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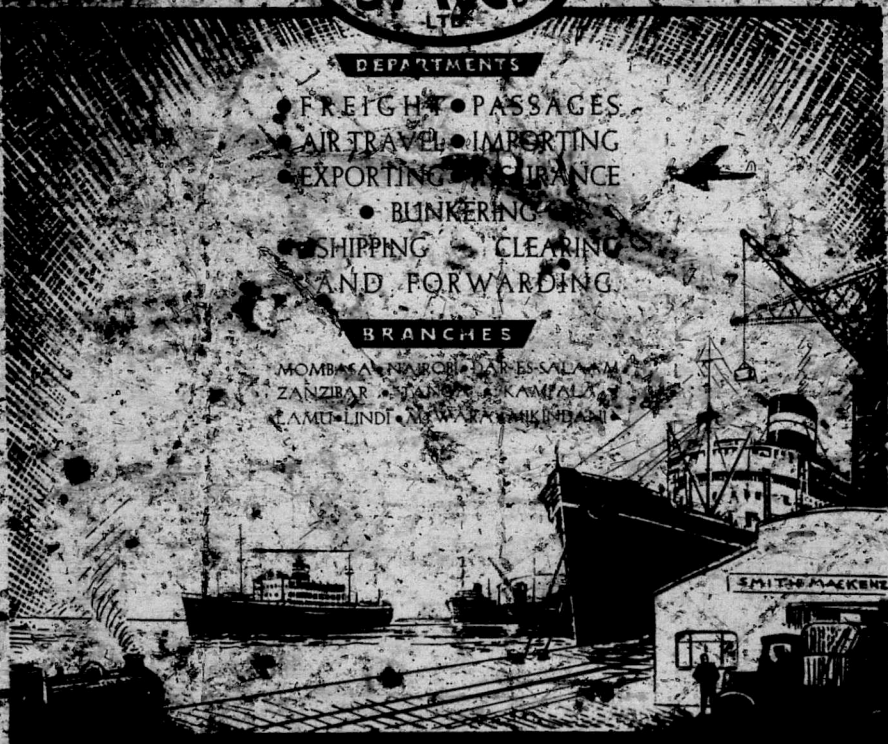
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General Election: Who's Who and Comments

"Round Table" on Federation Reference for Amalgamation

"**PROBATION FOR AMALGAMATION**" is the title given by the *Round Table* to the useful contribution in favour of Central African amalgamation, rather than federation.

Out-and-out amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, not with Dominion status, but under such a system of Colonial responsible government, as Southern Rhodesia now enjoys, is held to be the wise objective.

The recently published White Paper on federation is denounced as "a particularly timorous little mouse produced from the labour of the mountain."

Since every important question of policy in Africa is greater or less a question of Native policy, the plan to transfer to the Native, from the control of the Federal Government, is held to be a contradiction in terms.

The article concludes *inter alia*—

"The chief question of the H.M. Government in the United Kingdom is: What do we in our own deliberate judgment believe to be best for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole, and particularly, if you will, for the Africans?"

To make the reaction of African opinion the ultimately deciding factor in their own decision on a great matter of State policy, as they have come very near to doing, even if they have already done the whole way, is to shirk their responsibility by seeking to shift it on to the shoulders of Africans quite unwanted to bear it.

It realized how faintly the wings of Downing Street are beating now, a way that in Northern Rhodesia, where the whole tendency of the Crown Protectorate Government, while retaining the formal responsibility, is to transfer the reality of power to a few white elected members of the local Legislature.

Prosperity of Southern Rhodesia

"Can anyone point to any other part of British South Africa where the Africans as a whole have been or are happier or more prosperous than in Southern Rhodesia, or where, taking regard to the resources of the community, more has been done for their welfare? Whatever criticisms may be made upon the Union's apartheid, do they apply to Southern Rhodesia?"

"Yet in 1923, when the time had come for the British South Africa Company to lay down the burden of administration, which it had borne not unwisely for a third of a century, was it thought necessary, before deciding to substitute for it in Southern Rhodesia a system of Colonial responsible government, to consult local African opinion so far as that might be possible? It was not."

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Does history afford any ground to fear that the result of extending the Southern Rhodesian experiment to include Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be different, and worse? Now is the acceptable time for such an extension with Southern Rhodesia under the government of Sir Godfrey Huggins, probably

the most experienced and wisest of South African Statesmen to-day. He has proved himself to be faithful in small things; and there is nothing in the record of his opposite number in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. R. Welensky, the leader of the elected European members in the Legislative Council, to suggest that he would prove an unworthy colleague of Sir Godfrey in an amalgamated Rhodesian Ministry.

Sir Godfrey does not cherish illusions, and is blessed with a sense of humour. He has made it clear that he does not expect political enlightenment from a mass of primitive people whose practice is still to seek for guidance in important decisions from the examination of the entrails of a goat.

But Sir Godfrey is a believer in Parliamentary institutions on the British model. He states, as Rhodes Kibod, for a colour blind franchise based on reasonable property and educational qualifications which are low enough to admit to fit any African who has advanced far enough in the scale of civilization to make it reasonable to entrust him with the duty of casting a vote, yet high enough to exclude from it the illiterate 'poor white' of the class which in all South Africa is most repulsive in its attitude towards the African.

The form of "so-called federation" recommended in the White Paper strikes the *Round Table* as "a pathetic attempt to square the circle," and emphasis is laid on the point that there is no evidence that "such educated African opinion as exists is any more favourable to federation than to amalgamation."

Objection to Federation

Federation is disliked because it does not make for strong central government, being full of divided responsibilities.

The authors of the report follow all the worst precedents. Of the American and Australian, not the Canadian model, they give to the federal authority only the functions specifically assigned to it, leaving to the territorial authority (corresponding to the Canadian province or Australian State) everything else, including everything not so far thought of, and the functions assigned to the federal authority, though important, are the irreducible minimum. The territorial, not the federal, authority is to be the residuary legatee of this system.

"The territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to remain under their existing Governments responsible in the last resort to Downing Street and thence to the British Parliament and electorate; so that every dispute of the kind contemplated becomes, or may become, one between Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. Is that tolerable or something to be contemplated with equanimity?"

"Absurdities might be cited. For instance, immigration control is a federal responsibility. Many, if not most, immigrants come in search of land to settle on. Yet land and settlement policy remain a territorial matter."

"If, as seems to us to be probable, no form of federation on the conference's lines is found to be feasible, it would be a real tragedy if amalgamation were rejected. For then Southern Rhodesia would be left as an island of responsible government; and with the rapid immigration from the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia might easily come to find itself surrounded by a preponderant body of European opinion based on the doctrines of apartheid fashionable among the Afrikaners in the South—the very thing which all who care deeply for Rhodesia in general, and for its African peoples in particular, are most concerned to avoid."

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The New Party in S. Rhodesia Views an Afrikaner Policy

IT IS A SERIOUS MISTAKE, leading to very grave consequences, to treat too lightly the formation of the newly announced Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, wrote Mr. Sidney West, former editor of the *Butayayo Chronicle*, in the *Salisbury Mail*.

The new party, he added, may have a constructive purpose in mind, on which there is not merely agreement but a stimulating driving enthusiasm. There will be a general fear throughout the country that the requisite homogeneity will be sought and secured on a racial basis. That is the main strength and the main danger of the new party. The measure of its strength will be the measure of the country's danger.

One of our Governors preached to us a doctrine based on the slogan "We are all of one company." We can be that and yet have political parties of different complexions divided by principles. We cannot be of one company if our political divisions are on racial lines. Like it or not, intend it or not, the formation of the new party must lead to political division on racial lines.

Press Comments

Several comments on the formation of the new party have appeared in South African newspapers, including the following:

The Star, Johannesburg: "If the party proves to be no more than an offshoot of the Union's militant Afrikaner nationalism, then it will represent a mere waste of Rhodesia's time and patience."

Die Transvaler, Johannesburg: "The fact that the party is a Rhodesian party making a call to Rhodesians in general shows that the Afrikaners of Rhodesia consider the time has come to proclaim their convictions on broad political lines as citizens of their country. The Afrikaners of Rhodesia have become nationalists of their own party, even quicker than the Afrikaners of the Union."

Natal Daily News: "The trouble about the Afrikaners in Rhodesia is that whatever they may think of many of their colleagues in the Union will not leave them alone. English-speaking Rhodesians can hardly be blamed for resenting this Nationalist interest in their country and from running away from anything that they think might make the link closer between Rhodesia and the Union."

East African Shipping Position Ministry of Transport's Figures

SIR REGINALD ROBINS made some interesting comments on the East African shipping position when recently addressing the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly. He said:

At the beginning of October the tonnage of cargo on the London register awaiting shipment to all East African ports was 51,000 freight tons and shipments for 35,000 freight tons have been arranged between now and December. It is also hoped to supplement this with an additional charter in October or November and one in December, with which the backlog should be overcome.

The Liverpool register shows 32,000 freight tons, five vessels to carry 4,000 tons, plus 10,000 tons of cement and pipes are sailing in October and November. After these vessels have sailed the backlog in Liverpool should not exceed six weeks.

Present arrangements from London for cement and vehicles include "the dispatch of three chartered vessels a month, lifting 24,000 tons of cement per month, plus 900 vehicles."

"It would appear that the Congress Lines are providing sufficient space for imports and exports to and from East African ports."

Mr. R. Fraser suggested that there was still a delay of 20 weeks from London and 16 weeks from Liverpool.

Sir Reginald replied that the information he had given had been supplied by the Ministry of Transport in London.



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African Co-Operation

Proposed in Northern Rhodesia

Mr. C. G. ... told the Kuwile African Society a few days ago that he still believed in promoting European and African co-operation in public organizations. When he had first made that proposal three years ago, it had been ignored by everyone except Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Until African organizations appropriately amended their constitutions, he felt that Europeans should attend only as visitors, with the right to speak but not vote. If all "good-thinking Africans" wanted Europeans as active members in all African organizations, the Northern Rhodesia African Congress and the African Representative Council should discuss the matter with the Government.

He criticized the wearing of anti-federation badges by Africans, on the ground that since all Africans opposed federation, the badge wore the badge created the false impression that the vast majority who did not wear them favoured federation. The badge idea was therefore an attempt to lessen the weight and importance of the African case.

"Our chiefs," said the speaker, "are more important than African members of the Legislative Council, the African Representative Council, and the Northern Rhodesia African Congress." It could therefore not be satisfactory to send to the federation talks in London next summer "only ordinary African leaders, without some enlightened paramount chiefs."

The Northern Rhodesian delegation of Africans should be stronger than it was at the Victoria Falls, and, in order that Asian interests throughout Central Africa should be represented, he hoped that the Commissioner for the Government of India in East and Central Africa would be asked to attend. The president of the Euro-African Association of Northern Rhodesia ought also to be invited.

Mr. Lewanika strongly proposed suggestions for change in the status of the country from that of a Protectorate to that

of a Crown Colony, and said that if that was done African leaders would carry their case against it to the United Nations Organization.

Resigning the presidency of the Kuwile society owing to pressure of other work, he said that he was reading for a degree course, and had to complete three books during the year and write a dissertation on "History of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress." He did not, however, intend to withdraw from politics.

World Output of Sisal Africa Produces Nearly 70%

HARD FIBRE PRODUCTION has now recovered to the pre-war level. The monthly market letter of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., states in this connexion:

"Figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture show that world hard fibre production in 1950 recovered to the 1934-38 level for the first time since the beginning of World War II. The 1950 total for sisal, henequen, and abaca was 326,000 tons, which is just exactly the average for the five aforementioned pre-war years."

"Sisal shows a large increase, notwithstanding the heavy fall in Java and Sumatra production, amounting to no less than 35% over the pre-war years. Henequen has remained relatively static, with only a 24% increase. Abaca, although now recovering well, is 40% below pre-war."

"The increase for sisal production is noteworthy, not only because of the shortfall in Indonesia but in view of the striking increase in the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Brazil and Haiti. In British East Africa and Portuguese West Africa there is also a considerable advance."

"Africa as a whole accounts for nearly 70% of the world sisal production. British East Africa is foremost in sisal and produces nearly one-third of the world's hard fibre supplies. Brazil now ranks as the second largest sisal producer, followed by Haiti and Angola. Mexico is classed separately under henequen, where it occupies its traditional leading position."

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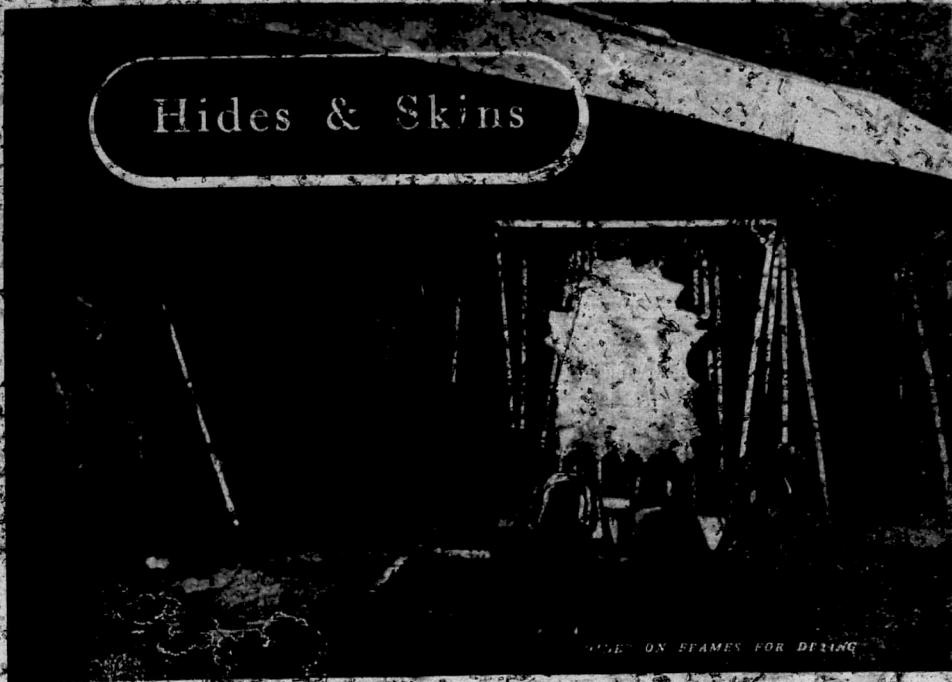
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A kindergarten has been opened in Kampala by Mrs. Howard.

Owls are being sent from Kenya to the Seychelles for destruction purposes.

A ruined city south of Kilwa, Tanganyika has been discovered by Mr. F. A. Mitchell-Hedges.

The 26th session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council will open in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

The fourth annual conference of the Kenya National Farmers' Union will be held in Nairobi on November 13 and 14.

A campaign to persuade African women to go out to work in urban areas is to be undertaken in the Belgian Congo.

An increase in the membership of the township authority in Dodoma, Tanganyika gives the body a non-official majority.

A 24% increase awarded to municipal employees in Mombasa is to be back-dated to May 1, instead of July 1 as originally decided.

A new hospital for the treatment of Africans suffering from certain types of tuberculosis has been opened by the Kenya Government in Port Reitz near Mombasa.

A three-minute telephone call from Mombasa to Zanzibar costs 10s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per minute thereafter. From other parts of Kenya the charges are as above plus the cost of a call to Mombasa.

The painting of Inyangani Mouth and Pungwe Gorge by Miss Doreen Moore of Umtali, presented to the new liner RHODESIA CASTLE by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, hangs in the lounge of the vessel, which is now on her maiden voyage to Africa.

Increasing Air Travel

Central African Airways achieved a new record in August by carrying 1,950 passengers, a 56% increase over the total for the same month last year, itself a record at the time. Further expansion will be possible when two new Vikings arrive, it is hoped at the end of this year.

KENYA CASTLE, the new Union Castle liner which was to have sailed from London on her maiden voyage round Africa on January 4, will not now be ready in time, owing to a dispute respecting the demarcation of work between the unions representing the plumbers and the coppermiths.

Four members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions are to visit East and Central Africa next month. The organization, founded in London in 1949, has headquarters in Brussels. The travelling members are Messrs. G. H. Bignall (United Kingdom), Renzo Lonazzi (Italy), Guy Rozement (Mauritius), and Charles-Jacques Leurs (Luxembourg).

Though an error, "Remember Alamein" advertisements issued by the War Veterans Torch Commando headquarters in Johannesburg appeared in Rhodesian newspapers. An official of the organization stated that this had never been intended, as the Commando was a purely South African group.

Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia, when recently opening the new recreation rooms and library of the Maxwell and Hubert Young Hostels in Lusaka, said that since Mr. T. Williams had been Director of European Education there had been a great surge forward in European educational progress, and that he hoped next year to see about £200,000 spent on European education.

Two young Rhodesian farmers will come to this country next February for six months under the Nuffield Farming Scheme. They are Mr. Charles Stewart Bradley, who farms in partnership with his brother near Bulawayo, and Mr. Peter Davis, of Willsrope, Bulawayo. Both started farming after war service. The former will use his travelling scholarship to study dairying, and Mr. Davis will concentrate upon arable farming.

Locust Control

At the recent meeting of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly speaker after speaker supported a proposal of Mr. Bowyer that the vote for locust control should be cut by £200,000. Sir Alfred Vincent, Mr. H. R. Fraser, Mr. E. C. Phillips, and Mr. Maini all thought that this could be done without impairing efficiency, but Mr. A. B. Patel recommended a token reduction of £100 instead. Mr. Mboya, who opposed any reduction, was supported by Mr. Jaffa and Chief Abiel Shangali.

Public meetings held in Ngare Nairobi and Mbozi, Tanganyika, have passed resolutions rejecting the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Development in the Territory. At Ngare Nairobi, Mr. H. E. Rydon gave a warning against trusting to an official majority, since there was no guarantee that majority would be European. If numerical equality of the three main races were introduced in the Legislature, the Europeans would be outnumbered by two to one, and European leadership would be sabotaged.

Dangerous Fallacy

Sir JOHN HAEI, said when he opened the Mutibhai Madhvani Commercial College for Africans in Kampala just before leaving Uganda that it was a most dangerous fallacy to assume that the mere fact of attendance at some higher educational institution constituted a right to lucrative employment and a comfortable existence. Students must understand that they could earn success only by their own efforts.

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The Forestry Research Institute of East Africa, situated near Kisumu in Kenya, which has completed its first year's work, under the leadership of Dr. F. Eden. The board consists of the director, a producer representative of each of the three territories, K. S. Douglas, and the director of the East African Forestry and Forestry Research Organization. Investigations have been done on the back wood-rot, other diseases, the preservation of seed, quality factors in the manufacture of tea, and the study of soil types.

Mr. C. H. Thornhill, Acting Chief Secretary in Kenya, told a two-day conference in Nairobi of delegates of the forest and timber industries that in 1945, the wartime peak, 5,800,000 lbs. ft. of timber were produced in the Colony, against 952,000 c. ft. in 1935. Last year, 5,916,355 c. ft. had been produced, and an output of nearly 7m. this year was indicated. Exports had risen from 639,000 c. ft. in 1935 to 1m. last year, and this year's exports are expected to be about the same.

Japanese Imports

Mr. D. P. Suenak, president of the Mombasa Indian Merchants' Chamber, at a special meeting declared the "made rush" to import Japanese goods in spite of the congested stocks already in Kenya. This, he said, would cause an economic crisis if continued. He asserted that the Imports Controller has received applications to a total value of £3m. against an allocation of £600,000.

