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Nyasaland Celebrates Diamond Jubilee

Northern Rhodesian Delegation Commissioner's Evening Party

MAJOR H. K. MOORE, Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, gave a cocktail party at the Savoy Hotel the other evening for the Northern Rhodesian delegation and came to London for discussions at the Colonial Office. The members of the delegation were Sir Gibson, the Governor, and Messrs. Welesky, G. B. Beckett, D. L. Yamba, and P. S. ... Those present were the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. M. Woodhouse, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Roger Mason, Commissioner for East Africa, Sir Howard Egan, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir Edward Wilshaw, Prince Yurka Galtzine, and Messrs. A. Barnes, J. S. Bryan, A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. R. P. Bush, A. A. Cohen, A. A. Davies, M.L.C., A. D. Dodd, Parker, M.P., J. A. Gray, S. Hudson, F. S. ... Lambert, Mr. G. Lockhart, P. P. ... L. Pooley, R. L. Peam, G. P. Savers, H. Starsmore, S. S. Taylor, and D. Williams.

Migration

PROPOSALS FOR THE MASS IMMIGRATION of European peasants into Southern Rhodesia, were sharply criticized recently by Brigadier A. Skeen, of the Eastern District Landowners' Association. "These immigrants, powerfully influenced by Communist and Fascist regimes, would eventually drift to the towns," he said, "and demand political rights. Our politics would then become something like those of a Central American republic. Trained and untrained artisans, here ostensibly for the purpose of farming, would gradually drift to their respective trades and offer their labour cheaply, thus causing a glut in the building and engineering trades. It would ruin the economic structure of the Colony."

Canon Robert and Dr. Mary Gibbons

Powerful Influence for Good in Tanganyika

AMONG THE LEADERS said to Canon Robert and Dr. Mary Gibbons before they left Tanganyika was one in the Legislature by the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, who professed their partnership which has been such a powerful influence for good of happiness to so many people. He continues:

"I have been much struck when traveling round the territory to meet our Mijaki boys. They are really distinguishable because they have the Gibbons hallmark which means that they are self-motivated, self-disciplined and approach their daily problems with a sense of seriousness, responsibility and dignity. There can be no question that St. Andrew's College stands very high indeed among similar institutions in Africa and that this has been made possible by the work of the Gibbons."

Twenty Years in Legislature

Dr. Mary Gibbons combines a dynamic personality with scientific knowledge, ardent sympathy and human sympathy and understanding. It is a remarkable tribute to her work that many Africans still travel hundreds of miles, often on foot, to receive medical aid from Mijaki.

"Apart from their main work which was the very backbone of our life, they have both participated in public duties. Canon Gibbons has been a member of this Council continuously since 1931, and for nearly 12 years he has represented African interests on Executive Council. In a materialistic age and working on public bodies which had to deal with material concerns, he has not only brought his counsel, but has given our deliberations on a higher plane and by his transparent sincerity he has gained the respect and affection not only of those who call themselves Christians, but of members of all the different races and religions which make up our community."

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PERSONALIA

MR. R. PATRICK, Director of Education in Kenya, has retired.

MR. E. G. COUPERUS is vice-consul for the Netherlands in Kampala.

MR. E. STIVEN, Administrator General in Zanzibar, is in the country on leave.

MR. and MRS. C. HANDLEY BIRD left London by air yesterday to fly back to Uganda.

M. DEQUIN, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, is to visit the Belgian Congo in July and August.

MR. F. LIVINGSTONE DIGGONS has returned from Nairobi. He is staying in Sevenoaks, Kent.

SENIOR CHIEF NDAI KIRANIA, M.B.E., of the Fort Hall district of Kenya, has resigned effective June 1st.

MR. J. MACINTYRE, M.P., has been appointed a member of the Dairy Industry Control Board of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JUSTICE PEARSON is acting as Chief Justice of the Cape Colony during the absence on leave of Sir DAVID EDWARDS.

MAJOR ALBERT KEYSER, leader of the European elected members in Kenya, has arrived in London for medical treatment.

MR. I. FROST has arrived in Kenya from the Ministry of Labour to assist in finding employment for redundant O.F.C. employees.

DR. WILSON RAE is representing the Colonial Office at the Fourth World Health Assembly, which opened in Geneva on Monday.

MR. T. S. PAGE has been reappointed Speaker of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council for a further period of 30 months.

MR. G. H. BEATON, who has retired from the post of Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya, was chairman of the new Civil Advisory Board.

MR. GERALD STEPHEN WADE, of Bulawayo, has passed the preliminary examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

MR. MICHAEL BLEUNDEL has been appointed Director of Ind. Coop. and Allsop, Ltd., a brewing concern with substantial interests in East Africa.

DR. J. F. PHILLIPS, chief medical adviser in Tanganyika to the Overseas Food Corporation, is due in London in a few days for a visit of several weeks.

AIR MARSHAL SIR BASIL EMBRY, who has been appointed air officer commanding-in-chief, Fighter Command, recently visited East and Central Africa.

CHIEF INSPECTOR H. H. KING, M.P., has retired after 21 years' service with the Northern Rhodesia Police, and calls for this country with Mrs. KINGSHOTT tomorrow.

MR. F. B. STEPHENS, manager in Zanzibar of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., has been transferred to Ascension Island. The Zanzibar appointment is now held by Mr. HUGH BRON.

Mrs. HARRY FRANKLIN, new Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia, broadcast in last Friday's B.B.C. programme to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on a recent visit to Egypt.

PRINCE MERKUTEN, Duke of Harrar, second son of the Emperor of Ethiopia, has arrived in London by air for a private visit to the Festival of Britain, accompanied by the DUCHESS OF HARRAR.

LADY CLAUDE HAMILTON has presented a perpetual challenge cup for the best pedigree country-bred dairy show-born bull to be exhibited at future shows of the Kenya Agricultural Society of Kenya.

MISS NORAH WALTERS gave an amusing talk in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on her life in London, where she shares a flat with Miss JILL BROWSE, also from Kenya.

Mrs. ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and Major-General THE EARL OF ATHLONE, have sailed for this country from Cape Town in the WINGHESTER CASTLE after their visit to Southern Rhodesia and the Union.

MRS. LORNE WINGATE, widow of Major-General Orde Wingate, has left London for Ethiopia at the invitation of the Emperor to attend the inauguration of the newly completed building of the General Wingate Secondary School.

MR. H. S. PALMER, since 1937 a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Nigeria, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1927, and was at one time in the Ministry of Health.

MR. D. A. R. KEMP, a former director of the City Library School in London, has been appointed librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, following the retirement of Mr. B. BARTON ECKHART after 20 years' service.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. FOWKES has resigned the presidency of the Kenya Electors' Union on his appointment as chairman of the Kenya Land Authority. Until the elections in June, vice-presidents will carry on the work of the Union.

MR. J. C. GARDINER, who has arrived in the Sudan to investigate the present system of marketing gum arabic, is a London chartered accountant who took part in an inquiry into the organization of the cotton industry in England.

Last week we announced the arrival in London of the KABUSA and NABIGERERA of Buganda. From June 3 to 11 they will be the official guests of H.M. Government. Part of their luggage was stolen in Kampala just before their departure.

CAPTAIN THELMA BIRLE SMITH, R.N. (RETD.), who has been appointed chief of staff to Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, Commander-in-Chief, Northern Europe, was at one time during the recent war chief of staff to the Senior British Naval Officer in the Middle East.

MR. H. G. STURTJON, acting assistant Government printer in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed assistant Government printer in Kenya and will go to Nairobi at the end of June. He has spent the last 15 years in Northern Rhodesia. He is a keen musician.

LADY LEAD and MR. E. C. PHILLIPS have been appointed by the Government of Tanganyika, and Mrs. T. O. PIKE and MESSRS. I. C. W. BAYLESS, Z. M. EUSTACE, and MAJOR S. J. DU TOIT by the Member for Social Services, to the new European Education Authority.

DR. G. H. BUCHS, who has been awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, was a member of the Cambridge geological expedition of 1930 to the East African Lakes, and of the Lake Rudolf expedition four years later and the Lake Rukwa expedition of 1937.

Among those recently elected to honorary fellowship of the Imperial College of Science and Technology are MR. ROBERT ADAMS, past president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy; SIR IAN MORRIS HELLBRON, past professor of organic chemistry at the Imperial College from 1933 to 1949; and MR. EDWARD DUFFIELD McDEMOTT, past president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

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CHIEF KIMELI WENO LOKIT, of the West Suk district of Kenya who secured the arrest of an African wanted by the police for participation in the disturbance caused by Lukas Kipkech, has been awarded the Victoria Medal.

MR. HENRY RENAULT DEAKHANI, formerly of the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika, and Miss JOSE HORRBY, only daughter of Mr. H. B. HORRBY, former Director of Veterinary Services in the Territory, and Miss HORRBY, now farming near Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in Worcester, South Africa. The bride was given away by Mr. A. W. VERTY. At one time a provincial commissioner in Tanganyika.

MR. J. K. CHURLEY, Director of Research and Specialist Services, has retired after 30 years' service with the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. He was previously chief entomologist. A tribute to his work against the tsetse fly was paid at a recent Imperial presentation, when Mr. J. M. M. ... of Agriculture, said that his achievements were respected throughout Africa, and that his efforts had resulted in the reclamation of some 10,000 square miles of territory.

At last week's annual general meeting in London, the Kenya Church Aid Association decided to change its name to Kenya Church Association. The Bishop of MOMBASA was elected president, and the Rev. R. S. HEYWOOD, a former minister of Mombasa, was elected vice-president. Mr. H. R. TATE, having resigned the office of hon. treasurer, Mrs. BOYER accepted the dual office of hon. secretary-treasurer. The other members of the committee are: MESSRS. H. CANTRELL and F. CRITTENDEN.

MR. JOHN BASIL HOBSON, K.C., Solicitor General in Kenya since 1947, has been appointed Attorney General in Nyasaland. Born in 1905, he was educated at Sherborne and started practice as a solicitor in 1929. Six years later he entered the Colonial Service in Trinidad. Called to the bar in 1938, he was transferred to Uganda as Crown counsel in the following year. On the outbreak of war Mr. Hobson was seconded for military service in the K. A. R., and was from 1941 to 1944 a judge advocate on the General Staff.

MAJOR CLARENCE BUXTON will arrive in England by air from Kenya in a few days. A son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and served in France throughout the 1914-18 war, being awarded the Military Cross and four times mentioned in despatches. On demobilization he joined the Colonial Service in Kenya. During about 10 years ago, he now farms at Liguru. He rowed for Eton and Cambridge, and is president this year of both the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya and of the Arts and Crafts Association of the Colony.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS recruited by the Gold Coast Government for one year of 18 to 24 months in the first instance. Initial salary (including overseas pay) according to age and experience in scale £720 to £870 per year. In addition temporary allowance of 20% of basic salary is at present payable. Gratuity of £25 for each completed period of three months' service payable on cessation of employment.

Quota allowances £60. Free passages. Liberal leave of 30 days. Candidates should have a college or national diploma or equivalent of engineering or other practical experience in market gardening or mechanized farming.

Apply as one by letter stating age, full names in block letters and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 3, Milkbank, London, S.W.1 quoting M.7492 on separate sheet and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration.

Obituary

Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brice

MR. HAROLD RALPH RUGGLES-BRICE, who has died at Maseru, Morogoro, at the age of 60, was educated at Winchester College and the Royal School of Mines, and had been a settler in Tanganyika for the past 31 years.

He went to South Africa in 1913, and served with the Imperial Forces in the campaign in South West Africa and later in Flanders, where he was wounded. Later he transferred to the Royal Engineers, as a reserve member of the King's African Rifles, he served with that regiment in the Ethiopian campaign of the Second World War.

He was a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1926 to 1931, was chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce from 1923 to 1926, and at different times had been chairman of the Planters' Association of the Central Line of Tanganyika, and of the Rubber Association and Ginneries Association in Tanganyika.

He is survived by Mrs. Ruggles-Brice, m.a.e., and a daughter, Mrs. Aletia Walker.

Dr. F. K. Kleine

DR. FRIEDRICH KARL KLEINE, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 81, was well known throughout East and Central Africa for his work on tropical diseases of man and beast. At one time an assistant in Berlin to the late Robert Koch, discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, who gave his name to the East Coast fever parasite, Kleine went with him to Rhodesia in 1903, and three years later turned his attention to the fever in dogs and the study of sleeping sickness, which was to occupy most of the rest of his life. After two years' work he identified the tsetse fly as the host of trypanosome diseases, and after the 1914-18 war he conducted experiments in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. On that expedition he was accompanied by Miss Hanae Gademann, air assistant at the Robert Koch Institute, whom he later married. Before his retirement to South Africa in 1947 he investigated problems relating to trypanosomiasis in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as German delegate on the League of Nations International Commission on Human Sleeping Sickness. Later he became president of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, where he worked on relapsing fever, rinderpest, and foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. J. H. Tennent

MR. JAMES HALL TENNENT, C.B.E., K.C.S.I., who went to East Africa in 1927 and thereafter practised in Nakuru, has died in that town at the age of 71. After graduating at Edinburgh University, he served for 16 years under the late Professor Alexis Thomson, and then spent seven years in the Malayan Medical Service, after which he obtained his fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. After settling in Kenya he became a member of the Nakuru Municipal Board and chairman of its works and health committee, and rendered long and devoted service to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital. More than once he was elected president of the local golf club.

MR. JOHN PAUL FERBER, who has died in South Africa in his 75th year, spent half his life in Southern Rhodesia, where he was at one time secretary of the first underground mine at Belukwe. Later he owned the Engineering Supply Co. in Gwelo. A well-known tennis player, he was a singles champion of Matieland and played for his country against visiting international teams, including the All-England team.

Survey of Raw Cotton Prospects

World Production and Consumption

AN INTERESTING PRELIMINARY SURVEY of world production and consumption of cotton is given by Mr. Dudley Windel in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

On the basis of the latest available statistical information, the indicated world production of commercial raw cotton during the 1950-51 season at 26,310,000 bales shows a decrease of about 10% as compared with the previous season's total. The reduction is due entirely to a 6m. bale drop in the U.S.A. harvest, other crops in the world increasing in the aggregate by approximately 2m. bales. The carry-over from 1949-50 was 16,665,000 bales, making a total supply of 42,975,000 bales.

Larger yields were realized in several northern hemisphere countries, principally Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Syria, but harvests in the United States and Egypt were well below expectations. Increases in the African cotton-growing countries in the aggregate was little changed.

The principal contributors to world production were the U.S.A., Russia, India, China, 1m., China, 1m., Egypt, 1m., and Brazil, 1m. bales. British East Africa is shown at 300,000 bales, the Sudan at 200,000, and the Belgian Congo at 250,000.

Extensions in the Gezira

Extensions of irrigation in the Gezira and Sudan have secured an estimated increase of 10% in the 1950-51 cotton plantings, and under average growing conditions the harvest should be correspondingly larger.

In 1950-51, Senegal cotton acreage is reported to be slightly below the 1949-50 area of 1,628,518 acres. Excessively dry weather in the late autumn retarded the harvest prospects, and a production of only about 300,000 bales is now generally expected.

Heavy attacks of bollworm adversely affected the 1950 Tanganyika crop, and estimates of the yield had been revised downwards to around 45,000 bales.

Belgian Congo output for 1950-51 is put at 240,000 bales, or slightly more than the 1949-50 output.

Largely owing to world-wide rearmament programmes, world consumption of commercial raw cotton this season promises to show a sizable increase on the 41,915,000 bales estimated to have been consumed last season.

The sharp decline in world production this season, coinciding with the great expansion in demand, has resulted in a spectacular advance in the general level of world cotton prices, to the highest recorded during the present century.

A substantial increase in 1951-52 world production is suggested. In the United States all acreage restrictions have been removed, and it is hoped to plant at least 27m. in next spring, an area which should normally produce 7m. bales. Abnormally high prices are also likely to stimulate further acreage increases in other cotton-growing countries.

Since cotton crops are vulnerable to the vagaries of weather and the incidence of pests and diseases, predictions of production are always liable to go sadly awry. Nevertheless, it is considered reasonable to look forward to a 1951-52 world crop fully adequate to satisfy even the present expanded world needs, especially as production of rayon and other synthetic fibres is annually establishing new high records.

East African Tea Production

MOST FAVOURABLY SITUATED of all tea producers are those operating in East Africa, said the *Financial Times* in a recent leading article, which continued:

"In view of the restricted amount of land available for new planting of tea in British East Africa, fears in Ceylon and India about the effects of African tea competition appear exaggerated. There is no doubt an important local market for East African tea, and in East Africa the longer-term outlook for consumption of inexpensive tea is highly promising."

The more recent entrants into East African tea production are still hindered by a scarcity of suitable tea land, caused by the ban on export from Ceylon and India, a prohibition dictated by fears of future competition, but by how a number of established East African growers have their own seed gardens, and in general the difficulty of being overdone.

The world statistical position of tea appears sound, for any increase in output over the next two years is likely to be matched by an easing of restrictions on U.K. absorption. In the long term there is scope for substantial gains in world consumption.

Northern Rhodesia's Mountain Trade

Visible Balance almost Doubled

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S favourable visible trade balance in 1950 reached the record figure of over £22 millions, almost double the amount for the previous year. Imports rose hardly to a total of over £26.4m. (£21.1m.), while exports increased at an even faster rate, totalling nearly £50m., a gain of 52% within a year.

A marked feature of the export trade was the substantial increase in shipments of blister copper to the German Federal Republic and the United States. In the case of the latter the total rose by nearly £6m. to the record of £10,000,000, the German Federal Republic took copper valued at £2.1m., compared with a mere £116,000 in 1949.

The total value of domestic exports to British countries rose by more than £7m. to upwards of £34.7m., although the Empire's share of the total trade declined appreciably from 73.6% to 63.6%. The U.K. maintained her position as Northern Rhodesia's best customer, her purchases mainly of copper amounting to nearly £24m.

Tobacco Exports £1m.

Consignments to South Africa rose from nearly £3m. to £4m. Good worth £467,000, as against £327,000 in 1949, were sent to Southern Rhodesia, this figure excluding unmanufactured tobacco sent for sale on the auction floors in Southern Rhodesia and subsequently re-exported. Tobacco exports from Northern Rhodesia last year were just over £1m., a rise of nearly £250,000.

