every right to be proud of our Colonial record, but it would be idle to pretend that, in spite of what has been done, the Colonies are all a happy family. There is much unrest and agitation in some Colonies. The Colonial idea has formidable enemies; the system is on its trial. Pandit Nehru would like to uproot the whole system.

"Agitation and discontent may be due to past, and present, neglects which may be attributable to the tumorous nature of the Colonial Office machine. We must also ask whether our Colonies have always received what they deserved from the administration at home. "The post of Secretary of State for the Colonies has been filled by several of our most distinguished statesmen, but, by and large, the post has never ranked sufficiently high in the Cabinet hierarchy, and too many changes have been made in the appointment without much regard to the abilities or qualifications of the men appointed. During a recent period we had seven Secretaries of State for the Colonies in seven years.

Inexperienced Ministers

"After the last election there was a clean sweep of the Ministers in the Colonial Office. Such experience as had been gained by the bigwigs incumbents was scattered to the winds and an entirely new team was appointed. Can we be surprised if such a procedure aroused resentment in the Colonies? and was criticized as an act of irresponsibility?

"Inexperience leaves a Minister largely in the hands of his permanent advisers, with the result that, if the changes are too frequent, the Colonies are governed by a bureaucracy, which, of all forms of government, is, in my opinion, probably the worst. It results in the Secretary of State exercising only a very superficial influence.

"The proposal I put forward has been put in a pamphlet by a former Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, and many Governors and officials have expressed themselves in favour of it.

"There are 11 territories to administer in Africa. They present many differences, but they have many conditions and problems in common, making them a most suitable entity to be administered by one Minister. The administrative aim in each case must be the same—guidance and assistance along the thorny road leading eventually to self-government. That goal may be a long distance ahead in some cases; but it is the goal.

"Without European assistance over a long period, the natural wealth of the African territories will not only remain undeveloped, but will also remain largely unascertained. Remarkable work is being done, but not until the resources

of the African territories have been fully surveyed and ascertained can their development be undertaken; and without that development there is no stable foundation for self-government.

"As development proceeds, population will increase; and as development proceeds and population increases, the problems, like the population, will multiply—problems of revenue, food, soil erosion, education, land tenure, agriculture, scientific research, health and technical training, problems of Native customs, of observing the rights of Africans in their land and developing their participation in political work. They are new problems of great dimensions, and as they increase and multiply in all their complexity, they will under present arrangements be added to the load already, I believe, too heavy for the Colonial Office to shoulder. The burden will become heavier, and the delays will inevitably increase.

"To these economic arguments we have to add political arguments, and the problems of defence, the problem of indirect rule through indigenous authorities, and the problem of relations with the Union of South Africa, and of co-ordinating our policies with those of France, Belgium, and Portugal. If we aim at European unity of purpose and policy in Europe, we should also aim at co-ordinating our Colonial policy in Africa with the policies of these other Colonial Powers. That is a weighty argument in favour of African affairs being committed to a separate Secretary of State.

"It is said that the Secretary of State may devote much of his work on his subordinate Ministers and officials. But he alone must answer in Cabinet at short notice upon a great variety of subjects. He cannot say: 'Do you mind waiting while I send for my Under-Secretary, because that is a matter which I have turned over to him?' Any visitor asked to see a Junior Minister feels that he has not seen the man who can give the decision.

"We must do our duty to the Colonial peoples, to our own people, and to the Commonwealth by making our Colonies prosperous and contented. To attain these objectives is difficult with the present organization of the Colonial Office. It is an organization largely limited to take the strain."

Lord Rennell's Views

LORD RENNELL disagreed, pointing out that the Secretary of State for African Affairs would in any case be taking away responsibility for African subjects not only from the Colonial Office, but also from the Foreign Office, and in certain respects from the Commonwealth Relations Office, leading to an intolerable bureaucratic and administrative problem in London, which could be solved only by a complete reorganization which included the appointment of Ministers for regions, on the analogy of the defence group, where there is a Secretary of State for Defence (called the Minister for Defence) with three departmental Ministers under him.

"A proposal such as Lord Winster makes," continued Lord Rennell, "would seem to me possible only if there were appointed a Secretary of State for all overseas affairs, with dependent Ministers for Africa, the Middle East, the Far East, Europe and the Americas. That would have the advantage of detaching the Secretaries of State from departmental responsibility, but it would mean an entire reorganization of Colonial and foreign relations. Nevertheless, the idea of having one Minister to look after African affairs has its obvious attractions.

"Every one of the major African groups, and in some cases individual Colonies, are being driven into having their own foreign affairs sections to deal with the affairs of neighbouring territories and with problems common to them both. Great movements of thought, socialism, and deliberate secession, fomented by outside sources, are no respecters of political boundaries in Africa. If there is an infection of secession or political disease inoculated from outside the territories, it provides a common element for discussion between all the Powers administering territory in Africa—and, indeed, the territories which are self-administering.

"That form of political leaven, yeast, common throughout Africa to-day, disease has been deliberately fomented in a pamphlet published by the Soviet 'American Armed Intervention in Korea' at Id, has been imported into Africa in various forms."

It contains a large quantity of paper which has been made available for this purpose but which unfortunately is not available for our own Press? One of His Majesty's servants in one West African Colony received a consignment of 1,500 copies! The pamphlet is being given away to everybody who asks for it, and to a great many who do not, all over West Africa; and I have reason to believe that the same thing is going on in other parts of Africa.

"Lord Winstanley's motion has this attraction, that it would become the fashion of one Minister to see what he could do to stop the propagation of this insidious form of propaganda against the United Nations and against our American friends in British territories."

Colonies Have Lacked Effective Champion

LORD MRAVERTON concurred with Lord Remell's objections, and said *inter alia*:

"The problems which the African Colonies have to face have only a superficial similarity. There is a vast difference between East, West, and Central Africa, and analogies to their various problems may be found all over the world. The experience of the Colonial Office is that in reasonably recent years, if these interests are to be adequately safeguarded—for example, in defence and innumerable economic questions—the interests of the Colonial territories must be viewed as a whole.

"Speaking as an ex-Colonial civil servant, I know that we were always very conscious that one cannot be stronger than one's master, looking back over more than 40 years and speaking in no party sense, because Colonial interests belong to all parties. I think the interests of the Colonies in the United Kingdom have suffered from lack of an effective champion. The post of Secretary of State for the Colonies should be second to none in the Cabinet, and should be the culmination of a career, rather than a stepping-stone to higher things.

"What all classes and colours within the Colonial Empire need from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is leadership. I do not mean an assertive personality with an unrepentant mind; nor do I think we are likely to get leadership from the Siamese twins of Lord Winstanley's dream. I cannot better the definition written two years ago by Lord Swinton: 'I would put sincerely as the essential quality in public life, next to sincerity, courage, and, born of sincerity and courage, the capacity to take decisions.' The more critical the times, the greater the need to take firm decisions, so that the leader is the master of events which would otherwise master him.

"One of the qualities which we expect from the Secretary of State, among other qualities that the noble viscount mentions, is that the Secretary of State must be a good sympathizer. One must inspire them by an understanding and a capacity to be learning all the time. I would place that as a very high position, because as sort of doctrinaire obstinacy is a lamentable thing if it gets into high places. We hope that in the present Secretary of State for the Colonies we have these qualities.

Appeal to Non-Officials

"I am convinced that the future development of the Colonies lies not in changing the machinery inside them, but in examining what happens inside them. I suggest that it would be desirable, if not essential, that non-official people, heads of firms, heads of businesses, and so forth, whose work lies in the Colonies, should identify themselves more closely with the life of those Colonies, and should, as it were, become members of these Colonies. In that way a great deal of help could be given which would be presented, whereas if machinery is created from outside it is liable to create resentment just because it comes from outside.

"I deplore the doctrine that Socialism has shed a kind of belated holiness on Colonial policy. Colonial policy has developed a growing sense of responsibility for the welfare of backward peoples, irrespective altogether of party, and I dislike seeing the discharge of its responsibility by the Government associated with the manner of a deprecatory philanthropist atoning with other peoples' money for a sinul past which exists only in an imagination which has been warped by political illusion. A very fine job has been done in the Colonial Empire, and it is a source of manifold pride to all of us.

"Can nothing be done to restrain the persistent denigration of our own countrymen by certain sections of the Press, even in England? At any rate, a greater sense of responsibility might be induced in some of the members of the Secretary of State's own party, who make his work so much more diffi-

cult for him by utterances which are recklessly provocative of trouble abroad.

"It is surely admitted by every sane observer that the African requires European help and guidance in these early stages. Is it then asking too much that the officers of the Colonial Service, whose high ideals cannot be questioned by any responsible critic, and also, I would add, the non-officials, who have built up such material prosperity as the Colonies now enjoy, should be given strong leadership and support in their task?"

VISCOUNT SWINTON, who said that he would be entirely averse to dividing or duplicating Colonial administration, argued that there could be no abdication of our Colonial trust, least of all to the disloyal, seditious, blasphemous, and intimidating sections which in West Africa were pro-Communist and so sacrilegious that in well-known hymns they had substituted the name of their leader, now in prison for sedition, for that of Christ. Vacillation would encourage a fifth column and discourage responsible Africans who were anxious to co-operate in the Imperial partnership.

Africa's Influence on the Free World

LORD ALTRINCHAM expressed the conviction that the future of the free world would be decided by happenings in Africa, and that it was therefore worth while considering the appointment of a Minister of State in East Africa.

"In East Africa," he continued, "the situation is very critical and very much in need of guidance, which it is very difficult to give entirely from Whitehall. It is also not within the scope of any individual territorial Government, and therefore, it seems to me, requires the presence of a Minister detached from territorial limitations.

"Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are to some extent united under a High Commission, which controls some essential services but not Native policy, nor, indeed, does it control any of the things which are critical at the present moment in African development. My experience of a conference of Governors leads me to doubt whether a High Commission consisting of Governors will ever get much beyond the territorial level in its habits of thought. I was a High Commissioner myself, but I was expected to co-operate with the two other Governments, and I found co-ordination extremely difficult. I do not think it was anybody's fault. I may have been a very inadequate chairman. I am sure that is the reason to complain about the Governor of Uganda or the Governor of Tanganyika. The difficulty was that we represented different viewpoints and interests.

"A High Commission consisting of three Governors is rather like the position that would arise if it were decided to bring the three Service departments together, not by appointing a Minister of Defence but by appointing a High Commissioner of the three Service Ministers. Your lordships know enough of the Service departments to realize what that would have produced. It is equally true of Colonial Governments. Departments will always disagree with each other if they can, and that is equally true of Colonial Governments. *Esprit de corps* seems to urge them on to disagree with each other.