The liquidators of Richardson and Martin, Ltd., Nairobi, has just paid a fourth and final dividend, making a total return to the creditors of 138.34 cents in the £. When liquidation began in November, 1940, assets appeared in the books at £49,327; they realized together £104,222, including interest. Debtors appearing at £41,033, produced only £11,542.

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The Breweries Ltd., a company incorporated in Uganda last May, with a capital of £250,000, of which £65,000 has been raised, may use their production facilities to produce anything up to 12m. bottles of beer a year. It is stated that the capital will be increased to £350,000. Mr. J. C. Knudsen, formerly managing director-technical of Uganda Breweries Ltd., has obtained a site near the Owen Falls power station and has promised for the future.

International Comustion Africa, Ltd.

Application for permission to list in the shares of International Comustion Africa, Ltd., has been made to the London Stock Exchange, and particulars of the company were advertised on Tuesday. George L. B. is chairman and managing director. The company, which has on hand book orders for more than £6m., owns works in Port Elizabeth, and does much business in the East.

Last year a syndicate was formed in the Belgian Congo to exploit peatlands for paper-making near the source of the Rivièr Congo. A second syndicate has now been formed, called the Agrifor Company, the Belgian Congo Government and the American Brown Paper Co., Inc., to study the possibilities of woodpulp manufacture in the Congo.

The record total of 2,319,000 gallons of petrol and oil was consigned by Rhodesia Railways from Beira to Southern Rhodesia in September. A further record was established by carrying 306,600 tons of coal and coke from Wankie.

State rails used for the extraction of minerals imported by the mining industry, and educational, scientific, and cultural materials, are now free of Tanganyika customs duty.

At last week's auctions in London 936 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 3d. per lb.

The Produce Control Board in Kenya has bought from Tanganyika 1,000 tons of coconut oil at £22 per ton.

£1m. Share Issue

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., are making underwriting arrangements for a further issue of one million ordinary shares of £1 each, consent having been obtained from the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika and the Capital Issues Committee in this country. The share price has been fixed at 32s. 6d. The prospectus will appear in this journal next week. A minimum of one-third of the shares will be made available to meet applications received by the company in the Africa. Elsewhere in this issue, details appear of the address of the company, Mr. Charles M. Bell, of the annual meeting in Nairobi on Monday, September 22, 1947, and of the post-war expansion of the company. Outstanding commitments listed.

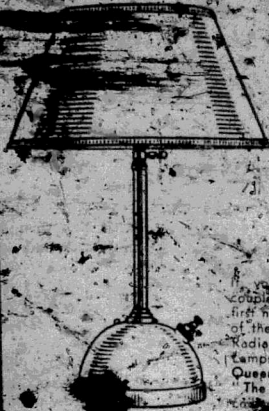
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Messrs. RAIL BROTHERS LTD. will hold an extraordinary general meeting to separate their meetings for the purpose of introducing a scheme of the reconstruction of the company, which is headed principally to simplify its present complicated structure. The capital is to be increased to 250,000 by issuing a further 150,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, which will be allotted on an all-paid basis (by capitalisation of £50,000 from their general account) and the balance of the new ordinary shares will be allotted on a partly-paid basis. The new ordinary shares will be issued progressively to the ordinary shareholders on the ordinary basis of every 10s. of their old shares, and to the shareholders on the partly-paid basis for every 20s. A share. The company is desirous to issue the new ordinary shares to its shareholders.

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East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited

Extensive Development Programme in Better Trading Conditions

Efforts to Limit Tariff Increases Developments in

Mr. Charles M. Taylor on Company's Financial Achievement

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED, was held in Nairobi on October 22.

MR. C. M. TAYLOR, O.B.E., M.C., Chairman of the company, said:

The directors' report and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950, have now been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I propose that we should discuss them as read.

Before I begin with the principal business of the meeting, I should like to refer to the retirement of Mr. A. Scott Moncrieff, who has been a member of our legal board in London for the past 23 years. His wide experience in the Supply industry both in the United Kingdom and overseas, has been a most valuable colleague during his long association with the company.

I should also like to mention that I have recently returned from England where, together with the general manager, I was able to have frequent consultations with my colleagues in London in connection with the extensive development programme and financial requirements.

Rapid Development of Territories

During the year under review general trading conditions in the territories in which we operate have been favourable. Commodity prices have reached their highest levels, and the steel fibre industry, which is an important lead group in Tanganyika, has not suffered somewhat from the prolonged depression. Development of the territories generally has proceeded rapidly, and our industrial and domestic business shows every sign of continued expansion. In connection with this, we are actively undertaking throughout the territories to re-equip and re-organise the engineering staff to cope with the increased work arising from a complete and free flow of domestic electrical appliances at a time when great difficulty is experienced in obtaining delivery of heavy machinery, plant and material which we require.

Although I try not to introduce too much statistical information into these statements, I believe that, together with our consumers, you would be interested to hear something of the achievements of your company over the years since the war. I do not wish in any way to minimise the inconvenience suffered by consumers in certain areas since growth of load, coupled with delays in plant delivery, has made load shedding necessary from time to time, but the considerable feature is the manner in which, despite generally high inflation, we have managed.

Company's Great Expansion

Our three subsidiaries provided full use by consumers of 117 million units in 1950, compared with 51.7 million in 1946, and 20.25 million in 1940. An increase of 125 per cent in the number of consumers and 113 per cent in the total load is a remarkable achievement. The City of Nairobi and the Municipal Council of Kisumu, like other comparable municipalities, have in 1949 and 1950, over 100 per cent increase, while the Dar es Salaam rates have increased by 40 per cent and 145 per cent in the same period.

During the year under review we had in total more than 75 millions as compared with 50 millions in 1949.

which your Tanganyika companies sold 10 million units (including seven million units supplied in bulk to Mombasa) as compared with 10 million in 1949, both increases being of the order of 25 per cent. These figures are indeed striking when considered against a background of material shortages and a general lack of skilled labour.

I am glad to be able to tell you that our general construction programme, in spite of many disappointments and delays in manufacturers' works, is now within sight of meeting our consumers' requirements. By the end of the current year all other areas and by June, 1952, in our major area, Nairobi, we should have sufficient generating plant capacity to enable us to cope with additional business.

Reconstruction of Distribution System

In order to achieve the standard of continuity of supply which we seek to give, much remains to be done on the reconstruction of the distribution systems in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and certain other areas. Most of the interruptions of supply which have occurred at the major branches have in fact been due not so much to generating plant shortage, as to the inadequacy of the older mains systems to cater for the rapid expansion of the business. Materials are now coming to hand, and work has begun on the complete reconstruction of the standards of these various systems. At Mombasa this work is already nearing completion.

I have spoken in general terms of our power station development. In spite of disappointments and delays beyond our control we have recently commissioned 3,500 k.W. out of the designed 8,500 k.W. at the new Nairobi South power station. In addition, and in order to compensate for unavoidable delays in manufacture of the 5,000 k.W. gas turbine plant in England and completion of the civil engineering works at Wote, arrangements have been made for 3,000 k.W. of emergency plant in a temporary building adjacent to Nairobi South station.

The 1,750 k.W. oil engine set at Ruiri, of which I spoke last year, is now in operation. As to the Wahiji scheme, it now seems probable that we shall have 1,000 k.W. of extra hydro power by the end of this year, the remaining 5,000 k.W. together with the complementary 2,000 k.W. at Tana station, coming into service towards the middle of 1952. A satisfactory start has been made on the 66,000 volt transmission lines between the two main hydro stations and Nairobi.

Two New Projects

Before I finalise and further consideration of the Wahiji estimates and designs, you should be aware of the principle recommendations of the technical advisory committee with regard to two future projects. In order of construction these would be firstly a further hydro-electric development on the Tana River to extend the existing hydro station by 4,000 k.W. with the possibility of later extension to 1,000 k.W. and secondly a major development at Green Forks, outlined to you in my report last year.

The latter scheme is capable of development by

from 1,000 to 2,000 kW. and, with a moderate addition of capital set up in the later stages, should be in service within reasonably economical supplies within a few years after it is placed in service. The service of our proposals has already been submitted to the Government of Kenya, and the necessary licence applications will be made on completion of the further surveys.

It would be unwise to expect completion of the major scheme in less than six years from the beginning of work thereon. At Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu additional generating plant has been commissioned but while the new generating stations at Nakuru and Eldoret are well forward, serious delays have occurred in the delivery of the generating sets from England.

Activities in Tanganyika

In Tanganyika work has begun on the installation of the fifth set, one of 5,000 kW. at Pangani Falls, and a scheme of water control has been developed to ensure the maximum use of installed plant under low water conditions.

By the end of the year supplies were being given by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 10 separate areas, with construction work well forward in yet another. Plant extensions amounting in the aggregate to 3,900 kW. had been completed, while works in hand totalled a further 8,600 kW.

Our engineers and contractors, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., are always available to give us valuable technical advice in connexion with the survey and design developments. In connexion with the construction works which they have undertaken for us, I would like once again to mention the satisfactory manner whereby we obtain consulting engineering and contractors' services for a combined fee much smaller than the gross fees which we should be compelled to pay to separate firms of consultants and contractors.

Faults in Post-War Machinery

A disturbing feature of the year's operations, and one which has been largely responsible for such supply interruptions as we have experienced at generating stations, is the comparatively high number of component failures in post-war machinery purchases. The machines in general appear to be fundamentally sound in design, but the teething troubles experienced almost every now and then on new installations are heavier than the case before the war.

Before we turn to the accounts, I would say that in the trends of the balance-sheet figures reflect almost in every item the effect of the expenditure on our capital construction programme; they do not call for any extensive detailed comment. Our revenue account, whilst satisfactory from the point of view of expansion of business, has suffered from the impact of increasing costs of thermal generation, particularly fuel, aggravated by the fact that pending completion of the Wapiti hydro-electric development, load which will be supplied from this station is temporarily being supplied from oil engine plant.

Tariff Adjustments

At the close of the year under review adjustments have been made with the consent of the Kenya Government to the power domestic tariffs in the Nairobi area resulting in the over-all increase of 25% in this tariff. The Dar es Salaam Company's tariff levels are also being raised and generally made subject to a fixed price.

As to the future, our revenue is likely to remain buoyant, but the downward view our profit margins may be somewhat curtailed over the 12-month period on account of the high cost of thermal generation in Kenya and elsewhere.

The situation should be rectified as soon as the necessary hydro plants such as Wapiti come into service, and for a reasonable year directors have decided rather than increase tariffs for a short period only, to seek the permission of the Government of Kenya to pay such sums as seem appropriate as interest out of capital during construction on certain major works.

Long-Term Policy

From the longer term angle the policy of your directors is to secure the highest possible development of the few, but limited hydro-electric resources in our areas. In addition to the Lower Tana and Seven Forks projects mentioned above, surveys have been carried out for further hydro schemes in the Nandi area for Kisumu and district, Thomson Falls for local development and for Nakuru, and on several reaches of the Pangani River to meet development in the Tanga area and at Mombasa.

Although these projects, when completed, will effect substantial reductions in fuel and general operating costs, it will be appreciated that very heavy capital expenditure will be involved.

I can assure our consumers that we shall use every endeavour to limit any necessary increases in tariffs to the lowest possible amount consonant with the charges for capital and recurrent costs necessary to achieve and maintain a high standard of service, and further that we shall maintain in these matters close and constant consultation with the departments of the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments connected in our affairs.

Balance-Sheet Items

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will see that the authorized capital in accordance with the resolution passed last year has been increased from £41 million to £64 million. The issued capital at £4,213,333 remains unaltered from the previous year, whilst capital and revenue reserves total together £1,056,248. The item current liabilities totals £196,026, showing little change from the previous year's figure of £190,113.

On the other side of the account additions during the year to land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery amount to £885,000 and represent expenditure on account of capital works in all areas of supply in Kenya to which I have already referred.

The total interest in subsidiary companies increased by £629,067 during the year to £1,698,616. Construction work in Tanganyika is financed by advances to our subsidiary company there, and such advances are satisfied, subsequently by the issue of shares to the parent company. You will accordingly observe that during the year investments in subsidiary companies have increased by £878,472, whilst advances at £272,000 are £475,382 less than the corresponding figure last year of £748,238.

Income from Investments and Subsidiaries

The item current assets at £1,261,570 compares with £2,320,595 last year. The diminution is mainly due to the standing at £637,079 as compared with £1,733,200 previously, and reflects the expenditure during the year on our extensive capital works in Kenya and Tanganyika. Sundry debts at £180,100 compares with £192,668 in the previous year.

The revenue account discloses a net operating surplus, subsidiary dividend and income from investments, all amounts to £416,000 as compared with £369,993 in the previous year. After charging administration expenses and depreciation, etc., the net revenue is £275,329 as compared with £241,360 in the previous account, an increase of some 14%. After bringing in £93,650 from the last account, the total is £368,979, from which we have allocated £16,360 for taxation and

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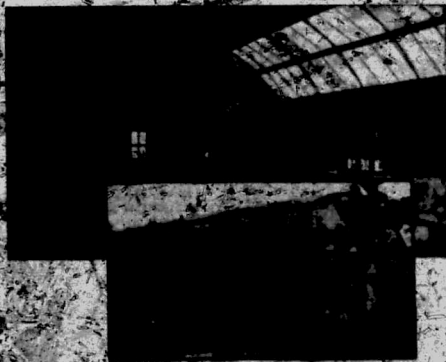
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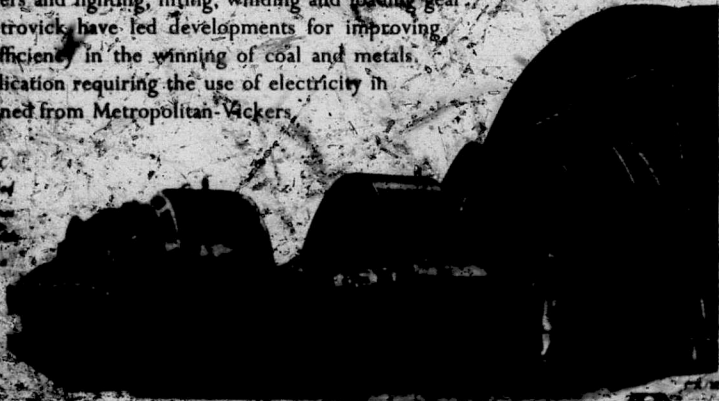
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Minister could not assume). Clear purpose, resolute leadership, and staunch fidelity were never more requisite. We believe that they will be provided; and that the country will thereby stand to earn its own recovery.

War-Mongering Charge

When the people sat in judgment on October 23 (St. Crispin's Day) on six years of Socialist rule, they were, according to the public opinion polls, much less determined to get rid of the Labour Government than they had been at the dissolution of Parliament. During the intervening weeks the polls recorded a steady reduction in the trend to Conservatism. In the last few days there was a considerable swing back to Labour. From all areas came the same explanation—fear that the risk of war would be enhanced by the disappearance of Mr. Attlee and his colleagues.

Though the whole world was listening, Socialist leaders, some Ministers among them, made and exploited the vile charge that the Tories under Mr. Churchill wanted war or were incapable of avoiding it. It was as despicable and monstrously unpatriotic a manoeuvre as electioneering could contrive, summarizing their experiences throughout the country during the campaign, the special correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote: "Almost the sole issue in the most widespread house-to-house whispering campaign ever carried out in this country was the war-mongering charge. About two days before polling the whispering swelled to a public blast of scurrilous charges against the Conservative Party."

Crucial Facts Ignored

Great use was made of the slogan "Whose finger on the trigger?" Loud-speaker vans in many constituencies told the people: "Vote Tory and vote for war; vote Labour and vote for peace." Even Mr. Morrison, the Deputy Prime Minister, allowed himself to say in a broadcast: "You have heard Mr. Churchill almost rubbing his hands at the microphone because he had just heard that trouble was blowing up in Egypt." Canvassers in many places added to the misrepresentation by alleging that the Conservatives would increase the period of National Service to three years, cut Army pay and the wages of agricultural labourers, abolish rent control, reduce food subsidies, hold age-pensions and family allowances, and raise the cost of living. Such unworthy tactics damaged the democratic idea and the British name; but they served their temporary purpose of greatly reducing the Conservative poll. Small wonder that almost all indepen-

dent publications of standing, headed by *The Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*, which had both been sympathetic to the Labour Government, declared that the country could not stand any more of it.

Partly perhaps because of such false charges, and partly because it was felt to be too dangerous to tell the people the stark truth of the situation while the electoral issue hung in the balance, the Conservative leadership was less candid than it might have been. Labour doubtless refrained from frankness because emphasis on the desperate straits to which the country had been brought would have pointed to a policy too rigorous to be faced by a populace feather-bedded by the Welfare State. Crucial economic factors were, therefore, not put and kept in the forefront of discussion. What a commentary that abstention provides on the opinions which politicians in general hold of the vaunted democracy of the most democratic of all Great Powers! The point should not be overlooked when theists urge that unsteady African populations should be given large doses of this alleged panacea.

Promises Unfulfilled

The manifest purpose of the Socialists was to distract attention from the discontent produced by their indecision, delays, miscapitations, extravagance, and other shortcomings. That is not to say, of course, that their record was merely one of failure. There had been full employment and social reform. But there would have been mass unemployment if Marshall Aid had not flowed so generously from the United States, and almost every measure of social advancement had been planned and agreed by the war-time National Government of all parties. The one distinctive Socialist change was nationalization, the record of which cannot be deemed impressive.

The country gave the party a six-year trial, and in that time saw all the lavish promises of 1945 unfulfilled. Reckless expenditure and gross mismanagement brought devaluation, which still further reduced the value of the pound. In four years there have been three financial crises of the first magnitude. Small wonder that millions of people concluded that Socialism would not work, and that others were convinced that the Socialist Ministers of whom the country had had experience were in any event not the men to make the theory work.

All thoughtful men realized that heroic measures were necessary to save the pound, for if world confidence in the currency could not be quickly restored, supplies of food and

...the world would be threatened. Great Britain's recovery must produce more in goods than she takes of the rest of the sterling area (increased output being incidental, also, the only certain cure for inflation). The point is not merely whether this country can retain a fair share of world trade, but whether other States (the Dominions and Colonies among them) will have faith enough in the future of Great Britain to allow her to go on acting as the banker of the whole sterling area. How could the stewards of their interests disregard Britain's precarious financial position and the repeated disproof of ministerial assertions that her recovery was well in train?

Dollar Gap

Not even in war had taxation been so high, reserves so low, and friends abroad so concerned about sterling. At the end of the third quarter of this year the sterling area dollar gap was greater than it had been on the eve of devaluation of the pound, and in three months the sterling area had lost one-fifth of its gold and dollar reserves. There was simultaneously a rapid increase in this country's own indebtedness in the sterling area, largely as a result of the high prices paid for raw materials from member countries, which, instead of obtaining prompt shipment of the goods they wanted in return, had to wait for many months, sometimes for years.