Imports from British countries increased from just over £13m. to nearly £20m., representing 86% of the total. The main purchases from the U.K. were machinery (nearly £3.1m.), cotton, textile goods (over £900,000), and motor vehicles (£575,000).

Although imports from Southern Rhodesia advanced in value from nearly £3m. in 1949 to £3.1m. last year, her share in the trade declined slightly from 14.1% to 12.7%. Establishment of a wheat milling industry in Northern Rhodesia was responsible for a marked decrease in imports of wheat flour from Southern Rhodesia (£15,000, compared with £20,000).

The United States remains the principal foreign source of opium and opium goods to the value of just under £3m. Since recovering from the depression in the early thirties, Northern Rhodesia's trade has expanded rapidly. In 1939 imports totalled only £2.1m. and exports £10.1m.

Unbalanced Agricultural System

TOBACCO PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia increased in volume by nearly 200% in the period 1939-49, states the latest annual report of the Colony's Division of Agriculture and Lands, which describes tobacco as now claiming a disproportionate large share of scarce agricultural resources. It employs 70% of the Native labour force among 10 farming. "The present contribution of the tobacco industry to our national economy is overwhelming, but at the same time the crop is a vulnerable one, and the unbalance which is being created at a time of unstable political conditions constitutes a great risk to the country which cannot be ignored." Stressing the urgent necessity for an organized system of marketing of agricultural products, the report adds: "A pattern of alternative crops and shortages is to the disadvantage of both the producer and the consumer, and destroys the mutual confidence which is necessary to build up and to ensure stable supplies of food and necessities."

A mounted section is to be formed by the Northern Rhodesia Police. Horses are being trained for Lunsdale by Assistant-Inspector R. Armstrong, whose father was head trainer at an Epsom stable, and by Assistant-Inspector E. D. Williams, who formerly owned a riding school near Wolverhampton.

Southern Rhodesia's National Parks Tourist Traffic Now Colony's Fourth Industry

VISITORS to the national parks in Southern Rhodesia last year numbered 4,025 (57% from the Colony, 27% from the Union, and 16% from other countries), compared with 2,751 in 1949.

The annual report of the National Parks Advisory Board lists the following areas recommended for parks: Chibwa, some 450,000 acres, including the Chipinda Pools and Tsodi River Gorge; Dambo, a portion of 20,000 acres, including the gorge of the Umsungesi river; Sebube, 750,000 acres for a special shooting reserve. As from 1st June this year rest camps in the Wanje Game Reserve will sell non-perishable foodstuffs to visitors and hire out crockery, cutlery, and cooking utensils.

The report reveals that more than 250 applications were received for the post of director. Mr. J. S. Vasey, for 26 years a member of the Indian Forest Service in Burma, was appointed. The staff of 10 means for the administration of some 35,000 square miles is described as inadequate, and the report concludes that the tourist traffic already ranks as the colony's fourth most important revenue point; therefore, therefore every justification for the board's pleas for sympathetic and generous treatment when estimates are under consideration.

"I pay tribute to the way in which the Government has prepared its 10-year plan, which envisages the expenditure of millions of francs on the development of the plan for roads, great expansion of harbours, airfields, and roads, the development of electricity, transport, and the increase of generation of electricity." Mr. Arthur Southey, Secretary for the East African Trade Association, the British Chamber of Commerce in Beira.

Trade Unions in the Sudan Wise Leadership Wanted

COMMENTING on claims made by the Director of Economics and Trade in the Sudan, that in 10 years commercial men would be thanking the Government for establishing trade-union legislation, and that the labour regulations in the country were more advanced than those anywhere else in the Middle East, the *Sudan Herald*, under Budapest editorship, wrote in a leading article:

"It is true that Mr. Dixon may be right. But at the moment few commercial men will find it easy to agree with his first point. Most of them feel that the trade union legislation in the Sudan is perhaps rather more advanced than the country can stand in existing conditions. Indeed, it seems that the very Government which is priding itself on its trade union legislation is now unable to control the lusty infamy it has brought to life.

Recent events and statements of certain labour leaders suggest that the workers' movement is being or has fallen under the influence quite foreign to the traditions of the Sudan, and aimed against the future good of the country. We believe that this is a gross act of injustice taken by the authorities to create an evil does not come to the workers and authorities from labour laws could no doubt with the same justice be applied to the workers who are not for their benefit nor for the good of the country. Workers need a lead from the right quarters.

Let the Government, the Labour Office, the Trade Unions, and the employers' leaders give the workers the lead. In much less than 10 years they will receive the material not only of commercial men and the general public but of the workers themselves."

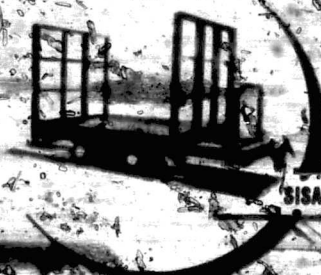
Nairobi Chamber of Commerce

THE NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has protested against the Government empowering the Price Commission to ask for balance sheets from businesses for the purpose of his study of the cost of living. Mr. A. Harris, president, pressed for an inquiry into the Kenya Milk Commission which he described as a forerunner of the nationalization of agriculture in the Colony, but Mr. A. C. Ward, executive officer of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, opposed the proposal since it had been a long time in the making and the commission was alleged to have failed to do its work. Mr. Harris considered it premature to review something which was not yet seriously at work. Mr. A. P. Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry, dismissed Mr. Harris's remark about the nationalization of agriculture as "the worst thing I have ever heard in my life." Mr. D. O. Oskine, the president, stressing the importance of the new airport project at Embakasi, suggested that the City Council should vote £100,000 to fund the cost. Mr. Harris, mayor of Nairobi, thought the Council might take the present airport at Eastleigh if terms were favourable, but doubted if it would meet a shortfall of £100,000 for an airport over which it would have little or no control.

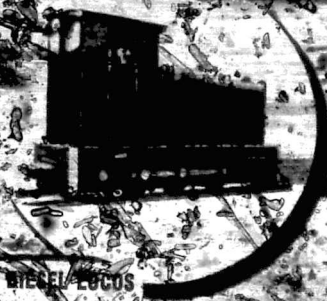
Future of Condominium

IN THE NORTHERN SUDAN, says the *East African Broadsheet* published in London by Messrs. J. O. Treat and Co., Ltd., estimates of the continuance of the condominium vary from five to 25 years. "There is reason to believe that very few responsible Mahdist leaders will declare their willingness to accept self-government for the northern Sudan only. Such an announcement would be widely welcomed, because the Nilotic tribes of the south would insist to the utmost control by the north. The Mahdist Party are sufficiently realistic in their outlook to realize that the government of the southern Sudan would impose on their inexperienced shoulders burdens to which they might not prove equal. Another example of this good sense is their insistence on their need for British advisers in all departments of Government for some years to come."





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Parliament

Criticism of the C.D.C. Management

Co-Operation between Colonial Powers

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. NIGEL FISHER (Cons.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he proposed to take following the criticisms of the former management which have been made in the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "Matters of management are the responsibility of the corporation, who are, as the report indicates, overhauling their organization with a view to the elimination of the shortcomings of which admission is made."

Mr. FISHER: "If the Minister accepts responsibility for the veracity of this report, which I think he does, does he not consider that some of the facts revealed in it reflect very seriously on the mismanagement of public funds by the former chairman? Does the Minister propose to take any action?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I have referred the hon. member to the report itself, which contains proposals for the reorganization of the corporation. This is a subject which cannot be discussed by question and answer. Presumably we shall at some future date have the opportunity of discussing it in the House."

Responsibilities of Directors

Mr. WALTER FLETCHER: "Does not the Minister realize that the responsibility was not only that of the chairman but of the directors, and does he propose making any changes in the board, for whose appointment he is responsible?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "That is another question."

Mr. PHILIPS PRICE (Lab.) asked what consultations had taken place with France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal during the past five years with regard to development co-operation for the provision of adequate information and co-operation for the responsibilities and policies of Colonial Powers, and whether in view of the need for further action of that kind, the Colonial Secretary would recognize the desirability of initiating an early conference on the subject.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Contact have been established between officials of our Colonial information services and those of France and Belgium, and there is useful liaison and a regular exchange of material between public relations departments in various territories. The provision of information about its policies is essentially a matter for individual action by each country concerned."

"I doubt whether a conference on this subject would be useful. In other fields, such as economic, social, and technical matters generally, there is great scope for co-operation between the Colonial Powers in furthering the interests of the peoples for whom they are responsible. Machinery exists for close collaboration in such matters, for example, the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara."

Mr. A. T. LLOYD-BOSCH (Cons.) "Would it not have been of great value if a question in these terms had come from the Labour side five years ago, before the dissolution of the Dutch Empire in the East?"

Schools in Nyasaland

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS said in reply to Mr. C. J. Alport (Cons.) the numbers of school teachers and pupils in Government assisted schools in Nyasaland were respectively 3,300 and 257 in 1930, 3,210 and 60,817 in 1940, and 3,208 and 85,403 in 1950. No figures are available for unassisted schools in 1930 and 1940, but in 1950 there were 4,250 teachers and 134,946 pupils. Government expenditure on education was £14,180 in 1930, £25,487 in 1940, and £209,000 in 1950. These figures include capital expenditure which amounted in 1950 to £63,000.

Mr. J. NANKS (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would make a statement on the accommodation facilities arranged for Colonel Poindexter of the United States Public Service in Nairobi last December after he had attended the World Health Congress in Kampala; and why he was treated differently from his colleagues.

Mr. C. CROOK: "Dr. Poindexter attended the malaria conference last year as an observer on behalf of the United States Government and I have no information about the arrangements for his accommodation in Nairobi. If my hon. friend would care to let me have the evidence on which his question is based, I will gladly look into the matter."

Mr. J. GRIMOND (Lib.) asked in which Colonies the Governor had power to deport without trial or appeal. Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The Colonial Territories in which the Governor of High Commissioner has power to deport from the Territory without judicial process are Gibraltar, Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and the British Solomon Islands."

Co-Ordination of African Transport

Mr. J. MORRISON (Cons.) asked what progress was being made with the international plan to co-ordinate African transport south of the Sahara.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I take it that the question refers to the recommendations on transport in Central and Southern Africa made at the conference held in Johannesburg in November last. Since then further international discussions have shown that it is not possible at the present time to secure agreement for the establishment of a Standing Transport Organization for Central and Southern Africa. It has been proposed however, to maintain a small secretariat to prepare the way for a further conference to be held in about two years."

Mr. P. W. MALLALIE (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that British Council hostels for university students in Manchester and Leeds were to be closed as an economy measure, and whether in view of the difficulties for Colonial students which were likely to result, he would make funds available to the Council for the purpose of maintaining those hostels.

Mr. K. YOUNGER: "I would refer the hon. member to the reply given on April 13 by the Colonial Secretary."

Mr. MALLALIE: "Is the Minister not aware that that reply still leaves the Colonial students concerned in considerable difficulty and the danger of real embarrassment? Would it not be possible to reserve the original decision?"

Mr. YOUNGER: "I think there may be a slight misunderstanding as far as the Colonial students are concerned. Money is available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and the Colonial Secretary explained the other day that alternative arrangements can be made for the use of the fund satisfactorily to the students themselves."

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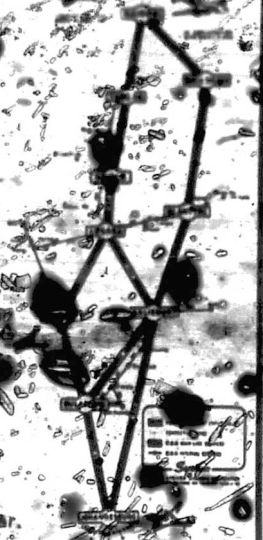
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Hides and Skins Industry Need For Quality Standards

THE VALUE of the East African trade in hides and skins is emphasized in the report for 1950 of the Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau of the East Africa High Commission, which reveals that in 1949 the export value of those commodities was exceeded only by that of cotton, sisal, and coffee. For 1950 sales totalled £4,063,163, the highest figure since 1938. The Bureau of Trade and Purchasing Agreements, established in 1942 for bulk buying of exportable hides, terminated at the end of April 1950.

In spite of the many criticisms levelled at export control arrangements, the report continues, exporters realized the value of collective action, and, when the exporters groups were dissolved, voluntarily formed a Hides and Skins Exporters' Association on the basis of which all licensed exporters became members.

A cess in Kenya, a duty in Uganda, and a cess and tax in Tanganyika were levied in 1949 and 1950, and rates have been twice revised.

Export incentives were operating with different degrees of technical efficiency in East Africa during the year under review. The report notes that the local shoemakers are not concerned with a tradition of craftsmanship or good quality, so that the most important factor governing sales is the quantity of local production has therefore declined to a point at which the East African Tanners' Association is demanding the introduction of minimum quality standards for leather.

United Party's Confidence

THERE WAS NO REASON to suppose that the United Party had lost the confidence of the colony, said Sir Geoffrey Huggins at a recent meeting of the party's central executive in Salisbury. He did not point out which did not spring from causes due to foreign exchange, but arose from the trouble in Korea and teaming and stockpiling, with resultant scarcities and high prices. There were also signs of smaller incomes, a Social policy, and of the effects of the drought. The Prime Minister said that it would be foolish to suppose that difficulties depress people unduly.

Lake Victoria Fisheries

TRAINING STAFF and installing semi-permanent recording stations at strategic places round the lake shore was the chief occupation of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service in 1950. Investigations in the lake revealed that the fish catch per net averages only 19 days in the Kavirato Gulf, against about 20 at the beginning of the century. "It may be that the gulf is being grossly overfished with 5-inch nets, of which there are 20 per square mile in daily use," says the report.

Letter to the Editor

African or Pseudo-European?

Fabian Attitude Criticized

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR, Did not Mr. E. W. Barltrop in his address to the Royal Society of Arts on "Labour Problems in Africa" speak with two voices, that of his own experience and observation and that of his Fabian master? To the Central African employer this plea to cut trade unions at all costs on the African is crazy.

It is part of the paralytic mentality which dishonours the African's potentiality by treating him persistently as an embryo European. It sees beyond the imagination of the Fabian attempt to allow the African to develop his own traditions, his own forms of social and economic life. No, he must be forced into the dreary strait-jacket of the Welfare State. Fundamental questions are never asked: what training and opportunities are the jobs of such wise and great men as Albert Schweitzer to be ignored?

Take higher education. Is it really, and to bring thousands of African students to Great Britain and turn them into pseudo-Europeans? Should not leather colleges for scientists be established in Africa where those bases of civilization, the arts and crafts, skills of all kinds, should form the staple curriculum? Long before the African is given a machine tool, an internal combustion engine should he not be taught the use of hand tools rather than the shop-handled hand saw, small axe? Employers should establish training courses in skills on their own estates. The African is potentially a good craftsman, but he seldom gives a chance.

The curriculum of Makerere seems to bear very little relation to African experience. A autumnal entertaining five Kenya chiefs at my farm in Dorset and tried to tell them the story of the Welfare State from early British times, with repeated reference to analogous conditions in the various States. "But this is true history, exclaimed my African guests, "and what were you taught in Makerere?" I asked. "We were taught 19th century British political history."

In Nyasaland, where I am trying to work out forms of co-operation between European and African types of agriculture, one of the chief deterrents to labour is the lack of consumer goods. Some trading companies seem to have come to the end of their usefulness. Their shops are either empty or full of dead stock, and Nyasaland is the dinner of all African countries as regards clothing. Surely the sale of consumer goods should be a lively business in educative statesmanship. Through it the tastes and habits of millions may be moulded. The display of goods require wisdom and taste.

Nothing, however, is spoiling the African more than money. To give really nourishing food, good clothing materials, and better houses (suited to African social and climatic conditions) is rather reward than cash, which the African, even less than his European to trade-unionist, knows how to spend wisely. But such suggestions are anathema to the single-track Fabian mentality which can think only in terms of money.

Our whole attitude towards African education warped by unsound assumptions based on our own mistakes. Must Africa be dragged into the same suburban misery and dullness as the British Welfare State?

Yours faithfully,

Dorset

ROSE GARDNER

An article on the same subject will appear in Rhodesia on Tuesday.

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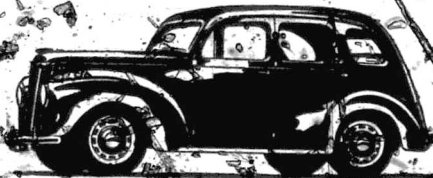
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NEWS - ITEMS IN BRIEF

Plans have been considered for a new trade school in Harar, in the Somali and Protectorates.

Postal services from East Africa to the Egyptian-occupied areas of Palestine have been restored.

Small-scale experiments in artificial stimulation of rain are to be made in the Gezira area of the Sudan.

One infantry battalion of the Ethiopian Army has arrived in Korea under the command of Colonel Tebedde Gabre.

An appeal for £4,000 has been launched by the Women's Service League of Tanganyika for an expansion of its work.

A regular twice-weekly air service between Entebbe and the airport near Kileleshwa, Uganda, has been initiated by East African Airways.

Thanks to a recently discovered drug, most of the leprosy cases at the camp at Kakamega, Kenya, will be cured. More than 50 have already been discharged.

Colours for Overseas

Throughout the period of the Festival of Britain the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. will provide special facilities for Colonial visitors to give their impressions.

Following attacks on members of a United States communications unit in Britain, the State Department has requested Great Britain the administering Power, to suppress banditry.

Land contingents from a Commonwealth countries serving as part of the United Nations Forces in Korea are to be linked together to form the First (Commonwealth) Division, United Nations Forces.

The recruitment situation for the East Africa Medical Service, the 1950 reports of which has just reached London, is serious, the shortage amounting to three-quarters of its staff, and the 25% now serving were recruited locally.

Education Loans

Interest-free loans are offered by the Williamson Education Fund in Tanganyika for the education of children of pure European descent belonging to the Territory. Preference is given to those who propose to study science at universities or similar institutions.

Tanganyika has been included in the yellow fever endemic area at the request of the Government, though no case of yellow fever has ever been recorded in the Territory. An outbreak is not considered likely, and the step has been taken for reasons of administrative and public confidence only, since Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo are already included in the endemic area.