"After all, every Governor's responsibility is in the first place to his own territory. It takes up all his time; he has not much time to devote to the larger view, even to think about it. He would have great difficulty in expressing it, even if he had it, without getting into trouble with this or that section of the territory for which he was immediately responsible.

"Finally, relations with foreign territories require more attention than they can possibly get from Governors who have their own tasks to do in their own territories, and who cannot travel outside them, as real contact with foreign territory requires. That requires somebody who has the time and the special duty to take a broader view.

"For those reasons, and because obviously the organization of the High Commission in East Africa cannot stay where it is—it has to move on to something more—I hope that consideration will be given to the idea of appointing a Minister resident—who could quite well be a Minister of State in the office of the Secretary of State, who would certainly be available to the Government here, who should be paid in all respects by the Treasury here, who would, of course, in no way interfere with the special status of the King's representative in any of the territories, but who would have the duty of taking a broad East African view, and who would be that in the meetings of the High Commission, and in the meetings of the Assembly with whom we are now equipped.

"Above all, he should have the duty and responsibility of

advising on the next constitutional step, a part of a well-thought-out process of constitutional advance.

"Nothing is of greater moment to East Africa as a whole than for someone independent of every territory and of all local influence to think out its race relations and how to harmonize them by a process of considered constitutional advance.

"As to the appointment of a Secretary of State for African Affairs, resident in this country but free to travel in Africa at any time, I believe that it requires attention as a constitutional step. I have advocated this solution for many years.

"I did not advocate it until it was discussed at length and over and over again over the years, with General Smuts. He was convinced that such an appointment ought to be made. So far as I knew, he never said so in public, because he was extremely correct about expressing opinions on matters which were entirely the responsibility and subject to the jurisdiction of another Government in the Commonwealth; but I am sure he would have had no objection to his views being known now that no such objection can be made.

Dangers of Extremist Native Policy

General Smuts's fear in regard to peace in Africa arose from his fear of extremism in Native policy. He knew better than any of us what it meant. He knew the danger which it presented to peace in Africa, and to the solidarity of the Commonwealth, not only in Africa but in all parts of the world. He knew the reasons in India, in the West Indies, wherever human relations are seriously affected. He thought indeed that disaster must come from the way of opinion was moving in South Africa unless wider contacts could be established. He believed that the difficulty lay in the fact that those who held those opinions so seldom met anybody else. He held that we must find some way of bringing light into South Africa or of getting South Africa out of the pain into the light.

"One way which appealed to him, and which he did recommend in public, was to establish a Regional Council for Africa at two levels. It would represent, in the first place, all the Governments of the Commonwealth in Africa, which would meet from time to time to discuss their common problems and, in particular, what is called the Native question which is always at the heart of everything in Africa.

"But he also held that Parliament should be brought in, and that we should try to have meetings of Parliamentary delegations, because he wanted the influence of other Parliaments to make itself felt on its own. He thought that was a salutary process which was absolutely essential if peace was to be preserved and reaction prevented.

"He also greatly disliked the fact that the responsibility for United Kingdom policy for what happens in Africa is fact partitioned in Whitehall. The Rhodesias are one country in many respects, but they are dealt with by two separate departments. That is not a good thing, and never has been, in my view, particularly bad now.

"He believed also that Africa, the Commonwealth, and peace would gain if a Secretary of State were appointed with a single responsibility for African affairs. He held that view because he regarded Native policy as the vital question in South Africa.

"We are reaching a critical, a perilous position in Africa. General Smuts knew that. You cannot talk about Native policy in Africa in compartments. This is what he bravely said to the South African Institute of Racial Questions not long ago: "To-day if you discuss a question like the Native question you cannot look at it merely from the South African point of view. If you touch this question, you touch Africa."

Rights and Responsibilities of Settlers

"That is what we ought to recognize, and yet we go on saying that you can have a Native policy by bits; that we can do this in one corner, and that in another. You cannot think out your policy as a whole and then a disaster if that is not the attention you give to it. What General Smuts feared has, alas, now come true. But if his advice had been taken, the situation in South Africa at the present moment quite likely have been very different.

"He was very strong on the rights and responsibilities of European settlers in Africa. There was no hesitation in his mind about that. Whatever the local variations, he believed that one principle stood and should be accepted everywhere, *iusque ubique et ab omnibus*, the Rhodesian principle, the principle of equal rights for every civilized man, the principle of no colour bar. That is what he believed, and that is what we now being destroyed.

"Race relations are likely to prove the key to the solidarity of the Commonwealth. General Smuts thought the main danger lay in the clash of hasty, unthinking process, imposed from Britain before countries are ready, with the reactionary attitude of many Europeans in other parts of Africa—two

extremes which react upon each other to make each other more extreme. That has been the history of South Africa, and it is now becoming the history of Africa as a whole.

"Dr. Adlan's fight on saying that the people of the Union are a sovereign people, and that we have no cause or right to put our nose into their affairs. But what is he entitled to do as to consider that their policy is doing to the rest of us what their policy is doing to Africa. Much more plain speaking, not less, is required.

"Here is a small community of about 2,000,000 Europeans setting themselves against the principle by which the rest of the Commonwealth has always abided and by which it must always abide, setting themselves against the moral consensus of the whole western world, who can doubt that the despatch of liberals in South Africa is justified. Surely we have no right to say what should be done in South Africa. We are entitled to say what the effects of this are going to do on Africa as a whole and on the people of the world.

"If the Policy now promulgated in the Union goes through, and there is no reason to suppose it will not go through, the Mason-Dixon Line will be established in Africa along the Limpopo, between the Transvaal and the Rhodesias, and more vaguely along the line which separates South-West Africa from the Union, Bechuanaland, and Angola. There will be incompatible Policies on the colour question to the north and south of that line. We know what happened in America; it will happen in Africa as surely as it happened there if we do not face the problem now.

"I urge, therefore, that consideration should be given to some dramatic and imaginative action which will help to make it clear that we appreciate the gravity of the situation and want to do our utmost to deal with it and avert the danger involved. The appointment of a Secretary of African Affairs may not be the best way, but I can think of no better.

"Whether a Secretary of State is appointed or not, if we are not to have disaster we must have more grip, more realistic thought, more constructive resolve on the race question in Africa, something better than hand-to-mouth decisions, horn of agitation, in the South Coast to-day, and who knows where to-morrow.

"A consistent policy for Africa as a whole must be thought out. Such handling of the problem might have a salutary effect on both extremes in South Africa, or one of the things which is causing reaction in South Africa is the terror which is caused by what they consider to be the levity with which we are treating a question which to them is one of life and death. Make no mistake about it, terror is what is doing us one of the things that has produced reaction in Africa. I think the kind of imagination required to solve unless some individual or group is made responsible for co-ordinating it."

Encourage Loyalty; Penalize Disloyalty

LORD TWEEDSMuir was not in favour of Lord Winster's motion. "Turning to the political climate and gathering clouds in Africa, he said:

"We have seen in the last year or five years and scenes of disorder from time to time in different parts of West Africa. Those same things are becoming apparent in Africa. The disorder is only too often contagious. It is an awful mistake if it is always to blame that trouble in Commonwealth, because if it is to be a real danger to our Commonwealth and obscuring the real cause of the trouble, let us analyse our troubles if we can, and take the steps we can before it is too late.

"In government you must surely encourage loyalty and penalize disloyalty. The extremist in Africa is only a tiny fraction among many millions of moderate men. However he has it all to himself, because you cannot agitate for moderation. It is so much easier for the agitator. Africa is full of powerful microphones, not only does the voice of the agitator go far, but the dropping of a brick, even as far away as distant Margate, echoes throughout that Continent and half way round the world.

"The unfortunate expression has grown up that agitation pays. The connexion has grown up in the public mind in the Gold Coast that you have only to have a riot and there will be a series of commissions and a new constitution, a new riot and then you have a newer one. We must dispel that for the moderate Africa of East and West wonders what she stands. It is an unhappy bewilderment, for he knows that Africa can expect to survive only if he and we develop it between us.

"Let us make crystal clear that what we is so often heard in this country, "that we must be carried on," that we will have a law and order, because law and order

Government and that we will not lay down our responsibilities as a Colonial Power unless these responsibilities are duly discharged. We believe it is axiomatic that not, in the famous words of Lord Aggrey, the great African, about the development of Africa in the harmony of the black and white keys.

LORD HALL replied that the Government did not consider that the proposal would achieve the benefits claimed for it, and that Lord Kennell and Lord Milverton had completely demolished the case for a separate Secretary of State for Africa.

Colonial Development Corporation's New Undertakings

Operations in Uganda, Bechuanaland, and Nyasaland

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION are about to start work on two major development projects in Bechuanaland: (1) a cattle ranch on the Chobe River lands in the north of the Protectorate, and (2) an abattoir and freezing plant at Lobatsi, together with a holding ranch on the Molepolole Crown Lands in southern Bechuanaland.

The following statement on these projects has been issued:

The cattle ranch at Tloeb has been selected after thorough investigations by an authorized commission as to the suitability of the land and the adequacy of the water supplies to carry the stock envisaged. The scheme is planned to be 18 to 21 years stock complete by which time it will cover an area of 16,000 square miles, about 500,000 acres in the raw-bell will be cultivated with a view to providing additional feeding-stuff and thus eliminating the present serious grain deficit in the Protectorate.

When the project is fully developed it is planned to carry a very large number of cattle, with an annual cull-draw of over 50,000 head.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has generously agreed to lease the corporation a considerable tract of land which will enable the ranch to bring its produce to the rail-head and to export it in the most economical way.

The capital required for the project is approximately £240,000, the initially £120,000 will be expended to cover development over the first five years, by which time a good yield will have been formed for the future of the undertaking.

The Lobatsi abattoir, together with the freezing plant will provide up-to-date marketing facilities for northern Bechuanaland cattle, the major industry of the Protectorate, whilst the holding lands will ensure a steady throughput of cattle in good condition as opposed to the older methods of marketing poor cattle on the hoof at remote periods. The abattoir is designed to handle at least 4,000 head of cattle per annum when in full activity.

Both the cattle ranch and Colonial development in its truest sense. They are designed to add to the meat supplies of Great Britain, but in addition, they meet the urgent needs of the peoples of African territories for meat and to establish a production and marketing organization which will be able not only to meet the demands for good quality beef in Central and Southern Africa but also to ensure a good price to the African farmer for his cattle.

Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe

THE LAKE VICTORIA Hotel, Entebbe, which was opened on July 31, 1949, having been built and equipped by the Government of Uganda at a cost of £135,032, has been sold for £129,663 to a new company entitled the Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd. Neither figure includes stocks.