The main cause was that workers generally, though paid two or three times their pre-war wages, produced much less than the pre-war norm in return. Factory output was, therefore, far below its potential, and the goods produced cost much more than they should have done. The nationalized transport system was already far less efficient. Delays in the docks had become normal, cargo-carrying liners having frequently to leave behind them thousands of tons of goods which were urgently needed overseas, which they had room to carry, but which misguided dockers would not bestir themselves to load—because they had not been made to understand that, if there were not a great improvement in the flow of British manufactures, Dominion, Colonial, and other overseas suppliers of this country's food and raw materials must increasingly press their own Governments to divert supplies for sale in dollars in order to finance the purchase of machinery and other equipment in America. That fact, elementary but vital to British life, ought to be burnt into the mind of every worker everywhere. Our liabilities to sterling area countries exceed

£3,000m. and are rising by more than £400m. annually.

In short, we have been living far above our national means, by sterling and dollar payments, and from January next we are liable to start repaying the United States and Canadian loans of 1949. Wanton Government expenditure resulted in swinging taxation, diminished incentive, discouragement of thrift, wholesale withdrawal of savings, and a general lowering of standards. Reversal of all those trends, and harder and more efficient work to increase exports, are now urgent. Means must be found to abolish, or at least modify, the restrictive practices which wound both the economy and the character of the men who have to submit to them. By the much higher output which everyone knows to be possible, and the anxious care to fulfil it, improvement could soon be achieved. For ground was won when Labour took office, has been admitted by the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer to be worth only 14s. 6d. now. From that indemnity it must be recovered.

Given new hope and fair incentive, workers and employers can be encouraged to produce more and more cheaply. The skill and enterprise abundant in this country will respond to such a prospect. No longer must it be made to seem almost a crime to be active, resourceful, self-reliant, thrifty and successful. But reduced consumption, private and public, reflecting itself in comparably lower standards of life, is the price to be paid for the country's restoration and simultaneous rearmament on a great scale. That truth should be squarely faced. The country could quickly regain world faith; and as it discovered that the greatness that was Britain was flowering anew it would lose its own sense of frustration.

Crisis of Respect

The whole world, Russia included, held us in infinitely higher respect at the end of the war than it did last week; but in every country, Russia included, our stock rose at the defeat of Socialism. Abroad men have been writing of the decline and fall of the British Empire. There has been a tragic decline. Providentially, the fall has just been averted. The crisis of respect is already lighter, for only when a British Government is known to be weak and hesitant are such outrages attempted as these recently inflicted upon us by Persia and Egypt. Similar humiliations are not now likely to be tried by others.

Though party politics as such are not the normal concern of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the effects of the election from the

East and Central African standpoint could not have been reasonably chronicled if such persons as the following had not been noted. The central theme was one of attitude—friends and foes now knew where Britain stands—and that it does stand, not stagger.

The high importance which Mr. Churchill attaches to the Overseas Empire is emphasized by his appointment as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of Lord Ismay, and as Secretary of State for the Colonies of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. Both outstanding achievements to their credit, and his friendship and support.

Problem of Protectorates

Lord Ismay, a lawyer and non-party man, played an important part in the higher direction of the last war, accompanied Mr. Churchill and other Ministers to conferences in Washington, Quebec, and Moscow, and was recalled from retirement to become chief of staff to Lord Mountbatten when he was the last Viceroy of India.

An African problem with which he must deal is that arising from the mishandling of affairs in Bechuanaland by his two predecessors. One likely to arise soon is an application by Dr. Malan for the transfer to the Union of the British Protectorates in Southern Africa. The British reply must, of course, be negative, but it will be made by a Minister who enjoys an unusual measure of Mr. Churchill's confidence.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton brings to Colonial affairs not only wide knowledge of industry, finance, and departmental methods, but a high reputation in business circles as a conciliator. On that quality he will need to draw freely as he sets to work, as he certainly will, to accelerate economic development in the Colonial Empire. That was always to be the central purpose for which Mr. Churchill selected him—a choice which gives greater prominence than ever to the Colonial Office.

Labour Ministers' Work

Unlike a number of his colleagues, Mr. Lyttelton does not inherit bewilderment and muddle. Fortunately for the Colonial Empire, the two Socialist Secretaries of State, Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. James Griffiths, tried honestly to understand the Empire and to discharge their duties to it, not from the mere party standpoint (though in his election broadcast Mr. Griffiths fell sadly below his true form). Both will be gratefully remembered by many men in and connected with the Colonies who do not share their politics, but quickly learned to appreciate their human qualities and their usual to

traffic their trust at the benches of the extremists who exercised so much power in their party.

It is the grossest misrepresentation of Imperial history to suggest, as Labour speakers have persistently done, that until Socialism attained office the Colonies of Empire was distinguished principally by "exploitation of the Natives" and that true development began only in 1945. The fantastic folly of that falsification of history have killed it outright if history were properly taught in our schools. But the lie survived, to be reiterated *ad nauseam* in and out of Parliament; and some Ministers engaged in the campaign with alacrity and obstinacy even after the Secretaries of State had contradicted the charges which were as harmful to British interests as they were reckless. The Labour legend of "rapacious imperialism" was exploited in the election, the party manifesto alleging that "the Tory still thinks in terms of Victorian Imperialism and Colonial exploitation." That was regarded—and described—as a downright lie. But, as the party managers thought it would serve their purpose, it was used, though it would obviously enable Colonial extremists to claim thereafter that any action by a Conservative Secretary of State which they disliked was repressive.

Misconceptions Abandoned

In office the Labour Party discovered the importance of the Colonies, which they had so often denied, and the indispensable services rendered especially in East and Central Africa by European settlers and white enterprise. The public observation on those subjects by Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Griffiths differ little if at all, from those made by such Conservative stalwarts as Mr. Amery, the late Lord Lloyd, Lord Harlech, and Lord Swinton. *Hansard* now records many statements by Socialist Ministers which contradict their declarations while in Opposition. Then the party leaders declared that it did not believe in the Empire and would gladly see it disappear. They have since learned the absurdity of that attitude, and under the pressure of events, have abandoned their version. That is all to the good.

But error was not abandoned in harmony. Because Mr. Creech Jones refused to fit his policy into the pattern drawn by the Socialists in ignorance in their years in opposition, the left wing determined to get rid of him; conformity with preconceived ideas, however erroneous, not honest judgment in the light of the real facts, was what they wanted. In recovering as Secretary of State that some of his own opinions had been

his credit he set his face against truth as he then saw it, not by the simple expedient of "For that temerity, he has paid a heavy but honourable price."

The only Cabinet Minister defeated at the election of 1950, he was not found another seat by the Prime Minister; he was not nominated as a candidate in any by-election; and on this occasion he had to fight (unsuccessfully) against heavy odds while Sir Leslie "Groundnut" Plummer, a few corners in Parliament, was given a walk-over in Deptford. After five years of devoted service at the Colonial Office, and many previously as his party's Colonial expert, Mr. Creech Jones has been frozen out as the head of the clamorously mismanaged Tanganyika groundnut scheme, while millions were being wasted (having already been knighted and handsomely paid from the public purse) was provided with a safe seat. Such are the gratitude and equity of a party which loses no opportunity of affirming its rectitude.

To-day it may fairly be said that on the main principles of Colonial policy there is no party cleavage, differences being mainly those of timing and method. While Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Griffiths can look back with satisfaction on much of their work, in some matters they were, we always held, too inclined to go too much too quickly, especially in ranking political progress above stronger economic foundations in the Colonies generally. We considered them mainly prone to force the British brand of democracy on peoples not yet ready for it, and the new Secretary of State will find it easy to reduce the pace without creating widespread misconceptions and providing extremists with the opportunity of arguing, quite falsely in our opinion, that Colonial interests can less safely be entrusted to Conservatives than Socialists.

Stimulating Capital Investment

At a time when it is of immense importance to increase the production of foodstuffs and raw materials in the Colonies for their own needs and those of the free world, Mr. Lyttelton—a man of enlightened views, will assuredly concentrate his attention on that aspect of Colonial affairs, and his appointment will stimulate capital investment in the Colonial Empire, the recent lack of which has worried Socialist Ministers no less than non-party Governors. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be reopened as soon as possible, bulk buying (which has created so much ill will towards this country) will cease to have fetid status in Government circles, and practical men will not have to suffer

ceaseless interference by amateurs, too many of them embittered enemies of free enterprise and honest private effort.

Future of State Corporations

We shall be surprised if those influences in the Colonial Development Corporation, which hope to run various enterprises of nationalized lines do not experience an early and necessary check. Some within the corporation, we know, want the great coal fields in southern Tanganyika to be developed as a State enterprise which would involve the grave risk of more muddle and extravagance. The better plan would be a partnership between the corporation and highly experienced business and technical management, and under this Government we look for such a development. It is too late, unfortunately, to rescue the Overseas Food Corporation, of which the most that can be hoped is that, under its present modest direction and close supervision, it may be rescued from the shipwreck to which it was brought by Socialism.

Conservatism stands for the progressive development of Colonies to self-government within the Empire, for all possible aid to backward territories, for closer economic integration of the Commonwealth—in short, for true Imperial unity. In their endeavours to that end, Lord Ismay and Mr. Lyttelton will carry the best wishes of all men of good will.

Royal Visit to Kenya

PRINCESS ELIZABETH and the Duke of Edinburgh are to spend a few days in Kenya next February on their way to Ceylon, and for the first time they will occupy the lodge at Nairobi which was Kenya's wedding present to Their Royal Highnesses. This announcement was made from Buckingham Palace last week. The Princess and the Duke are expected to fly from London to Nairobi. After their short stay in East Africa they will embark at Mombasa in the s.s. Gorric for Colombo.

New Bishop of N. Rhodesia

THE REV. FRANCIS OLIVER CHISHOLM WILKINSON, who has been appointed Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and then spent a year in Africa, during six months of which he farmed in Northern Rhodesia. On the outbreak of war he joined the Rifle Brigade, served in the Eighth Army in the North African campaign, and after attending the Staff College took part in the Normandy landing and subsequent advance. On demobilization he went to Woodstock House, Cambridge, and was ordained in the following year. For the next four years he was curate at St. Mary's, Southampton, leaving to go to Portsmouth in 1947, and from which city he is shortly returning to his country.

The visitation which was to have been held in Durban in 1951 will not now take place until May 1954, in order to avoid clashing with the Rhodesian centenary celebrations in November 1953.

New Secretaries of State for Commonwealth and Colonies

Members of Parliament Interested in East and Central Africa

THE RT. HON. OLIVER LYTTLETON, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, following Labour's defeat in the General Election, and LORD ISMAV, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Although his appointment was unexpected, Mr Lyttleton is the son of a former Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, who took over that office after Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's resignation in 1905. He was nephew of Gladstone (and a brilliant first-class cricketer), he held the post until 1905, the most notable feature of the period being the dispute over the entry of Chinese labour to the Rand. Mr. Alfred Lyttleton is said to have died a few months before his death in 1915.

Mr. Oliver Lyttleton was a member of Mr. Churchill's War Cabinet from 1943, being Minister Resident in the Middle East, Minister of Education and, later, President of the Board of Trade. He is a Conservative.

Mr. Churchill's Chief of Staff

Lord Ismay, who was Chief of Staff to Mr. Churchill as Minister of Defence during the war and Military Secretary to the War Cabinet, has generally been regarded as an independent in politics. Aged 64, he served in Somaliland as a young man, being twice mentioned in despatches.

After spending several years in India, where he was Military Secretary to the Viceroy, 1931-33, he became Deputy Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defence. He has been a director of Lloyds Bank. Now appointed a Privy Councillor, Lord Ismay kissed hands at a Council held by The King at Buckingham Palace last Saturday.

The former Labour Ministers, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. John Dugdale (Minister of State for Colonial Affairs), and Mr. Thomas Cocksall, remain in their seats, as does Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, lately Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

A former Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, was unsuccessful at Bradford, where in a straight fight with Lieut. Colonel Lockwood, the Conservative opponent, he polled 18,777 votes against 35,120.

Among the new Conservative M.P.s are Mr. Christopher Hollis, former chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., who had Ludlow, where the former member had retired, and Mr. P. M. Bennett, who won Reading North in one of the day's closest heats.

Labour Lose 22 Seats

Of the 22 seats lost by Labour, several had been held by M.P.s who had connexions with the East and Central African territories or had regularly taken part in debates on Colonial Affairs. They include the following: Mr. Arthur Crawley (Birmingham), Under-Secretary of State for Air; Mr. John Lewis (Bolton West); Mr. R. W. G. Mackay (Reading, North); Mr. Gilbert McAllister (Rushmore); Squadron-Leader Ernest Kinghorn (Yarmouth); Mr. J. I. Robertson (Berwick and East Lothian); and Mr. John Haire (Wycombe).

Mr. Edgar Granville, the Liberal, lost the seat at Eye, Suffolk, which he had held since 1929.

Unsuccessful candidates (of which a full biographical list will appear next week) included Mr. Harold Sorel, Miss Marjorie Nicholson, the Hon. John Grigg, Mr. T. Skeffington-Lodge, Mr. W. H. Jones, Lady Ruth Abrahams, Mr. J. Westworthy Day, and Mr. Arthur Skeffington.

Who's Who of Successor Candidates

CONSERVATIVE

Alport, Col. J. M. (Colonies, 3,846 ma.), who in the absence of a Liberal, held his majority from 931 to 3,846, is a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and was director of the Conservative Political Centre, London. During the war served as staff officer in East Africa Command, and commanded a company in the K.A.R. Joint Secretary of the Conservative Committee for Imperial Affairs, and Secretary of the party's East Africa sub-committee. Took part regularly in Colonial debates.

Barry, John (Frampton North), whose majority of 1,098 in 1950 has this time, is son of Mr. L. S. Amey, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Dominions, and India. Educated at Eton and Oxford, during the last war Mr. Julian Amey organized the 1st military mission

to the Yugoslav resistance movement, and was later Mr. Churchill's personal representative with Chiang Kai-shek. He visited Central and East Africa this summer as a member of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation.

Arbuthnot, Sir R. (Rover, 3,516 ma.) who was elected to this seat in 1950, has taken an interest in Colonial affairs, particularly in connexion with anti-malaria campaigns. He is a director of tea and paper companies. During the war he was seconded from the Royal Artillery for special services in connexion with explosives in 1940, and was awarded the M.B.E. for scientific work.

Baldwin, Arthur B. (Loomister, 10,011 ma.) holds the seat with a slightly larger margin. A farmer and stock-broker, he has a brother in East Africa; he has twice visited Kenya and was in Rhodesia this year with the Common-

GENERAL ELECTION SUMMARY

VOTES CAST

SEATS

	1950	% of total	1951	% of total	1950	1951	Seats gained	Seats lost
CONSERVATIVE	12,501,983	43.5	13,721,346	46.1	299	211	23	1
LABOUR	13,283,736	46.4	13,971,388	47.7	315	280	2	22
LIBERAL	2,621,489	9.1	723,896	2.4	9	6	1	6
OTHERS	380,269	1.0	158,989	0.5	2	3	1	0

One result to come: Barnard, a left Labour seat, polls on November 2.

The final Conservative majority will therefore probably be 17 over all parties and 24 over Labour alone. Labour had an over-all majority of 216, and 16 over the Conservatives.

Total number of candidates: 1,376 (400 more than in 1950) including: Conservatives and Associates, 617; Labour and Co-operative, 617; Liberals, 109; Independents, 113; Communist, 10; Nationalists, 5; Independent Labour Party, 3. Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

The three 'Other' candidates returned are one Irish Labour Party, one Irish Republican (who was also elected in 1950 and did not take his seat), and one Irish Republican.

Parliamentary Association. A Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, he frequently takes part in Colonial Councils.

Beamish, Major T. A. H. (Lewisham, 1976 maj.), increased his majority by 1856. A nephew of the late M. H. Beamish, at one time an M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, won the seat at Dukirk.

Bennett, Frederick M. (Reading North, 302 maj.), won the seat in a close fight with Mr. R. W. G. Mackay, who had previously held it with a majority of only 527. A barrister and political journalist, Mr. Bennett made the first overland car journey from South Africa to England in 1947, and has been an advocate in the Southern Rhodesian High Court. He is 32, and previously contested two other seats. During the war he served in the Royal Artillery, and became military experimental officer in the petroleum warfare department.

Bennett, R. F. B., who held Gosport and Fareham with a slightly reduced majority of 10,424, served during the war as a surgeon lieutenant-commander and then as a medical officer in Ceylon and Tanganyika.

Blacken, The Rt. Hon. Brendan (Bournemouth, 10,000 maj.), increased his majority from 14,887 to 17,728. He was P. P. C. in the Churchill during the war until 1945, when he became Minister of Information. First Lord of the Admiralty in the Churchill Government. Chairman of the Financial Times and the Union Corporation, Ltd., which has mining interests in East and Central Africa.

The Fringe Minister

Churchill, The Rt. Hon. Winston S. C.H., F.R.S. (Woodford, 16,477 maj.), who now serves the office of Prime Minister in place-time for the first time in his career, has held more ministerial posts than any other Parliamentarian. Was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1906-08 (during which time he visited East Africa), and Colonial Secretary, 1921-22. Saw active service in the Sudan as a young man.

Graddock, G. B. (Spelthorne, Middles, 1,123 votes), increased his narrow margin of 31 to 1,123 votes. A former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and a past president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. Unsuccessfully contested Lichfield as a National in 1945. Spent 17 years in industry and commerce before being called to the Bar. During the last war was assistant director at the Ministry of Supply.

Cranborne, Viscount (Bournemouth West), heir to the Marquis of Salisbury, raised his majority from 13,072 to 15,737. He served with the Guards Armoured Division, 1939-45, and was later military attaché to the Resident Minister in North Africa, Mr. Harold MacMillan.

Dealing, Sir William (Edinburgh South, 16,315 maj.) has spoken and written widely on Imperial affairs. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1941-44.

Deedes, W. F. (Ashford, 7,448 maj.), a journalist, was a war correspondent in Ethiopia in 1935. M.P. since 1950.

De la Bere, Rupert (South Worcestershire), who raised his majority by 4,515 to 12,795, is a managing director of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., a director of Charterland and General, Ltd., Plant Consolidated, Ltd., and many other companies, and an Alderman of the City of London. Will probably be the next Lord Mayor of London. Has long been interested in East African affairs.

Digby, Sir Wingfield (7,431 maj.), who visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948, is a Conservative. Became a Conservative Whip in 1948.

Former Chairman of J.E.C.A.B.

Deeds-Parker, Col. A. D. (Banbury), who increased his majority from 1,957 to 3,674, was until last year chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and still serves on its executive council. Past chairman of the British Empire Trade Association, and a director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and the British Empire Steel Products Co., Ltd. Was for many years in Government service in the Sudan, being an A.D.C. in the Kordofan Province in 1931, assistant private secretary to the Governor-General, 1932-35, and then in the Fung frontier district, Blue Nile Province. During the war served in the Middle East and had a D.S.O.

Dobson, Frank W. (Basingstoke, 1,294), who raised his majority by 100 to 1,294, is a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. Was a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, 1940-42, and in 1943 was for a few months P. P. C. as Colonial Secretary in East of the first Finnish Minister.

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deputations of the Ministry of Economic Warfare early in the war, and was also economic adviser to the British Ambassadors in Madrid and Lisbon.

Rt. Hon. Anthony (Warrick and Leamington, 9,847 maj.), now returns to the Foreign Office, which post he held in Churchill's wartime Government, and also served the seat in the Churchill Government. Served during the 1941-42 war with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Western Front, he had under his command a Rhodesian battalion. Colonial Secretary, September, 1939-May, 1940.