Forty-three rolling stock units were placed in service by East African Railways during 1950; they comprised 18 water tank waggons, two crocodile well waggons, and 23 covered goods waggons. A further 10 units arrived in East Africa, including 55 low-sided wagons, 50 cattle waggons, and 21 water tank waggons.

The financial statement of the Church Missionary Society for the year ended March 31, 1951, discloses an excess of expenditure over income of £51,397, which has been met by a transfer of £40,995/6 from the legacy fund, £10,402 from the general fund. Expenditure for the year was reduced by more than £30,000.

In the annual report for 1950 of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, the director emphasizes that the conception of a regional research organization is a novel one in British Colonial history. Sectional reports cover plant pathology, forestry, systematic botany, plant physiology, the clove research scheme, fertilizer schemes, soil chemistry, statistical animal husbandry, termite research, and ecological training.

Kenya took third place in the Colonial small-bore aperture sight competition organized by the National Small-bore Rifle Association, with a score of 1,663, against Jamaica's 1,583, and 1,578 by the Falkland Islands. In the Open sight section the Colony came first with 1,516 among six competitors. The small-bore Bi-ley will be held from June 30 to July 7, this year. Particulars may be had from the secretary, 4/5 Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Gordon Memorial College

Mr. L. C. WITCHER, principal of Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, said recently that a Bill would shortly be introduced into the Legislative Assembly to combine the college with the Khartoum Medical School in a university college on lines which should ensure its rapid and smooth development towards full university status. Professors in agriculture, civil engineering, veterinary science, physics, and geology would be appointed in the summer, and chairs in other departments would be established if funds could be found.

European Health

Dr. A. D. CHARTERS, who has been practising in Nakuru, Kenya, since 1932, has contributed an article to the *East African Medical Journal* on the effect of climate on the health of Europeans in the Kenya Highlands. He concludes that cases of hypertension, gall-bladder diseases, nasal sinus infection, and typhoid fever are more frequent in Kenya than in the U.K., while psychoses, disseminated sclerosis, pernicious anaemia, rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, rheumatoid arthritis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis are more prevalent in this country.

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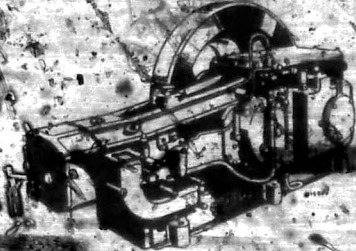
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Uganda Company Report

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £159,324 in the year ended August 31 last, compared with £95,095 in the previous year, after deducting depreciation expenditure on temporary buildings, administration expenses and tax. Taxation absorbs £63,910, £2,500 is allocated to development, £10,000 to development, £28,113 to general reserves and £2,993 is carried forward, leaving the net profits of the parent company at £22,802 against a loss of £921 in the previous year, leaving a balance of £1,881 to be carried forward, against £4,014 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £185,625 in ordinary shares of 40s each. Capital reserves stand at £137,130, revenue reserves at £63,039, reserve for future taxation at £12,400, and current liabilities at £577,276. Fixed assets are valued at £101,357, investments at £302,062, and current assets at £577,177, including £8,475 in cash.

The report states that the above department again surpassed its previous record in turnover, and that its output has exceeded those of any competitor. Uganda Company (Cotton), Ltd., gives 13,327,416 bales of cotton out of a total Protectorate crop of 340,000 bales. East African Tea Estates, Ltd., produced a record crop of 1,000,000 lb. A record profit by the coffee unit of Uganda Estates, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. C. J. Holland Martin (chairman), Major General John Buckley, Mr. G. A. J. Buxton, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. J. F. Eccles, and Mr. W. W. Higgins. Sir Theodore Chambers, who has served on the board since 1932, for nearly 14 years as chairman, does not offer himself for re-election. The secretary is Mr. C. L. Steiner, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, Uganda.

The 48th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on May 31.

"Government must find some effective means of countering the propaganda of well-disposed persons. The attempt to counteract by official bulletins the results of the circulation of rumours and false statements is by no means successful, and in many instances the publication by Government of refutations of incorrect statements is regarded by the people as just another Government lie."—Mr. C. L. Steiner, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, Uganda.

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Mining

Rhodesian Corporation, Limited

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., earned a profit of £32,632 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £24,453 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £8,173 profit from sale of farms and £4,301 transferred from general reserves. Taxation absorbs £4,437, and the balance of £81,342 brought in is allocated to depreciation and investments.

The issued capital is £1,406,667 in 5s units. Revenue reserves stand at £4,697, and current liabilities at £48,133. Fixed assets are valued at £263,901, and plant, staffs at £46,352, mining claims and options at £8,602, 16 tonship at £209,308, quoted investments at £39,332 (market value £399,848), unquoted investments at £75,627, and current assets at £276,200 (including £2,850 in cash).

At the fired mine, where ore reserves are estimated at 28,710 tons averaging 35 dwt. over 35 inches, 10,110 oz. of gold were recovered during the year. Trial crushing at the Redwing mine yielded 193 oz. of gold from 867 tons of ore ore reserves appear at 39,400 tons, averaging 4.3 dwt. over 29 inches. The company has agreed the right to purchase an interest in the mine to open the Pickle mine.

Land in Southern Rhodesia totaled 70,775 acres, realizing a profit of £28,751, and leaving a balance of 71,180 acres.

The directors are Messrs. C. Walker (chairman, alternate), H. R. Marshall, F. R. Piers (vice-chairman, alternate), V. Whitehead, R. C. Bromhead, J. G. Pain, Major General W. W. Richards (alternate), W. J. C. Richards, Lord Walsingham (alternate), J. Burns, and F. L. Wigley.

The 25th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on June 18, at which proposals for a capital reduction of 1s. 8d. per share will be made.

Rhodesia-Katanga Report

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., report a profit of £87 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with a loss of £734 in the previous year. The debit balance transferred to the balance sheet is £623.

The issued capital is £1,187,416 in 5s shares. Current liabilities stand at £1,011,000, and fixed assets are valued at £674,967 and current assets at £1,252, including £1,195 in cash and quoted investments which comprise 401,75 shares of 40s. each of Kenton Gold Mines Ltd. and 126,000 shares of 5s. each of Unwax Minerals Ltd. £237,040 (market value of £82,422).

The American mining company has decided not to take an interest in the Katanga mine and the company is trying to obtain a loan for a deep drifting programme.

The directors are Sir Cecil Alexander (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Holland, and Messrs. C. A. Selway, N. C. Selway, and G. C. Hutchinson (managing director). The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 17.

Kagera Mines, Limited

KAGERA MINES LTD., earned a profit of £17,951 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £5,088 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,883, and dividends on the preference shares for five years to June 30, 1948, require £14,987, leaving a balance of £2,267 to be carried forward, against £180 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £100,043 in ordinary shares and £9,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares, both of 5s denomination. Reserves stand at £5,150 and current liabilities at £3,637. Fixed assets are valued at £2,245, and current assets at £175,722, including British government securities at £76,619, and quoted investments at £4,748, and £10,342 in cash.

Productions for the year amounted to 144.5 tons of tin concentrates, 1 ton of columbite ore, and 1441 oz. crude gold. Ore reserves are estimated at 200 tons of tin-oxide.

The directors are Messrs. A. M. A. Wynans (chairman), M. E. Jaques, F. St. J. North, C. J. Ehdert, and A. E. Spejer (managing director).

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in Brussels on June 4.

Rhodesian Mineral Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral output last year was valued at the record figure of £48,702,141, which was more than £25m in excess of the 1949 total.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. earned a profit of £16,578 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £2,721 in the previous year. London expenses absorbed 911 and depreciation £2,317. The profit of £2,000 is written off the development account and a balance of £2,430 is carried to the balance-sheet, reducing the debit balance in the profit and loss account to £26,229. Fibre produced during the year was valued at £48,578, compared with £46,480 in 1949.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £1. Current liabilities are £4,080. Fixed assets appear at £183,150, development at £28,391, and other expenses at £2,468, and current assets at £19,843, including £3,188 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. Thomas D. (chairman), Cooper, A. Hornby, A. P. Harman, and J. H. Harman Jones (managing director). The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 31.

Copperbelt Strike

ALL MINING AND MILLING OPERATIONS in Northern Rhodesia were brought to a standstill on Monday when members of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union (which represents the white mining and engineering employees) failed to report for duty. The union had given warning that members would stay away from work because the companies would not accept its views in regard to a paid holiday. That another day's paid holiday each year should be given was recommended by the Government commission which reported on the 40-hour-week proposal. That was accepted by the Chamber of Mines which insisted that the normal day should be settled by the companies, the union insisted that officials and Salaried Staff Association. The union insisted, however, that the day should be Monday of this week, and took strict action to enforce that decision.

Kilembe Mine

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, considers that there is some doubt whether an extension of the railway line from Kampala to the site of the Kilembe mine in western Uganda would be economic for some time to come. A representative of E.C.A. had expressed himself as interested in the project. An important report on the investigator's work at the mine is due almost immediately.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery—16,932 tons of coal and 2,783 tons of coke were sold in April.

Sherwood Starr—2,015 tons of ore were milled in April for a working profit of £1,721.

Cam & Motor—20,000 tons of ore were treated in April for a working profit of £23,765.

Kentana—3,106 oz. of gold were recovered at the Genta mine in April from 20,000 tons of ore milled.

Wankie Colliery—A working profit of £1,509 was earned in April from the crushing of 6,700 tons of ore.

Rhodeston Brokers, Hill—Output for April was 1,200 tons of lead, 1,500 tons of zinc, and 405 tons of fused uranium.

London & Rhodesia—Rickstone mine development in April: No. 2 shaft sunk to 309 ft., 4th level crosscut to No. 2 shaft position advanced 100 ft., No. 2 shaft pilot rise advanced 26 ft., W. lode main drive W. advanced 109 ft., averaging 4 cwt. over 47 in. Main drive E. advanced 40 ft., averaging 4 cwt. over 49 in.

Rosterman—2,958 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter for 678 oz. of gold and an estimated working loss of £1,337, and 6,700 tons of coal were recovered in the second quarter last year from 22,330 tons of ore treated, for a working surplus of £2,467. The comparative figures for the half of 1950 were:

Bushveld—3,402 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter from 28,500 tons of ore crushed. The working loss was £1,638. Efforts to improve the supply of African labour were partly successful, but not improved, and the strictest economy in working costs was imposed. Continuation of operations may have to be suspended at short notice.

Motopa—A working profit of £11,800 was earned in the March quarter by the recovery of 6,855 oz. of gold from 200,200 tons of ore treated. Underground Native labour position improved, but supply is still inadequate. Development 4,749 ft. of road on stage 1 of 40 ft. per day, 120 ft., averaging 3 cwt. over 75 ft. Ore reserves on December 31 estimated at 51,000 tons at 3 cwt. per ton, with a reserve of 123 ft.

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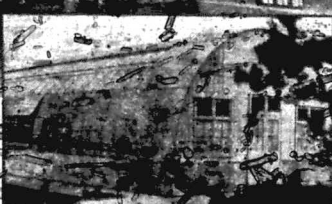
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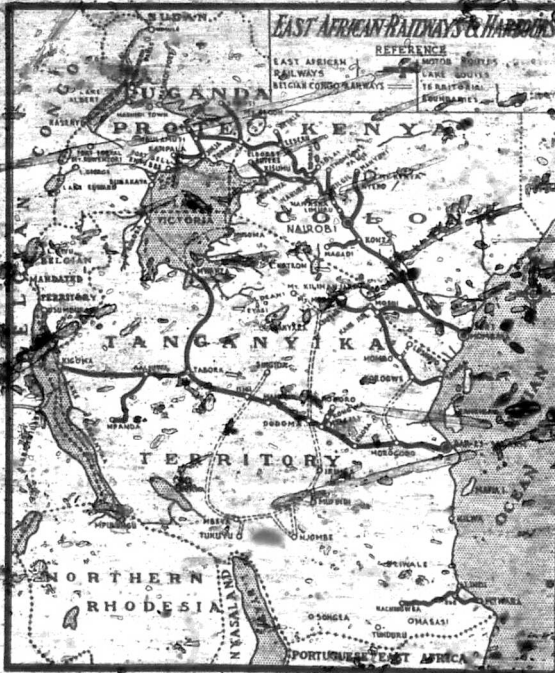
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NYASALAND which on Tuesday celebrated its diamond jubilee as a Protectorate of the British Crown, owes as much to the gallant pioneering of British missionaries as any territory in Africa, not even

Diamond Jubilee Of Nyasaland.

expanding Uganda, and the stamp of the Church of Scotland and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa is still strong upon the land. It was not by the settled policy of an imperialistic Government in the United Kingdom, but by the bold enterprise of a few devoted missionaries and like-minded traders, many of them Scots, that what was then vaguely known as British Central Africa was brought sixty years ago formally within the sphere of British interests, with the consent and desire of the chiefs and people, to quote the official proclamation which has this week been read again outside every town. Arab slave raiders and slave-traders were still active in the lake when Britain took measures to promote that combination of Christianity and commerce which Livingstone had to be essential to the salvation of Africa, and not until those merchants of men, women and children had

been finally crushed in 1896 could development really begin.

Coffee, which later failed (but looked so promising that it figured prominently in the first coat-of-arms of the Protectorate), was introduced by the missionaries. So was tea; and Nyasaland is now the largest tea-producing territory in all Africa, and the third largest in the Colonial Empire. Tobacco, to-day the major export crop, supplying much of the pipe tobacco smoked in Great Britain, and tung has made such phenomenal progress in recent years that all the requirements of the Mother Country may soon be met from this one source. In the last five years the European population has more than doubled, proving that initiative is still strong and that industry is expanding. One of the most striking present activities is a survey by some of the best experts in the world of a great water-control scheme which, if it be reported practicable, would rank as a hydro-electric project with that at the Owen Falls in Uganda, while from the irrigation standpoint it would set a new standard for the whole of Central Africa.

But the economic development of beautiful, land-locked Nyasaland is only a part of the story. When the trade of the country was negligible, the great tasks of pacification and rudimentary administrative relations and the beginnings of educational, medical, agricultural and other work proceeded so successfully that Africa's trust was quickly won. It has been so firmly held ever since that to write of happy Nyasaland is not to exaggerate. In no mainland territory in British Africa have race relations been better. In none have the educational efforts, mainly of the missionary societies, yielded better results—with the consequence that men from Nyasaland are in demand for all sorts of work, semi-technical, no less than agricultural and domestic, in the Rhodesias, Tanganyika Territory, the Union of South Africa, and the Belgian Congo, and the last-named Colony, indeed, many of the highest-paid Africans employed by the great Union Minière group hail from Nyasaland. The country servedly prides itself on the fact that it raised in the first two battalions of the King's African Rifles, and that one of them was the first African Colonial unit in action in the last war, against the Italians on the Kenya-Rhithopian border, and the last unit of action in Burma five years later. It was therefore peculiarly fitting that the K.A.R. should have been prominent in the ceremonial celebrations in Blantyre and Limbe on Tuesday, Little Nyasaland, looking back upon an honourable record of fair dealing under British leadership, can also look forward in confidence to a still brighter future. For it is certain an influential and beneficial part to play in the progress of British Central Africa as a whole.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is commented by a hazard unequalled in its history, quotes Professor Sir Frank Engledow in his report on the agricultural development of the Colony. It is Sir Frank Engledow's probably the most On Rhodesia's Problems. Useful and comprehensive, and certainly the most up-to-date, agricultural survey which has appeared in any East or Central African Dependency, and one which will be of great value to neighbouring territories. Southern Rhodesia has shown wisdom in basing upon the best expert advice obtainable on her development problems, starting with that of Sir Miles Thomas (to whom report Sir Frank Engledow frequently refers), proceeding to that of the team which

investigated the Sabi Valley problem, and continuing with services obtained from many other sources, including the United States. Thus is the Colony laying more knowledge under tribute. An almost all-sufficient Professor Engledow comments upon the lack of reliable statistical information, but he points to the Central African Statistical Office, acquiring information far exceeding in amplitude and accuracy what is available to most countries with similar ethnic circumstances. The report states unequivocally that Southern Rhodesia is in an immediate danger of being unable to maintain even its present low dietary standards with a probable increase of three per cent per annum in the Native population (to say nothing of continuous immigration of Europeans). Not is this all, making the national interest, including the food supply, into account, there will be no possibility even of maintaining present tobacco output by present methods.

National policy, it is emphasized, must accept the improvement of native nutrition and a high degree of self-sufficiency in its food supply, as imperatives of progress, and since the production of Disadvantages of Native agriculture can Present Practices, not be substantially raised for several years in any event, European farming must bear the mounting burden. To do so it will require more labour, of which there is already a shortage, and for which secondary industry is competing more keenly. Attention is also drawn to the increased demand from other countries on the world supply of exported food, on which Rhodesia has drawn during times of drought. Native agriculture is depicted as presenting an alarming situation. Low yields (barely one-third of those obtained on European farms), extravagant use of land and effort, and a miserable state of soil fertility, persist in spite of all the attempts of the Government to introduce better husbandry practices. Improved general education, a strong advisory service for Native agriculture, and central action for major conservation works are clearly needed, but it is doubted whether they could be made effective in the prevailing conditions. Acceptance by the Native population of a limitation to its traditional freedom in the occupation and use of land can alone provide a remedy. Unrestricted rights, so passionately desired by Africans, which preclude the obligations of prudent management and good husbandry, have proved as bad as the opposite evil of insecurity and tenure. Professor Engledow favours the separation of the agricultural and non-agricultural sections of the Native

population. "The custom of able-bodied men in large numbers leaving their reserves for wage work and returning when they choose is of itself incompatible with agricultural

improvement," he writes, for the system supports bad methods of farming in the reserves and militates against the acquisition of skill by Africans outside them.

Notes By The Way

Rhodesias at the B.I.F.

THE TWO RHODESIAS were the only Eastern Central African Dependencies represented at this year's British Industries Fair. They had stands in the Commonwealth Court of the Earl's Court section in London; and those in charge told me just before the Fair closed that they were satisfied that the work had abundantly justified itself. Fully two thousand were estimated to have spent at least a quarter of an hour each examining the Northern Rhodesian exhibits, and serious inquiries were made by about one-tenth of that number. The mukishi (or teak) panels of the stand attracted many trade buyers, and copies of the native basketwork, the samples of leaf tobacco, and, of course, the "Saucepan Special" radio receiver, which owes its existence to Northern Rhodesian initiative and persistence, and now sells in scores of quantities. The representatives of both states had this year received fewer requests from manufacturers for the names of suitable local agents.