The sale price of the hotel represents the cost to the Government of building it, plus customs duty on the receipt of materials formerly imported free for the use of Government but which became liable for duty under the Customs Tariff Ordinance on the hotel coming into the ownership of a company embracing non-Government interests, and less depreciation on buildings and equipment at normal commercial rates for the year during which the hotel had been operating. Stock in the hotel was valued at the market value of £4,050.

The Government of Uganda has issued the following statement:

During the year the Government ran the hotel it was run on commercial lines, and all normal Government charges and duties, including customs duties on all stocks, were paid

The year yielded a trading profit of £151. This profit was restricted owing to the fact that during the first few months 22 bedrooms had not been completed and were not in use and six bedrooms were occupied by staff pending the completion of staff quarters.

The new company is owned jointly by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Protectorate Government. In the first year of the new company 51% of the shares are held by the corporation and 49% by Government, but during the next six years the corporation will purchase shares held by Government, until six years after the formation of the new company it will hold 80% of the shares and Government 20%.

Both parties have agreed not to sell any of their holdings to a third party without first offering them to the other party.

The new company has a board of three directors, of whom two are appointed by the corporation and one is appointed by the Government for so long as the Government retains 20% of the shares, which is equivalent to 20% of the capital at present subscribed.

The land on which the hotel, car park, and staff quarters are situated is being leased to the hotel on normal terms for 99 years. The new company will enjoy no special privileges, and will pay all taxes, etc., paid by other hotels.

Strong Criticisms from Nyasaland

The president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has protested strongly against the corporation's intention to add retail trading to its other activities in that country.

Under the heading "An Alarming Outlook," the *Nyasaland Times* commented:

When the C.D.C. came into being its main aim was to use the corporation's funds to further agriculture, minerals, and other industries in the Colonies—would supplement the existing industries. No person would have pictured, particularly after the general public declarations made by the recently retired chairman, Lord Trefgarne—that the corporation, using the British taxpayers' money, was planning to run parallel with and in competition with long-established and satisfactorily operating privately capitalized trading companies.

Mr. J. Downs, general manager of the London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., has presented a memorandum to the Chamber of Commerce showing that the corporation has already set up trading stores in the Northern Province, and also the specious reasoning by which it attempts to justify its incursion into trading.

The attenuated justification is embodied in a C.D.C. statement made in Northern Rhodesia to the country's chamber of commerce, which is somewhat perturbed by this new rivalry. We quote: "The need for the corporation to establish shops in connection with certain of its undertakings arose from the difficulties experienced by European and local labour in obtaining any variety of consumer goods at fair prices. Many of the areas in which the corporation is operating are removed from centres of population and are inadequately served by local traders. Elsewhere only by setting up retail shops of its own can the corporation ensure that the cash wages and salaries offered are a strong inducement to the labour and hard work."

The first portion of this attempted justification is ridiculous and unjust. The C.D.C. proposes an entire new area of development, one which hitherto has had neither industries nor population; it then expresses amazement that the existing European and Native trading stores, and sets itself up to rectify matters.

The second part of the statement threatens the present distribution of Nyasaland's labour force. Africa's labour supply on the eastern, northern and central provinces may be lured away by the prospect of obtaining the services of the C.D.C. a great variety of goods at low prices.

Mr. Downs told the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce: "Natives from all parts already tell us that they will be available at low prices and in large quantities for the retail trade. Their European employers will

made by the corporation to secure the wholesale business of African co-operative societies.

Lord Trearne's claim that all we contemplate is to meet the needs of our own employees engaged on corporation projects and no more; there is definitely no intention of entering into competition with private enterprise in the wider field, is not a leg to stand upon. The corporation should devote its energy and the British taxpayers' money to the object for which it came into being—the development of agriculture and mining in the Colonies; it should leave trading to long established and experienced concerns.

In any case the operation of a dry-dock is quite impracticable where an African community is involved. Who could say whether an African was or was not an employee of C.D.C. and consequently whether he and his family were entitled to trade with the C.D.C. store? Every effort must be made to stop the corporation branching into trade.

They seem to us the thin edge of the wedge to introduce nationalization in the Colonial Empire. Our administrators are prone to forget that it was not semi-Government organization financed by the taxpayer which worked and developed the Empire, but merchant adventurers backed with private capital. In Nyassaland it was the African Lakes Corporation that initially financed and conducted the wars against Arab slave raiders and rebellious chiefs; and it was the African Lakes Corporation who first governed the country before Britain took it over.

Governor on Kenya's Problems Talks with Race Group Leaders

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, appeared, when opening the budget session of the Legislature, for order work, higher efficiency, and the avoidance of personal extravagance.

He said that he proposed to discuss with the leaders of each race group questions concerning Asian and African representation in the Legislature of the Colony and the future of the East African Central Assembly.

Within the next five years about £15m. would become available for development purposes, but the great need for better social services, housing, roads, technical education, hospitals, agricultural research, soil conservation, the resettlement of Africans on new land, defence, and other basic requirements meant that prospective resources were inadequate. Capital for the London market would, however, be obtainable only in strictly limited and closely controlled amounts. He had discussed with the commercial banks during his stay in London the possibility of encouraging capital in Kenya to seek local investment, particularly in public utilities and those items in the Government's development plans which were commercial or quasi-commercial in character.

The budget estimates both revenue and expenditure at about £3m. Surplus balances exceed £5m. but a further revenue reserve is to be created as an insurance against drought or locusts, the intention being that it should eventually be maintained at a minimum of £4m.

Two changes in taxation are proposed: an increase of company tax from 4s. to 5s. in the £, estimated to produce £250,000 in a full year, and an increase in poll tax on Africans by a maximum of 2s. annually, to yield about £90,000 as a contribution to the rising expenditure on social services for Africans.

Police control has been reimposed.

Nile Waters

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY Mr. J. Carmichael, Acting Financial Secretary in the Sudan, Sayed Abdel Rahman Abdoun, Under-Secretary for Irrigation, and Mr. W. A. Allan, irrigation consultant, on their return from talks with the Egyptian Government on the Nile water agreement, it has been stated that the discussion revealed the common desire of the two countries of the recent negotiation of those Nile waters projects for which plans were well advanced, including the Lake Tana project, the Fourth Cataract project, and the main Nile storage dam in the Sennar Dam.

East African Central Assembly Expenditure for 1951

Mr. J. C. Muppy, Finance Member of the East African High Commission, told the Central Legislative Assembly that in 1951 the East African Naval Force would cost £20,000; that publication of a periodical under the auspices of the East African Literature Bureau called for £70,000 (all of which would be drawn from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which would also supply £45,000 of the £75,000 needed for the library over five years); that fisheries research would amount to £43,000; recurrent cost of the medical survey to £39,000; the leprologist £3,000; the East African malarial unit £27,000; and virus research £2,500.

There were proposals for a Central Bacteriogenesis Research Institute at Sukutu at a cost of £195,000 and an annual charge of £24,000 for five years; termite research, for which a scheme has not yet been planned; fisheries research at Jinja; the East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; a number of other schemes, some of which might be financed by the United States under E.S.A.; and, finally, ground services for civil aviation costing about £250,000 a year.

Total expenditure for 1951 would exceed £3m., including the proposed expenditure of more than £1m. on the anti-locust campaign. The Desert Locust Advisory Committee had advised the High Commission that to avoid destruction of crops in East Africa a campaign must be mounted for at least three years; anything less would be a waste of money. The total cost might be £5m. before the invasion was overcome. Of this year's estimate, 40% would be found by the East African Governments; 20% (for this year only) by the British Government, less by the Somaliland Protectorate, 8% (plus the cost of measures taken within its territory) by the Sudan, and the balance by other countries menaced.

Constant Scrutiny Needed

Mr. R. W. Simmonds (Uganda) said that the addition of new services indicated that the High Commission would not lightly be demolished. He felt that the great increase in the cost of the original schemes called for constant scrutiny; otherwise the financial burden might be beyond the means of the territories. He praised the work of the Literature Bureau, the provision for which might prove very stingy. He opposed the increase of the salaries for the income tax staff, for that meant disastrous repercussions throughout other departments of the public service.

Mr. W. A. C. Bouwer (Kenya) hoped the Finance Member was not trying to condition the minds of members to a further expansion of the High Commission, which had taken over sufficient services for the present. Paying tribute to "the overburdened British taxpayers for what they have been prepared to do for these territories in the past," he considered that it was the duty of the Assembly to care for their interests as much as for those of East Africans.

Sir Alfred Vincent (Kenya) suggested that attractive contracts should be offered to experienced men in retirement to induce them to return to work in the Income Tax Department.

Mr. Handley Bird (Uganda) agreed that the High Commission should not undertake too much, but said there was support for the introduction and enforcement of commercial legislation, especially in connexion with trading and bankruptcy ordinances. Speaking of the vote for locust control, he estimated that in the invasion of the late '20s and early '30s £750,000 was lost in crops in Kenya alone, and that with the present expansion and higher prices the loss would be nearer £10m. He urged more research into pest management.

Mr. Mboya (an African member) asked for plans to deal with leprosy.

Mr. Mundy undertook that further services would not be introduced except in very special circumstances, and reminded members that resolutions in each of the three Legislatures were needed before further services could be added.

He welcomed Mr. Bouwer's tribute to the British taxpayer, who was contributing £1,600,000—about half the cost of the services for the year.

Kilwa Kisiwani, according to Dr. A. G. Mathew, an expert on Islamic art at Oxford University, was the greatest port in East Africa in the Middle Ages. The course of excavations which were begun at the request of the Government of Tanganyika have discovered coins of the Sassanid, Byzantine, and Chinese porcelain, and Egyptian glazed pottery. The remains of a 14th century mosque were also found.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. L. JUDOE flew back to Nairobi last week. DR. E. S. B. LEAKER has arrived in this country from Kenya.

MR. E. BELART has arrived in London from Switzerland.

LORD REITH is the new chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland, recently paid a short visit to Kenya.

SIR EDWARD LYNING, Governor of Tanganyika, has just paid an official visit to Madagascar.

SIR GODFREY and LADY HUGHS have returned to Southern Rhodesia from their visit to Kenya.

MR. R. OR. STOKES, of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home on leave.

LIEUT. COLONEL SPENCER NAIRN, who is farming in Southern Rhodesia, is returning after a visit to England.

LORD TREFGARNE's term of office as chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation ended on October 31.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH has been appointed to the board of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.

SIR HAROLD BELLMAN, chairman of the Abbey National Building Society, and LADY BELLMAN are visiting Kenya.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE is representing Northern Rhodesia at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Zealand.

SIR EDWARD WILKINSON has left London by air to revisit the Rhodesias and South Africa. He expects to return at the end of November.

MRS. RICHARD EVELYN FLEMING has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.). MR. C. DALZIEL has retired from the board.