Elliot, The Rt. Hon. Walter (Kew, 16,141 maj.), who held this marginal seat with a slightly increased majority, visited East Africa some years ago, and was chairman of the wartime Commission for Higher Education in West Africa. Before the war he had several Ministerial posts, including Agriculture and Health.

Erroll, F. J. (Caldeside, 10,522 maj.), who raised his majority by over 2,000 to 10,522, is a director of Enfield Cables, Ltd., Bernard Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., and other companies. Interested in Colonial matters, he has been a member of a delegation to West Africa.

Shall and Rubber Interests

Fletcher, Walter (Bury and Radcliffe, 1,891 maj.), who improved upon his previous narrow lead of 780, is chairman and managing director of a large firm of rubber merchants, and was in business in East Africa for some years after World War I. He keeps up his rubber interests, but withdrew at the last Parliamentary election, and took no part in Colonial debates.

Grassman, Captain L. B. (Hornsea, 10,774 maj.), had a slightly reduced lead. A regular participant in Commonwealth discussions, he was in the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1920-34, is a former director and secretary of the Land Settlement Association, and a director of the Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd.

Gridley, Sir Arnold B. (Stockport, 3,400 maj.), who raised his majority by over 1,000, was from 1946 to 1948 president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Is a director of several electrical engineering companies.

Grimston, J. (St. Albans, 3,691 maj.) held this seat from 1943-45, and now increases his lead by 2,309. Spent two years in the Colonial Service in Southern Rhodesia, which he recently revisited as general manager of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., a branch of the East of Warwick.

Hare, Hon. J. (Stubbury and Woodbridge, 3,952 maj.), a member of Lord Listowel's former Government, was elected to this seat in 1945. Served in North Africa and Italy during the war, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and being mentioned in despatches. Alderman of London County Council, Farms in Suffolk.

Harris, F. W. (North Croydon, 10,246) captured this seat in a by-election in 1948. Managing director of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., he has business interests in Kenya, owns a farm in that Colony, which he often visits, and is managing director of Tintex Dyers.

Uganda Companies

Holland-Marsh, Christopher V. (Lewisham, 10,889 maj.), one of the new M.P.s, chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and a director of Morris Bases, Ltd., and other companies. From 1941-44 he was successively A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the Governor-General of East Africa, and from 1944-45 private secretary to the Governor-General. He has been treasurer of the Conservative Party since 1942. He is 41.

Hudson, The Rt. Hon. Robert S. (Southampton, 12,126 maj.) raised his majority by over 2,000. Owns a farm in Southern Rhodesia, he has visited that and other African territories on several occasions. Was Minister of Agriculture in the war-time Coalition, and from 1931-23 was in the Diplomatic Service. Minister of Pensions, 1935-36; Minister of Shipping, 1940.

Hugh, Anthony (Newbury, 8,792 maj.) has been prominent in Parliamentary debates on the peasant scheme in East Africa, which he has visited. Agricultural correspondent of The Times since 1932. Served as Agricultural Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, 1943-45.

Hutchings, William (South Down, 1,435 maj.) was the founder and first chairman of the Day Before Tomorrow, and was private secretary to Mr. Butler at the 1948 Conference of the British Education in Commonwealth Countries. Was a director of the Commonwealth Education Conference, 1945. A director of the Education Commission, 1945.

Lambert, A. J. (Mid-Suffolk, 10,883 maj.) raised his majority by over 2,000 to 10,883. He has visited East Africa, and was most faithful Conservative in Commonwealth matters. He has visited East Africa. Managing Director, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour Food, Aircraft Production, and Home Affairs, 1945. Martin (Southall, 46,124), who raised

...travelling in East Africa and the ... and led the British ... Greenland ... commanded the ... Battalion. The Gordon Highlanders ... mentioned in dispatches ... awarded the D.S.O.

(Lucas, Sir Jocelyn (Barnstaple, Devon, 13,198 maj.) who was a ... lower margin ... for the council of the ... Sea League, and was welfare ... officer for Dominion troops in London early in the war. Writes regularly on the breeding and upkeep of dogs.

Lytellon, Captain the Rt. Hon. Oliver, P.S.O. (St. Alder-shot, 8,549 maj.), born 1893, is the new Secretary of State for the Colonies (an office held by his father in the Balfour Government of 1903). Mrs. Lytellon was President of the Board of Trade, Minister of State for Air (with a seat in the Cabinet), and then Minister of Production in the war-time Coalition. Chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., since 1945, and formerly managing director of British Metal Corporation, Ltd., both of which have large African interests.

Macdonald, Sir Peter, K.B.E. (Isle of Wight, 12,399 maj.) has held this seat since 1928. Founder and chairman of the Conservative Party for the Imperial Affairs Committee, he often takes part in its debates.

Macpherson, Major (Dumfriesshire, 9,717 maj.) who raised his majority by nearly 1,500, went on a military mission to Madagascar during the war, and is interested in Commonwealth affairs. Once managed a British firm in Turkey.

Marshall, S. H. (Steven and Cleam, 12,382 maj.) who increased his lead by nearly 1,000, is chairman of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East Africa, and of Fostex Dyes, Ltd. Has visited Kenya several times. Alderman of Surrey County Council.

McCormack, The Rt. Hon. Malcolm S. (Epsom, 19,749 maj.) was M.P. for Soverby, Yorks., from 1931 until defeated in 1945. Returned to Parliament in a by-election in 1947. Chairman of a number of printing companies, including one operating in the Sudan. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 1942-45.

Ormsby-Gore, W. D. (Oswestry, 9,372 maj.) M.P. since 1945, he is the heir of Lord Harlech, a former Colonial Secretary, and farms in Shropshire. Served with airborne units during the war and on the General Staff at the War Office.

Off-Ewing, L. L. (Weston-super-Mare, 14,543 maj.) has held this seat since 1934. Was a member of the Royal Commission to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1939, and has been twice to five Ministers. In World War I was ADC to the G.O.C. 20th Division in France.

Former Unionist Representatives

Pickthorn, Kenneth (Carlisle, North, 3,744 maj.) increased his majority from the narrow one of 395. Represented Cambridge University from 1935 until the university seats were abolished last year. A lecturer in history, and author of several books, he is director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Prior-Palmer, Brigadier O. J. L. (Worthing, 21,324 maj.) Has visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation. Commanded armoured brigades in the war.

Russell, R. S. (Wembley South, 4,834 maj.) who raised his majority by over 1,000, is research secretary of the Empire Economic Union and a London County Councillor.

Sandya, The Rt. Hon. Duncan (Streatham, 12,380 maj.) is a son-in-law of Mr. Churchill and was prominent in the anti-war Conservative circles in resisting German demands for the return of former Colonies. M.P. for Newwood from 1935 until defeated in 1945. Was Minister of Works in the "Caretaker" Government, and chairman of the War Cabinet Committee for defence against V weapons. Served in Norway, and after discharge became successively a Finance Member of the Army Council and chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council for Empire Prisoners of War. Played a prominent part in organization of the European Assembly.

Saunders, Sir William (Ulster Unionist, North Down, 11,371 maj.) was a member of the Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa, 1934. Lived in India for several years where he was a member of the Assam Legislative Council, 1922-30.

Shannon, Captain (Beverly, East Yorkshire, 13,355 maj.) who was first elected in 1950, is a former D.O. in the Ministry of Defence and a son of the late Lord Shannon. He joined the staff of the Conservative Central Office after the war.

Thomas, J. P. L. (Haverhill, North, 12,385 maj.) is vice-chairman of the Conservative Party and has represented this division for 20 years. Was P.P.S. for the Colonies, Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies, between 1932 and 1934, and to Mr. Eden when he was Dominions Secretary, 1934-40. Mr. Thomas was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty in 1943 and in 1945.

Twohig, Lady (South Aberdeen, 8,622 maj.) who was elected by-election in 1946, is the wife of

Lord Twohig, who was for some time Director of Colonial Services to Uganda. Chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and a director of Dalgety and other companies. Lady Twohig, a former P.P.S. in the mandate of the British Red Cross and is now a director of a firm of public relations consultants.

Wakefield, Sir W. W. (Well, St. Marylebone, 14,819 maj.) was P.P.S. to the Marquess of Hartington when Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has always been interested in Commonwealth affairs. A former England Rugby captain, Sir Wakefield visited East Africa and the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation, in 1945. An engineer and company director, he has served on the Council of the Advisory Council on Empire Settlements.

Director of Mining Companies

Wells, Brigadier Sir G. S. (Marble, Essex, T.D. (Richmond, Surrey) was P.P.S. to Mr. Churchill from 1944, and being made a baronet for his services. Sat for Keighley from 1932 to 1938, transferring to Richmond two years later. A.D.C. Additionally to The King since 1944. Commanded the 4th A.A. Brigade during the war. He is director of mining companies operating in Rhodesia and East Africa.

White, J. Baker (Canterbury, 14,088 maj.) who raised his majority by over 2,000, was a grammar school and classics head in his youth, turned to journalism, and became director of the Economic League in 1927. During the war he was with the Foreign Office Political Attaché in Beirut, having earlier reached the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army. He has been keenly interested in Colonial affairs.

Williams, Sir Herbert E. (Ebbe, Croydon, 9,667 maj.) returned to Parliament last year after having been defeated in 1945. A consulting engineer, and honorary secretary of the Empire Economic Union, he has always taken an active interest in financial affairs, and is a director of several companies. M.P. for Reading, 1924-29, and for South Croydon, 1932-45. Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1929-30.

Acland, Sir Richard (Great Sand, 5,785 maj.) increased his majority by 184. A lecturer, he was Liberal M.P. for Basildon from 1927 to 1931, resigning to join the new Common Wealth Party, and subsequently the Labour Party. Often participates in Colonial debates.

Atlee, Rt. Hon. Richard Clement (West Walthamstow, 11,574 maj.) was Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury from 1945. After being called to the Bar in 1905, became a local councillor, and secretary of Joynton Hall, an artillery officer in World War I, he served in the Gallipoli campaign, Mesopotamia, and France. Leader of the Labour Party since 1935. Has held numerous Ministerial posts since election to the House in 1922, including that of Dominions Secretary, 1924-33, and Deputy Prime Minister, in Mr. Churchill's "Caretaker" Government.

Bling, Geoffrey (St. Hopchurch, 10,014 maj.) has held this seat since 1945, this time with a smaller margin. Served during the recent war in North Africa and Europe, being mentioned in dispatches. Chairman of House of Commons branch of British Legion, 1947-48. Often participates in discussions on Colonial topics.

Bodomin, Arthur (Rochester and Chatham, 847 maj.) increased his majority in this marginal seat 847. Secretary for Dominions Trade, 1947-51. Under-Secretary of State for Dominions, 1946-47. Deputy Regional Commissioner for South East England during the war. Has visited S. Rhodesia.

Brockway, Fenner (Bicester and Slough, 4,084 maj.) M.P. for this division since 1950, and for St. Leyton, 1929-31. Aged 62, is a journalist and author who has always taken an interest in Commonwealth affairs. Chairman of the International Committee of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism. Was the first British speaker to address German audiences in opposition to Hitler before the war. Recently visited East Africa.

Co-Operative Leader

Coldrick, William (Bristol North-East, 2,500 maj.) had this seat with a reduced majority. M.P. for Bristol South, 1935-50. Aged 34, he is an active trade unionist and chairman of the National Committee of the Co-operative Party. Assisted in 1946-47. Was a member of the Parliamentary Council, 1947-51.

Cooper, Thomas P. (Dunfermline, 7,313 maj.) M.P. since 1945, this time with a slightly smaller margin. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1950-51; formerly Parliamentary private secretary to the Prime Minister, the Board of Trade. Aged 42 was an electrical engineer and associate member of Society of Instrument Technicians.

Crossman, Richard (Coventry East, 12,671 maj.) Aged 43, is assistant editor of the New Statesman. Educated at Winchester and Oxford, he was a Lecturer in Psychology in Oxford City Council, 1935-39. He has been a Fellow and a member of New College, Oxford. Was Director of Psychological Warfare and of General Staff.

Stoke-on-Trent (North, 22,024 maj.).
 aged 57, he was educated at elementary
 school and Manchester College, Oxford and is
 interested in colonial affairs. An associate member of the
 Institute.

De Pinna, Geoffrey (Lincoln, 7,500 maj.) retains his seat
 with little change. M.P. for Nottingham Central, 1945-50.
 Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, 1950-51. Under-
 Secretary of State for Air, 1946-50, in which capacity he
 visited the Rhodesias. British delegate to U.N.O., 1946. Was an
 R.A.F. squadron leader during the war.

Dribber, Thomas (Malden, Essex, 304 maj.). M.P. since
 1942, he retained this marginal seat with a margin of 1,000.
 Aged 46, educated at Lancing and Oxford; aged was the first
 "William Hickey" columnist of the Daily Express. Member
 of national executive committee of the Labour Party since
 Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party's Commonwealth
 Group. War correspondent for Reynolds News in the East was
 frequently participates in Commonwealth debates.

Lower Majority

Dugdale, John (West Bromwich, 12,659 maj.), M.P. since
 1944, has a lead smaller by just over 4,000. Aged 46, edu-
 cated at Wellington and Oxford. Minister of State for Colonial
 Affairs in the Labour Government; Financial Secretary,
 Admiralty, 1946. Formerly an attaché at the British Legation
 in Beijing. Correspondent for The Times, 1927, to the
 editorial staff of the Spectator, 1928-29. Private secretary to
 Mr. Attlee, 1933-34. London county councillor, 1934-47. Was
 governor of Birmingham University. Visited East Africa
 during the war.

Evang, Stanley W. (Widnesbury, 12,225 maj.), M.P. since
 1945, his lead was cut by over 3,000. A foundry moul-
 ding and supplier, has been a member of several Parliamentary
 delegations abroad, and this summer led a Commonwealth
 Parliamentary Association group to East and Central Africa.
 Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party Iron and Steel
 Committee. For a few months in 1950 was Parliamentary
 Secretary, Ministry of Food. Dealt with the Northumberland
 Hussars in Flanders, in World War I.

Fild, William (Baddinton, North, 4,089 maj.), M.P. since
 1946, has raised his majority by 144. Parliamentary Vice-
 Secretary to the Ministry of War, 1942-43, educated at
 London University, became general manager of firms of
 food manufacturers. Formerly a member of borough council-
 or, and interested in Colonial affairs. Served as a captain
 in the recent war. Governor of Latimer Upper School.

Follick, Mont (Loughborough, 6,523 maj.), M.P. since 1945.
 Aged 63, was Professor of English at University of Bradford for
 four years and at one time private secretary to the Aga Khan
 and the Sultan of Morocco. Speaks seven languages and has a
 working knowledge of 14. Founder and proprietor of Recent
 School of Languages, London. Has visited East and Central
 Africa, and frequently contributes to Colonial debates.

Ford, Michael (Devonport, 2,394 maj.), M.P. since 1945, he
 has nearly defeated Mr. Radolph Churchill, this time with a
 margin of only 1,053. Aged 38, son of the Rt. Hon. Isaac
 Ford, president of the Oxford Union, 1933; well known as a
 journalist, former editor of the London Evening Standard and
 now editor of The House. Member of the national executive of
 the Labour Party since 1947. Often writes and speaks on
 Commonwealth topics.

Frosmatt, Peter (Newport, 8,717 maj.). A retired tobacco
 manufacturer who takes a keen interest in Ethiopian affairs.
 Labour M.P. for Ashton and Radnor, 1929-31, and for Newport
 since 1945. Well-known tennis champion, 1912-21. Has
 travelled widely.

Former Secretaries of State

Gordon-Walker, The Rt. Hon. Patrick (Southwick, 9,727
 maj.). M.P. since 1947, now with lead of 1,470. Secretary
 of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1950-51; Parliamentary
 Under-Secretary of State in that Department, 1947-50. P.P.S.
 to Mr. Herbert Morrison, 1946-47. Aged 46, educated at
 Wellington and Oxford, was a history tutor at Oxford, in
 charge of European workers' programme of the B.M.C. during
 the war, attended the recent Victoria Falls conference on
 closer union in Central Africa.

Griffiths, The Rt. Hon. James (Llanelli, 28,416 maj.),
 Under-Secretary in the Labour Government since 1950.
 Minister of National Insurance since 1949, aged 63, he is
 a trade unionist and past president of the South Wales Miners'
 Federation. Chairman of the Labour Party executive, 1948-49.
 Since 1950 he has visited East and Central Africa, and attended
 the recent Victoria Falls conference.

Hall, The Hon. William Glenville (Coim, 2,049 maj.)
 M.P. for this division since 1939, he held it against a strong
 challenge by Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, who stood as a
 Liberal, with Mr. Churchill's support. Financial Secretary to
 the Treasury, 1945-50. A barrister, aged 67, he served in the
 Baltic during World War I, and was captured in dispatches.
 Visited the Rhodesias in 1944 with a Parliamentary delegation.

Harrison, James (Reading, 19,446 maj.), M.P. since
 1945, his lead was cut by over 1,000. Aged 42, was a shipyard
 driver and member of the executive of the National Union of
 Railwaymen. Member of the executive of transport and the Colonies.

Hausman, Dr. Sigmund (Reading, 19,446 maj.), M.P. for
 Reading, 1937-47 and 1947-48. Aged 74, is a retired con-
 sulting surgeon who often takes part in Colonial debates.
 Member of Ebbw Vale County Council since 1952.

Henderson, The Rt. Hon. Arthur (Rouley, 10,117 maj.)
 (London, 9,316 maj.). M.P. since 1935. Secretary of State
 for Air, 1947-48. Under-Secretary of State for India and
 Burma, 1945-47. Minister of State for Commonwealth
 Relations, 1947. Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth
 Relations, 1947. Under-Secretary of State for War, 1942.
 Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1942-45. Aged 58, is a
 K.C., the son of the late Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Foreign
 Secretary in the 1929-31 Labour Government.

Hind, A. B. (Aberdeen, 11,797 maj.), M.P. since
 1944. Aged 49, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1945-47,
 and then Minister of Pensions. Led a Parliamentary delegation
 to East Africa in 1948, and speaks often in Colonial debates.

Isaacs, The Rt. Hon. George (Southwark, 22,554 maj.)
 Minister of Pensions, and Minister of Labour, 1945-51.
 Aged 68, is a former president of the Farming and Kindred
 Trades Federations in 1924 and P.P.S. to the Colonial
 Secretary and from 1926-31 to the Dominions Secretary.

Janner, Ernest (Leicester North-West, 6,059 maj.), M.P.
 for Leicester West since 1945. Aged 59, is a doctor who
 sat as a Liberal for Whitechapel and St. George's from
 1924-35. Served in Flanders in World War I. Interested in
 Colonial affairs.

Jenkins, Roy Harris (Stechford, Birmingham, 10,791 maj.)
 M.P. for Southwark Central, 1946-50, son of Stechford since
 then. Aged 42, educated at Oxford, Leam, Oxford, and
 worked for the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corpora-
 tion, 1940-48. P.P.S. to the Secretary of State for
 Commonwealth Relations, 1949-50. Served in the Royal
 Artillery, 1942-46.

Johnson, James (Rouley), M.P. since 1950, and held his
 seat by only 198 votes. Aged 43, educated at Leeds Univer-
 sity, has taken a keen interest in Colonial topics since
 election. Member of the Fabian Colonial Bureau Advisory
 Committee; lecturer on social science for Coventry Technical
 College; was T.C.H. secretary.