Royal Interest

PROMINENCE was given at the neighbouring Southern Rhodesian stand to the well-known Mazoe orange crush, limited supplies of which will soon be available in this country. Two cases were sent last week to Buckingham Palace for the Royal Family, which shows great interest in the exhibits of both the Rhodesias. The King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth, Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent all wanted up-to-date news, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon Walker, Southern Rhodesia had prepared many well-written lists of specialized character in readiness for purchasers, as well as more general information, and made a good showing of the products of local industry. In front of the Northern Rhodesian stand (which did great credit to the designer, Mr. Randall Page) was a working model of a mine headgear; at one side was an autoscope showing coloured slides of typical scenes and at the other a diorama of the Nkana copper mine.

Empire Not Known

WHEN I ASKED a commissioner of the Earl's Court section of the Fair the shortest way to the Empire stands, he replied: "No Empire exhibits here; you want Olympia." "No," I replied, "there are none at Olympia; all the Empire stands are here." "Sorry, sir, you've been misinformed. We've got no Empire display here. Nothing but Commonweath." And that was late on the last afternoon of the last day. Perhaps all the attendants can be appropriately briefed next year before the B.I.F. opens.

Back to Africa

SIR DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, who like on their way to the Cape to the CLAN SUDBURY, have spent the last couple of years in British Columbia (where they met quite a number of former Rhodesians and East African friends). Now Africa has drawn them back. Sir Donald, the eldest son of the late Maj.-General Sir Charles Mackenzie-Kennedy, was at Clare

College, Cambridge, and rowed in its first boat. He entered the administrative service in Northern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company in 1912, and after many years of district and provincial work became Chief Secretary in 1930. Four years later he went to Tanganyika in the same capacity, and soon after war was declared in 1939 he was attached to the headquarters of East Africa Command as chief political liaison officer.

Prepared New Constitution

MADE GOVERNOR of New Zealand in 1910, he was promoted three years later to Mauritius, where one of his main tasks was to prepare a new constitution. In all his appointments Sir Donald kept close touch with non-officials and I have heard men influential in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry speak highly of his practical co-operation with the mines which met with the formidable difficulties of starting a great enterprise in the heart of Africa far from any previous industrial activity of any kind. That Lady Mackenzie-Kennedy and he will soon find outlets for their energies I do not doubt.

Wealth from Hedges

CALCULATIONS of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association have, I hear, been seriously upset by the success of an unexpected and lucrative market by large numbers of Africans, particularly in Uganda. In that part of the Colony many of the gardens are bordered by sisal hedges, which were planted, often in double rows, for the purpose of stopping game and other cultivation raiders. Now the owners of the plots find that by harvesting spare leaves from the plants and extracting the fibre by primitive means they can earn more money than from the sale of all their crops; and very sensibly, they are taking advantage of this fortuitous result of the extremely high price of fibre. A leader of the industry tells me that something like 8,000 tons of sisal have been recovered in small lots in this way in the past year, and that the rate of extraction of fibre from these hedges is likely to be still higher this year. In some areas of Tanganyika similar action has been taken. The benefit to sisal has thus brought very useful earnings to Africans whose potential participation in the prosperity of the industry had been overlooked.

Claves

A RECENT NOTE about Zanzibar's main export product may now be amplified, thanks to the courtesy of the acting general manager of the Sisal Growers' Association. By April 20 the local market had received 1,300 frascas (approximately 19,000 tons) of cloves, and the quantity still to come forward was variously estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000 frascas (731 and 1,462 tons). Taking the mean of these two figures would give an output for the past season of more than 20,000 tons, compared with the past season of 14,274 tons, and the Portuguese peak crop of 1,355,916 frascas, or 21,186 tons, in 1937-8.

Cryptic

SEQUENCES of numbers? ... 100,000 ... 100,000 ... or ten each be a record? ...

Christianity the Remedy for Racial Inflation

Future of Civilization in Africa Threatened by Nationalism

AFRICAN NATIONALISM and anti-European feeling are growing all over Africa, said Dr. **GERALD BRUCE WILD**, general secretary of the Universities Mission of Central Africa at its evening and early morning meetings last week in the Central Hall, Westminster. He continued (in part):

Everywhere Africans are becoming more conscious of themselves as a race, with rights equal to those of any other. They are becoming more and more critical of Europeans. They want a bigger share in the government and in the affairs of their country. In the British Colonies it is the intention of the Government to give it to them. They want to move faster and faster. There is growing antagonism to the white settlers, who seem to them to stand in their way. There is distrust of Europeans, and a growing impatience with white government.

Growth of Nationalistic Feelings

"One of two things must happen, and nobody knows which will come first. The first is that the nationalistic and anti-European feeling may become so strong that it will be impossible for Europeans to stay in the country at all. I do not expect that, but it is a possibility. China has made it impossible for missionaries to live in the country. That could happen in Africa, and I expect it will."

"But, short of that general African bitterness against Europeans and distrust of them, might make it impossible for an European Church to continue to influence African development."

"In either case Christianity in Africa would depend entirely upon the African Church, which is not yet anywhere near strong enough to bear that burden, or by itself to give a Christian character to the new African civilization."

"The other possibility is that Africans and Europeans will learn to respect and trust one another and co-operate for the common good. That would be best for both. The alternative would be disaster for both. Europeans and Africans can best overcome antipathy and distrust by the Christian religion and on the basis of fellowship."

Need for Statesmanship and Patience

"Upon the solution of this problem depends the whole future of civilization in Africa, and that future will be decided within the next few years. Wise statesmanship and much patience will be needed on both sides, but that will not suffice without the Christian spirit; and the African Church must be made strong enough to carry this burden while our help is still acceptable."

"Should we make time because of this country's heavy burden of taxation, because of the anxieties confronting our people because there is difficulty about recruits for the mission, or shall we tell our people in Africa that they must do the work? The general council of the U.M.C.A. say 'No'. We are determined to push ahead. In particular, we shall support the decision of the Council of East Africa to divide his diocese in five or six new dioceses. The next few years are our very last chance in Africa, and it is sometimes like that that God works most powerfully."

Dr. **MARY GIBBONS**, lady of the Diocese of Zanzibar, said that the next nearest hospital to here at Minaki near Lake Salween, was 139 miles to the west, the nearest to the north was 270 miles away, and the nearest to the south 350 miles. That was the measure of need for more medical work.

Unless a second doctor reaches Minaki soon, a number of African medical students that she has raised would not be

satisfactorily undertaken by one doctor who was also responsible for a hospital of 125 beds and a large out-patient department.

More nurses, and especially water-tutors, were required to treat African nurses, male and female. There must be European nurses in every hospital to supervise the African nurses and help with the inspection of out-patients.

To keep a patient in the U.M.C.A. hospital cost only 12s. a month. How much Africans appreciated mission hospitals was shown when they left Tanganyika by a letter which they received from five African chiefs and 70 headmen; though 21 Muslims, they asked that the hospital in their district should be staffed by Christian medical assistants and nurses, because Christian Africans looked after the people in hospital with such sympathy and kindness. That was a grand testimony from Muhammadans to Christianity.

THE REV. JOHN CORNWALL, lately headmaster at St. Joseph's secondary and teacher training college at Chunya, in the Diocese of Masasi, said that though most of the inhabitants of the Southern Province of Tanganyika were nominally Muslims, many allowed their boys, and a few their girls to attend mission schools, where conversion to Christianity were frequent.

Women's Education Will Dislodge Islam

Parents, however, was opposed by the parents because of their suspicion of the Church, which they regarded as a foreign religion. It was therefore urgent to make it indigenous, by increasing the African ordained ministry and hiring African teachers of greater responsibility, so that there might be less European supervision. The third need was wider and better education of African women and girls.

In 1930 there were only 10 African clergy in the diocese; by 1949 the number had risen to 21; last year it reached 42. That had been achieved by the one theological college, choosing candidates from among married school-teachers only. The rising standard of education required better educated English-speaking men for the priesthood, and a college for younger ordinands was to be established near Mtwara for candidates from the mission's secondary schools.

African teachers were already learning to depend more on themselves and less on European supervision. Village teachers were breaking down Muslim superstition, chiefly because they did their work with a sense of Christian vocation. Five years ago only 20 village schools in the diocese had qualified for the full grant from the Government; last year 30 had obtained it.

All village and district primary schools were educational, and many more girls were attending school and reaching higher standards.

"Nothing can contribute more to making Tanganyika Christian than the education of the women," ceated Rev. J. Cornwall. "Most of the tribes of the province are matriarchal and the mothers and grandmothers have very great influence, although often they neglect them. Muslims are averse to having girls taught by men teachers. Hence the great importance of training women teachers. We must have girls' secondary schools up to standard 12 and giving training to the grade one teachers' certificate. Better education for women is the lever which will dislodge Islam."

Christians in Local Government

"Local government in my part of Tanganyika has been largely in the hands of Muslims, partly because the Christians have been doing their work. They have been serving the Church and teaching. Christian groups are becoming more dissatisfied with the Muslim *shaykh* (or J.P.s) and *junji* (tax collectors) of limited education, and the pressure exerted in local government affairs by our two teachers' associations is already noteworthy."

The Government also sees the need for better educated African Christian leadership. Two Christian teachers have recently been appointed *shaykh*. An important part of the work of Miss Benge, a woman J.P. who has just joined the mission, may be to guide African women into the place they should occupy in local government councils.

THE REV. ERIC DOCKINGTON said that in Masailand there was such a shortage of priests that even to the better towns the mission could arrange only about one service a month; even Zomba, the capital, services had to be conducted three weeks out of four by quite

restrained members of the congregation, the leader being a compositor in the Government printing works. There were also no Sunday schools for young Africans in the towns.

In the villages there was little theft, except in cases of great need, but in the towns it was rife and deliberate. Not of things actually needed, but of things coveted for outward show. There was much stealing of money for the purpose of dressing up to catch the public eye. Prostitution was also planned and deliberate, and there was great waste of money on gambling and on careless and largely useless purchases.

The still dark Africa of the bush could be made yet darker by materialism and selfishness. For a new outlook could be given to the African work in the towns, in the K.A.A. and the police.

Europeans in Africa did not give that full Christian example which the Bible asks for. Why should the European go to Africa once a month when the white comes, or once a year?

MISS MARY ABRAHAM HARRISON, of the District of Northern Rhodesia, said at the afternoon meeting that there had been deterioration in race relations on the Copperbelt mainly on account of the fear of the Euro-

pean population for their standard of living of the growing awareness of racial problems by Africans, and of the reading of South African newspapers by educated Africans in Northern Rhodesia. Ignorance by both races of the social customs of the other was also a contributory factor.

The Church sought to improve race relations through joint worship, Sunday schools, inter-racial groups, and character-training. Much friction was caused by the irresponsibility and unreliability of Africans, who needed to develop in character.

Much has resulted from the destruction of family life by the breakdown of marriages. Young African girls, often with one parent a nominal Christian, frequently had a large number of trial marriages before finally settling down. There was unhappily no strong public opinion among Africans on the subject, and no more definite disapproval and a sense of responsibility. Little or no work were beginning to create a Christian public opinion, but for the Church to seize its great chance in Africa there must be more workers and money.

At the end of the evening gathering, the secretary announced that £1,034 had been collected at that day's two meetings, a new record for the mission.

Europeans Must Set Example

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Central African Undertakings of C.D.C.

Operations in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland

THE UNDERTAKINGS in which the Colonial Development Corporation is interested in Central Africa are reviewed in the annual report. It states:—

Abattoirs.—£910,000, 1950.

A creamery, originally designed as an abattoir, was purchased at Matsiela in Southern Bechuanaland. It is being converted to the original purpose and expanded to slaughter the entire output of both African and European cattle owners in the southern, western, and eastern portions of the territory. Cold storage will be provided.

Cattle are now exported on the hoof and there are troubles due both to changing demand and to periodic outbreaks of disease. The new plant will give security to the cattle-breeding industry, the opening of a assured market, centralized slaughtering will ensure maximum use of by-products.

600,000-Acre Ranch.

A 600,000-acre holding ranch on the Molopole Crown lands in Southern Bechuanaland will serve the dual purpose of regenerating abattoir supplies and enabling immature or impoverished animals to be fattened prior to slaughter. It is being equipped with fences, boreholes, and dip tanks, so that cattle may be purchased ahead of the opening of the abattoirs, which should be ready for operation in the latter half of 1952.

Initial throughput should be 55,000 head of cattle per annum, the design allows for expansion. Other types of stock may also be slaughtered.

The corporation had spent £49,234 at December 31, 1950—£1075 on purchase of the creamery, building, plant, and other fixed assets of cost.

Bechuanaland Cattle Ranch.—£1,200,000, 1950.

1,000 square miles of the Chobe Crown lands in Northern Bechuanaland have been leased for large-scale cattle raising. The Chobe area is the largest barren stock-raising capacity is estimated at some 200,000 per-

cent boreholes indicate that there is water, and that fall down with controlled grazing, and with a permanent water supply can be increased.

Beginning in 1951 and in Southern Rhodesia, the area will be developed in sections over 10 years. All the development programme can be achieved, the 10-year period can be reduced to one, with the appropriate changes in the programme.

In the last five years there will be agrarian development of 100,000 acres in the Matsiela area—fodder crops grown in rotation to provide a fodder bank against drought, food crops for employees. Any surpluses will be offered to the Bechuanaland authorities.

The corporation had spent £57,768 at December, 1950. Of the total development expenditure of £36,474, £18,153 represents initial survey costs incurred in mounting the scheme. £34,855 has so far been spent on fixed assets, £8,635 for the provision of boreholes, wells, and fences.

This scheme also looks good. The Southern Rhodesian Government are co-operating; they have leased a corridor of 100,000 acres to join the ranch in Bechuanaland with railhead at Matsiela in Southern Rhodesia.

Chilanga Cement Factory.

Chilanga Cement Ltd., (Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia, 29.7.49).—£150,000, 1949; £325,000, 1950.

This factory was planned by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Plant was ordered. Subsequently the corporation was invited to subscribe capital and a company was formed—corporation 75% Government 25%.

One kiln of 55,000 tons annual capacity was under construction throughout 1950. The company's £1,000,000 capital was found to be inadequate due to rising costs. It was also desired to install a second kiln. Further capital of £300,000 was therefore applied, the corporation to subscribe £225,000.

It has now been decided to defer orders for the second kiln until adequate limestone deposits have been proved.

Probably will be. The first kiln and housing for both European and African employees should all be completed by June, 1951. Local labour is being recruited and trained.

At 31.12.50 the corporation held 30,000 A shares of £25 each fully paid; the Government, 10,000 B shares of £25 each also fully paid; in addition, £10,820 had been advanced to the corporation on current account.

The company had spent £98,957 on fixed assets at 31.12.50—£48,897 on factory office and residential buildings, £49,268 on plant and machinery on site and under construction. Development expenditure was £41,792, including drilling cost, geological investigation, and general administration expenses.

In spite of the high capital cost of this factory, it should pay a sound investment and of benefit to the Colony, which has been dependent on imported cement with heavy freight charges.

Tobacco Growing in Nyasaland.

Nyasaland Tobacco Estates.—£173,000, 1950.

An experimental farm near Kasungu in the Central Province of Nyasaland has been successfully

experimenting in growing and curing Virginia type tobacco since 1946. In view of the results obtained, the corporation has leased 11,101 acres nearby to produce tobacco of the same type on a commercial scale. If such production proves economic, about 400,000 acres of adjacent land are available for future development. The Government hopes that further expansion may be carried out on a tenant-farming basis.

The plan is to use a 10-year rotation is proposed—two years tobacco, one year crops, seven fallow. Four thousand acres will be cleared for cultivation; when the area is fully developed 800 acres will be under tobacco, 400 under food crops annually.

Fuel for fuel-curing will be obtained from land clearing and 7,101 acres of forest on the estate.

Work started early in 1950. Four hundred acres should have been cleared and ploughed during the year, but, as so often happens, there was shortage of labour and delays in delivery of equipment and supplies.

One fuel-curing barn was built for every 13 acres of tobacco; it was realized that only barns for 200 acres could be built in time; that number of acres were therefore planted. The crop is excellent. Twenty acres were sown in maize, interplanted with beans and ground-nuts to produce nurseries were established and produced a surplus of plants which sold off easily.

Fifteen curing barns and a grading shed were almost complete at the end of 1950; they were ready for use when harvesting began in January 1951.

At the end of the year £65,112 had been spent, £37,660 was on fixed assets, of which £19,221 was on buildings and constructions, £27,863 on vehicles, and £12,939 on agricultural plant and machinery. Development expenditure was £13,198.

Financial estimates are under review; delays and the higher costs mean that the original capital needs will be somewhat probably by about £60,000. In spite of this, assuming the tobacco produced is of the expected high quality, the prospects are reasonably good.

Fisheries Project Disappoints

Nyasaland Fisheries, Ltd. (Incorporated in Nyasaland) £6,849—£10,000—1948.

In 1948 this corporation, formed by the Nyasaland Government, agreed to participate with Ocean Products Ltd., of Cape Town (with 50% oil refiners and fishery operators) to establish a fishery on Lake Nyasa. A company was formed in August 1949 with an authorized capital of £30,000. Ocean Products Ltd. held two-thirds of the shares and had control of the management. The corporation appointed two directors.

In the summer of 1950 the company ran into financial difficulties; the crops were (a) a slump in the price of vitamin oil, of which the company had a large stock, (b) a decrease in revenue from the sale of fish, (c) a shortage of fishing gear, (d) the deterioration of fish, which made it difficult to find a market, (e) the company was preparing larger quantities of fish for direct consumption, (f) ineffective management.

The corporation has advanced £2,000 to the company to keep it going while the situation is being studied.

Using proper methods, catches could be increased; a larger production of smoked dried fish for export could be a valuable contribution to local food.

To establish the enterprise on a permanent basis the company would have to be more carefully led. At £12,500 the corporation held 7,000 shares of £1 each fully paid; Ocean Products Ltd. held 14,000 fully paid.