MR. S. H. GILLET has been appointed chairman Messrs. Whiteway, Ltd. and Co., Ltd. following the resignation of MR. E. PERCIVAL.

MAJOR J. W. WILKINSON, who recently retired from the Sudan Administrative Service after 25 years in the country, intends to remain in East Africa.

PROFESSOR D. S. SHOEN, director of the Royal National Orthopedic Hospital in London, is touring East Africa this month.

SIR CHARLES PORTIMER is chairman of an executive committee of the newly formed Marriage Guidance Service in Kenya, of which the BISHOP OF MOMBASA is president.

MR. B. M. CALESS, chairman of the important Rhodesian motor distributing organization bearing his name, and MISS CAIRNS are on their way back to the Colony by air.

MRS. E. D. PARMER has been re-elected president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. MR. JOHN MOUNIER and MR. M. CHENNELLS are the vice-presidents.

MR. ARTHUR DUNCAN WAUGH, of the Sudan Political Service, younger son of Sir Arthur and Lady Waugh, and MISS DAPHNE HEALD were recently married in Northwood, Middlesex.

MR. DEBIE CURTIS-BENNETT, K.C., recently went to Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, to appear for MR. F. MORRIS, M.L.C., in the successful appeal against a conviction for assault.

MR. and MRS. C. H. PERCIVAL, both aged 51, have returned to Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, after a 20,000-mile tour of Europe in their 100-h.p. Austro aircraft. They visited 28 countries.

MR. R. M. VASEY, grandson of Mr. E. A. Vasey, member for Health and Local Government in Kenya, and MISS A. L. WOODFORD, of Cape Town, have announced their engagement.

MRS. J. ARMES has been elected chairman of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, of which CAPTAIN HUGH BARCLAY is vice-chairman, and MISS R. MULCAHY-MORGAN, hon. secretary and treasurer.

LADY RENNIE and MISS RENNIE are on their way back to Lusaka in the CAPETOWN CASTLE, in which SIR ALLAN WELSH, Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and MISS WELSH are also passengers.

LORD NORTHBROOK and MISS ROWENA MANNING, second daughter of the late Brigadier-General Sir William Manning, a former Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Manning, have announced their engagement.

MR. D. S. FINE SMITH and MR. NORMAN GLADWELL, joint managing directors of Messrs. Galley and Roberts, Ltd., have returned to Nairobi by air from business visits to London. MR. J. W. JERSON is still in this country.

A 35-h.p. Cessna aircraft has been flown above Bulawayo by MR. D. A. EARDLEY to a height of 15,500 feet, equivalent to 20,000 feet above sea-level, and believed to be a Rhodesian altitude record for light aircraft.

COUNT REGINALD DE WARREN, newly appointed French Consul for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has arrived in Salisbury with his wife and two children. His predecessor, M. JACQUES FRANCHES, has returned to France.

SIR ALLAN WELSH, Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, replied to the toast of the visitors which the presiding officers of the Empire Legislature were entertained to luncheon by the London County Council.

Mrs. G. G. GIBSON and MR. P. V. VINER have been elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Coffee Board of Kenya. MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR and

MR. G. G. GIBSON will hold the corresponding offices on the Coffee Marketing Board.

MR. F. G. HOBBS left London by air on Tuesday to revisit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Portuguese East Africa on behalf of his company, Messrs. Frazer & Noyce, Dods and Jones, Ltd. He will return via West Africa, and is due in London just before Christmas.

MR. C. I. ROGERS, a director of the Imperial Textile Co., Ltd., and MR. G. G. GIBSON, deputy general manager of its African organization, who have been visiting the company's interests in South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, arrived in the ARUNDEL CASTLE last Friday.

MR. F. F. SCHMID, president of the Tanganyika European Council, and MRS. SCHMID, flew to London last week from the United States, where they had been on holiday for some weeks, and left at the week-end by air to return to their farm outside Arusha. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schmid are Americans.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLON, president at a luncheon in London on Tuesday to mark the 60th anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland. Three members of the 1890 Pioneer Column, and six of the 1893 Column were present. LORD ATHLON, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM spoke.

DR. HUGH LEWELYN KRENEFSIDE, a former Canadian Deputy Minister of Resources and Development, has been appointed Director of the United Nations Technical Assistance Commission, the agency responsible for projects in underdeveloped countries, for which some 20m. dollars have been pledged by U.N. members.

CAPTAIN GILBERT MACPHERSON, elder son of Lieut. Colonel J. Macpherson, of Cape Town, former A.D.C. to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and Mrs. Macpherson, and Miss LORNA MACDONALD, youngest daughter of the late W. Macdonald and of Mrs. E. S. Macdonald, of Northern Rhodesia, have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN BAKER, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Air Force, were guests at the opening in Nairobi of the sixth meeting of the East Africa High Commission, which considered military reorganization in East and Central Africa and the means of financing the necessary measures.

MR. ANDREW DALGLEISH, a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, who has paid several visits to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and recently returned from Nigeria, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, December 5, on "The Place of Trade Unions in the Evolution of Colonial Peoples."

MR. MERVYN COULTE, director of national parks in Kenya, spoke on "Wild Life in East Africa" yesterday afternoon at the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Over Seas House, and will speak at 6.30 p.m. today at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society, and at 8.15 p.m. on November 15 at East Africa House, 36 Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London.

Mrs. W. E. ARNOLD, Assistant Director of Information in Southern Rhodesia, flew back to Salisbury at the week-end from London, after spending three weeks in Washington, New York, and Chicago. In the United States she had discussions with many people interested in the Colony, and made arrangements for the wide distribution of the brochure recently prepared by his department for the information of commercial, industrial, and financial interests.

A committee to review the functions and work of the Imperial Institute has been established by the Minister of Education under the chairmanship of LORD TWEEDSMUIR. The other members are MISS MARGARET ADAMS, MR. R. BELOE, PROFESSOR G. S. GRAHAM, MR. H. D. MOLESWORTH, PROFESSOR MARGARET READ, SIR JOHN SARGENT, and Mrs. I. M. SPRY. MR. R. TOOMEY is secretary.

MR. J. C. MAY, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has left London by air for a visit of about three months to the cotton-growing areas of East and Central Africa. After a short stop in Uganda he flew to Nyasaland for a fortnight's visit, and will then return to Uganda for the opening of the corporation's new experimental station. Towards the end of November he will go to Tanganyika (in which he served in the Army during the 1914-18 war), and will then revisit Kenya and the Sudan.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR QUINTIN BRAND, who was born in South Africa, and flew with MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PIERRE VAN RYNEVELD on the first flight from the United Kingdom to South Africa in 1920, contemplates settling in Southern Rhodesia. After a recent four-month tour of the Union and Rhodesia with his son John, he expressed a preference for the Umali area. Sir Quintin was Director-General of Aviation in Egypt from 1932 to 1936, and during the recent war was Director of Repair and Maintenance at the Air Ministry.

Passengers in the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, which left on November 1 for East and South Africa, via the Suez Canal, include the RT. REV. and MRS. L. J. BECHER, MR. R. CALDERWOOD, MR. and MRS. A. E. L. CRAVEN, MR. and MRS. R. S. CAMPBELL, COLONEL and MRS. G. MAITLAND EDYE, ADMIRAL and MRS. S. S. HALL, MR. W. K. HORNE, M.L.C., DR. and MRS. J. K. HUNTER, SIR DONALD and LADY KINGDON, LADY EDITH PRINCE, MR. and Mrs. S. H. PERREN, DR. and MRS. W. PULFREY, and MR. and MRS. A. ROBERTSON.

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VAUXHALL

Obituary**Major-General Sir Hubert Huddleston**
Devoted Service to the Sudan

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT JERVOISE HUDDLESTON, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Governor-General of the Sudan from 1940 to 1947, who has died at the age of 70, won the devotion of the Sudanese, who owed to his faith in them the creation in 1944 of the Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan, and the preparations he afterwards made for its development into the Legislative Assembly which was created by his successor, Sir Robert Howe. Twice he obstructed Egyptian designs on the country.

Failing to pass the entrance examination for Sandhurst, Huddleston enlisted in the Coldstream Guards at the age of 18, went to South Africa when war broke out in the following year, and at 20 was commissioned in the Dorsetshire Regiment (of which he was to become colonel). After five years' service with the West African Frontier Force, he transferred to the Egyptian Army, and sent to the Sudan, took part in four punitive expeditions, commanding with skill and courage the Camel Corps detachment which in 1916 captured the bodyguard of the then Sultan of Darfur, who, having made common cause with the Turks and Germans, paid with his life when his main forces were defeated near El Fasher. Huddleston then commanded a brigade in the campaign in Palestine.

Act of Cool Gallantry

After service on the staff in Iraq and Persia, he was recalled to Egypt during the disturbances of 1922, and then became Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, under Major-General Sir Lee Stack, who was both Sirdar of that army and Governor-General of the Sudan. Two years later Stack was assassinated while passing through Cairo, his murder following upon unrest in the Sudan which had been fomented from Egypt. The evacuation of all Egyptian troops from the Sudan was therefore demanded, and Huddleston, who had become Acting Sirdar, had to enforce their withdrawal.

Angry Egyptians incited a Sudanese unit to mutiny in Khartoum, and Huddleston Pasha had the unenviable duty of ordering some of his troops to fire upon the rebels. Blood having been spilt, he saved the situation by an act of cool gallantry. Knowing that he might be shot down at any moment, he walked out alone to address the mutineers, whom he called upon to ground their arms. They did not respond immediately, but his courage took the heart out of the revolt, which ended a few hours later. He was exceptionally popular with the men, with whom he had seen much active service, to them he was "Abu Murfa'in" (Father of the Hyena), a nickname believed to have been bestowed because he showed his teeth so much when he laughed.

First Commander of the S.D.F.

Early in 1925 the Sudan Defence Force was formed with Huddleston, its first commander, bearing the title of Kaid el Anam; he was responsible for the force until he returned to England five years later to command a brigade. After having charge of two military districts in India, he retired from the Army in 1933, and was made lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

After the outbreak of war in 1939 he went to Northern Ireland as G.O.C., but although someone else had been appointed Governor-General of the Sudan, he was soon afterwards asked to take the post because an Italian invasion of the Sudan from Eritrea was seen to be imminent. When the attack came the Sudan Defence Force, commanded by Sir William Platt, gave a splendid account of itself, supported by the whole resources of the country, which Huddleston had mobilized with resolve and ability.

The war over, Egypt demanded an end to the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium over the Sudan, established by treaty in 1899, and when Sir K. Pasha returned to Cairo after talks in London with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, his public statements suggested that the British Government were prepared to recognize the sole sovereignty of Egypt over the Sudan, where violent protests were immediately made. Huddleston promptly flew to England to make it clear to the Socialist Ministers that such a policy would entail dire consequences. As a result of his firmness a reassuring official statement was issued, and the negotiations with Egypt broke down.