(Continued on page 220)

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Research, Past and Present

of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH is watching which way Nature is going and then giving it an extra push.

When we started cotton research 25 years ago we knew hardly anything about the crop. Fortunately the men who laid down the policy of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation were long-sighted enough to plan for a generation. They were an exceptional group of men. I first met them from the wrong side of a board-room table. I was applying for a research studentship and they were quite the most formidable gathering I had ever met in my life.

Sir James Currie, the director, was a large, rubicund man, fond of the good things of life. He had wide interests and a large tolerance without being easy-going—a liberal in the sense, and a good joke of men. He had a firm in the city, and I remember we spent most of the interview discussing the hay crop. Then there was Sir John Farmer, long and lean and academic, a great botanist, who could see far ahead of his time, what botanical research could do for tropical crops. Dr. Lawrence Balls was there, a pioneer of cotton research in the Old World, a trim impatient, I thought, of the discussion of the hay crop.

Currie and his colleagues sent me to develop the crop in those parts of Africa that seemed most promising, and they set up a research station in Trinidad to undertake fundamental studies of the cotton plant. It was a successful policy, even though the crop did not develop in the parts of Africa we expected.

Dealing with the Jassid

Much of our work was undertaken in South Africa and Rhodesia, where it eventually became clear that it is more profitable to grow tobacco and food for the mines than cotton for Lancashire. Nevertheless, the plant breeding and entomological work carried out here have been of very great value. The jassid pest—a small leaf-sucking insect—was brought under control by breeding resistant varieties. This made it possible to give Nature a powerful push, because although the Rhodesian and South African crops remained small, large areas in Portuguese territory were brought into production, and the way was opened for the control of jassid further north in Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

I was lucky enough to be posted to the Trinidad station, and was for over 20 years engaged in fundamental research. One of our activities was collecting cottons. We collected cottons as some people collect stamps or birds' eggs, and built up a collection of about 1,300 types.

The really difficult job was the collection of the wild relatives of the cotton plant. They all grow in deserts. Those that inhabit reasonably accessible deserts were soon obtained from exploring botanists, but some of the others were very hard to come by indeed. For one thing, desert plants are little known and their distribution is imperfectly mapped. For another, desert plants may grow only in the occasional season when it rains, so it is no good persuading a man to go and collect for you unless he goes in a wet year—wet means about five inches of rain. So it took us 25 years, but we now have growing representatives of almost every known wild plant related to cotton.

These collecting activities contributed enormously to our understanding of the cottons, and provided an

invaluable reservoir of breeding material. When our plant breeders found that leaf hairiness was essential for resistance to jassids, the Trinidad collection provided cottons with hairier leaves than any to be found in South Africa. When resistance to the serious bacterial disease known as blackrot was worked out in the Sudan, a survey of the Trinidad collection revealed new sources of high resistance, which led to an understanding of the history and spread of the disease.

Such examples of the independence of long-range research and practical breeding made us realize that we were due for reorganization. Between Trinidad, South Africa and the Sudan exchange of seeds was difficult enough, what with quarantine regulations, permits and so on. Exchange of ideas was worse, so amount of letter writing can replace a month's talk. So it was decided that we must bring our "pure" and applied research together under one roof, even though it meant closing down in South Africa and Trinidad.

Building the New Station

In 1934 the corporation announced its decision to establish a new central station, and shortly after the Protectorate Government invited them to build it in Uganda. No move was possible until 1945, owing to the war. Even then it was very difficult to get a suitable site, until Omwami Kamukike, a progressive and public-spirited Muganda, offered to lease a part of his *mulungu* estate, Namulonge. I would not have done it and decided it would do. We were not to know how handsomely it would be done until about three years later, when we got enough of the desired land cultivated to have a good look at it. It is a beautiful site for the purpose, and I wish Omwami Kamukike could have lived to see it developed.

Building a new research station is a time-consuming job, and scientists are impatient. We wanted to see our cottons growing, even if the job wasn't finished, and we tried to do two things at once—build the station and start the experimental programme. So when the Governor opened the new laboratories, last November, we had an experimental programme to show as well as a fine new building.

The weakness of Namulonge is the weakness of all tropical research stations—the tendency of a rather isolated community of scientists to lose its sense of proportion. A wise man once so advised his friends: "Bring all things, hold fast that which is good." The scientist who is proving things: He develops a passion for it that not infrequently makes him a difficult person to live with. But he isn't always so good at holding fast that which is good; once he has proved it, the rest of the world can take it or leave it, and he is off after the next thing to be investigated.

Our "pure" scientists have at times pursued investigation to the detriment of application. They find application hard and uncongenial work. It involves co-operation with all sorts of people, and the "pure" scientist is essentially an individualist. It means understanding the difficulties of the agricultural officer, responsible for everything under the sun and tied to a large administrative machine. It means helping to prepare educational material, helping to work out the give and take between various claims on the farmer's time, and a thousand and one things that eat up the time the scientist wants to devote to his true line of inquiry. We have harassed the pure scientist in the applied science team and think he will pull his weight.

Criticism Essential

Criticism is the breath of life to scientific research. In the western world the research scientist works under constant friendly criticisms in the laboratory, in the university faculty, and in the learned society. Criticism is to him what the radio beam is to the air navigator. It keeps him from chasing his tail.

In East Africa we have not the same opportunities to put our work before our colleagues, but the agricultural research worker, wherever he is, has at his elbow one of the most formidable critics of all, the practical farmer. We need the practical man in the team too. We depend on our farmers to provide the criticism that will ensure that our research is well directed. We have put the back-room boy in the shop window. Come and watch him and satisfy yourself that he is doing something useful. We are only 16 miles from Kampala. You will be very welcome.

Being a slightly abbreviated report of a talk in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.A.C. by Dr. R. Hutchinson, director of the Namulonge Cotton Research Station, Uganda.



COPPER: Although copper was probably the first metal to be worked by man, it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that its existence in Northern Rhodesia was finally confirmed. The presence of copper had long been suspected by Europeans, and missionaries had noticed the extensive use of powdered green malachite by the natives as a salve for tropical ulcers. Livingstone in his Journals remarks upon the virulence of this affliction and mentions that he himself was laid up for months with ulcers on his feet, and only found relief after using malachite "rubbed down with water on a stone and applied with a feather".



After intensive prospecting copper deposits were finally found on the borders of Rhodesia and the Congo in 1902. Although mining operations did not begin until 23 years later, such was the progress of the industry that in 1950 copper production in Northern Rhodesia was valued at £48,000,000.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Northern Rhodesia on market conditions and industrial trends in the territory is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Egypt and the Sudan

Appeal to U.N.O.

TWO Negro members of the British Embassy in Cairo by the Sudanese Foreign Ministry at the beginning of the week, contained the first official intimation of the abrogation of the 1936 treaty and the 1899 condominium agreement and of the amendment of King Farouk's title to that of "King of Egypt and the Sudan." They also demanded that British "interference" in the Sudan should cease immediately and be replaced by "the natural unity which had bound Egypt and the Sudan from time immemorial."

The Foreign Minister criticized in a Press conference the statement by Sir James Robertson that Egypt's action in the Sudan was null and void, and continued: "British members of the Sudan Government declare that they are not doing in the name of the condominium, whereas they are not in the name of imperialism. We cannot consider any fresh proposals to solve the problems in suspense so long as the occupation of Egypt and the Sudan is maintained."

The Sudan Constitution Amendment Commission has sent the following telegram to U.N.O., the British Foreign Secretary, and the Egyptian Prime Minister:

Danger to Peace and Order

"We, members of The Sudan Constitution Commission appointed by the Governor-General, and who represent the viewpoint of all Sudanese except the Ashigga, appeal to the United Nations to give the Sudan case full support. Since Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty and the 1899 condominium agreements there has been great anxiety throughout the country which may lead to anarchy and a state of chaos and threaten world peace.

"Although Britain maintains the treaty agreement is still in force, we feel that condominium rule has practically ceased to exist and that long-term control by the remaining condominium will be the cause of a further deterioration, thereby delaying constitutional development, which may endanger peace and order.

"We, on behalf of the Sudanese people, solemnly resolve that the only alternative is to request the United Nations that an international commission be appointed to reside in the Sudan, endorse the constitutional development in the country, supervise the implementation of full self-government, a constitution for which is being drafted by our commission, and advise the Sudanese in the setting up of a constituent assembly to exercise full determination on or before December 1952, under the supervision of an international commission.

"Britain recognized the right of the Sudanese to self-determination, and so did the Security Council in 1947 when considering the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. Undoubtedly Britain will receive the thanks repeatedly made in the Sudanese and other United Nations. We trust the Sudanese will be consulted when members of the international commission are appointed. We request the United Nations to give this request immediate attention.

The telegram was signed by 22 out of 37 members of the commission; the southern representative refused because his suggestion that the southern Sudan should be federated with the north but with its own Government was not incorporated.

It is reported that the commander of the Egyptian forces in the Sudan has received orders that his troops must not leave the territory even if force were needed against the Sudan Administration. He has been asked by the Governor-General to assure order, and is stated to have replied that his allegiance was to King Farouk, but that he would do his best to maintain order.

Self-Government Next Year

Confidence that self-government in the Sudan would be in operation next year was expressed by Sir James Robertson at a specially convened session of the Legislative Assembly in Khartoum last week. The Governor-General, he said, had been assured of full support by the British Government in pressing towards that goal. Before the end of this year the Constitution Commission would present proposals, and elections for the new legislative bodies would be held as early as

possible next year. He described the abrogation by Egypt of the 1936 agreement as invalid.

A motion deploring the Egyptian Government's attempt to impose sovereignty on the Sudan without consulting the Sudanese has been approved by the Legislative Assembly. Refusing to recognize the Egyptian plan for the Sudan, the motion recorded warm appreciation of the declaration by the British that the Sudanese should decide their own future.

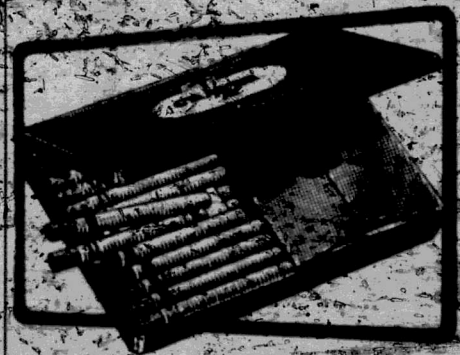
Congo Arts and Crafts

SO LONG AS EUROPEAN consumers are content to buy the stereotyped products now in vogue, no real improvement in the standard of Native crafts is to be expected, states a report on craftsmanship in the Belgian Congo. This describes the development of a new class of skilled workmen and craftsmen in the urbanized centres. Most, having learned their trade in professional schools, are employed by Europeans, but some have started their own business with a small capital. Skill is not lacking, and was proved in an exhibition in Leopoldville, where 200 stands showed their work. As far as arts and crafts are concerned, however, it is to be regretted that ivory workers continue to copy older works which find ready buyers in the European bazaars. Rare are those who try to recapture the real traditions of Negro art. Some Native painters already show a certain degree of technique, a sense of composition and perspective and taste for colours, but nothing really original of the kind existing in the decorative painting of the school of Native artists in Katanga. Ebony cutters have perhaps made the greatest progress, especially in the finish of their work. It is in any case heartening to see that a growing number of Natives can earn a living as independent workers.

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Craven's

seldom care for
other cigarettes



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Bamboo Planting Helps Work for Africa

It is not fair to blame the Europeans and of course mainly the long-suffering British, for whatever is wrong in Africa, including soil erosion, writes Professor Frank Debenham in an interesting contribution to *Contra* on "The Changing Physical Environment of Tropical Africa". He says *inter alia*:

"This handing out of accusations comes most frequently and most vocally from some of the junior members of the United Nations who know least about such matters. An assessment such as this should call attention to some of the good that has come to Africa through our government."

Unique Achievements

"If we have got into muddles over restrictions of Native lands, undue admission of Indians, or giving either too little or too much responsibility to the Africans themselves, we can always remember with some pride the reverse. We alone have wrested Africa from the curse of slavery in Africa, spending more money and lives in doing so; we alone are putting more money into Africa than we have taken out, and almost alone we treat the African as one destined to govern himself, on his own or in partnership with other races."

"It is surprising to people who know South East Asia to find that Africa has made better use of the quick-growing bamboo, so fundamental in all building construction in its original habitat, than all the Asian bamboos will take kindly to African conditions. But trials which have been made with success do not appear to have spread very far."

"In Central Africa, particularly, where nearly every village has a spring or spring area near it, a grove of bamboos could be planted, and in a very few years the prohibition of cutting could be taken off and everyone have a share in the supply

of larger, stronger and straighter poles than any that can be had from the indigenous trees."

"The introduction of bamboos is not a matter for which the forestry service can be done just as well by the administrative officer."

"Can we hope that the district commissioner of the future will carry round in his car or on his cart a heavy supply of bamboo sections, lined with water to keep them from wilting, and to go through a ceremonial planting ceremony at every village on his tour, with the natives all in attendance cutting the growing poles at least three or four times a year and quadrupled or, perhaps more effectively, quadrupled several times or a multitude of shillings? Communal groves of the large types of bamboo in every village would be a shame in an environment to be proud of."

"The physical face of Africa is changing as fast as the physical face, and with far less chance of repairing failures or starting afresh. Pilot schemes are wise in dealing with the land in dealing with people, they save money on land and even take charge."

"Self-government or partnership in government may be a desirable goal, but I suggest that it should come after rather than before the land has been made productive and that contentment with his physical environment is the best prelude to the African's involvement in political responsibility."

Retting Sisal

DR. J. C. THURME, who worked in Java and Sumatra for some 20 years on rubber tree and sisal fibre research, has recently conducted experiments in Kenya, describes in detail an entirely new method of reclaiming fibre from sisal waste and preparing tow by the retting process in a pamphlet entitled "High Grade Tow from Sisal Waste" (published at 3s. 6d. by H. R. Carter Publications, Ltd., Nairobi). This is the first detailed account of the retting of sisal waste in Indonesia and East Africa.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN MURRAY SMITH has returned to London on Saturday from Uganda.

MR. J. E. TYAS has been elected resident of the Social Service League in Nairobi.

SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR has been appointed president of the Justice Savings Bank Association.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY has been elected to the board of the Mercantile and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. W. H. CHINN addressed the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on Tuesday on social welfare in East Africa.

The appointment of SIR NEWNHAM ARTHUR WORLEY as acting president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa has been gazetted.

LORD TWEEDSMUR is to speak at East Africa House, London, on the evening of Wednesday, November 14, on the American way of life.

CAPTAIN T. MURRAY SMITH leaves for Nairobi this week-end. MRS. MURRAY SMITH and he have just opened a new house near Houghton, Devon.

MR. RALPH GIBSON, director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and MRS. GIBSON, arrived back in England on Friday from their visit to South Africa.

MR. H. B. LUXMOORE, of the Sudan Veterinary Service, is on the point of returning to Torit, in the Equatoria Province, on the completion of his leave in this country.

MAJOR F. T. HENSON has passed the final examination of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants. There are only about half a dozen men in East Africa holding that qualification.

MR. JOHN DOUGLASS, M.B., who has undergone an operation in Birmingham for ear trouble, is expected to take a month's convalescence after leaving the hospital this week.

MISS ETHEL PARKER, who was awarded an M.B.E. in the New Year Honours, has left the Sudan after 17 years' work in the Blue Nile Province for the Church Missionary Society.

MAJOR YOSHINO NISHIMO, of the Salvation Army, is the first Native in any East African territory to receive the organization's medal for long service. He has been mostly in Tanganyika.

MR. LLOYD HUGHES, who is responsible for the associated projects systems in the Unesco secretariat, will sail to the Sudan at the end of his tour of East and Central Africa.

MR. DANIEL KISSMAN, deputy chairman of Messrs. J. & M. Kissman, Ltd., has been elected chairman. The new deputy director is Mr. JACK KISSMAN, who is also the managing director of the company.

The following Messrs. have been elected to the National Farmers' Association: President, Mr. E. W. HARRIS, vice-president, Mr. J. B. CREE, F. GIBBY, and C. E. MAUNSELL, hon. secretary, and treasurer, Mr. R. E. BERRY.

MR. CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT, since 1948 a judge in Kenya, who has been transferred in the same capacity to Malaya, was appointed to the Colonial Legal Service as a magistrate in Tanganyika in 1950, and became an assistant judge in Nyasaland 17 years later.

Membership of the local branch of the Southern Rhodesian National Museum is as follows: Sir ROBERT THORNTON, Mr. D. NICHOLSON, C. M. NEWMAN, MR. J. C. FERGUSON, DR. R. H. SMITH, MR. R. M. CLEVELAND, and Mr. C. E. POTTING.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE WILSON, who has been appointed a medical missionary at Lubek, Northern Rhodesia, is a great-grandson of David Livingstone. He was born at Chitambo, where the great missionary explored, died, and where Dr. Wilson's father was also a medical missionary.

MR. and MRS. GARSTAIRS, of Reading, who won the prize of a three-week safari in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, offered by the Methu Goldwyn Mayer organization and the East Africa Touring Association in a competition connected with the film "King Solomon's Mines," arrived in Kenya last week.

MR. M. M. MUSHI, assistant co-operative inspector in Tanganyika, MESSRS. F. L. NDETHOMA, MUNGU, and G. M. GERARD, employees of the Kamukama Native Co-operative Union; and MR. J. RUTABANZIWA, an employee of the Bukoba Coffee Union, are attending the fifth course, arranged by the Colonial Office at the Co-operative College, Stamford Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

MR. JOHN DENMAN PARKES, who recently arrived in Nairobi to take up residence as vice-chairman of Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., has been a director of the parent company in London since last year. COMMANDER F. L. HARRIS, chairman of the group, will leave early in December to visit the companies in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Kenya. He will be absent from England for about five months.

MR. J. E. TYAS, a director of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co. (Sudan), Ltd., has retired after 26 years' service. Having joined the company at Port Sudan, he was a member of the Municipal Council from 1947 to 1948, when he was transferred to Khartoum. He returned at the outbreak of war as official censor, and after joining the Union Defence Force in South Africa was released, owing to the increase in shipping in Port Sudan, where he formed and organized the Pelican Club for Servicemen. Mr. Tyas had been hon. treasurer of the Port Sudan Sports Club and the Red Sea Club, of which he was president in 1950. At different times he served the company in Wadi Mesani, El Obeid, Hodeida, and Jibuti.

Obituary

MR. WILLIAM ROUSSEAU BLANCKENBERG, who has died in Cape Town, was a partner in the Salisbury legal firm Osington and Blanckenberg until he retired some years ago. He was a member of a well-known cricketing family. His brother, Sir Reginald Blanckenberg, lives in Umтал.

BREDADEY-GENERAL GILBERT ROBERTS CANNELL, C.B., D.S.O., who has died in Durban, South Africa at the age of 85, took part in the Dargale expedition in the Sudan in 1895.

MR. CHARLES DOUGLAS WILSON, of South Devon and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in this country, aged 57. He was chairman of the Gwelo Farmers' Association.

CAPT. MUKAWA, ex-chief of the Haha tribe of Tanganyika, who has died in Isango, was the father of Mr. Adam Soga, the present chief.

BREDADEY-GENERAL C. H. DE WILDEBOER, whose death is announced, served in the Sudan campaigns under Kitchener.