The company's trading loss in 1950 was £7,221; sales of fish and viscera were £1,133 and other sundry revenue £163; fishing activities and viscera production cost £2,397; general expenses and supervision £3,508; £1,642 depreciation was provided.

Provision has been made for writing off £9,500 of this investment.

Commercial prospects are limited by Government regulations on price control, ban on exports to more profitable markets and restrictive conservation regulations.

The Corporation is not prepared to continue this enterprise unless the Nyasaland Government will participate directly. Negotiations are proceeding.

Vipya Tung Estates—£2,40,000—1948

At the suggestion of the Nyasaland Government the Corporation in 1948 took over the Government's experimental tung station and about 400 acres of tung estates

in northern Nyasaland. The intention was the progressive development of 20,000 acres.

Progress made in two years is unsatisfactory and the corporation is largely to blame.

The plans did not take sufficient account of all conditions for large-scale development and were therefore defective. Labour is seriously short and inexperienced, sickness frequent. Delays in receiving equipment and stores from the coast have increased the difficulties.

Ring-barking of trees (preliminary to clearance), clearing and planting continued through 1950, everything behind schedule. The area ring-barked was half what it should have been, due to (1) some of it being done at the wrong time, resulting in a thick plague of suckers which had to be dealt with by a timber ryer, (2) an unusually short dry season which did not set the ring-barked trees back quickly enough and which also encouraged sucker growth.

817 acres had been cleared and tinned by the end of 1950, 74 acres intercropped with maize and crops with disappointing results because too little was known of soil and climate. Construction work is three months behind programme.

Clearly the original finance will not carry the scheme to full development and new estimates are being prepared. An insurance, the prospects for growing alternate crops (tea and coffee) are being investigated.

The corporation had spent £311,487 at 31.12.50—£154,046 on fixed assets, of which £91,221 was on buildings and constructions, £27,863 on vehicles, and £12,939 on agricultural plant and machinery. Development expenditure was £22,912 of this was insured by the Government.

Capitalization will be high. Labour shortage is a serious problem. Nevertheless, if tung prices remain near their present level there are prospects of making ends meet.

Limpasa Farm

Limpasa Dambo Farm.—£149,000—1949

This farm, 10,000 acres, was established primarily to grow food for employes on the adjacent Vipya tung estates. As the land is swampy, rice will be the main crop; there were 600 acres of it in 1950. Cassava was grown on the margins but was not successful; further attempts will be made as this is a useful secondary crop.

The rice yield was only 60% of the estimate, due to inability to supply fertilizer to the entire acreage; late rains with subsequent flooding and loss of crop, damage by birds.

The unexpected rains caused such heavy weed growth on 400 acres for next year's crop had to be reploughed and reseeded with half-track equipment. Because of this delay and the delayed delivery of equipment, especially crawler-type tractors, only 300 acres will be planted in rice in 1951.

It is not yet possible for this scheme to compete with the low production costs of peasant cultivation, which determine the controlled selling price. Production will therefore be limited to the corporation's own requirements unless and until greater efficiency enables produce to be marketed at competitive rates. Estimates are being revised.

At 31.12.50 the corporation had spent £115,611—£78,312 on fixed assets of which £40,250 was on buildings, £49,443 on land clearance equipment, £15,946 on agricultural plant and machinery and vehicles. Development expenditure was £28,285; in addition, £5,712 had been spent on growing rice for the 1951 crop.

The farm made a loss of £12,000 during 1950. Sales of rice (Conclude on p. 1024)

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Sir Frank Engledow on Southern Rhodesia's Agriculture

Chronic Confronted by Hazards Unhitherto Unequalled

IN DESIGNING A LONG TERM POLICY for agriculture, any Government must at the outset reach a decision as to the contributions which agriculture should make to the nation's food supply and to the production of raw materials for industry.

While this decision must stand for a reasonable number of years, periodic revision is bound to be required. In every future situation of circumstances, however, certain basic considerations must always command attention. A principle put forward by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture is now universally recognized. "A secure, adequate, and suitable supply of food should be a cardinal aim in every country."

Diets in some sections of Southern Rhodesia's towns are so markedly inadequate that the minimum cannot be attained for several years. The pressing objective must therefore be in the form of a planned series of rising standards. There must also be comprehensive inquiry into agricultural production and prospects, and a series of production plans, each for a period of about five years. These will set the quantitative aim while also showing the appropriate price structure and the administrative measures by which agricultural development can be achieved.

Threat to Diet Standards

The inquiry into agricultural production will be exacting. Very little is known of present European production, still less of Native. Even acreages and yields have been but sketchily ascertained. On the systems of production, their efficiencies, labour requirements, capital involved, and capability of improved or wider use, limitations of knowledge evidently posed a great handicap in making the recent five-year plan of agricultural production. Immediate, energetic action is therefore needed to show the present state of agriculture.

The conclusion is inescapable that the country is in immediate danger of being unable to maintain even its present diet standards. Balance of diet with due provision of protective foods tends to engage most interest, but the more elementary danger, to simple adequacy (calories), is at hand, and the outlook is darkened by world food circumstances. Southern Rhodesia is confronted by a hazard unequalled in its history.

If the general public were more aware of the influences threatening to force on it a vegetarian diet, it would better understand the need for an encouraging, reasoned policy in both European and Native agriculture.

Cause of Vegetarianism

When population becomes excessive in relation to food supplies, "suitability" has to give way to "adequacy," i.e., protection of food calories. This is why more than half the world's population is mainly on vegetarian diets. It is for nutritionists to determine the minimal set of food necessities, while purchasing power and production in the various sections of the community will largely settle the inducement to produce the several kinds of food or to import them if available.

Fruit.—Citrus and other fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes and green leafy vegetables, are valuable in diet for vitamins A and C and for minerals. The tendency from "chemical" to true fruit soft drinks may enlarge demand for concentrated juice, success with which largely depends on full use of by-products. The high efficiency of Southern Rhodesia's juice manufacture is a strong foundation for expanding according to market.

Being extracted from "The Agricultural Development of Southern Rhodesia," Report to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture by Professor Sir Frank Engledow.

Though deciduous fruits, tropical and temperate, are largely imported from adjoining territories, physical possibility of greater home production seems good. In promoting this, however, there are two cautions. The country's own consumption, and therefore its protected market, is small, and substantial export is unlikely to be profitable, since there seems no one kind of fruit which could be regularly produced in sufficient quantity to vie in external markets. The main reason for this is the concentration of fruit by individual holdings, which is economically uneconomical. For citrus fruits, such specialization aids packing, transport, and marketing, nearness to the market may well be the greater advantage, because of the expanding growth of the country's industrial centres. Fruit and vegetable production on mixed farms near these should be developed.

Trade of Nutrition Council

Two sections of the Native population have to be considered. The reserves must grow their own fruit and vegetables, and advice from the Nutrition Council should guide production policy. For those in town for industrial employ low scale prices of fruit and vegetables will be decisive. If it be considered necessary to increase consumption of nutritional value, a special duty may be required to enable European producers to supply a low price market.

Vegetables.—Vegetables need abundant labour, high soil fertility and ample water. For all-the-year-round supply, irrigation is essential. Small (farm) scale irrigation should serve key crops, and vegetables are in this category.

Production for European consumers presents a great difficulty, though, on account of population centres, hygienic safeguards and orderly marketing will need attention. For the Native market difficulties are similar to those for fruit, but more acute because of variability throughout the year, more important, while perishability entitles special provisions for transport.

The case for vegetable production on specialized holdings mixed with mixed farming needs to be examined according to the circumstances of the main regions of the country. For certain vegetables, other than the luxury and out-of-season class, the tendency in most countries is to production on mixed farms. Two chief reasons are need for organic matter and avoidance of soil-bourning pests and diseases by rotation with ordinary farm crops, including grass fescues.

Importance of Grass Leys

This has been specially important for Southern Rhodesia, because its form is becoming widespread and is of the unspecialized type, attacking a large range of crops, though not apparently serious on grass, clover, and sunflower. Success with vegetable production largely on evening labour requirements over the year, and suitable association with other products, can be made to favour this.

Canning and Dehydration.—Growers of fruit and vegetables who where press for good, and still more so for stable prices, because production output is high. This is obviously hard to arrange, especially where weather fluctuations are marked, though irrigation greatly relieves the difficulty.

Three aids are well targeted: production of United States on mixed farms where the stock market surplus; Government guarantee of price and market, which is already for less practical than with the less perishable commodities and taking up glutts by canning and dehydration.

Many canned and some dried products retain most of the nutritive elements of fresh material, but the fact that preserving industries can be run on old material must be abandoned. The factories can take glutts only if well established with material specially and regularly grown for them.

For this reason, intake vegetable prices must be relatively low, which for transport and other reasons requires production at a very large scale, and such a range of types as will ensure variation over the year. Southern Rhodesia's own demand for canned and dried fruit and vegetable is unlikely for many years to offer economic scope for the raising of production. The industry could not hope to compete with exports from countries which, with a basis of large home demand, can afford to export at a margin vast in relation to Southern Rhodesia's productivity.

Eventual markets in adjacent territories should be watched, but aspiration must not be misled by transient demand from adjacent territories and by opportunity created by temporary world dislocation of the preserving industry. This applies with particular force to vegetable dehydration.

Fats.—As the country's butter supplies have for some years shown a rising trend and are becoming scarcer, alternative sources of fats require thought. Supply of fats will be a pressing question for Southern Rhodesia, and the substitution

of margarine, butter may possibly have to be considered. Two courses may be followed. The first is reliance on being able to import all the butter desired, and to feed increasing numbers of cows (for liquid milk consumption) by pasture improvement and greater output of fodder and feeds. This would require handsome betterment of pastures, high class hay and silage for the dry season, more maize and a corresponding increase in concentrates. These last would come, as now, from wheat milling by-products, residues from oil extraction (for margarine, etc.) and from bean and other leguminous crops.

Dat supplies for the Native population would come, as now, from goat and groundnuts, both of which would be needed increasingly with rise in population. Increase in pigs in Native agriculture would add to fat supplies. A second course is less meat and more margarine. Unless increasing imports of groundnuts could be effected, this would require a great advance in their production over and above the rise for Native food supplies. For several years increase of this order from Native agriculture would be impossible.

Thus the second course would necessitate the incorporation into the existing systems of a very large acreage of groundnuts. In 1935-36, 1945-46 this crop covered about one-eighth of the total leguminous crop acreage on European farms, and was not in more than a small area in leguminous green manure. From a conservationist's view therefore, great increase in groundnut would be desirable. Native groundnut output tends to be six or seven times as great as European, though yields are very low.

Oil Seed Production

It must be asked whether Southern Rhodesia's fat supply can be increased by the second of the two possible courses, i.e., by great increase in groundnut production to both Natives and Europeans. It is commended that this matter be examined at once, but it is suggested that, in the interim, the main problem considered is the uncertainty of the oil seed supply and the surveys, and more advanced economic studies, on the same conditions to the African population from the same sources. It would be for oil seed and perhaps sesame and linseed, and for cotton seed for the purpose of residues from the same, margarine production could be increased, and the same in agriculture.

Protein supply for the Native population is becoming doubly difficult, needs are increasing, and partly under stimulus from higher wages demanded for meat strengthening. More protein could be obtained from groundnuts, directly eaten. Alternatively, the present Native output of beef could be manufactured to increase protein supply for Europeans is compared with the need for milk for liquid consumption, as well as for meat and cheese. If European population increases, the head of European agricultural output, the choice of raw milk on local farms may have to be faced.

Protein in Native Diet—The care of a Southern Rhodesian Native's diet seems to be steadily increasing bread, wheat flour, tinned vegetables, tinned fish, other foods and other things (including cosmetics), most of which appeal to the

If increasing demands for meat results in larger numbers of cattle in the reserves with a persistence of the present custom of slaughtering for Native consumption at very low weight over-grazing is steadily increasing use for alarm may be sorely aggrieved.

To what extent does the growing desire for meat, bread, and certain other foods reflect a nutritional necessity or habit? Territories not far away are where the whole diet is largely maize and beans; and there is the extreme case of the Ndebele, where meat and milk are the main foods.

The nutritive value as well as the palatability of the beef at present eaten by Rhodesian Natives may well be wondered at. On dietetic as well as on agricultural grounds, it would be better if all to the good as much more mature carcasses could be obtained, if the preparation and cooking were greatly improved. In some cases shortage of fuel makes cooking of meat difficult and unsatisfactory. Better fuel supplies and greater culinary skill would, without alteration in raw food material, promote palatability of diet.

Economic Security—If policy is to encourage efficient, stable farming systems producing foods suited to the country's requirements, there must be available, in addition to price inducement, a sufficiency of capital and labour. This is one of several matters, in which the interests of agriculture and industry may, or appear to be, in conflict. It would be necessary to refer to the requirements of economic security of food supply, in through rapidity of industrial capitalization, agricultural development were held back. The case for milk production; one of the country's urgent needs, and illustrates the need for dairying requires ample capital.

Prior Claims for Labour

Competition with industry may come sooner and more severely with labour than with capital. To create an available labour relation to demand, the importance of efficient labour, and the considerable dependence of this on good living conditions, are to be accepted. Thus agriculture may have a prior claim on labour, but must not be wasteful. Strategic security—Events since the late war have so far had the case for importance of Africa as to the Southern Rhodesian authorities in a general sense, and the need for a more quickly increasing output of food for Africa and her forces. The means at her disposal for this should therefore be studied, and especially the possibilities of quick expansion of arable acreage, together with the necessary labour supply. The latter might be affected by heavy military demand for civilian labour.

**Case for A Colonial Council
to Brake on Disintegration**

CREATION of a Colonial Council has often been proposed. The Economist has recently commented that "Legislatures in the dominions have their Commonwealth Council, as well as their own, as which that strong but intangible unity which binds the Commonwealth association is never remarkably expressed, but for the Colonies there is nothing. On no occasion is there a joint ceremonial manifestation of their relation to the Crown and to one another, and indeed the bond might come from the relationship if it were wisely handled on all sides, particularly to date, when nationalism is sweeping Colonial peoples, and Self-Government is a certain rallying cry, a good case can be made for demonstrating the broader framework into which nationalism might, with advantage to all and yet without losing its identity. A realization by the Colonial peoples of these possibilities would provide one answer to those who see in the present spectacular progress towards self-government nothing other than a disintegration of the Commonwealth."

"The practical difficulties of creating a Council of Empire are legion. The Dominions already form a self-governing body of their own; a Colonial Council might seem to mark on the latter fry and their position below the salt, and cause resentment rather than pride. The fact that this is a gathering of non-sovereign peoples might become painfully clear, and intensify implications with any sense of complete sovereign status. Wrangles would develop as to the exact moment when all but self-governing Colonies should move from one enclave to the next; and there would always be marginal cases requiring discussion."

Regional Conferences

"One possibility, not sufficiently explored, is to call regional conferences of opinion. This was done once, and with success, in 1948 when an Africa Conference was summoned, consisting of members of the legislatures of all the African Colonies. It was addressed by Cabinet Ministers, Chairman by the King and provided for Africans, Europeans and Indians from the different territories an appreciated opportunity to meet each other and the British public. Why was this experiment not repeated and extended to other regional conferences for the West Indies and the territories in Asia? Burke dreamed of the 'links tight' but strong region which could bind Britain and its Dependencies, but the links have to be wrought against design palatable to the folk of twentieth-century nationalism."



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COPPER

Although copper was probably the first metal to be worked for 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 noted the use of powdered green malachite by the natives as a salve for tropical sores. Livingstone in his Journals remarks upon the prevalence 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."

The first copper prospecting operations were finally found on the borders of Rhodesia and the Congo in 1902. Although mining operations did not begin until 1905, the progress of the industry was such that in 1925 copper production in Northern Rhodesia was valued at £2,000,000.

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

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Background of British African Development

Christianity the Counter to Skin-Consciousness, Says Brigadier Hottel

RACIAL HARMONY is particularly necessary in Colonies containing a European admixture, but racial harmony is by no means a natural growth everywhere. There are hardly any Colonies which do not contain a mass of minorities of different ethnic groups. A very definite conception of "the harmony of the East and White City" is possible, exemplified even in West Africa.

Political change is inevitable, but it is to be undertaken with the minimum of friction in such mixed societies, with sometimes quite arbitrary boundaries. It took centuries to achieve union in this island, without quite the same obstacles of languages and creoles and within a definite geographical unit.

Even now the very raising of some racial barrier or "Wall" with some support from many Europeans who suppose that would also mean some role for England, but it can be done. The most casual visitor to the United States can fail to be impressed by the fact that in the great communities there the Americans first although they still like to parade their national colours, sing their own songs, and dance their own dances.

So many create wealth but do not take account of the conditions in which wealth might be created by the work of its citizens. It has been said that politics is the second largest industry in the Union of South Africa. We must hope that it will not become the only industry in some Colonies.

Clear Duty of Christians

Those who are Christians will recognize a clear duty to assist the spiritual development of others. Those who would not claim to have any normal religious humanitarian materialists, motivated by the spirit of neighbourliness and compassion must I think be suffering from at least a hangover of Christianity. Surely these are Christian, spiritual, not material values.

It is seldom realized that an African who has lost his own spiritual beliefs without replacement can have no such hangover, except in relation to the members of his own tribe, on which his previous code and beliefs were founded. There is no discernible reason why his materialism should be humanitarian outside his particular social group. Here and there in Africa the writing on the wall is already clear in wholesale theft and broken morals to an extent which 20 short years ago was unimaginable; and the same tendency is observable here. The hangover does not last for many generations.

What is to be done about this? Economic development alone cannot suffice, as man does not become a predator with increased material appetite, or more moral with a bicycle.

Education can help by strengthening the powers of discrimination, but secular education alone may be worse than useless. Spivs are bad enough, but efficient educated spivs are far worse.

The authors of the 1948 White Paper on Education Policy in British Tropical Africa are thus very clearly in concluding that "the greatest importance must therefore be attached to religious teaching and moral instruction. Both in schools and in training colleges they should be accorded an equal standing with secular subjects. And again: "Material prosperity without a corresponding growth in the moral capacity to turn it to good use is a futile and a dangerous thing. The only answer is to train the individual as a man's own policeman."