The Governor-General, who had been in poor health for some time and wanted to retire, was soon afterwards allowed to do so. He left Khartoum in April 1947, with an exceptional measure of public affection—to him awaiting him at the frontier a farewell telegram, assuring him that "we shall not forget your recent determined stand for the rights of the Sudanese and the confidence you inspired." He must be reckoned among the great servants of the Sudan, in which so much of his life was spent.

Huddleston was quiet, gentle, diffident, and much more disposed to evoke the opinion of others than to impose his own; but if he was calm in counsel, he had a strong sense of duty, complete moral and physical fearlessness, and manifest strength of character. He inspired the affectionate trust of those of whatever race who served under him, and to the time of his death he continued to take a keen interest in the affairs not only of the Sudan but of Africa generally. On that account he had accepted the chairmanship of the finance and general purposes committee of the Royal African Society.

He married in 1928 Constance, the only daughter of the late F. H. M. Corbett. There was one daughter of the marriage.

Mrs. E. Fripp

Mrs. Constance Elizabeth Fripp, M.B.E., who has died at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70, was a pioneer of women's institutes in that Colony. In 1902 she headed the first class honours list in modern history at Oxford, and four years later went to South Africa, where she married. After several years in Southern Rhodesia, she returned with her husband to England on the outbreak of war in 1914, working in a hospital and lecturing at Southampton University College. During this period she became interested in the work of women's institutes, and on her return to the Colony she joined Mrs. J. P. Richardson in founding and developing a similar movement. Mrs. Fripp edited the manuscript journal of Bishop Knight Bruce's journey to the Zambezi in 1880.

ABUNA CYRIL, Primate of Ethiopia, who has died in Cairo at the age of 63, officiated at the coronation of Haile Selassie as Emperor in 1930. After the Italian occupation of the country he was called to Rome by Mussolini, and did not return until Ethiopia had been liberated.

MR. WILLIAM BARRY BITHREY, the recently retired Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has died in London at the age of 62. After joining the B.S.A.P. in 1913, he transferred to Nyasaland seven years later, and became Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika in 1942. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1946.

DEATH

BALFOUR BLAIR; Robert Harry.—Passed away in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 17, 1950.

S. Rhodesia's £16,000,000 Tobacco Crop

U.K. Purchases over the Next Six Years

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has just sold a record season's crop of 104,217,530 lb. of tobacco leaf for the record price of £16,348,299, and has made arrangements to sell 483m. lb. to United Kingdom manufacturers in the next six years.

Auction sales in Salisbury are being extended one month beyond their usual duration, because the railways cannot move more than 1,500 tons of leaf each week to Beira. United Kingdom buyers have so far secured nearly 68,000,000 lb. at the sales, representing 67% of the crop. Australia has taken some 6,600,000 lb., South Africa 3,200,000 lb., and the local Rhodesian market 7,800,000 lb.

It is suggested that next year's crop may reach 120,000,000 lb.

Modifications in the system of import licences regulating U.K. manufacturers' purchases of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco, so that each manufacturer may secure his current requirements so far as practicable, are foreshadowed in an agreement between Southern Rhodesian growers and the principal British manufacturers. The agreement has just been ratified by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, and the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia.

Official Statement

An official statement issued last Friday reads:— "During the marketing season 1950-55 the United Kingdom will purchase a total of 405,000,000 lb. or two-thirds of the crop year by year, whichever may be less. Seasonal purchases will be: 1951, 75m. lb.; 1952, 80m.; 1953, 85m.; 1954, 85m.; 1955, 80m. It has also been agreed, subject to Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco of suitable quality being available at reasonable prices, that the U.K. will buy 80m. lb. in 1956.

It is believed that the new basis of agreement and U.K. requirements are expressed in terms of quantities will assist the growers in a realistic appraisal of their production programme from year to year. Formerly the Tobacco Advisory Committee had agreed to buy not less than two-thirds of Southern Rhodesian crop.

"During the selling season which ended on October 31 Southern Rhodesia disposed of 104,217,530 lb. of flue-cured tobacco for the record income of £16,348,299, at an average record price per pound of 37.67d.

"The growers have agreed to do everything possible to ensure that U.K. requirements are met. So confident are they that production will exceed the targets originally set that they have emphasized the desirability of lifting the present export control."

Free Auction Sales

Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee, stated in a letter to the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board on October 5: "In principle both the Tobacco Advisory Committee and the Marketing Board's representatives strongly favour the system of free and unfettered auction sales. The Tobacco Advisory Committee sympathize with the view that it would be desirable to lift the present export control, and particularly since they recognize that only when export control has been lifted can the true demand of a number of markets be tested, but they wish to emphasize their opinion that it would not be in the best interests of growers concerned if export control were abandoned before it was clear that the crop was capable of satisfying known demands."

"During the negotiations the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board's assessment of those demands for 1951 was 122,500,000 lb."

"Sir Alexander Maxwell has stated: 'If the first estimate of the 1951 crop exceeds that figure the Tobacco Advisory Committee would not consider it a breach of their agreement if for that year export control were lifted.'"

"The Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Rhodesian growers will consider the question of export control from year to year."

"In the last few years there has been a steady demand for Rhodesian leaf from a wide variety of markets, greatly in excess of the tobacco available after U.K. requirements have been met."

Letter to the Editor

In Reply to Mr. Dugdale

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:— Sir, Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in his interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: "I believe that many Europeans would gladly see an end put to this discriminatory practice, so that, for instance, European, Indian, and African members of some official or other body could, if they wished, have a cup of tea together."

This is typical of his uninformed reactions. At the very time that he was sowing discord in Ausha the local British Medical Association branch was holding an inter-territorial conference in Nairobi. At a large dinner at Torr's Hotel at least 20 Indian doctors and their wives were present, and two days later at the New Stanley Hotel 11 Indians, four Africans, and about 25 Europeans sat down to dinner together. So much for Mrs Dugdale.

Nairobi, Kenya. Yours faithfully,
KEITH BUFF.

M.L.C.'s Appeal

MR. J. F. MORRIS, non-official member for Mutuli-Chingola in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has successfully appealed against a conviction for an assault on a Government licensing officer. In the High Court Mr. Justice Woodman said that the magistrate ought to have dismissed the charge, and ordered the £5 paid by Mr. Morris as a fine to be returned to him. The judge ruled that insufficient regard had been paid to the medical evidence, which showed that at the time of the assault Mr. Morris was suffering from a cerebral spasm which caused a stroke.



CHEER UP! I have a

CHURCHMAN

15 minutes pleasure and satisfaction

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF African Transport Conference Meeting in Johannesburg

Africans in Northern Bechuanaland are being recruited by the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission. Mr. A. J. Huxtable, chairman of the commission, and its general manager, Mr. F. A. Phayre, have recently completed an 1,800-mile tour of Bechuanaland.

An international inoculation certificate must now be held by all travellers flying between Southern Rhodesia and destinations in the orange-yellow fever area, which includes Nyasaland, the Bulawayo district of Northern Rhodesia, and districts in Northern Bechuanaland.

Reports of an agreement between Great Britain, Egypt, and Ethiopia for the construction of a dam, the source of the Blue Nile near Lake Tana are stated by the Foreign Office to be premature. Discussions have been held, and further talks are projected.

East Africa House, London, which has already a membership exceeding 400, gave a well-attended film show last Thursday evening. Studies may now be introduced by members on Wednesdays.

A small forest reserve is to be created by the Northern Rhodesian Government near Keteke, where experimental plantations of exotic and indigenous timber trees will be established.

Plans for a new police training depot at Lilaya, near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, have been revised, resulting in a saving of £62,000 on the original estimated cost of £250,000.

Scholarships for Africans

Groups of 100 untaught children in the Eastern Province of Uganda have provided several scholarships for African students to undertake higher education overseas.

The annual report for 1949 of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization has been published in Nairobi on Oct. 26.

African farmers of the Central Nyanza district of Kenya have completed 1,535 miles of terracing this year by command labour.

An area of 8,650 square miles has been set aside by the Northern Rhodesian Government as the Kafue National Park.

A Nairobi accountant, Mr. Douglas Gordon Stewart, has been committed for trial on six charges of fraudulent accountancy.

Higher cost-of-living allowances for railway members are urged by the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union.

The budget session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika will open on November 15.

An African child has died in a Sudan hospital from rabies.

"PLAN CONSTRUCTIVELY, and think big" was Dr. Malan's advice to the delegates when he opened the conference in Johannesburg on transport south of the Sahara.

Sir Evelyn Baring, leader of the British delegation, declared that existing transport must be used to the full and new facilities considered. A permanent organization must be established to ensure the co-ordinated consideration of African transport problems. He referred to the construction of an extra berth at Dar es Salaam for the Belgian Government, and the problem of making increased use of the Benguela Railway. The most important prospective new railway was one linking the Rhodesian and East African systems.

Messrs. A. T. S. Manning, J. L. Layden, and D. Williams represent the Colonial Office, with Mr. D. S. Pinns as secretary. The delegates from the East Africa High Commission are Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport, Mr. A. Dalton, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and Mrs. Watkins Pitchford (secretary), from Northern Rhodesia, Messrs. F. Crawford, R. A. Nicholson, J. Paterson and R. Wrensky; from Nyasaland, Messrs. R. C. Guquet, C. W. Footman, and H. E. J. Phillips; from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. A. Davenport, Mr. N. Bezzam, Sir Clarence Bird, Mr. W. L. Garratt, Sir Arthur Griffin, and Messrs. T. G. Gibson, A. H. Strachan, E. C. Thomas, C. H. Thompson, and R. N. Tomlinson.

Nurses' Memorial Chapel

THE QUEEN opened the Nurses' War Memorial Chapel and unveiled the memorial window in Westminster Abbey last Thursday. Her Majesty is patron of the British Empire Nurses War Memorial Fund, which has given £10,000 towards the expenses and for scholarships for nurses. The window depicts a kneeling nurse looking up to the Virgin carrying the Child. In the tracery above is Florence Nightingale's lamp imposed upon a Red Cross, encircled by the Crown of Thorns, symbolizing the sacrifices of the nurses who died in the war. At the foot of the window are the badges of all nursing services, the names of the Colonies, and a roll of honour containing the names of 3,076 nurses. Near it are two gilded bronze tripod candlesticks, the gift of The Queen. Among those present at the ceremony were Miss E. M. Belcher and Miss J. A. Henderson from Kenya, Miss P. V. Kinnear and Miss J. Nightingale from Northern Rhodesia, Miss A. Maslin from Nyasaland, Miss J. Doran and Miss M. V. Wiles from Tanganyika, and Miss F. Nditulage and Miss J. M. Passmore from Uganda.