LIEUTENANT J. H. KEMPSON, C.B., late of the Lancashire Fusiliers, has died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 51.

MRS. DEBA, wife of Mr. John Mackay Sim, has died in Nairobi.

MR. A. MCK. FLEMING, M.C., M.B., has died in Nairobi.

Editor

**How to Develop African Character
Present Methods Produce Shilliness**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—As a missionary who is intimately associated with the Africans and Government policy, particularly educational settings, I may express certain opinions.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia suggested in an address to the Educational Council of this country that further efforts should be made to develop character in the Africans. What constitutes good character? Honesty, fair play, industry and the ability to carry responsibility, all of which are included in true Bible religion.

How can a good character be developed? Certainly not by spoon-feeding and coddling by giving free education and free medical services. That does not develop character, but spoils any character which may have existed. Africans should be required to pay for medicine and education according to their ability. That would result in more medical and educational facilities and greater appreciation of them.

In the field of education it is absolute waste for Government funds to be used to build village schools for the Africans. They have months of leisure every year. Why cannot the pupils build their own schools in kimbberly bricks? There is also no reason why free equipment, such as books and slates, should be supplied. It would be better educationally for Africans to buy their own books, etc. That would encourage the habit of buying books and reading at home, and pride of ownership and care of equipment would be developed. A slate owned by the pupil would get better care than a school slate. Wastage of school equipment is deplorable at present.

I realize that European schools do not charge for tuition, but there is a difference in that they pay through their taxes, though the other plan would be far better for Europeans also. African education is being paid for by hard-working men and women who have to do at their work all day, while these leisurely gentlemen sit around at least half the day chatting and drinking.

Africans pay for their wives, and if they get a wife for nothing, some misguided African parents have permitted, the wife is usually despised as worthless. What a sad state for he appreciates. Everybody criticizes the woman, no doubt because it is free!

With Africans, as with us at home, the present drift toward having the Government do everything is dangerous to character. We will breed a shiftless and feeble-witted race for a totalitarian State—if we are not already doing so that way.

Higher authority than mine will give all they are cracked

up to be. Many accept bribes. Many officials in native government are men who have been sacked for adultery or some other heinous crime. They then become the rulers of the country.

Yours faithfully,
Northern Rhodesia

**Pensions of Former Colonial Officers
Practice of Governments Varies**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Not long ago you argued strongly against the grant of increased pensions to older retired Colonial Service pensioners. You doubtless know that certain Governments have given increases or cost-of-living allowances, and it may interest you to have details of these as they affect me. As I served under three administrations, my pension is made up of three parts.

An East African Government which is responsible for one part proposes an increase which amounts to 20s. 6d. per month, less U.K. income tax. Another Government pays me what it euphemistically calls a cost-of-living allowance which has averaged 17s. 4d. per month after the reduction of U.K. income tax. The charitable intentions of the third Government, if any, are unknown.

I may add that my pension is of medium size as I committed part of it; that I am not gainfully employed, as they say nowadays, and that other means are somewhat scanty.

Some may see in the above figures a kind of joke, but it is difficult to appreciate it.

Yours faithfully,
Fifeeshire

S. Rhodesia's First African Priest

CANON SAMUEL MHLANGA, aged 72, Southern Rhodesia's first African priest, is retiring after nearly 50 years' church work. He was born near Chipinga 11 years before the Pioneer Column reached Fort Salisbury. After working in a Sekukwe mine, he decided to enlist in the B.S.A. Police, and, following a spell as a constable, went to Salisbury to attend night school. He went on to St. Augustine's College, Penhalonga, and at the age of 24, returned to Salisbury as a teacher in the Cathedral. Ordained a deacon in 1919, he was four years later ordained the first African priest in the Colony. For the past 17 years Canon Mhlanga has been in Salisbury, mainly at St. Michael's Mission, Runyerao. He has three sons (one a Methodist teacher) and two daughters.

Aden's official currency is now the East African shilling. It was first intended to make the change at the beginning of 1949.



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African Settlement Schemes Tea-planting near Karatina

Interests in the African agricultural development scheme of the African Land Utilization and Settlement Board of Kenya for the third quarter of this year. Expenditure for 1952 has been reduced from £300,000 to £269,000.

A surprisingly cheerful turn-out of usually idle types of Africans to repair flood damage is reported from Mbagikos, where an attempt by local traders to interfere with the regular cattle auctions was unsuccessful and aroused considerable indignation.

Up to the end of last month 60 African families had been settled at Makueni, against a target figure of 450 families for the year. An average of 35 miles of tracing per month has been done in the Kitui district, and interest in the system is increasing. The cultural methods employed by Kikuyu planters of tea near Karatina are praised by the agricultural officer to be "marvellous".

More than 60 settlers have been moved from the congested locations of Karachonyo and Nandi Nyakal in South Nyanza to the Lambwe Valley after discussions with the authorities. Blocks of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres have been earmarked, which committees of elders are left to allocate to applicants.

The request of the Masai occupants on the Konza demonstration for permanent homesteads of the "ondavo" type in place of the usual *manyatta* is described as a revolutionary step.

Honorary Rhodesian

HIGH TRIBUTE has been paid to the Southern Rhodesian military forces by Lieut. General Sir Arthur Dowler, who recently relinquished his command in East Africa. "The value of the combined training between Rhodesian and East African troops has been the highlight of my time in command," he said, "and I am glad to feel that I have been made an honorary Rhodesian."

Developing Pedigree Strain

A series of experimental production ponds is first being constructed. When these are filled and stocked, Dr. Marr will select suitable species and probably develop a pedigree strain to meet the conditions of the Colony. Ultimately the fish farm will become a centre for the study of diseases, production, economic pond construction, etc.

He hopes to make the farm the largest of its kind in Africa, and he says the reason why fish should not be produced in Southern Rhodesia in greater quantities than in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, where yields of up to 8,000 lb. per acre of water surface have been attained.

The first target is to breed 6m. or 7m. fry yearly for stocking. Sub-stations may later be established in various parts of the Colony. The fish to be used in the first breeding experiments is tilapia, often wrongly described in Rhodesia as bream.

A recommendation that the Sudan Government should appoint a fact-finding commission to investigate the increased charges made with the consent of Government for public services by the Sudan Light and Power Co., Ltd., and to recommend a policy to be followed when the concession to the company ends in 1955, has been made by the Khartoum Finance Committee.



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Judicial in Uganda

Justice wishes to say that there can be no doubt that the law is doing its best to maintain order. This statement appears in the annual report for 1950 of the Uganda Judicial Department, which shows that of the 40,878 persons convicted by magistrates 389 appealed to the High Court. Of these appeals 22 were dismissed, and only 61 cases was any order for revision made.

During the year 13,744 cases heard by courts other than Native courts resulted in 11,938 convictions. Death sentences at 40 were seven higher than in the previous year. Among the 577 (561) cases of serious crime there were 261 (242) of homicide, 169 of rape, 215 (eight) of offences against property with violence, 247 (183) of offences against property, 18 (21) of offences against the person, and 311 miscellaneous offences. Eighty-six (67) criminal and seven (nine) civil cases went to the Court of Appeal in Eastern

Rhodesian Dinosaur

The remains of a dinosaur have been found in Southern Rhodesia by the daughters of Mr. W. V. McAlister, who farms at Gama's Kraal in the Ungava Valley. The final digging took place under the direction of Mr. Roger Summers, Keeper of the Department of Prehistory in the National Museum. The bones, which are said to be about 150m. years old, were taken to the office of the National Museum geologist, Dr. Geoffrey Bond, who said that similar discoveries had been made on only two or three previous occasions in the Colony. The specimen indicates an animal about the size of a donkey. Among its ribs were found a number of small smooth pebbles which must have assisted in its digestive processes. In the same way as those found in crocodiles.

Nyasaland "Travellers' Guide"

Nyasaland Calling, published by the Public Relations Department, is a handy guide for visitors, 81 of its 104 pages bearing illustrations. Unlike many Colonial guides, it does not suffer from pictorial anæmia or statistical blood-pressure.

The booklet has a brief historical survey and a geographical picture with some text and colourful descriptive touches. It gives, from the old British *Central African Gazette* (part of a front page of 1898 is reproduced), one amusing flashback to the early days under British administration. This was an account of a newly imported bicycle.

"It was called a military tandem. The townsfolk said to ride it with a Natty on the back seat, but it did not stand and did the pedalling. The paper says that although some people think the country too hot for cycling, it managed in this way it should not be too trying."

What the traveller seeks in such a guide is information on such matters as communications, currency, local laws, customs, etc., and all are covered quite adequately. A list of hotels gives fully and neatly rates and the number of beds; another list gives the spots obtainable from the director of surveys; and there are four pages of tables and mileages (Salisbury-Blanby, Salisbury-Tanganika, via Nyasaland, Blantyre-Lake Nyasa via Zomba, Lusaka-Lake Nyasa) and data for a general tour through the Protectorate from Rhodesia.

Other sections deal with bird life, banks, immigration, taxation, education, government, natural resources, land tenure, and post-houses. Thirty pages are devoted to descriptions of separate districts.

Since no price is quoted, *"Nyasaland Calling"* is presumably available free. The cover reproduces Sebastian Münster's 16th-century version of Ptolemy's map of Africa.



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Parliamentary Whig's Who

(Continued from page 219)

James, Kenneth (Hampstead, North, 30, 49 maj.). M.P. for Plaistow, 1928-35, and West Ham, South since 1950. Barrister, journalist, author, and former recorder of Mersey Tyder. He was one of the war-time deputy judges advocates and was assistant British prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. In 1948 appeared before the Supreme Imperial Court in Ethiopia in Addis Ababa.

Maitland, William (M.P. for Rhondda East since 1948, raised his majority by over 2,000 to 24,434). A copper-miner, who was a member of the Royal Commission on Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Youngest Professor

Margolis, The Rt. Hon. Hilary (East Middlesex, 45, 528 maj.). M.P. for that seat since 1950 and for East Cardiff, 1945-50. Minister of Health, 1951; Minister of Pensions, 1948-50; Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1945-7; Plymouth General, 1947-48. Became Britain's youngest professor when at the age of 28 he was appointed to the chair of Industrial Relations at Cardiff. Was also an Honorary Professor of Economics at Aston University, Liverpool, East Africa, and the Rhodesia in 1948.

McLeavy, Frank (Blunston East, 11, 277 maj.). M.P. since 1945, his lead was cut by over 8,000. Aged 52, former mayor of Bebbington, Cheshire. Road passenger transport owner, interested in Colonial affairs.

McNeill, The Rt. Hon. Hector (Greenock, 337, 478 maj.). M.R. since 1947. Secretary of State for Scotland, 1951-51; Minister of State, 1946-50; Parliamentary Secretary, Foreign Office, 1944-46. Aged 41, a former journalist, he visited East Africa and the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1945.

Newaker, The Rt. Hon. Philip John (Derby South, 10, 219 maj.). M.P. for this division since 1950 and for Derby 1936-50. Minister of Fuel and Power, 1950-51; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947-50; Air Minister, 1946-47; Minister of State, 1945-46. First Commandant of Friends' Ambulance Unit in World War I; at one time Dodge lecturer at Yale University and vice-principal of Ruskin College, Oxford. At the 1947 Peace Conference was principal assistant to Lord Cecil.

Palmer, John (Dunham, 30, 796 maj.). M.P. for this seat since 1939 and for Romford, 1935-45. Aged 42, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Dominion Office, 1945-46. Author of several books, was general secretary of the Fabian Society, 1939-45; governor of London School of Economics and member of Passfield team.

Pearson, Arthur (Pontypool, 10, 775 maj.). M.P. since 1938. Treasurer of the House of Commons since 1946. Served in the Welsh Guards in World War I. Visited East and Central Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1944.

Former Groundnut Chief

Plummer, Sir Leslie (Deptford, 13, 477 maj.), who enters Parliament for the first time as chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, in charge of the groundnut scheme, and of the Queensland British Food Corporation from 1947-50. Formerly assistant general manager and a member of the board of directors of Express Newspapers Ltd. He started his journalistic career with the *Daily Herald*. Knighted in 1949. Farra in East.

Prestor, William Thomas (Eccles, 13, 570 maj.). M.P. since 1945, his majority this time was 8,000. In 1945-46, aged 53, who was P.R.S. to Mr. Creoch Jones, when the latter was Colonial Secretary, and with whom he visited East Africa.

Purney, Commander H. (Kingston-upon-Hull East, 41, 524 maj.). M.P. since 1945. Was the first naval officer from the lower deck to become an M.P. Served for 30 years, for part of the time in operations in Somaliland.

Ridd, Thomas (Swindon, 5, 908 maj.). M.P. since 1945, his lead was reduced by over 2,000. Aged 59, from 1905-34 served in Ceylon Government. A past mayor of Colombo. In 1933, was appointed as special Commissioner to advise on financial position in the Seyshelles. Member of Palestine Partition Commission, 1938-39. A frequent participant in Imperial debates.

Rhodes, Horley (Ashton-under-Lyne, 1, 684 maj.). M.P. since 1945, he raised his majority by 760. Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, 1950-51. Aged 33, was managing director of a firm dealing with building research and acoustics. Served in World War I in infantry and R.A.F. Served D.C.M. and was a member of a Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa in 1948, and is particularly interested in the Sudan.

Sark, Julian (Litchfield and Tamworth, 2, 683 maj.). M.P. since 1950 and for Portsmouth Central, 1945-50. His

majority is down by 1,635. Aged 41, educated at Harefield and Le Corbome. From 1937 was employed by Dunlop Rubber Co. in India and East Africa. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1946-49. Great-grandson of William Hazlitt, the essayist.

Saunders, the Rev. Reginald (Leiston, 10, 165 maj.). M.P. 1925-31, and since 1935. Aged 60, is keenly interested in Colonial affairs. Vice-chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, chairman of the West-African Students' Union. Has travelled widely, and served on the Colonial Office Committee for the Welfare of Colonials in the U.K.

Sonckle, The Rt. Hon. Sir Frank (C. Neepseed, Sheffield, 18, 225 maj.). M.P. for that division since 1950, after he had been defeated in the new constituency of Bebbington, Cheshire. M.P. for West Birkenhead, 1945-50. Attorney General, 1951. Solicitor-General, 1945-50. Called to the bar in 1926, practising in London until 1940. Served during the 1920s with the Army in East Africa. A grandson of Lord Madox-Brown, the artist.

Ministers

Stokes, The Rt. Hon. Richard Raper (Inswich, 4, 236 maj.). M.P. for that seat since 1935. Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Materials, 1951; Minister of Works, 1950. Late chairman and managing director of Ransome and Rapier Ltd, a tractor company with extensive African interests. Served as a major in France in World War I, being awarded M.C. and Bar, and French Croix de Guerre.

Strachey, The Rt. Hon. John (Dunstable, 3, 306 maj.). M.P. for this division since 1945 and for Aston, Birmingham, 1936-41. His highest office was by nearly 2,400. War Minister, 1950-51; Minister of Food (and responsible for the rationing scheme), 1946-50. Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture, Aged 30. Son of a former editor of the *Financial Times*. Author of several books on economics.

Webb, The Rt. Hon. Maurice Bradford (Central, 2, 472 maj.). M.P. since 1946. Took office as Minister of Food after 1950 general election, taking over from Mr. Strachey responsibility for the groundnut scheme, until his was passed to the Colonial Secretary. Propaganda officer to the Labour Party, 1929-33. A former political correspondent of the *Daily Herald*.

Wedgwood Benn, The Hon. Anthony Neil (Bristol S.E., 14, 256 maj.). M.P. since November 1950. Aged 26, the son of Viscount Stansfeld. President of Oxford Union, 1947. Former Talks' Producer, B.B.C. Served in R.A.F. and Royal Navy in the recent war.

Wigg, George (Dudley, 9, 857 maj.). M.P. since 1945, his majority is down by 3,180. Aged 50, was a regular soldier from 1919-21, serving for part of the time in the Sudan. Rejoined in the recent war, being demobilized as Colonel. Often takes part in Colonial discussions. P.R.S. to Mr. Shipwell since 1945.

White, Mrs. Elaine Boyd (East-Eltham, 3, 379 maj.). M.P. since 1950. Aged 41, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones, former Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet. Former Parliamentary correspondent of *Manchester Evening News*, governor of British Bank Institute, Welsh News Parliamentary Correspondent, B.B.C., 1948-49. In the last Parliament she spoke regularly in the *Thameside* Chamber debates.

Williams, Ronald Wigan (Walsley, 10, 452 maj.). M.P. since 1948. Solicitor, aged 44, member of Commission of Inquiry Nigeria, 1949-50. Specially interested in Colonial labour relations.

LIBERALS

Davies, Clement, etc. (Montgomery, 7, 221 maj.), who has held this seat since 1929, increased his majority by 2,441. Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, he has declined Mr. Churchill's offer of a Ministerial post. He is a former director of Bever Bros. the Unilever, Ltd.

Morris, R. Hopkins (Llanfairrhys, 4, 67 maj.), who raised his majority from the narrow margin of 187, visited East Africa in 1948 with a Parliamentary delegation, and regularly participates in Colonial debates. Well known before the war as a London magistrate, he is a member of the Council of the University of Wales.

Book of Tropical West Africa (Vol. 4, 3). Dr. David Cameron (Oliver and Boyd, 50s.). This completes a work upon which the author has been engaged for 22 years. Many of the birds, etc. he has found in East and Central Africa as well as West Africa, and this final volume is an admirable series, consequently contains much of interest to many of our readers. The book contains 75 pages, 75 text figures and an index to the whole work arranged under both English and Latin names.



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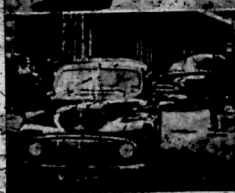
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Immigrants Suffering from T.B. a New Problem for S. Rhodesia

A survey of tuberculosis, largely due to immigration, has been included in the annual report on public health in Southern Rhodesia. It threatens to become the Colony's main health problem, says Dr. R. M. Morris, Secretary for Health. He writes:

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases requiring hospital treatment. Many are persons who have newly arrived in the Colony, having come on the advice of doctors in their native countries in the mistaken belief that the climate here is a sufficient reason for advocating the migration to high cases.

Whatever may have been the merits of such a survey a year ago, nowadays, with suitable housing facilities to obtain, the environmental conditions of many cases go far to stultify any climatic advantage.

Of a total of 131 European cases of pulmonary tuberculosis now under observation, 79 either arrived with the disease or developed it within two years of entry. The number of cases in new immigrants has risen sharply.

In view of the difficulties in hospital accommodation and of the reasonable housing for the patient and family on his discharge from hospital, it has been decided to insist that every person seeking to enter the Colony for permanent residence should produce a report by a radiologist that an X-ray of the chest taken not longer than three months before entry, showed no active pulmonary tuberculosis. This will be required of all persons over three years of age.

The average tobacco grower in Southern Rhodesia now has £3,000 less in the bank than he might reasonably have expected eight months ago, according to a survey of the Colony's poor tobacco season. Nevertheless, of the 2,528 farmers registered as growers last year, only 22 have so far definitely withdrawn. Drought on the crop by nearly one-third had reduced its market value from an estimated £21m. to £13m. Applications for registration have been received from 283 newcomers, mostly former farm managers and assistants.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A recent survey in the Belgian Congo estimated the African birth rate in the monogamous areas at 184 per 1,000, against 124 in polygamous districts.