There is a school of thought which suggests there is

very little chance of rapid development in Africa. The productivity of labour is too low—due to climate, malnutrition, endemic diseases, and lack of sufficient incentives in the present social patterns. Labour is dear, even at low wages, and in many cases simply does not exist. Soils are generally poor and are easily eroded by the concentrated rainfall.

Enormous areas have to be surrendered to erosion and soil erosion must be checked in order to drive out the soil and the nutrients which are stocked with more useless than there will be in the soil. There are signs of industrialization, which may or may not be reversed in another decade. Industrial processes will as a rule have to provide their own communications and services, which probably already exist elsewhere for their competitors, and when that is done the result will be a struggle with all the evils of our own industrial revolution in a particularly virulent form. Whether it does that or no more than offers the growth of a nation.

Some of these arguments are self-contradictory and not all of them apply to the same time or at all in any one territory. Very much the same could have been said in the early days of the "new" territory. European impressions in Rhodesia, for instance, have better reason for much greater pessimism.

Cheerful Africans

The difficulties certainly are formidable. What amazes me is that the millions of Africans are backward, that they have been able to survive at all. They will need help if they can get it in subduing their environment, and while perhaps it is being so cheerful as keeps on going. No one who has lived in tropical Africa will doubt the truth of that.

The Germans took their administrative headquarters at the south end of Lake Tanganyika in a place called Bismarckburg, which has since reverted to its maiden name of Kutanga. They cleared a small little peninsula, the neck of which they tried to defend, and made spacious town quarters on the crocodile-infested banks. The place was overrun by crocodiles. The Germans shot a few, but still they had to live up to the name of the aquatic sports by the crunch for whatever the collective noun for crocodiles may be.

The Germans offered a suitably small reward for every snout or tail egg brought into the town and did not pay these same by the dozen head loads. It broke the bank, but had no other noticeable result. All the progressive work had succeeded in doing was to stop a new trade route right across the plateau from Lake Kutanga. Of course, the backward race could have got plenty close at hand, but that might have removed the incentive from this golden age.

I cannot vouch for the truth of that story; my point is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that years afterwards it was being told by the Pina amid gales of laughter. The more intelligent British solved the problem completely, disregarding defence altogether, they moved to the plateau.

Hopes of Capricorn Africa

At the other end of the scale, there is a school of optimists who believe that the United States of the future lies in Capricorn Africa, that is, roughly between the Equator and the Limpopo. They are not merely simple arithmeticians who divide square miles by acres per person and express the result in terms of population perhaps; many of them are quite knowledgeable and intelligent.

They estimate that this area of about 3m. sq. miles could by the end of this century support 40m. Europeans and double or treble the present African population on a high standard of living. But in order to develop to this level agriculturally and industrially, it would be necessary, they say, to allow wholesale European immigration, including emigrated labour and to adopt a racial policy which would make that possible, such as the Southern Rhodesian "two-pyramid" policy. South Africans describe that policy as *apartheid minus 10 years*, but the Southern Rhodesians amend that to minus 300 years (during which they do not propose to travel the same roads).

Pagan beliefs are no suitable foundation for the growth of western civilization, which is itself based on Christianity. But Christianity can be developed from primitive beliefs, as in our own case, by widening and strengthening the good and expunging the bad. The only civilization which is still predominant in Christian Europe can offer is a Christian civilization.

The Journal EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has recently quoted Bishop Stephen Neill as suggesting that the present Africa is the south of the Sahara is now a Christian continent practically all those with formal education, a majority of these are social scientists, and a remarkable percentage, but

Being an abbreviated report of an address given recently to the Royal Geographical Society by Brigadier Hottel.

there are nevertheless plenty of indications that spiritual development is falling behind the material forms.

It has been suggested that, in view of the paramount social importance of this matter, Colonial Governments should drop their attitude of neutrality to the missions, which apart from educational work, is traditional.

In the present rising tide of nationalism, any suggestion that Christianity is being fostered on the people by a European Government might well have quite the opposite effect. As it is, there is a common enough idea that the object of Christianity is to make Colonial peoples contented with their poverty, the better to exploit them. But all that is not to say that European Government officials have got to look over their shoulders in their own private lives.

Missions are Two-Way

Some enlightened Africans think the very word "mission" is derogatory, and ought to be dropped in favour of an African branch of the Church. They may derive comfort from the knowledge that the churches in this country regard the missions to themselves, and it is not beyond belief that we might before long see the return dividend from an African mission. After all, the great St. Augustine was an African.

Missionaries are not helped by the manifest indifference, or worse, of many Europeans in the Colonies, and by a similar display here to Colonial students. Educated or not, Africans do not regard their souls. There is an old Yoruba saying: "I am not afraid of death because what you are is thundering about my ears."

Nor does the intrinsic division of Christianity into warring sects help. No one can be asked in the interests of unity to suppress any sincerely held belief or an informed conviction that someone else is right. Prejudice, however, by prejudice out of ignorance, is quite a different horse. There is plenty of that about, and it is not all outside the missions.

Similar factors are at the root of the vexed question of race relations. The fact is that racial prejudice, leading to racial persecution, given the chance, is one of the most widespread of human failings. Human beings, actuated by materialism, always have and always will suffer from it. Materialism is not likely to have much effect, and secular laws are of use only if they can be enforced, and most, if not quite all, Christian denominations condemn it and insist that the term "neighbor" means any human being regardless of race and even of creed.

Admittedly, Christianity does not always succeed with some of its reputed adherents, but few, if any, other religions make any attempt at control in this direction. African paganism certainly does not.

Africans Envy Europeans

Many materially minded Africans suffer a general handicap; they envy and dislike Europeans because of their generally greater material prosperity. Galsworthy hit that nail squarely on the head in making one of his characters say: "I aces Ebréwe, they do git on so." Yet many people, particularly in this country, seem to be under the impression that the sin is all on the European side, and they even encourage Africans to think so, thereby making matters worse.

It may sound idealistic to suggest that the counter to skin-consciousness is more Christianity and less sentiment and self-pity on both sides; but what other possible answer is there?

New Paint Factory

SHERWOOD'S PAINTS (EAST AFRICA) LTD., to which reference was made by Colonel J. Dudley Sherwood at the annual meeting of the parent and branch in London, has been registered in Kenya with an authorized capital of £50,000 and an issued capital of £35,000. The directors are Messrs. E. C. Phillips (chairman), D. L. Annand, H. M. Tompany, and L. H. Bussell (who is also general manager). The secretary is Mr. G. L. T. Cate. The company's new factory is in Dar es Salaam.

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PERSONALIA

ASON has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. JACK COLLIER.

MAJOR C. W. HARRISON, of the B.S.A. Police, has retired.

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.B.E., will pay a short visit to England about two months hence.

MAJOR M. B. SHARPE has been elected president of the Kenya Horticultural Society.

MR. E. F. A. MORGAN has been appointed a municipal councillor in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. G. M. GREENWOOD, Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed Establishments Secretary.

MR. W. R. RYAN, who has been appointed chief geologist in Northern Rhodesia, formerly served in Kenya.

MESSRS. J. N. ALBONE, JOSEPH KEYNOLDS and H. A. W. SHEA have been appointed education officers in Kenya.

MR. W. F. FISHER has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Uganda Amateur Athletic Association.

MR. A. DALTON, general manager of the East African Railway and Harbours Administration, is due in England this week by the DURBAN CASTLE for a short visit.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, vice-chairman and general manager of East African Power & Lighting Corporation, has arrived in London from Nairobi on a brief business visit.

MR. ALEX SMITH, city treasurer of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, since the inception of that office in 1934, has retired. He will act as consultant for another three years.

DR. H. W. BENNETT has returned to his country after 20 years in the southern Sudan and Uganda, where he was closely connected with the Great Camp hospital, Ngara.

MR. G. L. HOUY has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of MR. E. C. BULLIPS.

Mrs. H. A. HOLMES, wife of a former mayor of Bulawayo, has arrived at Bulawayo with a niece, Mrs. KATHLEEN DEWANEY. She will spend six months in England and Europe.

MR. HALL'S new four-volume work, entitled "Native Administration in the British African Territories," has been published by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Colonial Office at 22 10s. 6d.

MR. LANGELAND FISHER, a 78-year-old Cape Town industrialist, and LADY TAIT, widow of Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1945-46, were married in London on Friday.

MR. C. M. A. DAYER has been elected president of the Kampala Club, with DR. W. J. BOAG as vice-president, the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer, MR. D. S. HOLMES SMITH and MR. F. BRAY respectively.

MR. ERNEST KINGHORN, M.P., broadcast on Sunday in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.P.C. He spoke of the means by which M.P.s. may acquaint themselves with current affairs throughout the Empire.

PRINCE YURKA GALITZINE, who has recently spent some time in East Africa on business, has been granted a divorce nisi, following desertion by his wife. The petitioner was granted the custody of their four-year-old daughter.

MR. K. O. SHELFORD has been elected chairman of the Manx Players' Association, Newcastle, vice MR. C. E. SHELL, who declined to stand for re-election because he was about to take long leave. MR. E. WATSON, who has been hon. secretary for the past 11 years, resigned. His successor in office is MR. D. NASH.

MR. B. H. STYMOUR HALL has retired from the post of Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation in Southern Rhodesia, after 39 years in Government service. He joined the B.S.A. Police in 1912 after leaving on a seafaring career.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, since 1948 governor of the National Bank of Egypt, which was founded in 1898 and has substantial interests on the Sudan, has relinquished his office to ZAKY SAAD BEY, but has been retained to be available for consultation after his retirement with and last European governor of the bank.

MR. I. H. ROSS, executive officer of the African Information Service in Kenya, has been appointed manager of the Information Service in the Colony. The Press officer in the Secretariat is MR. H. C. E. DOWNES. Mr. ROSS was appointed to the temporary administrative staff in 1945 and seconded to the Information Service as publications and broadcasting officer.

DR. S. H. SKAIFE, chairman of the committee which is to advise the Northern Rhodesian Government on the development of the territory's fishing industry, was recently bitten by a snake on his hand in Port Natal. Fortunately serum was quickly available. Dr. Skaife, a well-known naturalist, is a former chairman of the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa.

MR. G. G. S. HARRISON, president of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland for the past eight years, has retired, and MR. K. O. SHELFORD has been elected to that office. MR. H. H. GLOVER is the vice-president and the other members of the executive committee are Mrs. E. C. PETERKINS, and Messrs. J. BUSEY, E. DEANBYCROFT, and A. R. WEBSTER.

When THE KING invested His King of DENMARK as a Knight of the Garter in the Throne Room of Windsor Castle last week several Knights Companion of the Order who have close East and Central African connections were present, namely, the DUKE OF ABERCROMBIE, the EARL OF CAERGLIFF, the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, VISCOUNT SPURTHILL, VISCOUNT MONTAGU, VISCOUNT MONTAGU, LORD HERLEIGH, and LORD CRAWFORD.

MR. K. H. CHAPMAN, who is acting as senior biologist to the Festival of Britain, has been appointed keeper of the Queen Victoria Museum, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, responsibility for which has been assumed by the trustees of the National Museum in Bulawayo. Mr. Chapman, who will take up his appointment in July, was assistant keeper of the Department of Entomology of the Natural History Museum in London from 1931 to 1936, and subsequently lecturer in zoology at Manchester University and at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown. He has accompanied a number of expeditions to North and East Africa.

MR. STANLEY MCKNIGHT, since 1943 managing director of the United Africa Company's East African Produce Group, which controls the United Africa Co. (Kenya), Ltd., United Africa Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd., and United Africa Co. (Uganda), Ltd., has arrived in London. It was in 1926 that he first went to East Africa for Messrs. Bellows & Roy, Ltd., and in the intervening 25 years he has resided in each of the mainland territories. He has served on the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board of East Africa, and the executive committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

COUNTRY HOME FOR CHILDREN

FULL charge taken in country house of children from age of four. Number limited to six. References exchanged. Just starting. Particulars from Miss Nancy Disney-Roback, Wildacre, Haslemere, Tel. Haslemere 716.

Problems of Cotton in Uganda

Prices & Rejects Nationalization

NATIONALIZATION of the cotton ginning industry of Uganda—proposals for which were first revealed, and strongly opposed, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—has now been criticized by *The Times* in a leading article in which said a few days ago.

In Uganda the Secretary of State for the Colonies have to study one of the most stubborn issues at present troubling East Africa—the discontinuity of the Buganda smallholder with the present system of ginning. Nearly all the cotton which he grows is brought into small ginneries, mostly owned by Indians, so that the usual torments—struggles against middlemen—are accentuated by racial feeling. This was recognized as one of the main contributory causes of the outbreak of violence in 1949, and might cause disturbances again.

To make a solution more difficult, there are more ginneries than are needed to process the cotton produced, and any attempt to bring the African into the ginning business would threaten present owners. Nevertheless, something of this kind will be done.

Dispute Only A Symptom

The ginning dispute in Uganda is merely a symptom of a prevailing African trend. Forty years ago the African was too backward to take much part in trade or industry in itself, but large European firms in West Africa, and Indian and Indian small traders in East Africa, stepped in and provided a necessary function in developing the country. Nowadays the African has become prosperous and educated—to some extent because of the wealth developed through such agencies—sometimes finds that they stand in his way.

In the Uganda ginning dispute the two solutions proposed are nationalization and the encouragement of African co-operation (which has already been started). The first would cut the knot decisively, but it is not likely to satisfy the Africans who see little difference in an industry owned and run by non-Africans, whether it is private or State-owned. The way of co-operation is no longer, but more likely, to meet African needs in the end.

The Uganda Government is fortunate in having an accumulated reserve of £22m. in the cotton price assistance fund, accumulated by selling at a price higher than the price paid to the producer and the world selling price. Similar funds in West Africa are being used for the development of the industry concerned, and the case for the nationalization of the plant in this reserve to the assistance of African cotton co-operatives seems compelling. In reaching a constructive solution, consideration has to be given to the interests of the 40,000 Indians in Uganda.

A settlement which takes account of agrarian and racial aspirations of long standing will not be easy to find, but it is an essential requirement of the peace and content of the Protectorate.

Musazi Case

SIR JOHN STANTON, Governor of Uganda, permitted Mr. K. Musazi, former president of the Uganda African Farmers' Union, who was deported from Buganda to the West Nile Province on his arrival in the territory three months ago, to return to Buganda on the eve of the arrival of the Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Musazi, who has been under tight restraint and for more than two years has been away from his own country, had been under review. It is officially stated that his conduct had been satisfactory, that the local district officer had been giving him assistance and guidance to enable him to understand Government policy in regard to the co-operative movement and the welfare of the Nanyo population, and that it is believed that Mr. Musazi does comprehend the Government's aims and may co-operate for the fulfilment of the official policy.

Nearly all the posts in the East African filariasis research unit have now been filled, according to the annual report for 1950, but neither housing nor adequate laboratory accommodation is yet available. Progress in the investigation of the disease has not been carried out with filaricidal drugs, as recorded in the report.

Rhodesia Labour Party's Policy

Extensive Nationalization Proposed

THE RHODESIA LABOUR PARTY has published a new statement of policy. It urges complete self-government for Southern Rhodesia, Central African Federation, comprehensive social security benefits, a national housing scheme for purchase and renting, State insurance, and legislation covering all industry and employment, particularly to secure the closed shop principle and to extend the Industrial Conciliation Act to all employees of the Government and statutory bodies.

Nationalization of all basic industries not already State-owned is advocated, with all statutory bodies under the control of Parliament and having workers' representatives on them.

Direct Taxation Favoured

Direct rather than indirect taxation is favoured; all customs duties would be abolished by the party except on luxuries, and subsidies would take the place of protective tariffs. Government should, it is stated, inspect the accounts of all subsidized concerns in order to satisfy themselves that they were efficient and did not make more than 10% net profit.

The party would control currency, credit and exchange and furnish capital for State development. Organized markets for farmers, with guaranteed prices, would be maintained, and the State would undertake development of gold and base minerals, prohibiting further mineral concessions to individuals or companies and in the course abolishing existing concessions.

On immigration, the Labour policy is to increase the European population on the widest scale practicable. Although every effort must be made to promote the welfare of the Native in his reserve, says the statement, his lower living standards must not be allowed to operate to the economic detriment of the European standard in European areas.

The Northern Rhodesia African Congress has made a public appeal for funds.



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Private Investment in the Colonies Commons Consider Restrictive Budget Clause

CRITICISMS of the clause in the budget affecting change of domicile of companies registered in the United Kingdom and operating overseas were made in the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill by Mr. OLIVER LYTTELLE (Cons.).

"Under this clause," he said, "a company domiciled in Great Britain which may be carrying on business in South Africa, Rhodesia, or any other part of the world is not permitted to change domicile except with Treasury consent. If it does so without consent the directors are individually liable to a £10,000 fine plus a term of years in prison."

"This is an assessment of the firm necessary to keep a joint stock company with the benefits of the Socialist State. It is the loudest and clearest announcement yet of the fact that the burden of taxation in this country is so intolerable that the Government fears that all those who are here would get away from our shores. Abandon hope, ye who enter here."

"Nobody in his senses will domicile his company in London and make use of our facilities when he knows that he can never get out. This is a fine incentive to cooperative to open up every source of raw materials in the Dominions and overseas possessions. Yet here we have a clause which will shut out British enterprise."

Mr. DOUGLAS JAY, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, had said that the Government wanted to give these powers, used during the war to prevent United Kingdom companies from transferring overseas in order to avoid their fair contribution to income and profits tax.

"There will be cases with controlling interest for transfer of control. We shall weigh carefully all new facts of circumstances, but we shall also be fair as to the great majority of companies who do not resort to tax avoidance schemes, and, indeed, to the ordinary taxpayer, take full account of any loss of tax which might result."

Disturbing Cases of Evasion

"Disturbing cases have come to our notice recently. In one it was supposed that overseas subsidiary shares held by a large and wealthy company should be transferred to a new creature of the company, to be set up in a British colony, where there is no income or profits tax at all."

"The parent company had no immediate commercial reasons for creating a company in the Colony to hold these shares, and the only possible conclusion was that it was a scheme designed to avoid U.K. tax on dividends from overseas subsidiaries. The parent company might then have received payments from the subsidiary in the form of non-taxable capital sums. In our view it would be indefensible to let such devices go unopposed."