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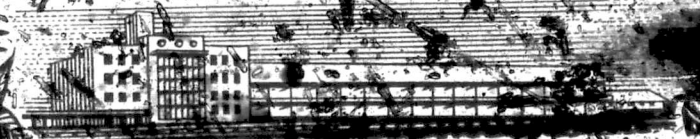
GOLD COAST



COCOA Many years before the Spaniards conquered Mexico, the native Aztecs were familiar with the cacao tree. They drank the cocoa and used the seeds as money. During the 16th century, cocoa was introduced into the courts of Europe, where it soon became a most fashionable and popular drink. The vogue continued to grow until the 19th century, every Regency hack sipped his "chocolate" in the mornings. From the 18th, the habit spread all over the country, and by the end of the century his output of beans could not keep up with the demand. It was about the year 1880 that a Gold Coast native, returning from the Spanish possession Fernando Po to his homeland, brought with him a few seeds which he planted in his garden in the Akwapim Hills. The trees flourished and their cultivation became widespread throughout the territory. Today the Gold Coast is the largest producer of cocoa beans in the world, grown for the most part by small peasant farmers. Full and up-to-date information from our branches in the Gold Coast on market conditions and industrial trends in the colonies is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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Of Commercial Concern

Trust and Agency Assets Ltd., whose favour-able judgment was given in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, at the end of September in a claim against the assessment of sales of land, announce that the revenue authorities in the Colony had not appealed at the end of the period within which an appeal might have been made. The company is a subsidiary of Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd.

Simultaneous action has been taken by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to reduce the cost of living by lowering the customs duty from 20% to 10% on blankets, cardigans, jerseys, pullover shirts, men's socks, stockings, and khaki drill. The surcharge of 33% on paraffin and the excise duty and surcharge of 10 cents for a shilling per lb. on tea have also been removed.

Brooke Bond's Increased Dividend

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., a company with large tea estates in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, announces a group profit of £1,146,056 for the year ended June 30 last, after deducting taxation. The dividend on the A and B shares has been raised to 27½% from 22½% in the previous year, when the profit was £737,815. The increase is entirely attributed to net profits earned overseas.

A new company, Rhodesian Cotton Corporation, Ltd., with a registered capital of £250,000, plans to begin textile production in the Gatooma district next year. When full production is attained 20 Europeans and 500 to 500 Africans will be employed. The Cotton Research and Industry Board recently established a second spinning mill in Gatooma, costing £500,000.

The Belgian Congo textile industry is expected this year to produce 45,000,000 metres of material, mainly amerikani, printed fabrics, drill, cretonne, etc. Last year the factories produced 300,000 blankets and 30,000,000 metres of material.

The Portuguese Government Gazette has published a decree authorizing the Government to obtain loans of \$1,000,000 and 4,350,000 guilders from the Economic Cooperation Administration for the building of a new quay at the port of Beira.

Sisal has been sold for part to the end of next year, generally at between £163 and £170 per ton for No. 1 grade, but one transaction at about £180 took place a few days ago.

Licences for the importation of goods from Western Germany into East Africa are now granted under the same conditions as for other soft currency foreign countries.

A cement works is to be built near Albertville, Belgian Congo, by a newly formed company. Initial production capacity is estimated at 30,000 tons per annum.

Part of Beira Development Board have suggested that dealing in the company's shares should cease until the result of the arbitration, which is expected shortly, is known.

Four African firms in Kenya have lately been assessed for income tax. The African in Kenya has hitherto paid such taxation.

Like Baringo Cerecisions, Ltd., is in process of voluntary liquidation in Kenya. The chairman was Mr. G.H. Hutton-Wilson.

Imports of cotton piece goods into Africa last year were valued at more than £16,000,000.

Starch will shortly be manufactured in Jinja, Uganda.

Dividends

James Esdaile and Co., Ltd.—Interim 7% (the same).
Barratt's Ltd.—Interim 10% (7½%).

Sisal Output for October

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—565 tons of fibre, making 3,015 tons for seven months.

Dava Plantations, Ltd.—110 tons, making 1,761 for 10 months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—215 tons of fibre.

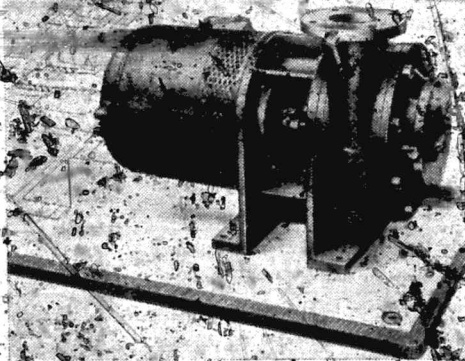
E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

MANE DIRECTORS of companies operating in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive, who have not yet returned the completed entry forms for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who" which is in preparation under the auspices of this newspaper.

It is hoped to include in this urgently needed reference volume biographical particulars of present and past directors of companies in and connected with East and Central Africa, and the co-operation of all of them is earnestly invited. Will those who have received entry forms and not completed them kindly do so and return them without delay? Will any who have mislaid the form or not received it be good enough to notify the editor immediately at 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Commercial entries will, of course, not be restricted to company directors and partners in firms. The aim also to include all appropriate technical, administrative and managerial staff, and other persons who may not have retained business cards, but who would be of public prominence in their own right.

This "Who's Who" desires to include everyone, official or non-official, who has done or is doing work of real value in the territories, and the co-operation of East Africans and Rhodesians is earnestly invited.



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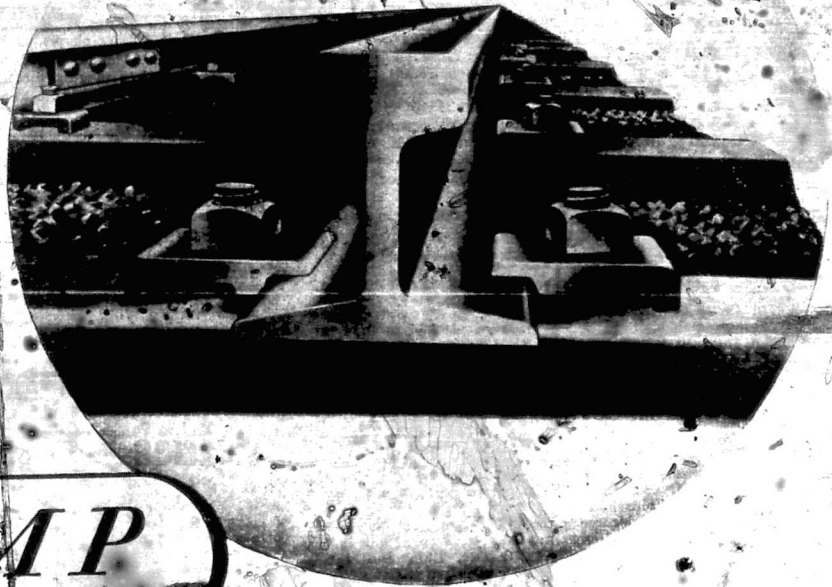
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East African Power and Lighting

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., with its subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies, earned a trading profit of £267,908 in the year ended December 31 last, compared with £173,903 in the previous year. East African income tax absorbs £9,109, general reserve receives £42,500, and development reserve £10,000. Preference dividends appear at £56,666, and 7% on the ordinary shares required £177,933, leaving £114,520 to be carried forward, against £85,970 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £1,800,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, and £2,113,333 in ordinary shares, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £675,022, revenue reserves at £376,225, reserve for future taxation at £18,794, and current liabilities at £190,113. Fixed assets are valued at £1,727,530, interests in subsidiary companies at £1,269,549, and current assets at £2,320,595, including £1,753,200 in cash.

Sales of electricity during the year increased by 29.8%, but operating costs continued to rise. Expenditure on capital works in Kenya and Tanganyika totalled £1,121,380. The issue of preference and ordinary shares met with a satisfactory response, but a further issue of capital will be required to provide for additional commitments of the programme of extensions. Resolutions will be submitted to the annual meeting for an increase of the authorized capital from £4,500,000 to £6,500,000.

The directors are Messrs. C. M. Taylor (chairman), C. B. W. Anderson, W. G. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, A. J. Don Small (general manager), R. G. Vernon, and Sir Godfrey Rhodes.

The London board consists of Messrs. W. Sheares (chairman), Donald C. Brook, K. W. M. Pickthorn, Mr. P. A. Scott-Moncrieff, Douglas S. Warren, and Sir Robert Renwick.

The secretary in East Africa is Mr. G. C. Reed, and in London Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

The 28th ordinary general meeting will be held in Nairobi on November 21.

Lewa Rubber Estates

THE LEWA RUBBER ESTATES, LTD., a company with interests in East African sisal, earned a profit of £29,874 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £22,752 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £16,500, and the proposed dividend of 17½% on the preferred stock and 7½% on the deferred shares require £9,405, leaving £9,188 to be carried forward, against £11,894 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £17,165 in 10% participating preference stock and £187,957 in deferred stock, both in units of 1s. 8d. Revenue reserves stand at £43,537, and current liabilities at £25,344. Fixed assets are valued at £213,564 and current assets at £30,846, including £11,402 in cash.

The company holds 37,275 shares in Amboni Estates, Ltd., which provided an income of £27,956 gross for the year. Other East African holdings are 400 preference and 2,765 ordinary shares in Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., and 1,033 preference and 860 ordinary shares in Ruvuma Estates, Ltd. During the year shares in Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., were acquired.

The directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller (chairman) and C. W. S. Temple.

The 39th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 21. This will be followed by an extra-ordinary general meeting at which it will be proposed that the name of the company be changed to The Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd.

Gifts to Parliament

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS moved to their new Chamber, the Speaker announced that he had received a message from the Legislative Assemblies of Kenya and the Sudan. Southern Rhodesia has presented two silver gilt inkstands, Northern Rhodesia two pairs of bronze brackets for the mace, Nyasaland a silver gilt triple inkstand and silver gilt ashtray, Bechuanaland a silver gilt ashtray, Tanganyika a table and five chairs in iron for an interview room, a writing table and chair in olive wood for a Ministers' room, Uganda furniture in mahogany for a division lobby, Zanzibar a silver gilt ashtray, and the Seychelles a writing table and chair in oak for a Minister's room.