A guide to the requirements of the marriage laws of each territory of the British Commonwealth has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 6s.

Northern Rhodesia has between 15,000 and 20,000 lepers, but institutions of accommodation for only 1,500. Dr. Ross Jones, a leprosy expert, recently visited the Territory.

The Leader of the Southern Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Agriculture, the Acting Financial Secretary and the Under-Secretary for Irrigation have visited Roseires to inspect the site for the proposed dam on the Blue Nile.

U.N.O. Mission Robbed

A suitcase containing official papers which was stolen in Dar es Salaam from a member of the United Nations mission to Tanganyika has been recovered in the bush near the wireless station. The case had been handed to a porter by one of the four secretaries, and was not seen again until it was found.

The mission steamer of the I.M.C.O. of Lake Nyasa, the CHAUNCEY MARRIS, has just celebrated her golden jubilee. Since she was launched in Central Africa on October 28, 1901, she has steamed upwards of 280,000 miles, and for 30 years under the command of Captain Bertram Haywood.

An Italian who knocked down an African woman at night and failed to stop has been sentenced in Uganda to two months' imprisonment, a fine of £15 for dangerous driving, and a further fine of the same amount for driving while not insured. He was released on bail pending the hearing of an appeal.

Sir Miles Thomas, president of the International Air Transport Association, and chairman of B.O.A.C., in an address to the annual convention of American travel agents in Paris predicted a widespread network of tourist-class air travel beginning with the Transatlantic and London-Johannesburg routes next year.

H.M.S. Kenya

H.M.S. MAURITIUS will shortly exchange her ship's company with the exception of certain officers, with that of H.M.S. KENYA at Simonstone. The KENYA's company, who have completed a normal period of foreign service, will return to Chatham in the MAURITIUS before Christmas. Their surface mail should therefore be addressed to H.M.S. MAURITIUS, c/o G.P.O., London.

William James Lockhart-Smith, formerly acting vice-president of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, who was recently arrested in connexion with charges of conspiracy and corruption, has appeared in the magistrate's court in Lambe, Nyasaland, for the preliminary inquiry into the allegations. Sattar Scranie, an Indian barrister charged with being involved in conspiracy, appeared with him. Both are on bail of £600.

The Arya Kumar Mahasabha, Baroda, announces that Mr. A. H. Galeucous, of Arusha and Tanganyika, contributed more than £2,500 to the funds of the institution which a party of girl students recently toured East Africa. It is stated that "streams of visitors from different parts of Africa" have recently visited the institution, among them being well-known men from Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Blantyre.



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Commercial Concern

...being expressed by Southern Rhodesia... for the 1953 Rhodes Centenary... immediate schemes for large expansion, and cannot cope even with present demands for accommodation. In Bulawayo the position is not so acute, there the Plaza Hotel is to be opened shortly, the Milton should be ready by June next, and extensions are being made to other hotels. Salisbury hotel manager said recently that price control was defeating new construction. Living costs have increased by over 100% since 1939, and the price for accommodation have increased by only 20%. The only profit we make is from the bars.

Industrial decentralisation in Southern Rhodesia was urged by Mr. B. D. Gubbins in his presidential address to the Federation of Regional Development Associations. Concentration of activities in Salisbury and Bulawayo was having a most detrimental effect upon the Colony's economy and aggravating the Native hotel position, he said. All the smaller centres of excellent facilities for the industrialist, and the Government could influence the choice of sites by so arranging railway rates that smaller centres would not be penalized.

Kenya Farm Averages

Acres of annual crops planted by European farmers in Kenya this year compared with last year are as follows: wheat, 29,574 (251,946); maize, 144,352 (149,278); barley, 24,408 (11,701); oats, 12,783 (19,327); linseed, 3,410 (5,573); and sunflower, 21,800 (16,685) acres. Early estimates show the average yields at just over five bags per acre of wheat, just under eight bags of maize, about five bags of barley, six of oats, two of linseed, and four of sunflower per acre.

The new prices for Native Coffee in Uganda are as follows: *robusta*, unhulled, 50 cents of a shilling per lb; hulled, 1s.; *arabica*, unhulled, 53 cents, hulled, 1.20s. The premium formerly paid for hulled *arabica* from Ankole, Kigezi, and Toro districts has ceased.

The members of the Mufuta town management board of Northern Rhodesia have withdrawn the resignations which they tendered during a controversy with the Government over the allocation of trading plots.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa has rejected by 10 votes to 3 a resolution to the effect that the existing personal allowances for income tax were inadequate.

Higher Rate for B.O.A.C.

An increased rate of payment by the Government Post Office to B.O.A.C. for the carriage of first class mail originating in the U.K. has now been agreed. It should add more than £1m. to the annual revenue.

The increase of 9.30s. in the price per 200 lb. bag of maize meal in Kenya is composed of 5.50s. in the purchase price of maize, 1.80s. for the higher price of sacks, and 2s. for miscellaneous charges.

Florists in Southern Rhodesia recently held a convention at which it was agreed to form a Rhodesian unit of what is known as the African Sterling Area of the International Florists' Association.

Resolutions to dispose of the assets of Sudan Silk Ltd. were unanimously adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the company last week.

Tenders for the erection of an Uganda Museum are invited by the town planner, Kampala. They must reach him by November 15.

African varieties of cotton rose in price at the beginning of this week by 4d. per lb. for delivery in December and onwards.

At the auctions in London last week 279 packages of African teas were sold at an average of 3s. 2d. per lb.

...of the Uganda Co. Ltd. has approved the scheme for a scrip bonus of one new share for each now held.

The National Bank of India opened a full-time branch in Masaka, Uganda, on Tuesday.

Dividends

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. report that profits for 1950 after meeting all charges, are up from about £15,000 to £21,000. The dividend has been increased from 20% to 30%. Net profits per ton have risen from £354 to £491.

Sherwoods Paints, Ltd., a company with a Tanganyika subsidiary, announce an interim dividend of 12½%. The total distribution last year was 75%. Mini Mine Plantations, Ltd. Final 37½%, making 50% for the year ended 1st 30, against 45%. Net profits £46,715 (£35,979). £28,400 (£19,000).

African Stores Report

...not profit of £20,993 for the year must be added £328 for tax. Taxation received £328 for the year. Depreciation on fixtures at £30,398, tax at £26,839, and creditors, etc. total at £83,325, machinery £300,588, including £15,766 in cash. 36 stores, four more than in the previous year.

The directors are Colonel Sir Ellis Robins (chairman) and Messrs. H. W. Foster, B. Leahman, L. Mear, L. T. Tracey, and P. Vafas. Messrs. A. W. Muir, E. B. Rouse, W. L. Smith, W. H. McChelind, and H. G. Mufty are alternate directors.

The third annual general meeting was held yesterday in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and was followed by an extraordinary general meeting to discuss proposals for borrowing a sum not exceeding the paid-up capital.

Kettles-Roy & Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

Head Office: NAIROBI
Kenya Colony

Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika-Territory

Represent First Class Manufacturers

Solely Correspondents: Messrs. Laurie & Co., Ltd.
Grounds Buildings, St. Mary's, London, E.C.2

THE
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
LIMITED

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

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

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

CONSERVATOR BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spiesmarkt, 62

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTHWEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

SYNTHETIC



SUNLIGHT

enamel

This paint dries with a hard gloss which makes it ideal for both domestic and industrial use. It is a fine decorative paint which provides a protective armour against general wear and atmospheric conditions.



International
Paints Ltd

Agents for East Africa and Rhodesia:
Messrs. R. S. Campbell & Co. (1950) Ltd.
P.O. Box 183, Mombasa, Kenya.
Messrs. G. Fountain Ltd., 20 John Avenue,
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-op.) Ltd.
Nairobi and branches.

BRIDGEVOR GARDENS HOUSE, BRIDCHURCH, WIMBORNE, ENGLAND

Minerals

Somaliland Mineral Survey
Prospects of Useful Discoveries

IN AN ARTICLE ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE Somaliland Protectorate Mr. J. A. Hunt writes in the current issue of *Colonyal Geology and Mineral Resources*.

Since 1938 some geological surveying has been carried out (1) by the Somaliland Oil Exploration Co. (Shell) between 1947 and 1950; and (2) by Messrs. J. A. Hunt, W. A. Macdonald, and G. Stock between 1939 and 1950, mostly in connexion with the General Survey (Economic Survey and Reconnaissance of the Somaliland Protectorate, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme B.44).

The work of the oil company, including some interpretation of aerial photographs, will ultimately be published but for the present much of the work is confidential.

Mr. Stock worked in the General Survey Department from 1946 to 1947 and as a geologist from 1947 to 1948. The former searched for minerals of economic value from the eastern boundary of the Protectorate, along the lowlands between the main scarp and the Gulf of Aden, as far as Hies.

The eastern part of this area is mineralized, but in place of the cassiterite found half a mile over the eastern boundary in Somalia, only galena, rutile, and barite were discovered. The area is, however, very mineralized and further search for minerals of economic value is recommended.

As the Protectorate is not rich, it is hoped, that some mineral of economic value may be found by surveying the potential mineral area along the Gulf of Aden coastal belt, and that therefore funds for a more detailed survey of the whole Protectorate may be available.

Company Progress Reports for September

At the end of 1950 tons of ore were treated in the September quarter for 7,750 oz. gold and 2,000 tons of ore, against 8,100 oz. for the June quarter.

At the end of 1950 tons of ore were treated in the September quarter from the milling of 31,690 tons of ore for a working profit of £3,977 against £5,374 in the June quarter.

In the September quarter at the Sunday mine 1,735 oz. gold were recovered from 6,000 tons of ore crushed for a working profit of £2,689. At the Bay Horse mine 2,183 tons of ore were treated for 754 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,841.

Uganda Oil

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA is to discontinue its prospecting for oil on the Semliki Flats, south of Lake Albert, where deposits have been known for many years. Geologist Mr. E. J. Mayall proposed leaving the area, but has been disappointed by the prospect of potential quantities of oil in the area. Further prospecting on a large scale would be hampered by the political situation, and the area is to be left to commercial interests. Dr. G. E. Kent, a geologist acting for the Shell and Anglo-Iranian groups, who has been making investigations in the northern frontier of Kenya, and the eastern frontier of the Province of South Uganda.

Prospecting Licence

The Bureau of prospecting licences recently issued in the following list of countries: Bolivia has pumped from an average of 20 to 50 tons a month in 125. Gold claims are fewer, but mineral water is of value being sought on an open contract. In Bolivia, used in making atomic weapons, is in particular demand, and prospectors are also looking for lithium, boron, calcium, barium, lead, silica, corundum, and asbestos.

Bank Deposits

Mr. J. M. Macdonald, a geologist of the British Ministry of Copper Affairs, writes in a report on the copper deposits of the world that the potential of the world's copper resources would have been of the greatest importance if the world had been started in an earlier period after the war.

E.C.A. and Rhodesia

A new agreement has been signed in which property in Rhodesia is to be transferred to the Government of the Republic of Rhodesia, and the Government of the Republic of Rhodesia is to be established.

Banking in Rhodesia

The Government of Rhodesia has announced that it is to be established in the Republic of Rhodesia, and the Government of the Republic of Rhodesia is to be established.

Company Meeting Report

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.
Captain Moring's Review

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED, was held on October 26, at Winchester House, London, E.C.2.

Captain A. H. MORING, ASSOCIATED CO. chairman of the company, presided. The chairman said (*injer alio*):

"Current assets total £99,701, against £90,871 for 1949, whilst current liabilities are £7,771, against £9,422. The gold on hand in cash at bank total £54,485, compared with £26,260 for the preceding year."

"The quantity of ore treated during the year was 22,165 tons, against 33,080 for 1949, an increase of 27.3% whereas the total expenditure amounted to £739,433, against £1,265,582, an increase of only 10%. The treatment expenditure shows an increase of £11,626 compared with the previous year, and the administration charges also are higher, having risen from £21,592 in 1949 to £28,844."

Development Work

"Development work has been carried out mainly on No. 3 footwall reef. This reef is well defined but unfortunately is not except at one or two points, carrying high values. This is most disappointing because unless new sources of ore supply can be found within a comparatively short space of time the reef cannot be very long-lived."

"Recently we have had the benefit of a visit by Dr. Huddleston, of the Kenya Geological Survey, who has suggested a diamond drill borehole to ascertain whether the solid diorite extends towards the western terminal shear, and the manager has been instructed to investigate this point in detail."

"The directors are of the opinion that the company should look for another property, and our consulting engineers have been so instructed. This matter has been pursued, and their representatives in East Africa, Mr. Robert Taylor, has been very active in this. Several gold mining propositions have been considered, but in all cases the purchase price asked has been much higher than the prospects appeared to justify."

"The Board has considered applying to the Government of Uganda for a special exclusive prospecting licence over an area of about 50 square miles in the South Kibizi district, extending to the border of the Belgian Congo."

Wolfram Deposits

"According to reports, the Belgians are operating a wolfram mine not far over the border, which is producing a substantial tonnage of ore, and there is every reason to believe that the area which has been suggested we might apply for is geologically favourable to the occurrence of wolfram deposits."

"After careful consideration the directors made an application for a special exclusive prospecting licence over this area, and we are awaiting the Uganda Government's decision. Should this application be granted, the directors recommend that the company should proceed in exploring the area."

"It is a feature of the wolfram deposits in this part of the world that initial production can be started with a minimum of cost, development work and be brought rapidly to the producing stage. Wolfram is in largest demand and contracts for the sale of the ore for several years ahead can be made."

"Another factor is that the present fixed price of gold and the constant rise in price do not make a gold mining proposition very attractive unless it was a high grade mine, and high grade mines are very hard to find."

The report and accounts were adopted.

...of the Company has been obtained, or has been issued in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Statute in that behalf, or must be distinctly ascertained that, in giving his consent, the Treasury does not take any objection to the proposed issue of any shares on the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in the prospectus.

...of this prospectus have been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and London. The Registrar has been satisfied by the Company of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation of the ordinary shares now offered for subscription.

The subscription lists will open in Nairobi and in London, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, November 6, 1951, and will close on the same day.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED

Incorporated in Kenya Colony and the Indian Companies' Acts 1882 to 1903

SHARE CAPITAL

300,000	in 300,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Shs. 20 each	300,000
1,800,000	in 1,800,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Shs. 20 each (The above issue rank <i>pari passu</i> .)	1,800,000
3,113,333	in 3,113,333 Ordinary Shares of Shs. 20 each	3,113,333
1,236,667	in 1,236,667 Unsubscribed Shares of Shs. 20 each	
86,500,000		85,213,333

There are no debentures or mortgages or loan capital outstanding.

ISSUE OF

1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Shs. 20 each at Shs. 32 Cts. 50 per Share in Kenya and 32s. 6d. per Share in the United Kingdom

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

The directors expect to pay an interim dividend before the end of the year on the existing ordinary shares of 3% actual less income tax. The new ordinary

shares will not participate in such interim dividend but will participate in any dividend which may be thereafter declared on the ordinary share capital of the company in respect of the year ending December 31, 1951; in all other respects they rank *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares of the company.

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

Dividends on the new ordinary shares of the company will be payable in Kenya to the shareholders on the London Register will receive a dividend in sterling. The currency of Kenya is linked to, and on a parity with sterling. Dividends on the new ordinary shares will be subject to deduction of Kenya income tax at the present rate

of deduction being 2s. in the £ for individuals and 3s. in the £ for companies. In addition, dividends in respect of shares on the London Register will be subject to deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the appropriate rates for individuals and companies respectively. There is no income tax in Kenya Colony or Tanganyika Territory.

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

	Shs. 20 (in Kenya)	£ 5. 0. 0. (in United Kingdom)
On application	£ 20 per share	5 0 0 per share
On allotment (including 5% premium)	15 00	11 00
On December 31, 1951 (including 5% premium)	12 50	9 00
	Shs. 32 50	£ 11 00

Applications must be for 50 shares or multiples thereof.

Payment in full may be made in sterling or other currency, but no interest will be allowed on any payment.

to be accompanied by an accompanying form and be sent with the application for registration, either:-

(1) IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS IN EAST AFRICA, to the branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika or Zanzibar, or;

(2) IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, to the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, 10 Clement's Lane, London.

E.C.A. or to any branch in London, to the Lloyd's Bank, Limited (Incorporated in England), 72 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or to any branch thereof.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from preference and ordinary shareholders of the company at date hereof if made on the special form provided.

Preferential consideration will also be given to applications received from members of the staff and from companies in Kenya and Tanganyika who give the prescribed notice in the application form.

Directors:

CHARLES MACGREGOR TAYLOR, M.C., Nairobi (chairman).

CLAUDE BIRKBECK WRIGHT ANDERSON, Nairobi (company secretary).

WILFRID CLARE HUNTER, C.B.E., Nairobi (company director).

ANGUS ALEXANDER SHARIE, A.S.A.A., Nairobi.

SIR GODFREY DEAN RHODES, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Nairobi (appointed by the Kenya Government).

ANDREW JAMES DON SMALL, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., Nairobi (deputy chairman and general manager).

REGINALD GILBERT VERNON, Nairobi (company director).

London Board of Directors:

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, 41a Hill Street, London, W.1 (chairman).

DONALD CHARLES BROOK, F.S.S., 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

KENNETH WILLIAM MURRAY PICKTHORN, 117, 118 & 119 Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.1.

SIR ROBERT RENNICK, Bart., K.B.E., Moor Place, Betchworth, Surrey (deputy chairman).

DOUGLAS SELBY-WARREN, Old Bridge House, Marlow, Bucks (stockbroker).

London Engineers and Agents:

BALFOUR BEATTY & CO. LIMITED, 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

London Transfer Office:

58-60, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Bankers:

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, London and Nairobi.

LOYD'S BANK LIMITED, 72 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Solicitors:

HAMILTON, HARRISON & MATHEWS, Nairobi (House, Nairobi).

SLAUGHTER AND MAY, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.3.

Bankers:

GAZENOVE, AKROYD & GREENWOOD & CO., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2, and the Stock Exchange, London.

JOHN STONE & CO., 22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and the Stock Exchange, London.

Auditors:

GILL & JOHNSON, 11, Abchurch Lane, Hardinge Street, Nairobi (Chartered Accountants and Incorporated Accountants).

HAYS, AKERS & HAYS, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4 (Chartered Accountants).

Secretary and Registered Office:

GEORGE CUTHBERT REED, F.R.E., A.C.I., Electricity House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

London Secretary:

HENRY CYRIL TRENOWETH, 66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.3.

The company was incorporated in Kenya on January 6, 1922, and supplies electricity to Nairobi, the seat of Government, to Mombasa, the principal port for both Kenya and Uganda, and to Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale and Malindi in Kenya. The company owns all the issued share capital of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited (the Tanganyika Company), which in turn owns 20% of the issued share capital of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited (the Dar es Salaam Company), the remainder of the issued capital of the latter company being held by the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

The company itself in Kenya, and through its subsidiaries in Tanganyika, generates and supplies electricity for all purposes under licences granted by the respective Governments. The licence in Kenya con-

tinues for a period commencing between 1965 and 1967, the main licences for the Nairobi area expiring in 1972. The local authorities may purchase the company's works (as defined in the Kenya Electric Power Ordinance) on the liquidation of these licences or during varying periods commencing from approximately eight years before the termination date, the price to be paid (subject to agreement) to be determined by arbitration on the basis of original cost less depreciation and obsolescence allowances pursuant to the provisions of the Electric Power Ordinance (CAP 174) of Kenya. The two licences owned in Tanganyika continue until 1951 (subject to a right of extension until 2006) and 2011 respectively. These two licences revert to the Government free of charge at the end of the licence period, with the right to the Government to purchase from 1951

capital expended less 1% per annum depreciation of permanent works and actual value at date of purchase in respect of plant and machinery. Maintenance charges prescribed in all the licences and the Kenya Electric Power Ordinance provide that five-sixths of any excess profits as therein defined shall be applied in reduction of price.