Mr. WALTER FLETCHER (Cons.), who said that he made no plea for those who adopted unfair methods of avoiding taxation, described the clause as punitive. Every company would know that in planning long-term development the Treasury might put a spoke in its wheel.

"The clause should, he suggested, be read in conjunction with Lord Reith's remarks in the recent report of the Colonial Development Corporation, which had frittered away a very large sum or placed it in considerable jeopardy. Now was the time to take a long-term financial view and devote the maximum amount to Colonial development. We, by their constant anti-capital attitude the Treasury, were altering the whole structure and pattern of overseas development, and opening wide the door to expropriation."

"We had given an increasing amount of self-government to every part of the Commonwealth. If at the same time we made it almost certain that economic progress could not keep pace with the increased powers given locally, we were preparing the most terrible disaster for those who are pretending to help."

"Competition from cheap producing countries like India and Japan is getting more dangerous. The only fortification which we can build against that competition must come from a long-term financial policy based upon something completely contrary to this clause. Even the chief planner might occasionally be asked about these things, he was once a

partner in a firm which had a great deal to do with Colonial development."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. GATTS-CHELL, spoke of signs that the rate of migration of companies with overseas activities was on the increase. Representations made to him before the budget by the British Overseas Mining Association indicated that further migration must be expected unless some relief from taxation was granted.

"The heavy rearmament which is necessary justifies us taking steps similar to those used in war-time. Unless the Opposition is prepared to say that we ought to reduce profits and corporation tax, so that they would do so in the circumstances, how can they defend criticism of our effort to stop migration which might involve the revenue in considerable losses?"

"There may be a migration which can be justified, and some of the other transactions which may not be done without Treasury consent may be perfectly harmless. If no loss of revenue is involved, or if loss of tax is outweighed by really compelling reasons, then consent will be given without more ado."

Advisory Committee May Be Established

"It may be wise to say in any instance a genuine and powerful case for the migration of a company, quite apart from any question of tax advantage, and it may be wise to appoint a small advisory committee to help me reach accurate conclusions. In view of the revenue involved, the decision must rest with the Chancellor, and I recognize that the type of legislation may give rise to some anxiety. I hope that those concerned will feel that the issue will not be decided purely on revenue grounds."

"We have no intention of restricting genuine private investment in Colonial territories, and consent will readily be given in such cases. Members who assume that no companies are to be allowed under any circumstances to move their residence misunderstand the position completely. We want to prevent tax evasion, but we do not want to prevent a company which wants for perfectly genuine reasons to move, from doing so, and where there is no question of tax evasion."



Wills
GOLD FLAKE

Place of the European in Africa

Mr. Vernon Bartlett's Views

Mr. VERNON BARTLETT said recently when broadcasting in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. "The greatest tragedy about Africa is that of the Europeans who are forgetting how to work. It is particularly obvious in South Africa, but also exists in East and Central Africa.

The European overseer may have won great experience as a miner in the coal-fields of Durham or South Wales, but as the African learns to do more of the skilled or semi-skilled jobs the European is pushed up to a higher grade, since Africans and Europeans must not do the same kind of work in the Union. That tradition has a double effect—it means that the European trade-unionist wants to keep the African in the ranks of the unskilled workers, and it also means that the European worker is in danger of losing his own skill and pride in his own craftsmanship.

Paper Solutions

It is easy enough for everyone outside Africa to solve the African problem on paper, and to argue that at some period in the distant future the Africans should take over the government of a country in which they have to overwhelming majority. But perhaps we can hardly blame the European who has settled down in virgin territory has turned it into a prosperous farm for his children and his children's children, if he does not feel in the same way as we do about the fulfilment of African aspirations should not even exist had his example not awakened them.

In Tanganyika the Government is doing all it can to encourage the three communities to think of themselves first and foremost as Tanganyikans, and to recognize that the contribution each community can make does not depend on mere numbers. The Europeans are few, but they have administrative experience, financial capital and technical knowledge, the Asians are few in comparison with the Africans, but they are very much more hard-working. If you have equal representation for each of these communities at every level of government they may learn to co-operate without worrying about the actual number of heads they represent. This equal representation prevents some of the Europeans because they

might be outvoted if the Asians and Africans got together. But those two communities will get together in the way only if the Europeans by their own behaviour encourage them to do so.

Tanganyika seems to me to provide a hopeful kind of alternative to what is happening in South Africa. My own belief is that the Europeans have so much to offer in all these territories that they can afford to be much less frightened of African or Asian competition. If they base their politics on the claim that the European is superior because he happens to have the right coloured skin there must sooner or later be

If, on the contrary, they base their claim to superiority on their efficiency in administration, methods of business, and so on, they will go on going up for a long time to come, and they will deserve to do so.

But only on one condition—a very difficult one for the Europeans to accept. You have had an aristocratic ruling class in Britain for many centuries, mainly because that class welcomed and indeed adapted, exceptionally able people from the other social classes. This process of welcoming and adopting is obviously much more difficult if the exceptional people from the other classes also belong to other races. Yet there seems to be no other way of passing peacefully through a period of African awakening which no Government on earth can prevent.

Ill-Defined Accentuate Colour Problem

The Indians make the colour problem much more acute. In Kenya, for example, the sons of the white settlers cannot all find work on their fathers' farms, but if they turn to the trade or professions they find themselves in very keen competition with the Indians. And the Asians, as they learn to be motor mechanics, begin drivers for a taxi, find that the best jobs are in the hands of the Indians, who generally have a number of other Indians in the background waiting to take each vacancy. The Indians are the middle-class in Africa and the Europeans who resent this fact are often themselves to blame since so many of them in the past have found so many jobs beneath their dignity.

A new Methodist church has been opened in Old Umfali, Southern Rhodesia. It was built as a memorial to the late Rev. M. W. Edges, the first Methodist missionary in Rhodesia.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The annual conference of the Kenya Electors' Union will be held in Nairobi from June 13 to 15.

The new building of Northern Rhodesia's Rhodes-Livingstone Museum has been officially opened.

Agon is to use East African shilling currency instead of the Indian rupee. The change will probably take place on July 1.

A Bill is to be introduced in the Kenya Legislature to give effect for the prefix "Royal" to be used by the Kenya National Parks, in accordance with The King's permission.

Sir Henry Stanley's original holograph map charting the river connections of Lake Tanganyika, drawn in pen-and-ink and blue wash, fetched £125 at Sotheby's last week.

New Rhodesian Schools

Photographs of Mr. Churchill and the late President Roosevelt have been presented to the new Churchill and Roosevelt schools in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by the Pilgrim Societies of Great Britain and America.

Eight first-class scouts and two scouts will represent Southern Rhodesia at the Scout Festival in Austria from August 3 to 13. While attending the Festival of Britain, as guests of the London Scout Council, they will camp in Millwall Park, Essex.

Householders in Northern Rhodesia who complete the four quarterly returns in the family budget survey this year will receive a special bonus of five guineas in addition to the one guinea for each completed form returned.

The drought in Southern Rhodesia broke last week, but the rain is described by Dr. A. E. Robyns, Secretary for Agriculture, as too little and too late. Though welcome to cattle farmers, the widespread and heavy downfalls will be a drawback to crops.

Severe earth tremors were felt in Southern Rhodesia last Thursday for the second time in two months, though the territory is not in an earthquake zone. In Salisbury buildings shook and furniture swayed for about two minutes. A less violent shock came 20 minutes later.

Sudan Water Storage Plans

Fifteen reservoirs (*hajirs*) have been dug and are now ready for water storage in the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan. The whole of the 1950-51 programme has been completed, and one of the digging teams has been moved to Gedaref, in the Kassala Province, to construct storage pits for grain.

The United Nations have been assisted by an economic expert to set up a finance corporation through which money should be lent to under-developed territories for their development. Annual loans totalling \$1,000m. are suggested. An Economic Commission for Africa is also recommended.

A new mobile unit of the Sudan Defence Force for use on the western frontier is being formed, and the four corps of the Sudan Army will receive a new model of British rifles. Other modernizations include the expansion of the Sudan Artillery Regiment, its equipment with Bofors anti-aircraft guns and modern electrical training devices, and the re-equipment of the Signal Corps.

Further outbreaks of man-eating lions are reported from various districts of Tanganyika. One beast in the Senegambian region is known to have made 33 recent kills, another which broke into a hill near the Ruvuma River killed four Africans outright and mangled another who died the next day, and the district commissioner in Tunduru, Mr. W. S. G. Anderson, surprised a lion in the act of eating an African.

Radio Lusaka has inaugurated a new series of Sunday morning programmes to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, prepared mainly for Africans who understand English.

The Legislative Council of Kenya voted unanimously on Saturday in favour of extending the life of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly for a further four years, but the European, Indian, and Asian non-official members demanded the appointment of a select committee (1) to report on the benefits which Kenya and the other territories derive from the common services administered by the High Commission, and (2) to recommend measures by which participating territories could be assured that proper control of expenditure was exercised.

Drought Broken

One of the most severe droughts known in the Northern Province of Kenya has been broken by heavier downpours than can be remembered in the area. Prompt arrangements for famine relief, in which the Army participated, prevented a considerable loss of life, but live-stock deaths have been heavy. Food was issued on payment in most cases, since the territories were short of money owing to the high prices fetched by the hides and skins of animals which had died. At least 15 elephants died of thirst in the M'orian swamp.

Mr. Eliud Mathu, the senior African nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, is reported by *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi to have told a meeting of some 10,000 people, held there on Sunday, that he would rather go naked and have his land than be civilized. The meeting was organized jointly by the Kenya African Union and the East African Indian National Congress, ostensibly to oppose the principle of European parity in the Legislative Council of Kenya and to demand the return of land "stolen" for white settlement, but probably for the purpose of impressing the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is due in Nairobi in a few days.

Union Castle Steamship Co.

THE UNION CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., after providing £1,056,046 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,225,152 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £2,163,735 in the previous year. Reserves received £1,014,521, interest on the preference shares absorbs £88,440, and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares requires £143,850, leaving £2,281,437 to be carried forward, against £1,952,152 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £240,000 in 10% cumulative preference shares of £10 each, £2,500,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares of £2 each, and £40,000 in ordinary stock. Reserves stand at £7,148,783. Fleet replacement amount at £3,740,456, 5% debenture stock at £1,782,500, and current liabilities at £3,336,884. Fixed assets are valued at £3,332,540, and current assets at £10,156,464, including U.K. and Commonwealth securities at £3,600,320, market value £3,760,000. Union Government securities at £40,000 (market value £32,162), tax certificates at £1,900,000, deposits at £1,000,000, and £513,057 in cash.

Passenger traffic continued at a satisfactory level during the year, and the volume of cargo carried exceeded that of the previous year, but substantial increases in operating costs, especially in fuel oil, were responsible for the decline in the trading profit.

THE CARNARVON CASTLE and BUNDEL CASTLE re-entered the service after reconditioning, the DURBAN CASTLE and WARRICK CASTLE were transferred to the round Africa service, and the new vessel BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE was delivered. The SANDOWN CASTLE and BRAEMAR CASTLE were sold.

Of the two new ships under construction, the RHODES CASTLE was launched last month and the KENYA CASTLE is to be launched in June. An order for a third vessel has been placed.

The directors are Sir Vernon Thomas, chairman, and Messrs. George C. G. George, chairman (deputy chairman), the Duke of Abercorn, Sir William Glyn, Charles Lyall-Daniel, Mr. James Goss, Mr. Arthur Henry Milbourne, and Sir Campbell Stuart. The secretary is Mr. R. J. Buxham. The annual meeting will be held in London on June 7.

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Parliament

No Dismissals from C.D.C. Board
Kenya Africans and the Beecher Report.

DISMISSALS from the board of the Colonial Development Corporation are not to result from revelations in the annual report (as was suggested in a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago).

In the House of Commons last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked, in view of the fact that the annual report of the corporation contains serious criticisms of the former management, he proposed making any further changes in the directorate.

MR. DUGDALE, Minister of State, replied in the absence of Mr. Griffiths: "No member is asking whether my hon. friend proposes to make any changes in the board of the corporation as the direct result of the annual report, the answer is 'No.' Changes in the composition of the board may occur, however, from time to time, since appointments are not permanent."

Cost of Training Africans

MR. J. JOHNSON asked why the cost of an African student at Makerere College, Uganda, should be as high as £600 a year.

MR. DUGDALE: "The annual expenditure of the university college per head of the student population is nearer £500 than £600, and this includes provision for research and other activities not directly connected with teaching. Expenses are bound to be high in a new and rapidly expanding institution. Within the next two or three years the number of students should have more than doubled, and during that period the level of annual expenditure will not likely to increase significantly."

MR. J. HIND asked whether the Government of Kenya had now concluded the discussions on the Beecher Report, and what decisions had been taken on the objections of African non-official members of Legislative Council to the composition of the district education boards, on the inadequacy of the four-year course planned for primary schools, and on the exclusion of Africans, irrespective of qualifications and experience, from posts of inspectors, principals of secondary and technical schools, and teacher-training centres.

MR. DUGDALE: Yes. Motion to effect certain modifications to the Beecher Report was introduced in the Legislative Council on December 20. African members who spoke in the debate all supported the motion, which was carried without a division. Further study of the report has resulted in the realization by Africans that their original fears that voluntary agencies would exercise complete control over district education boards are unfounded. It is also being realized that to limit the primary course to four years does not mean that children at present in school will be ejected without the chance of further educational progress. The Beecher Report did not exclude from senior educational posts Africans with both the necessary qualifications and experience, and there is no question of such exclusion."

Colonial Research Council

MR. ERROLL asked how many times the Colonial Research Council met during the year, and the average number of members.

MR. DUGDALE: "The council has held five meetings during the period in question, and those meetings have been well attended. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the voluntary services of the members of the council, who so readily find time to do this work in addition to their other heavy preoccupations."

MR. RANKIN asked what steps were taken in Kenya to prevent overcropping of the land in view of the recent increase in the control area of maize.

MR. DUGDALE: "Overcropping of land with cereals is controlled under the Lands and Waters Preservation Ordinance and by rules of the African District Council Ordinance."

MR. DUGDALE said that the selection of Colonial representatives to visit the Festival of Britain as guests of the British Government had been left to the Colonial authorities, mainly to the Legislatures, and that of 74 names so far received, 45 were non-Europeans. Two territories which could be represented only by persons of European descent were Nyasaland and the Seychelles.

MR. A. DODDS-WALKER (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was satisfied that police and military forces in

Eritrea were adequate to ensure law and order until September, 1952.

MR. PORTMAN: The police and military forces in Eritrea are considered to be adequate to maintain law and order at present. The size of these forces is reviewed at frequent intervals in the light of changes in the situation.

MR. G. WILLIAMS (Cons.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would extend the exemption from United Kingdom income tax accorded to United States Government pensioners domiciled in the United Kingdom, to United States pensioners domiciled in the United Kingdom who pay income tax on their pensions in the United States, or who pay income tax on their pensions in the United States.

MR. DAVENPORT: I assume that the hon. member has in mind the exemptions provided in the taxation laws, under which certain United States pensioners are exempt from United States Government who are British nationals, unless they happen also to be United States nationals. United States pensioners who are British nationals, and not United States nationals, are charged to U.K. tax if resident in the U.K., as are in general Colonial pensioners resident in the U.K., but relief is given by the U.K. for the corresponding United States or Colonial tax. I see no reason for varying the existing arrangements.

Empire Conference Suggested

WINDYBUSH, Mr. WILSON (Cons.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would call an Empire Conference, Dominion and Colonial representatives specifically to discuss world and Empire problems.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No sir." There was a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in January, and having regard to the many demands on the time of Prime Ministers it would be quite impracticable to hold another meeting so soon.

WINDYBUSH, Mr. BURGESS: Does not the Minister consider that the exigencies of the moment demand such a conference? Does he not think that it would be a gracious gesture to invite such representatives here for Festival year?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No, I do not agree. I think it is important that the Prime Ministers' meetings should be held reasonably often when there is proper cause for it, and when all the Prime Ministers are in agreement."

Views on the C.D.C. Report

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Development Corporation to be produced under the new chairman, Lord Reith, is regarded by the *Spectator* as "direct and ruthless, standing out from the whole indigestible mass of the reports of public undertakings in the past six years, simply because it goes straight to the point, disguises nothing, makes no excuses, spares nobody, and reflects a genuine spirit of enterprise." *West Africa* considered that the preamble to the report strikes a note of such gloom as to shake public confidence in the corporation without restoring it completely by any account of improvements effected or proposed.

Remoteness and Inexperience

A correspondent of the *Sunday Times* wrote: "The intervention of the Corporation and its partners in a joint enterprise with a Colonial Government offers no guarantee of an efficient partnership. The division of responsibility and the remoteness and inexperience of the Colonial Governments have for generations spent capital when they have had it, and spent it with reasonable care and success. The report contains many examples of capital projects which would have been better left to the Colonial Governments' direct administration even if the money had to come from the United Kingdom."

A second principle is that certain kinds of venture might well be avoided. Mining is one of them. There is no form of commercial activity for which money and brains are more readily obtainable. Moreover, not only the risks of mining, but the amounts of capital absorbed by it, are very large. It is no field for the amateur.

Many of the corporation's projects will founder unless the scale of the undertaking is seriously reduced and the development proceeds by natural stages from the experiment to the full-grown enterprise."

The proceeds of the Nkana-Kitwe lottery fund in Northern Rhodesia last month amounted to 23,381, which will be given to the British Empire Cancer Research Fund.

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S. Rhodesian Budget Debate Proposals Will Benefit Farmers

WHEN THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN BUDGET was debated in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. S. WURRHEAD, claimed that his proposals would benefit the farmers in the staple food production. They would be able to provide a rebate of income to an amount equal to 30% of the difference between the gross value of sales and production of essential foodstuffs and live stock, the concession to be limited to £2,000 (tax of 10%), whichever was the less. This meant that farmers whose crop failed the year but had a good season last year would be saved a great deal of money.

It would be the greatest blessing to the middle-sized farmer and the smaller farmer who had a good season now but the Government would not be able to do a great deal for him this year unless war was over.

Drought and Mitinga Set Back

If there had been no drought, no set-back in the mining industry and a prospect of the national income soaring, the budget proposals would have been of a different nature, and would not have involved raising up this year's surplus in this year's expenditure.