The National Bank of India opened a branch in Lindere, Tanganyika Territory, on November 1.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report a trading profit of £22,192 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £47,865 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £16,743 (£29,003), general reserve receives £5,000, and pensions reserve £1,000. Dividends on the preference shares required £1,812, a proposed participation dividend on those shares of 4% would cost £1,208, and the proposed dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares would absorb £4,009, all less tax, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £9,235, against £3,330 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £44,900 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of £10s. each and £8,827,10s. in ordinary shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £33,927, revenue reserves at £40,908, reserve for future taxation at £5,434, provision for pensions at £10,000, and current liabilities at £56,250. Fixed assets are valued at £109,729, and current assets at £100,413, including £78,640 in cash.

Owing to drought the output of sisal and low during the year fell to 1,233 tons, compared with 1,549 tons in 1948; production for the first nine months of 1950 was 931 tons, and it is estimated that for the whole year it will reach last year's total. The company had on August 31 last 2,503 acres of mature sisal and 2,056 acres planted in 1949-50. A sisal estate was sold during the year, and the profit obtained was capitalized by an allotment of ordinary shares to holders of ordinary and preference shares.

The directors are Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), E. Portlock, and W. H. Heley (managing director).

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 24.

Reasonable Standards Needed

SOUTHERN RHODESIANS could best contribute to a reduction of costs by voluntarily adopting a standard of living proportionate to their incomes. This point was made by Mrs. C. Dawson at the annual congress of the Colony's Federation of Women's Institutes. She blamed the "cost of high living rather than the high cost of living," saying that there was a general tendency to spend too much on non-essentials.

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"Clangibby Castle"	12,039	Dec. 14

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Company Meeting

Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

Transfer of Control to Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday 4th November 3. MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.C., chairman of the company, presided. The following is an extract from his circulated review:

"After crediting an amount of £795,384 received from the Union Minière Company in respect of dividends and royalties for 1949 and after providing £186,563 for taxation, the surplus on profit and loss account was £589,022. To this was added the sum of £163,431 (taxation provision for previous years) and acquired, making a total of £752,473, which was appropriated as to provision for expenses of rearrangement of capital and removal abroad of £400,000, provision for retiring pensions £20,000, dividend on the preference stock at the rate of 10% less tax, £126,818, and dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 12% less tax, £207,219, the balance of £156,416 being carried forward.

"The profit on the redemption of the Benguela Railway Company debentures, £239,470, has been credited to capital reserve account, instead of to profit and loss account as in previous years.

"Gross operating receipts of the Benguela Railway for 1949 amounted to Escudos 189,047,627, as against Escudos 172,909,316 in 1948, and after transferring Escudos 5,323,500 to renewal reserve account, the excess of income over expenditure was Escudos 53,875,962, as compared with Escudos 87,318,421 in the previous year, but in 1949 Escudos 22,862,700 were charged against operating expenditure in respect of difference in exchange rates arising from the devaluation of sterling."

Chairman's Remarks

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said: "Since the annual report went to press two things have happened. First the stockholders approved by an overwhelming vote at the extra-ordinary general meeting on October 4 the plans for reorganization of the capital of the company and the alteration of the articles in connexion with the removal of the principal seat of management and control to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

"Secondly, on October 30, the Courts approved the plan of reorganization, and as soon as it is practicable to register the Court's minute it will be possible for the company to go abroad. We expect that this will take place about the middle of this month.

"I therefore think it is appropriate that I should now tell you something about the long-drawn history of events leading up to the present position, as this is the last annual general meeting which will be held in this country.

"It was in 1944 that your board began to address itself to the fact that whereas the assets of the company were then worth nearly £20 million, the stock of the company, taken as a whole, was selling in the market for about £5 million. Since then it has been the aim of the board so to conduct and rearrange the affairs of the company as to make it possible that the market value of the stock might approximate more nearly to the value of the company's assets; so that the titles to these assets which stockholders hold in the form of the stock should be realizable at or more nearly at their proper value.

"We have progressed part of the way and have reached a point where the assets of the company are

to-day worth some £30 million, while all the stock is selling in the market for about £15 million.

"In 1944 it also became apparent to us that at some future time it would become desirable that there should be an American interest in the company, and we took steps to get the company's affairs better known in that country.

Reorganization of Capital

"In 1946 your board reached the conclusion that a reorganization of the capital was the first of the steps which it was desirable to take in the direction of accomplishing the board's general purpose. The main objective in the idea of capital reorganization was to simplify the capital structure and remove all possible future sources of conflict between the two classes of stock.

"At the same time, the board directed its attention to the possibilities of expanding the business of the company and spreading its risks, and they came to the conclusion that it would be desirable, if possible, to form new associations in Africa.

"Meanwhile, at the end of 1946 the British Government acquired through the French Government, as part of an exchange transaction, approximately one-third of the issued ordinary stock of the company which was previously held by French nationals. It was this block of stock, reduced by sales in the intervening period to approximately one-quarter of the issued stock, which was acquired (as I think is generally known in the early part of 1950) by a group comprising British, Belgian, and South African elements.

"In 1948 it became apparent that emigration was necessary in order to bring the seat of management and control nearer to the properties in which the company has substantial investments, and also, so far as possible, to relieve the company of the crushing burden of taxation—taxation which is not merely double but actually quadruple taxation in respect of certain groups of the company's stockholders.

The Courts' Approval

"With the approval of the Courts granted on Monday 30th October 30, to the proposal for reorganization of capital, and the alterations of the articles necessary for emigration (both of which were approved overwhelmingly by the stockholders on October 4 last), it seems that we are in a fair way to regard the first two steps—namely, of capital reorganization and emigration—as accomplished.

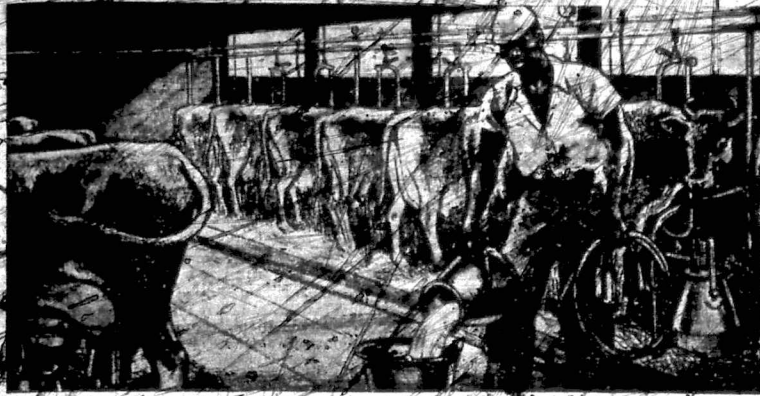
"At the same time we are in the fortunate position of finding associated with the company the very interests in America and Africa, whose co-operation we had sought and shall value, while at the same time our Belgian associates have increased their interest in the company, and we are also able to look forward to the co-operation of new interests in London.

"As I stated at the extra-ordinary general meeting on October 4, it was, in fact, with the co-operation of the above-mentioned group that we were able to put through the proposals then submitted to the stockholders.

"From now on the work of the company in Africa, to which the principal seat of management is being transferred, will be carried on, or about November 17, and on Monday for Salisbury on November 16, there to complete the steps for setting up the organization necessary for the carrying on of the company's business.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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Mining

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. American Deal Goes Through

THE AMERICAN GROUP comprising Ladenburg, Talman and Co. and Lazard Freres and Co. of New York and their associates have now acquired 600,000 of the 1,667,961 ordinary shares of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which in April last were purchased by an Anglo-Belgian group from H.M. Treasury. Associated with the United States group are the International Basic Economy Corporation and Mr. David Rockefeller.

This transaction had been delayed until an undertaking was given by the British Exchange Control that the sterling invested in the acquisition of the shares might at any time be withdrawn at the official rate of exchange, and that any capital gain realized would be treated in the same manner as sterling securities held for American account. Any additional ordinary shares in the company purchased by the group for sterling are to be similarly treated.

The Anglo-Belgian group which acquired the Treasury's holding of former French shares consisted of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., Zambesi Exploring Co., Ltd., the Société Générale de Belgique, and certain finance houses in London. The Société Générale holding is understood to be 300,000 shares.

A report of the chairman's statement at last week's annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., appears on another page. Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson said that the company's assets were now worth about £30m., against a market valuation for the ordinary shares of about £15m.

Transfer of the company's control to Southern Rhodesia is to be made by the middle of this month. The reconstituted board will have five English, three Belgian, two American, and one Portuguese directors, three resident in Africa.

After completion of the above transactions about 50% of the ordinary capital will be held in this country, 25% in Belgium, 8% in America, and 3% in South Africa.

Report and Accounts

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £186,963 for taxation and a profit of £589,022 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £388,244 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £126,790 for provision for taxation no longer required and £36,661 for relief in taxation arising from Belgian investments. After providing £50,000 for the rearrangement of capital and removal of the head office to Southern Rhodesia and £20,000 for setting pensions, £126,818 is required for a 10% dividend on the preference shares and £207,219 for a 12% dividend on the ordinary stock, leaving £564,116 to be carried forward, against £215,680 brought in. The profit realized on the redemption of debentures of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., has been credited to capital reserve.

The issued capital consists of £2,305,793 in preference stock and £3,139,678 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £239,470, revenue reserves at £1,214,116, and current liabilities at £835,376. Fixed assets are valued at £4,384,914; holding in the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., at £1,629,371, and current

assets at £1,720,138, including quoted investments at £253,274 (market value £212,049), unquoted investments at £162,661, debtors at £168,689, and £1,135,514 in cash.

Owing to the devaluation of sterling, the amounts received from Union Minière du Haut-Katanga increased from £489,291 to £617,146 for dividends and interest and from £141,308 to £178,238 for royalties.

The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), the Earl of Selborne (vice-chairman), Earl Grey, Mr. Edgar Pierre van der Straeten, the Hon. A. O. Critchton, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director), and Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Fotherly (assistant managing director).

The annual general meeting was held in London on November 2.

The directors of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., have announced that as it appears there would be opposition to the proposal that directors should be allowed to subscribe for excess stock at the time of future issues, they are asking the stockholders, with whom the proposal originated, not to press the matter, since the board would be unwilling to accept the stock in such circumstances. The directors expect that control of the company will be removed to Southern Rhodesia by the end of this month.

Anglo-American Corporation

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has undertaken to discharge the corporation's obligation to the representatives of the late W. L. Honnold, a sum equivalent to 14% of the surplus assets of the corporation, in consideration of which undertaking the corporation has agreed to entitle Sir Ernest to subscribe in cash at par for such number of shares in the capital of the corporation as is equal to 14% of the capital at the date of Mr. Honnold's death, amounting to 70,028 ordinary shares of 10s. each and 58,750 preference shares of 10s. each and convertible on issue into £29,375 preferred stock. These shares have now been subscribed and the issued capital increased from £5,511,125 to £5,215,614, divided into 5,672,788 ordinary shares and £2,379,175 7s. 6d. cumulative preferred stock. Holders of ordinary shares on November 17 are to be offered one new ordinary share of 10s. at 26 10s. for every 10 shares held.