The present total installed capacity of the company's hydro-electric and thermal generating stations in the vicinity of Nairobi is 21,650 kW. The installation is in hand of an additional 7,630 kW. of thermal plant and 8,400 kW. of hydro-electric plant at Wanji for the Nairobi supply.

The Tanganyika company owns and operates a hydro-electric power station on the Pangani River with

The development of the company's undertakings, as indicated by the following table, showing the total number of units sold by the company and its subsidiaries:

Units	1948	1949	1950
1948	4,326,774	8,500,369	1,016,672
1949	42,714,607	72,342,876	198,200,000

The increase in the units sold during the last 3 years, as shown in the above table, does not fully reflect the results of the capital expenditure since 1948 to date, during which period the company has been extending its generating capacity and high and low tension distribution systems in the vicinity of Nairobi, and at Mombasa, the Pangani River area and Dar es Salaam.

The rapid expansion of development which is taking place in East Africa has resulted in a continually increasing demand for electricity, and the company is progressively extending

a present installed capacity of 12,500 kW. A further 5,000 kW. set in course of manufacture. This station supplies the majority of important sisal estates in that area and also gives a supplementary supply to Mombasa. The Dar es Salaam company owns and operates the main generating stations at Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Kilgoma, Moshi, Lindi, and Morogoro, with small hydro-electric stations at Mesha, Mbeya, and Iringa.

The chief consumers in Kenya and Tanganyika comprise Government Offices and installations, municipal authorities, railway and port authorities, local industries, such as sisal estates, meat canning, tea estates, coffee curing, flour milling, brewing, shoe manufacturers, cement grinding and other important industries, together with a large domestic load in Kenya.

Its operations in Kenya and Tanganyika in accordance with a comprehensive programme which is under constant review. Estimates of future demands prepared by the company (upon which the company's development programme is based) are approved in Kenya by the Electric Power Advisory Board, appointed by Government under the Kenya Electric Power Ordinance, and in Tanganyika by the appropriate Government departments.

The various extensions in supply upon which work is now in hand, are scheduled to come into operation progressively over the next few years. The initial stages have been financed out of the company's reserves including temporary advances made by the company amounting at the present time to approximately £60,000. The proceeds of the present issue will be applied in repayment of these advances and in favour of the capital financing of the extensions. Additional capital will be required by the company in this course to complete these works and for future developments.

The capital commitments outstanding as at December 31, 1950, as shown in the statement of assets and liabilities contained in the auditors' report below were £3,153,630. The corresponding figure in 1949 was approximately £2,475,476.

The following report has been received from the independent auditors, Messrs. Johnston, Napier, and Gairns, Harrow, Essex & Co., London, Chartered Accountants:

The Directors of EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, 100, Victoria Road, Hastings Street, Nairobi

We, the auditors of your company, have examined the profit and loss account of your company and of its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1950, as shown by the audited accounts, and the balance sheet, and we are of opinion that the profit and loss account of your company and of its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1950, as shown by the audited accounts, is correct.

Financial Year within the Year ended December 31	Profit or Loss at Group as shown below	Depreciation Charged in the Accounts	Net Profit after Income Tax
1941	162,551	94,612	67,939
1942	134,028	69,304	64,724
1943	210,817	62,883	147,934
1944	217,712	70,496	147,216
1945	229,086	62,598	166,488
1946	220,234	70,229	150,005
1947	271,120	80,139	190,981
1948	268,434	103,855	164,579
1949	469,782	103,855	365,927

The figure of profit for 1950 includes 15 months' trading of a subsidiary company and six months' trading of a newly formed subsidiary.

The adjusted profit as set out in column (2) are arrived at after eliminating the effect of losses attributable to the company's losses for the year ended June 30, 1947.

- (a) Allow charging for administration and general expenses, direct, less allowances from executive appointments (the latter two items amounting to £50 to an aggregate of £1,178), and depreciation on buildings and stores.
- (b) Surplus carried forward from previous years. The amount of this surplus is shown in column (3) and they aggregate over the 15 years periods the amount allowed by the East African Revenue Authorities for wear and tear allowances over the 15 year period.

Owing to the heavy capital expenditure of the last four years and the large initial allowances allowed thereon by the East African Revenue Authorities, the excess of the depreciation provided over wear and tear allowances in 1950 cover the total of such initial allowances by an amount of

approximately £390,000. The provision made in the 1950 accounts have been estimated on the basis of the 1948-1949 figures. In the consolidated accounts of December 31, 1948, 1949 and 1950, prepared to conform with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, motor vehicles, furniture, etc., previously included in current assets, are now shown in fixed assets in order to provide the figures for 1949, 1950 and 1950 on a comparable basis. In their above table, the depreciation included has been charged on the carrying of the figures as shown in column (2) as was done for the previous years.

After eliminating the provision of profits and the subsidiary company's losses attributable to the increase of outside shareholders and making such other adjustments as appear to be necessary, the following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of your company based on the audited consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 1950, and the audited consolidated balance sheet of your subsidiary and of its subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies combined (wherever the audited consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1950).

FIXED ASSETS	Group Total	£	s	d
Land, buildings, transmission lines, plant and machinery at net book amount at December 31, 1947, less depreciation provided thereon, less provision for depreciation.		22,110,498	13,553,630	
Note: These are capital commitments outstanding not included in the above, amounting to				
Motor vehicles, furniture, etc., at net book amount at December 31, 1947, less depreciation				
Subsidiary Companies				
Shareholdings of post-war investments written off				
Amounts owing by subsidiary companies				
		1,296,616		
		24,299,383		103,794

£1373,313
325,203

£2,998,616
£4,299,383

£1,039,000

Sundry creditors and accrued charges United Kingdom tax deducted from dividends paid to U.K. shareholders East African taxation accrued Final dividend (2054) on ordinary shares of the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.	867,855 100,000 14,333 <hr/> £1,066,188	1,077,421 150,387 32,770 2,500 694,683 <hr/> £1,957,763
Less: Interest payable to shareholders of the Virginiana Government		51,107 <hr/> £1,906,656
NET TANGIBLE ASSETS OF PARENT COMPANY NET TANGIBLE ASSETS OF GROUP attributable to the shareholders of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited of which there are held the net proceeds of the proceeds of the sale of mining expenses, estimated at (254,000)	65,146,847 <hr/> £65,146,847	1,496,538 5,546,744 <hr/> £7,043,282

We further certify that, with regard to the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, no accounts have been made up for any period subsequent to December 31, 1950. The profits of the company for the 10 years ended December 31, 1950, after charging all current expenses and providing for depreciation of fixed assets but before charging income tax and the dividends paid on each class of shares, were as follows:

Year ended 31st December	Paid of the East African Power & Lighting	Preference Shares of Sh. 20 each		DIVIDENDS		Issued	Rate	Gross Amount	Ordinary Shares of Sh. 20 each		Issued	Rate	Gross Amount	DIVIDENDS	Gross Amount
		Issued	%	Gross Amount	%				Gross Amount						
1941	38,341	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	104,418	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	94,758	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	112,863	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	136,088	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	157,619	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	173,703	300,000	7	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	182,910	300,000	7	21,000	800,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	241,530	300,000	7	21,000	1,800,000	7	(a) 35,666	2,113,333	7	(c) 117,933	1,400,000	7	140,933	174,599	174,599
1950	275,820	300,000	7	21,000	1,800,000	7	372,000	2,113,333	7	140,933	1,400,000	7	140,933	240,933	240,933

- (a) Capital increased during the year by issue of 357,083 ordinary shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for an interim dividend of 11% and a final dividend of 4%.
- (b) Capital increased during the year by issue of 800,000 4% preference shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for a final dividend.
- (c) Capital increased during the year by issue of 1,800,000 4% preference shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for dividends from the date of allotment and due date of payment and 1,400,000 ordinary shares of Sh. 20 each which ranked for a final dividend of 7%.

WATSON, GILL & JOHNSON
 Chartered Accountants and Incorporated Accountants
 HAYS, BARRIS & HAYS
 Chartered Accountants

The gross receipts from sales of electricity by the group for the eight months to August 31, 1951, substantially exceed those for the corresponding period in 1950. The demand for electricity continues to increase in the business areas of supply in Kenya and Uganda, and in the Nairobi area, where supply is derived from the Nairobi Hydro-Electricity Scheme, which since its completion in 1947 has provided a steady and increasing supply of electricity. In addition, the use of oil for power in the Nairobi area, together with increases in the cost of fuel, oil and other operating costs, has temporarily retarded the normal expansion of the non-business area undertakings. The Directors have accordingly obtained the consent of the Governor in Council to the payment, from January 1, 1951, of interest on the capital expended on certain major works now in course of construction at a maximum rate of five per cent per annum.

The Directors are of opinion that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profits of the group on the basis set out in column (4) of the auditors' report, and including amounts of £45,000 in 1951 and £60,000 in 1952, estimated for interest payable out of capital during construction, should

Year 1951	Year 1952
£343,000	£446,000
On the basis of the 7% dividend on the ordinary shares, which has been the annual rate paid since 1929, the gross dividend entitlements in respect of the whole of the share capital (including the present issue) would amount to:—	
Year 1951	Year 1952
£280,933	£310,933

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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

PREFERENTIAL AND VOTING RIGHTS

In respect of dividends, capital and voting attached to the ordinary shares of the company are as follows:—

The cumulative preference shares of the company rank *pari passu* in all respects and entitle the holders to receive out of the profits which the directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividend or satisfaction of a special dividend on the amount of 20% or credits as paid up thereon at the rate of 7% per annum and 4% per annum respectively, and on a winding-up to be paid all arrears of preference dividend, whether earned or declared or not, down to the commencement of the winding-up, and to be repaid in priority to the ordinary shares the amount paid up or credited as paid up thereon with interest at the rate of 7% per annum and 4% per annum respectively from the commencement of such winding-up until actually paid, but do not confer any other rights in the profits or assets of the company.

The ordinary shares confer the right to the balance of the available profits and assets after satisfaction of the rights of the preference shares of the company and of the preference shares having preferential or special rights. Every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every ordinary share and one vote for every ten preference shares held by him provided always that if any dividend on the preference shares shall be in arrears and have remained wholly or partly unpaid for more than six months after the date on which the same ought to have been paid, every holder of preference shares shall on a poll be entitled to one vote for every preference share held by him.

ISSUE OF FURTHER PREFERENCE SHARES

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

An ordinary resolution passed on November 21, 1950, authorized capital of the company was increased to £6,500,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 additional undenominated shares of Shs. 20 each to be issued either as ordinary shares or as preference shares in accordance with Article 10 (b) of the Articles of Association as the directors shall determine, and to rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing ordinary or preference shares of the company may be. By resolution of the board of directors passed on October 19, 1951, 2,000,000 of the undenominated shares of Shs. 20 in the capital of the company were designated for issue as ordinary shares.

Under Contract No. 2, below Power Securities Corporation, Limited, has agreed to underwrite this issue for a commission of 7 1/2% per share, which includes an underwriting commission of 1 1/2% per share, and a 6% underwriting commission of 6d per share. The company will also pay all the other expenses of the issue, estimated at £24,250, including a fee of £166, to Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., in consideration of their services in arranging the issue and in preparing and distributing on behalf of the company in the United Kingdom all necessary documents, including allotment letters.

The present issue is conditional upon permission to deal in and quotation for the shares being granted by the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, not later than November 9, 1951. Money paid in respect of applications from members of the public and underwriters will be returned if such permission and quotation are not granted by that date, and in the meantime will be retained in a separate account.

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, is necessary to raise by the present issue for the purposes referred to in paragraph 5, Part I of the Third Schedule to the Companies Ordinance (C.A.P. 228), and in paragraph 5, Part I of the fourth schedule to the U.K. Companies Act, 1947, is £1,625,000, made up as follows:—(i) Amount payable under Contract No. 2 below for total underwriting commission £14,250 and fee of £1,166; (ii) Other expenses of this issue £20,000; (iii) Money borrowed for capital development in Kenya and Tanganyika approximately £250,000; (iv) £819,500 to balance of the issue to be applied in capital development as mentioned above. Save as aforesaid no sums are required to be provided out of the proceeds of this issue in respect of the purchase price of any other property purchased or to be purchased or for the repayment of moneys borrowed by, or for working capital of the company, and no amounts are to be provided otherwise than out of the proceeds of this issue for the purposes referred to in paragraph 5, Part I of the third schedule to the Companies Ordinance (C.A.P. 228), and in paragraph 4 of Part I of the Fourth

Schedule to the Companies Act, 1947. No shares or debentures are to be issued. There are no founders or management preferred shares.

On October 19, 1949, the company issued 1,000,000 cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each at the price of 100% per share in Kenya and 20s. per share in the United Kingdom and 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each at the price of 100% per share in Kenya and 20s. per share in the United Kingdom, all of which were subscribed and all paid up in full. A commission of 30d per unit of preference and 6d per ordinary share was paid for consideration for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for these shares.

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

The Articles of Association of the company provide that the directors may raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum for the purposes of the company provided that no sums so raised, borrowed or secured, shall be without the sanction of a general meeting except the agreed nominal amount of the issued capital for the time being of the company, such sanction to include the sanction of any subsidiary or other committee of the company, the terms of any company to be raised or borrowed or secured.

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

The indentures and contracts have been entered into and are as follows:—

1. Dated October 10, 1949, between the company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, being the underwriting contract in connection with the above mentioned issue of 2,000,000 of cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each and 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each.

2. Dated October 22, 1951, between the company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, being the contract referred to above.

3. Dated January 1, 1950, between the company and Messrs. Lochead, Moore & Co., Ltd., being the contract for the purchase of 100% of the issued share capital of Lochead, Moore & Co., Ltd.

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

Mr. William Shearer is the chairman and managing director of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, and chairman of Balfour Beatty & Co., Limited. Mr. Robert Kenwick, B.A., is a director of Power Securities Corporation, Limited. Mr. Donald C. Brook is a director of Balfour, Beatty & Co., Limited.

The company has its registered place of business in Great Britain at 55, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

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

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—Incorporated in Tanganyika on November 22, 1931. Issued share capital of 710,000 shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, wholly owned by the company. The Tanganyika company generates the supplies electricity within an area of 75 miles north of the Pangani Falls Hydro-Electric Generating Station.

Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—Incorporated in Tanganyika on July 11, 1931. Issued share capital of 156,500 shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, divided into 41,500 7% non-cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, and 95,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid. The Tanganyika company owns 41,500 of the said preference shares and 70,000 of the said ordinary shares. The Dar es Salaam company supplies electricity to Dar es Salaam and other centres in Tanganyika.

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

Lochead, Moore & Co., Ltd.—Incorporated in Kenya on February 14, 1950, as electrical contractors. Issued share capital of 20,000 shares of 5s. each, 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, and 20,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each, fully paid, all wholly owned by the company.

The directors and severally accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information and statements in this prospectus and declare that to the best of their knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement in the prospectus misleading, and that they have made all reasonable enquiries to ascertain the existence of any such other facts.

Allotment letters, which may be split once partly paid and once fully paid, will be deliverable up to and including

...they will not be accepted... shall be registered in the... and hereafter will only be trans-
ferable by the ordinary form.

...be ready for delivery in exchange for fully paid allotment letters on and after February 25, 1952.

A brokerage of 1 1/2% per share will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications bearing the stamp of a broker, banker or other approved agent.

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

The directors of the company, Messrs. Gill & Johnson and

Messrs. Hays, Alers & Hays, have given and have not withdrawn their express consent to the inclusion in this prospectus of their report in the above form and context.

Copies of the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, of the above-mentioned contracts and auditors' report of the audited accounts of the company for the years ended December 31, 1949 and 1950, together with a written statement by the company's auditors setting out the adjustments made in their reports on this profile of the company and giving the reasons therefor, may be inspected at the Registrar's Office of the company in Nairobi or at the office of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4, during usual business hours for a period of 14 days from the date of publication of this prospectus.

Copies of this prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the registered office of the company, from the brokers and bankers of the company or from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4, November 1, 1951.

BROKER OR BANKER APPLICANTS HERE.

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(LONDON REGISTER)

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AT SHS. 100. PER SHARE

FORM OF APPLICATION

APPLICATIONS MUST BE FOR 50 SHARES OR MULTIPLES OF 50.

To the Local Directors

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your bankers a deposit of ... being ... per share payable on application for ... ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each, I/we hereby apply for and request you to allot to me/us that number of such shares of your company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept such shares for any less number that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance due from me/us on any such shares allotted to me/us, upon the terms of the company's prospectus dated November 1, 1951, and subject for the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, and I/we hereby authorize you to place my/our name(s) on the London Register of members of the company in respect of the shares so allotted, and to send an allotment letter in respect thereof by post at my/our risk to the first address below written.

IMPORTANT - To comply with the provisions of the Exchange Control Act, 1947 the Applicant(s) must make the declaration contained in the following paragraph, or if unable to do so must satisfy usual paragraphs, and consult his/her bankers in order to have the appropriate declaration and certificate completed. No application will be considered unless this condition is fulfilled.

I/We hereby declare that I am not/no one of us is resident outside the scheduled territories for shall I/we are acquiring the shares as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

Dated this ... day of ... 1951

Usual Signature

Used Signature

Surname

Surname

Christian Name(s) in full

Christian Name(s) in full

IN BLOCK LETTERS

Address (in full)

Address (in full)

IN BLOCK LETTERS

Occupation or Description

Occupation or Description

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

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

...shall be held in trust for the benefit of the company... the Standard Bank of Kenya Limited, 40 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, or at the branch of the bank in London or in Kenya Bank, Limited (Kenya Branches), 10 Colindale Avenue, London, E.C.7, or any other branch.

A company's shares are not to be taken by an unauthorised person who must obtain the company's consent... shall be held in trust for the benefit of the company... the Standard Bank of Kenya Limited, 40 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, or at the branch of the bank in London or in Kenya Bank, Limited (Kenya Branches), 10 Colindale Avenue, London, E.C.7, or any other branch.

The scheduled territories of British Commonwealth (except Canada), the Irish Republic, British Trust Territories, British Dependencies and Protectorates, the Republic of Ireland, and the Republics of Liberia and Sierra Leone. The scheduled territories of the Republic of South Africa are those of the Republic of South Africa (excluding) 1 to be amended.

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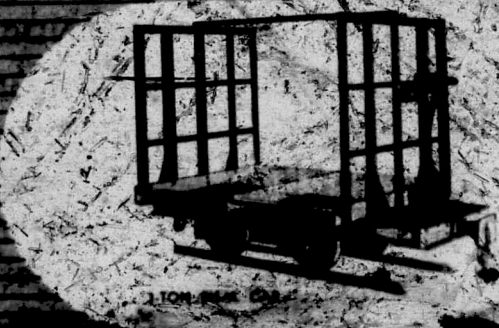
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