Of proposals that the Old Colony stocks be transferred to private enterprise, Mr. Wurrhead said: "It would undoubtedly relieve some of our anxiety if we were satisfied that the people were going to operate the steelworks properly. In this event it would certainly welcome an offer being made."

I. F. WILSON (United Party) said that the budget had proved the Government's sound financial policy and this attracted Mr. Whitehead had been unjust.

But he appealed to the minister to rectify one mistake: the proposal to suspend customs duties on certain foodstuffs

was a blow at some locally produced foodstuffs. This should be a higher price for wheat, without which there could not be increased production. Dairy farmers in outside areas could not possibly make anything out of them to say increase to produce bacon was making it cost between £10 and £12 to produce a baconer and the farmer received less than that amount. The Grain Marketing Board's marketing charge of 100 lbs. a bag of maize was too high.

Mr. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour) said there was gross extravagance in administration. In 1936 the entire population of the Colony had been 4,319,000 and the population in the Civil Service 30,000. Now the estimated population was 1,492,000, administrative cost had risen to £3 12s. per head, and the ratio had become 285 to one. Taxpayers were not getting value for their money.

Two years ago the Prime Minister had claimed that the savings set up in Government departments could deal with twice the population. In fact, in five years, during which the population had increased by 17.1%, Government expenditure had increased by 81.6% and the cost of living by 107%.

Since the vast majority of farmers did not come within the range of income tax, the Government's staple food production by rebating income tax, meant that only the large producers would score. The Government's policy was based on what had been produced in the past. If the Government had the interests of the majority of people at heart, it ought to find at least 22m. to subsidize essential foodstuffs.

Gold Subsidy Suggested

The Labour Party was, he said, disturbed by the intention to close down the Wankenda gold mine. He believed that the Government should offer a subsidy of £200,000 a ounce to keep it in operation.

Mr. R. M. BALLE (United Party) urged rapid expansion of the steel industry. Production totalled 100 tons annually but the country's needs were four times as great.

Mr. L. M. CURTIS (United Party) said that the Colony's position was probably the lowest in the world, and he urged the Minister to keep it so.

Mr. D. MACINTYRE (United Party) congratulated Mr. Whitehead on the best budget he had introduced. In the past he had deliberately budgeted for a surplus, which had led to wasteful expenditure. It was good to see that policy reversed.

The Old Storage Commission had paid £9 in the Native Reserves for cattle and received £11 for the hide and wool and sold the meat for £7 or £8, showing a gross profit of up to £20. Into what reserves had that money been placed? Higher prices had been paid by the consumer, and there had been little extra money for the producer.

Expenditure on administration could be cut. There existed, for instance, a department to deal with unemployment: this was unnecessary when anybody prepared to work could find employment.

Rhodesia's Changing Vegetation

MARKED CHANGES in the vegetation of Rhodesia since the arrival of the Europeans were described in a recent address by Mr. R. Staples, chief pasture research officer in Southern Rhodesia. "These changes apply particularly to the drier parts," he said, "and tend towards the disappearance of grass and the increase in the growth of trees and shrubs." The factor mainly responsible for keeping the balance between trees, bush, and grass was fire, game had also helped to control the dominance of the trees and bush. Highly productive planted pastures were being established on a considerable scale, the main problem being to find suitable pasture legumes to grow in association with existing grasses and to provide a cheap source of nitrogen. Controversy existed over the most effective vegetation cover to conserve water supplies. Grass was probably best in low rainfall areas, since it was more economical than forests. Mr. Staples said that in Tanganyika one large wild fig-tree had consumed 400 gallons of water daily during the dry season. On the subject of beef production, he said that Native cattle owners were producing more beef per acre than Europeans and it was of a lower quality and was being attained at the expense of the land through over-grazing.

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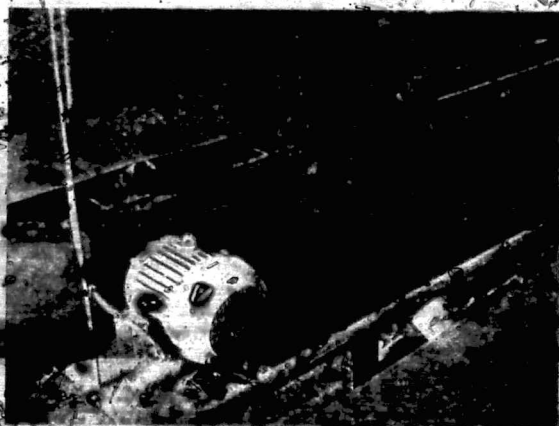
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Electrical Equipment for Mines

Experiments with Antrycide— More Hopeful Report on Properties

A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW of the properties of antrycide is given in the annual report for 1950 of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization. It has been found in East Africa that periods of protection decreased rapidly after repeated injections and it was decided by the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Committee in London that antrycide could not be used in a general way for the large-scale protection of cattle in tsetse areas, but that there was no proof that doses of the drug repeated at short intervals would not produce a sterile prophylaxis. The difficulties of collecting African cattle every month would preclude general use, even if it were effective, but monthly or two-monthly injections might be feasible for the more valuable grade cattle, and even for the cattle in periods of drought.

At Mariakani an experimental group of 20 cattle exposed to regular attack by *G. austeni* was given monthly injections of antrycide di chloride, di-methyl sulphate in water. A second experimental group of 20 was given 10 monthly injections, and a control group of eight was left untreated. All of the control group died in from three to six months, but the protected animals appeared in perfect health and were feeding normally.

At first sight results appeared to indicate that a complete sterile prophylaxis had been obtained, but laboratory investigation revealed a significant drop in the percentage of hemoglobin in the blood, the cause of which is being investigated. Further experiments with three monthly injections are being made.

Antrycides still considered to be properties which would seem to make it the most valuable tsetseicide yet produced.

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C.D.C. Annual Report

(Continued from page 1008)

amounted to £1,430. Stock held at 31.12.50 was valued at £2,440.

Seychelles Fisheries—£350,000: 1950

The purpose here is to establish a dried fish business in the Seychelles to supply an East African market. A Colonial Office fishery survey of the area was carried out in 1948 and the information then obtained provided the basis for the present scheme.

Three vessels will be operated on extensive banks in the Indian Ocean between the Seychelles and Mauritius, possibly on other banks near the Chagos Islands. As the sea bed is rough with extensive coral growth, fish will be caught with handlines. They will be green-fished and chilled in the vessels and landed at a depot to be established at St. Anne's, where drying will be completed. Dried fish will be sold in Tanganyika, Kenya, and other East African markets. There will be by-products such as liver oil.

Minesweepers Purchased

Two ex-motor minesweepers, each of about 340 gross tons, were purchased and refitted in the United Kingdom. One of them, the *Isle of St. Anne*, sailed for the Seychelles in mid-February, 1951, due at the end of February. The other, *Isle of St. Anne*, followed three weeks later. The third fishing vessel is not to be purchased till later on, but a small vessel, M.V. VANGUARD, will probably be chartered from the Seychelles Government. A carrier vessel, 300 gross tons, *Isle of Mahé*, has been purchased and overhauled in Aden, where she will join the other ships.

The site for the St. Anne's depot has been leased and construction has started; it should be finished by the end of 1951.

At 31.12.50 the corporation had spent £110,480, £67,380 of which was on the purchase and refitting of the vessels, £28,581 on buildings. Development expenditure was £12,365.

All fish schemes are by their nature speculative, this less so than most, and were thorough investigations of both fish resources and markets. Prospects are good. Dried fish will make a valuable contribution to protein-deficient diets.

C.D.C. (Fishing) Ltd. incorporated in England
(No. 10,49)—£350,000: 1950

This company is the corporation's engineering contracting subsidiary. At 31.12.50 only £100 share capital had been issued, but the corporation had advanced £56,123 to the company; £34,127 went into fixed assets, mainly contractors' plant and machinery, stocks, stores, and work in progress at 31.12.50 were £127,501.

The loss for the year, as well as other than for the corporation and on maintaining local debts was £30,544.

The future of this subsidiary is under independent expert investigation.

Shops in Nyasaland

C.D.C. Shops Organization—£130,000: 1950

This organization is active in areas where shops as a magnet for labour are essential; where adequate service and sufficient standards are not otherwise available.

In 1949, the Nyasaland Trading Company was set up to supply the requirements of the tobacco estates, plantations, and sugar estates, Harappa, Harappa farm and, subsequently, the Kasungu tobacco estates.

At the end of the year, an eighth shop, for the tobacco estates, opened in January, 1951. In spite of a reduced amount of goods occasionally held-up in the port of Beira and delays on the Nyasaland Railway culminating in the breakdown of the lake service, the results so far have been encouraging; the company is becoming a genuine need.

At 31.12.50, £52,874 had been spent; £7,432 was on fixed assets—buildings, vehicles and equipment, stocks were £13,890; goods in transit were £21,004. For the three months to 31.12.50 were £12,427, giving a gross trading profit of £2,548; after charging depreciation, general and operating expenses, the net loss was £2,607.

The shops organization also supplies goods on a wholesale trading basis to schemes with requirements insufficient to justify setting up a separate retail trading unit. In 1950 five schemes availed themselves of this service; their combined purchases were £3,500.

The official estimate of the Virginia flue-cured tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia for the 1950-51 season is 2.2 lb. wet weight from 172,000 acres. The previous season's crop was over 105m. lb.

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Write for the Firth Brown Buyer's Guide for further particulars.



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Of Commercial Concern

The possibilities of fish farming as a new source of food supply have been stressed by Dr. R. Maar, fisheries officer in Southern Rhodesia. He said that in Java seven or eight years ago 12,000 lb. of carp an acre were being produced, and that 4,000 lb. had been attained in Northern Rhodesia, which compared with an average of about 25 lb. of beef per acre produced in the Salisbury district. Dr. Maar suggested that all Government demonstration farms should have fish ponds.

Reduced shipments of caustic soda from this country to Tanganyika through soap production by local factories. Supplies of the chemical are obtainable from other European countries, but the price is two and a half times that of the British suppliers.

The maize levy payable by employers in Northern Rhodesia has been removed, and the price of maize has been increased from 15s. to 18s. per bag of 48 lbs. (exclusive of cost of the bag). Rationing is still in force.

Rhodesia Carbonic Co. Ltd., a newly registered subsidiary of Salisbury Bottling Co. Ltd., will shortly begin production of carbonated mineral waters and in the fluid for fire extinguishers.

In Simoia, a small town some 80 miles north of Salisbury, more than 100 new stands for industrial, business, and residential purposes have been erected.

London Tea Auctions

On Monday 15, 1951, packages of tea from Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Mauritius, India, and Indonesia will be offered at auction on the London Tea Market.

Sixty-five factory councils have been established in the Belgian Congo to provide closer contact between employers and their African personnel.

A National Co-ordinating Council of the Clothing Industry has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, with its headquarters in Bulawayo.

Every foot of available space was booked for the Exhibition of Rhodesian Industry held in Bulawayo City Hall from May 4 to 10.

Uganda's cotton price assistance fund is expected to increase by about £10m. this season, bringing it to about £20m.

Northern Rhodesia now grants import licences in respect of textiles from Mexico.

Sumbro, Ltd. are now canning pineapples and green peas at their Umali factory.

Sisal Counts for April

British East Africa, 4,610, 1,980 tons of fibre and tow, compared with 630 tons in April last year. The total for the first four months of this year was 4,632 (3,620) tons. The company is a subsidiary of Sisal Estates Ltd.



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Company Meeting Report

Sherwood's Paints, Limited

Col. J. Dudley Sherwood's Statement

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHERWOOD'S PAINTS, LIMITED, manufacturers of decorative paints, varnishes, cellulose, and distemper, was held recently in London.

Col. J. DUDLEY SHERWOOD, O.B.E., T.D., M.C., was the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement on the year ended November 30, 1950:

Sales have been maintained, and the development of industrial finishes has made satisfactory progress in spite of keen competition.

The Board feel justified, however, in recommending the same dividend on the ordinary stock as before, and due to the bringing into credit of taxation reserves no longer required, the maintenance of the bonus on the ordinary stock at 6d. per unit. It is recommended that £25,000 be placed to the general reserve and £20,000 to the contingencies reserve.

Shortage of Raw Materials

Linseed oil became freely available during the year, but the extreme shortage of pigments based on non-ferrous metals and other raw materials, dependent in various ways on the heavy chemical industry has put a very different complexion on paint trade activities of recent months, but you can rest assured, however, that the Board of your company have taken and are taking every possible step to keep the company's manufacturing activities as fully employed as possible.

It will be noted that there has been a considerable addition to the fixed assets. The main paint factory at the works in Barking is in the process of complete re-equipment, which will result in greater economies in working and an increase in the productive capacity of this factory by a minimum of 50%. When complete, this will represent one of the most up-to-date plant installations in the industry. In other sections of the business also new plant has been installed to keep our production methods in line with the latest developments in technology.

The factory in Dagen's Salabat, to be operated by Sherwood's Paints (East Africa) Limited, is very nearly completed and should shortly begin production on a limited scale, which should quickly develop into full production. The prospects of this company seem good, but it is faced with the same difficulties regarding raw materials which we are experiencing in this country.

Issue of Bonus Shares

An extraordinary general meeting to be held immediately following the annual general meeting, the Board will seek approval for the capitalization of a further £100,000 of reserves, and to issue an equivalent sum by way of bonus shares to the ordinary stockholders. As previously announced, it has always been the intention of the Board when suitable opportunities arose to capitalize reserves so as to bring the ordinary capital more into line with the actual capital employed, and thus show a truer picture of the financial structure of the company.

The report and accounts were adopted.

At the subsequent extraordinary general meeting and at a separate general meeting of ordinary stockholders resolutions were passed approving the capitalization of reserves and the issue of bonus shares.

The Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia have sponsored the Central African Centenary Exhibition Co. Ltd., which will establish and conduct an exhibition in Bulawayo in 1953.



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED



Produce (EAST AFRICA)

View of a plantation in the Congo

The United Africa Company, on its own and in conjunction with other firms in East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika, today, is a great shipping point for the most important commodities of a vast area which now has close on 1 1/2 million acres under cultivation. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika together may claim an area of the world's surface of one-third of a globe (producing one-third of the world's requirements). They are the headquarters of the leading produce programmes which include tea, tobacco, rubber, sisal, cotton, coffee, hides and skins, rice and fish.

In the principal towns throughout these territories, The United Africa Company has established centres for dealing in the varied produce and buy largely for export to Britain.

View of a plantation in the Congo

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 4



Mining

Selection Trust, Limited

SELECTION TRUST, LTD. announces a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per unit of ordinary stock, making a total dividend for the year ended March 31 last. The consolidated revenue of the company consists of £4,034,941 from dividends and interest, £326,247 from profit on realization of investments and £26,100 from other sources. After deducting expenses amounting to £850,728, there is a balance of £1,199,160. The group absorbs £535,282, and the consolidated reserve £60,800, investment reserve £1,000,000, general reserve £1,000, preference share redemption reserve £2,500, preference dividends reserve £1,700 and ordinary dividends £388,200. The unappropriated profits carried forward have been increased by £68,415, plus the amount of £1,941 from equipment depreciation reserve to £2310,063. No appreciation amounting to £924 in the value of certain investments has been credited to the investment reserve. The expenditure on exploration during the year amounting to £43,000 has been charged to exploration reserve. The annual meeting will be held in London on June 21.

Mining Personalia

Mr. J. D. BROWN, ASSOC. INST. M.M., is on a tour of mining in East Africa and Rhodesia.
 Mr. J. K. MACKENZIE, ASSOC. INST. M.M. has joined Rhodesia Chrome Mines Ltd., Selous.
 Mr. B. F. WELLS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has been appointed manager to Kenya Kyanite, Ltd., Murket.
 Mr. A. J. AUSTIN, M.INST. M.M., has returned to Northern Rhodesia from his professional visit to Bechuanaland.
 Mr. H. H. GIBBONS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., expects to return to Southern Rhodesia from his country at the end of August.
 Mr. P. WESTERBERG, ASSOC. INST. M.M., expects to return to Uganda at the end of September after leave in the country.
 Mr. A. D. JONES, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left New York for Tanganyika, where he has been appointed an inspector of mines.

Surprise Mining And Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD. earned a profit of £4,606 in the calendar year 1950 compared with £4,215 in the previous year. A dividend of 1s. 6d. is being recommended, requiring £3,407, and £1,000 is reserved, leaving £20,109 to be carried forward, against £9,905 brought in.
 The issued capital is £51,912 in 4s. units. Reserve reserves stand at £26,109 and current liabilities at £5,933. Current assets are valued at £83,921, including securities at £80,970, market value £5,253 and £1,340 in cash.
 The directors are Mr. R. N. KING (chairman), Mr. J. E. MURPHY, Mr. A. T. WELCH, who is also the secretary.
 The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 1.

Producers' Problems

SOUTH RHODESIA'S output of gold last year was the lowest since 1906, said Mr. B. W. DUNN, president of the Chamber of Mines, at the recent annual meeting. It was impossible to over-emphasize the danger of the position. Apart from selling all newly mined gold in the open market, other possibilities of improvement included removal of restrictions on individuals selling their gold direct to the Rand Refinery or to London, and the establishment of a refinery in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines, who regretted that no material relief could be given to gold producers in the form of a duty concession, said that he was not convinced that the United States could remain indefinitely on a gold standard of 55:100.

Geological Conference

DR. P. DIXON, head of the Colonial Directorate of Geological Survey in London, who has been touring the more geologically interesting areas of Uganda, presided at a three-day Inter-Territorial Geological Conference which opened in Entebbe on Tuesday.

Mining Dividends

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. Interim 1s. 6d. per 5s. unit of ordinary stock, less tax, for the year ending June 30, 1951. This dividend is payable on June 7 to stockholders registered on May 15.



THE EAST AFRICAN
POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1950		1951		1950	
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	11
Number of consumers	63,904	Number of Consumers	11,093	Number of Consumers	11,093
Annual consumption	13 million units	Annual consumption	21 million units	Annual consumption	110 million units
Capital	£70,000		£845,000	Capital	£4,215,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House, 11, King's Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 60. Telegrams: "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Kisumu, Kitale, Nakuru. System: A.C. 415/230 volts 3 ph.

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