Coal Discovery

INVESTIGATIONS made in the Gwembe Valley of Northern Rhodesia by the Government-sponsored syndicate prospecting for a considerable promise. Drilling has indicated a number of coal beds up to 40 ft. thick, but it will be some time before the area can be sufficiently proved by drilling to confirm whether a valuable field exists. The nearest rail point is Chiswick Station, 28 miles by road. The first borehole was completed at a depth of 624 feet.

Powell Duffryn

Messrs. POWELL DUFFRYN, LTD., a company which recently acquired large interests in Southern Rhodesian coal, earned a total group profit of £1,709,695 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £1,805,786 in the previous year. The dividend of 8% on the ordinary shares was maintained. Taxation absorbed £934,676.

Roan Antelope

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 12% (12½%) for the year ended June 30, making a total of 25% less tax. The preliminary statement shows a net profit of £848,939 (£636,543). The meeting will be held on December 13.

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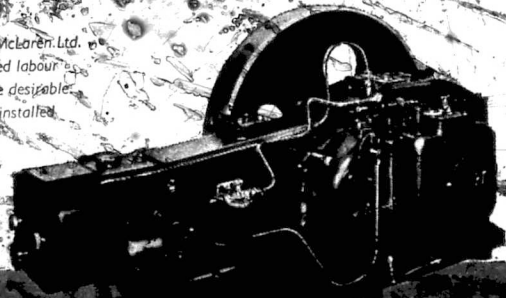
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Gold Fields Rhodesian

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., report a profit of £94,471 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £83,513 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £22,196, depreciation reserve receives £20,000, and a dividend of 9d. per share, less tax, requires £51,856, leaving a balance of £26,149 to be carried forward, against £25,730 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,257,110 in shares of 10s. each, revenue reserves stand at £140,865, and current liabilities at £166,382. Fixed assets are valued at £2,346, quoted investments at £919,490, unquoted investments at £74,642, mining properties, farms, and ventures at £278,637, and current assets at £289,242, including £78,889 in cash.

The company's interests include holdings in Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., the Sebakwe group of mines, and Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman; alternate), Mr. E. C. Leaman, Sir Joseph Ball, Mr. H. G. Fleming, Mr. W. H. Géké (alternate), Mr. J. C. Mullenger, and Sir George Harvie Watt, M.P.

The 38th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 23.

Bushtick Mines Report

BUSHTICK MINES (1934), LTD., earned a profit of £18,258 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £19,873 in the previous year. £18,000 is allocated to capital expenditure, leaving £28,761 to be carried forward, against £28,503 brought in.

The issued capital is £500,000 in shares of 10s. each. Reserve funds are valued at £558,208, the Red Rose mine option at £2,340, the Killarney and Hibernia claims at £21,225, stores at £55,130, investments at £12,000, debtors at £3,668, gold in transit at £16,190, and cash at £32,794.

During the year, 150,100 tons of ore were treated, 16,193 oz. of gold. Ore reserves on June 30 last were computed at 244,780 tons averaging 3.28 dwt.

The directors are Messrs. Harry S. Hopkins (chairman), H. C. Hardy, and L. A. N. Brooke. The London Committee consists of Messrs. J. E. W. Logan (chairman; alternate), A. C. Gibbons, C. S. Bell (alternate), A. W. Westwood, and S. H. Ford (alternate), H. W. C. Dermer, and the London secretary is Mr. A. W. Westwood.

The annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on November 30.

Thefts of Gold

CLAIMS for gold thefts have been demanded by the Rhodesian Mining Federation. Mr. J. W. Lever, of Pilabusi, said that three Africans had driven off his compound in a taxi, obtained the keys of his home from his houseboy, and stolen a quantity of gold. Mr. J. Masfield, of Bulawayo, said that when recently in Tanganyika he had learnt that customs officials who had become suspicious of a dhow which remained outside a harbour in rough weather had found on searching the vessel about £100,000 worth of gold taken from a local field; it was being bought by local Indians at £19 an ounce. The meeting asked that penalties should include the imprisonment of receivers, the withholding of permits to purchase gold, and the deportation of convicted aliens of any colour.

Kenya Asbestos

ASBESTOS DEPOSITS in the Teita Hills of Kenya are now being worked for the first time.

Cam and Motor Gold

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919), LTD., report a profit of £244,488 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £197,069 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £7,000 excess provision of taxation. General reserve receives £20,000, and reserve for future taxation in Southern Rhodesia £95,500. Dividends totalling 30% require £140,625, leaving £66,291 to be carried forward, against £70,928 brought in.

The issued capital is £468,750 in shares of 12s. 6d. each. Capital reserve stands at £22,428, revenue reserves at £20,916, current liabilities at £186,604, and £96,586 is set aside for taxation. Fixed assets are valued at £485,977, deferred revenue expenditure at £20,734, and current assets at £639,478, including £499,261 in cash.

During the year 52,545 oz. of gold were recovered from milling 246,500 tons of ore, compared with 51,925 oz. and 224,300 tons in the previous year. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,555,800 tons averaging 6.9 dwt. Development amounted to 6,432 ft. (5,596 ft.), of which 70.38% was payable.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Scumwell (chairman; alternate), Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Viscount Elibank (alternate), Mr. R. V. Ord, Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), Mr. H. N. Clackworthy, and Mr. E. K. Jenkinson (alternate), Mr. B. I. Breach. The London committee consists of Viscount Elibank, Mr. G. Seymour Fort, and Mr. H. B. Browne.

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 15.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £2,628 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £21,625 in the previous year. Sums of £11,228 and £13,837 respectively have been written off capital expenditure and overhaul of the power plant, and £122,481 is carried forward, against £141,979 brought in.

The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of £1. revenue reserves stand at £162,481, and current liabilities at £55,907. Fixed assets are valued at £726,638 and current assets at £91,750, including £20,817 in cash.

During the year 298,000 tons of ore were treated (359,000 in the previous year) for 22,258 oz. (27,549 oz.) gold for working profit of £6,029 (£25,862). Mine working costs rose from £251,102 to £261,698. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,900 tons, an average value of 1.9 dwt. The reduced output was due to a breakdown of the power plant and shortages of water and Native labour.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman; alternate), Mr. E. C. Leaman, Mr. A. R. O. Williams, and Lord Walsingham.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on November 22.

Cost-of-Living Allowances

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES for African mineworkers have been agreed by the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia and the African Mine Workers' Union. Increases on basic monthly pay will be 2s. 6d. in groups 1, 2, and 3; 5s. in groups 4, 5, and 6; and 7s. 6d. in groups 7 and 8. All labourers on an inclusive wage basis will receive an extra 10s. A cost-of-living index has been fixed at 200 points, and there will be an increase of 4% in the allowance for each rise of one point above that figure. There, may shortly be general discussions on wage rates between the companies and the union.

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Rosterman Gold Mines

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD. incurred a loss of £19,116 in the year ended December 31, 1949, compared with a loss of £11,448 in the previous year, making the total loss carried to the balance sheet £55,293.

The issued capital is £111,618 in shares of 5s. each, and current liabilities amount to £19,422. Fixed assets are valued at £280,593, mine development at £68,000, and current assets at £90,871, including £1,500 in British Government securities and £4,656 in cash.

During the year 33,080 tons of ore were treated for a return of 32,309 oz. of gold, equivalent to 7.44 dwt. per ton milled, compared with 30,156 tons, 12,407 oz., and 8.22 dwt. in 1948. Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 78,895 tons averaging 7.36 dwt.

The directors are Messrs. W. H. Moring (chairman), E. C. Baillie, J. J. Lewis, and H. W. Roster (alternate), Mr. D. L. Dowd.

The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London to-day.

Sherwood Starr Gold Mining

THE SHERWOOD STARR GOLD MINING CO., LTD. earned a profit of £16,869 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £3,788 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 10% require £12,500, leaving £4,369 to be carried forward, against £934 brought in. The issued capital is £125,000 in shares of 5s. each. Fixed assets are valued at £69,783, a 25% participation in Pickstone claims at £5,874, and current assets at £70,560, including £37,800 in cash.

During the year 12,768 tons of rubble were treated for a working profit of £11,997. At the Bakstone mine 85% of the development was payable, on the 2nd level 540 ft. of driving averaged 8.2 dwt. over 45 inches, on the 3rd level 780 ft. averaged 8.8 dwt. over 37 inches, on the parallel 136 2 1/2 ft. averaged 11.7 dwt. over 40 inches, and ore reserves were computed at 52,000 tons averaging 6.9 dwt.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (chairman, alternate), Mr. B. I. Breach, Sir Digby Burnet (alternate), Mr. K. G. Ord, Mr. J. H. Mitchell, and Mr. H. H. Tevis (alternate), Mr. J. M. Milne. The London committee consists of Messrs. H. B. Browne and H. B. Spiller.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 15.

Progress Reports for September Quarter

Rezende.—23,000 tons of ore treated for 2,930 oz. gold. Mine profit, £663.

Cam & Motor.—13,566 oz. gold from 63,000 tons of ore milled; working profit, £75,121.

Sherwood Starr.—Working profit of £3,019 earned from the recovery of 339 oz. gold from 3,364 tons of ore crushed.

Phoenix Prince.—3,654 oz. gold were recovered from the crushing of 31,850 tons of ore for an estimated working profit of £13,654.

Nyapa.—66,850 tons of ore were treated for 7,103 oz. gold and a working profit of £19,833. Development totalled 4,637 ft., of which 4,120 ft. were payable at an average value of 3 dwt. over 8.8 ft.

Mineral Outputs

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika for the first seven months of this year, were valued at £1,338,871, compared with £1,281,886 in the corresponding period of 1949.

GOLD OUTPUT in Southern Rhodesia for the first 10 months following devaluation was 21,648 oz. less than for the corresponding period of the previous year, but the value of the output increased by nearly £1,500,000.

Bechuanaland Exploration

BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD. announce a profit of £7,574 for the year ended March 31 last after writing £1,838 off investments, £11,530 off buildings, £1,617 off motor vehicles and furniture, and providing £19,876 for taxation. An interim dividend of 4% has been paid, and £8,458 will be carried forward.

Mining Dividends

ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD.—Interim 3% (the same). UNION CORPORATION, LTD.—Interim 2s. per share, free of U.K. tax (the same).

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD.—Maiden dividend of 5% with 2 1/2% bonus for year ended June 30.

De Beers

SALES of diamonds by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. for the September quarter were £10,758,265 of gem diamonds and £2,528,428 of industrial stones. The respective figures for nine months were £27,989,108 and £7,113,868.

PROGRESS

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Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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